NIGERIA-CHINA TRADE RELATIONS: A CRITICAL SURVEY 2014-2017

BY

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BEING A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, NASARAWA STATE UNIVERSITY, KEFFI, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN POLITICAL SCIENCE (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation titled: Nigeria-China Trade Relations: a Critical survey has been written by me and it is a report of my research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for Master of Science (M.Sc) degree political science (International Relations).

All quotation are indicated and source of information specially acknowledged by means of references.

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CERTIFICATION

This research titled: Nigeria-China Trade Relations: A Critical Survey has been read and approved as meeting part of the requirement for the award of Master degree in political science (International Relations) Faculty of Social Sciences; Nasarawa State University, Keffi.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my creator, The Almighty (Allah) who gives me the grace as well as provided all my requirements throughout the period of the study.

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria and China have taken the responsibility to be at the forefront confronting the challenges of their economic development. China has been able to adopt its foreign policy to its domestic development strategies to an unprecedented level by encouraging the state controlled companies to seek out exploration and supply contacts with countries that produced oil, gas and other resources. This study examines the Nigeria-China Trade Relations: A critical survey between 1999-2017. The objective of the study is to find out the nature of bilateral trade relations between Nigeria and China. Dependency theory was adopted as theoretical framework of analysis for the work. The theory was used to explain how Nigeria solely depends on China products for development. However, this study employed the secondary method of data collection which employ the use of qualitative and quantitative method to analyze the data sourced. Findings clearly shows that Nigeria engagement with China just like any bilateral relationship has some advantage and disadvantage and that optimal outcomes of the engagement would depend on the policies and institution that are put in place to minimize the competing effects. The study also finds that China is virtually everywhere in the country but information about its engagements and activities are fragmented. The study therefore, recommended that Nigeria-China trade relations appeared to an unequal engagement, Nigeria should used her mineral resources for economic development of its citizenry.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

China has for long been involved in the Nigerian economy especially in the areas of communication and information technology, manufacturing industry and trade in general. Trade between Nigeria and China has increased tremendously over the last few decades and has drawn the attention of various academics and policymakers in both countries. Nigeria is ranked the fourth largest China's trading partner and the second largest export destination for China in the African continent, only after South Africa (Uncomtrade, 2018). Over the years the balance of trade between the Nigeria and China has remained in favour of China and is likely to grow and continue in this direction with recent booming trade relations until Nigeria increases its competitiveness in the world markets. The main reason behind this trade imbalance in favour of China is due to different economic structures of the two countries as manufacturing is an important feature of the Chinese economy, while oil characterized the Nigerian economy (Mathias, Iwayanwu, Drenkat, & Rong, 2012).

Despite the trade imbalance between Nigeria and China, the two countries bilateral relations have not resulted to unfavourable trade relation, unfair cooperation and increased exploitation (Ekesiobi, Ifebi, Ibekilo, & Onochie, 2011). Nigeria's trade with its traditional trading partners appeared to be exploitative based on the trends in FDI inflows which is mostly in the oil and gas sector. The recent bilateral relations between Nigeria and China seems to be significant and reasonably beneficial to both countries in that, as Nigeria is seeking and campaigning for FDI, while China is also seeking for the market for raw materials inputs and for finished products.

The value of Nigeria-China bilateral trade in 2000 just one year before signing trade agreement was $856.08 million.

Trade between the two countries reached $10,620.92 million in 2016 just sixteen years later (Uncomtrade, 2018). This shows a more than 12 times increase in bilateral trade despite the recent decline in total bilateral trade from 2015-2016 as a result of the current administration trade policy which aimed at reducing importation. It is believed that there exists no bilateral trade between China and any of the African countries that are growing and impacting on peoples' lives than that of Nigeria and China (Margaret & Qi, 2011). In spite of the increasing importance of trade relations between Nigeria and China, there is a paucity of empirical research in the areas of highlighting commodities and sectors that could lead to increase in Nigeria-China trade on the basis of comparative advantage and determining the extent to which Nigeria's export matches with China's import demand.

The only exceptional studies that focussed on the above areas are studies by Ibrahim and Sayuti (2017), Ibrahim and Abdulaziz (2016) and Ibrahim (2015). These studies were based on identifying commodities and sectors that could lead to an increase in Nigeria-Brazil and Nigeria-India bilateral trade. The importance of these two areas cannot be overemphasized given that the need for Nigeria to discover her strengths in trading with China and corrects for the persistent unfavourable trade balance is palpable. Nigeria-China relations intensified further during Obasanjo's second term in office, 2003 to 2007. The intergovernmental Nigeria-China Investment Forum was founded in 2006. Chinese MNCs won significant new contracts in Nigeria during this period, particularly in construction, telecommunications, power and transport, while the volume of Chinese manufactured goods exported to Nigeria rose dramatically. By the end of 2008, total Chinese investment on Nigeria stood at $6 billion (Wong, 2009). Meanwhile, the key element of Obasanjo's policy towards China may best be summarized as 'oil for infrastructure'. Simply put, Obasanjo required that Chinese and other Asian preferred bidders for oil blocs include in their bids a commitment to provide Nigeria with major infrastructure projects (Wong, 2009). This appeared to be motivated by the growing frustration and disillusionment of the Nigerian government with the West, together with its irritation with the cumbersome conditionality of Western aid (Wong, 2009), and partly because Obasanjo was personally so impressed with the infrastructure he saw on visits to China. Another aspect of the policy was to try to improve the quality of Chinese manufactured goods entering the Nigerian market which was widely held within the country to be inferior. The issue came up time and time again during bilateral meetings between the two governments. An additional, lesser, element of the policy was the procurement of Chinese military equipment to complement existing sources of hardware for the Nigerian military.

There was much talk, though barely an official pronouncement, about buying Chinese ships to assist the Nigerian Navy in the Niger-Delta, and in May 2006 the Nigerian government officially announced the purchase of a dozen FT-7NI combat aircraft from China at a cost of $251 million (Monitor Newspaper, 2006). From 2006 onwards Obasanjo worked increasingly hard to secure a change in the Nigerian Constitution that would allow him a third term in office. His efforts foiled, though, and instead Yar'Adua was elected President in 2007. Citing concerns about a lack of transparency, the new administration cancelled or suspended most of the oil-for infrastructure contracts signed during the Obasanjo's years. Little progress was achieved in term of trade between Nigeria and China during the next three years of Yar'Adua administration. His death in May 2010, Vice President Jonathan assumed the presidency and the relationship began to rebound.

At the end of 2010 China declared its new plan for a strategic partnership with Nigeria, featuring political equality, mutual trust, economic win-win cooperation and cultural exchange. President Muhammadu Buhari after coming to power in 2015 and considering huge financial deficiency meant for continued infrastructural development in such critical sectors like roads constructions, railways, bridges building, airports and public transportation and knowing fully Nigeria will not achieve huge economic development and modernizing its infrastructure without continuing with President Good Jonathan economic understanding with China. He also considered the China softer loans when compared with IMF and other European powers. The Nigeria-China trade volume shot to about 15.3 dollars in 2018 (NBS, 2018). Nigeria-China trade relations today, if it is not getting properly diversified, it is helping in expanding the markets of finished products in Nigeria. Despite the ups and downs of Nigeria-China relations, the Chinese have continued to ensure that their market shares in Nigeria remains on a steady path of growth. This should suggest that China has a long term plan for its engagement with Africa. The trade relations between Nigeria and China have now become most evident. In Lagos, Onitsha, Aba, Kano, Nnewi and almost every Nigerian market, one can buy Chinese products; Chinese textiles, food items, drugs, electronics, phones, computers and cooking utensils. International trade between Nigeria and China is recognized as the most significant determinant of economic development of Nigeria. The International foreign trade between Nigeria and China consists inward (import) and outward (export) movement of goods and services, which results to inflow of foreign exchange. In this study we shall examine the effect of china-Nigeria trade relations on Nigeria economy.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Nigeria-China relationship was officially established on 10th February 1971. 2016 marked the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. In recent years, bilateral relations among nations have witnessed drive of rapid development with frequent exchanges at all levels and mutual political trust and bilateral economic benefits at hundreds of billions of dollars. Nigeria's relations with China have grown in the last decades from the limited and recurrent contact that marked the immediate post-independence era to an increasingly complex and expansive engagement. While, like most other African countries in the 1960s and 70s, Nigeria viewed China as a nonaligned developing country, it did little to foster business or even special diplomatic relations with the Asian giant. Nigeria's traditional development partners were mainly from Europe and the America (U.S. A. and Canada). These groups have dominated the flow of trade, investment (in terms of foreign direct investment-FDI), grants and financial as well as technical aid to the country. Imbalance in trade relations between the two countries exists, according to the Nigeria Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2017), indicates that Nigeria has a deficit of more than N6 trillion with China between 2013 and 2016. The statistics also shown that out of Nigeria's total import bill of N29 trillion between 2013 and 2016, China alone accounted for N6.41 trillion. It indicates a huge gap when compared with N714.97 billion worth of goods Nigeria exported to China within the same period.

President Muhammad Buhari, recently expressed concerned about the imbalance in Nigeria-China trade at the opening of Nigeria-China Business/Investment Forum in Beijing in 2016, Buhari observed that trade relations between Nigeria and China rose from 2.8 billion dollars in 2005 to 14.9 billion dollars in 2015. Nigeria import alone from China accounted for 21.43 percent for the period of last four years while Nigeria export to China accounted for only 1.48 percent of Nigeria's total export during the period (Yemi, 2017).

The efforts of the Federal Government to promote, expand and diversify Nigeria's export base by making the non-oil exports contribute significantly to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should be aided or assisted under the current bilateral agreements of both countries for a mutually beneficial, sustainable economic development and balance of trade. Corruption is another dreadful phenomenon which destroys the fabric of all governmental structures in a nation. It is a canker-worm, an anathema and a gall and worm wood entity which should be abhorred by any nation that want progress and development. Wraith and Simpkins (1963) has shown that corruption has been with societies throughout history. But in Nigeria, the insatiable appetite for corruption has become an endemic disease which has brought concomitant sufferings, untold economic dilapidation, unrest, poverty and lack of infrastructural facilities and underdevelopment to the people so much that the dividends of democracy are not earned and the country's economic objectives have become an illusion. Omotola (2006) traced corruption in Nigeria to colonialism, arguing that colonialism in Nigeria was built on corruption. The corruption has weakened all democratic processes in local, state and federal levels of government in Nigeria. It has dampened morality, weakened meritocracy and produced an avalanche of misrule, selfishness, ineffectiveness, colossal misappropriations of funds and unwillingness of those who were elected into governmental power to quit their offices as at when due. The gap of the study is how aid has influenced Nigeria and China relationship? Alternatively, has it had no effect at all on the relationship between China and Nigeria? All these questions continue to be the central position in the debate on China-Nigeria relations. This study therefore seeks to investigate the extent at which China – Nigeria's trade relations has impacted on the Nigeria's Economy from 1999 - 2017.

1.3 Research Questions

Thus, the study therefore seeks to provide answers to the following questions:

i. What is the nature and character of trade relations between Nigeria and China between 1999 2017?

ii. What is the effect of China – Nigeria's trade relations on the Nigeria's Economy?

iii. What are the specific challenges confronting Nigeria trade relations with China?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The broad objective of this study is to investigate the extent at which China – Nigeria's trade relations has impacted on the Nigeria's Economy from 1999 - 2017. The specific objectives are:

i. To determine the nature and character of trade relations between Nigeria and China between 1999-2017

ii. To ascertain whether the China – Nigeria's trade relations has effect on Nigeria's Economy.

iii. To identify the specific challenges confronting Nigeria trade relations with China.

1.5 Research Propositions

i. The nature of China – Nigeria trade relations is a win-win situation in favour of China between 1999-2017

ii. The level of trade volume between Nigeria and China has increase within the period under review 1999-2017.

iii. Currency and language barriers are the major challenges of Nigeria-China Trade relations

1.6 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study can be viewed from both theoretical and practical angles. Theoretically, this research work is designed to broaden the study of Nigeria-China trade relations and economic development. It would advance the frontiers of knowledge, especially as it relates to the conduct of Nigeria's external economic relations with China. The research would enrich the available theories and knowledge on matters relating to Nigeria-China trade relations.

The study will hopefully stimulate upcoming researchers and those interested in Nigeria-China foreign economic policy and fill a gap in our knowledge of Chinese involvement in the developing world, particularly in Nigeria.

Consequently, upon the above, this research work will add to the body of existing literature on the study of Nigeria-China trade relations and further enlighten the student, policy maker and political actor on the subject matter.

This study will help to re-organize Nigeria China trade relation to achieve industrial development, this in turn will help Africa leaders in general and Nigeria leader in particular to adjust and take the correct attitude towards Chinese trade relations to affairs economic development.

The research outputs and outcomes will be educative, useful and go beyond the traditional outcomes, such as written reports. Although this will constitute part of what will be produced at the end of the work, a Key principle of the research findings must be applied to real life situation or be able to solve an existing problem. This study will be user-friendly tools that can be easily applied by researchers, practitioners and policy-makers. Foreign policy makers, operators of the public and private sectors of the Nigerian economy, the academia, and the general public alike, will benefit from the study. In all, the work is a valuable input to the understanding of the present-day problems facing bilateral economic relations in Nigeria. Giving the wide-ranging issues this study addresses, it would be an enriching and inspiring volume for most readers who may be inquisitive to learn.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The focus of this study is to analyze the Nigeria-China trade relations on economic development in Nigeria between 1999 and 2017; particularly to examine the effect of bilateral trade agreements between Nigeria and China on the volume of Chinese trade with Nigeria and to establish a link between Nigeria-China trade relations on economic development. The period under study is chosen in order to present recent fact and figure on Nigeria engagement with Chinese in term of trade relations. Also, the period also recorded enormous trade engagements between China and Nigeria. Particularly, the increasing presence of China products in Nigeria explains the justification of the scope. However, the geographical space cover by this study is Nigeria and China, and also the specific issue to investigate is the nature of bilateral trade relations between Nigeria and China.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Bilateralism

This includes treaties between two countries, exchanges of ambassadors and state visits. The alternatives to bilateral relations are multilateral relations, which involve many states and unilateralism when one state acts on its own.

International Economic Relations

An international economic relation is the relationship among nation-states as they go into the process of material production or transaction across boundaries.

1.9 Organization of the Study.

The research working is categorized into five chapters.

Chapter one, entails the introduction, covered the following: background to the study, statement of problem, research questions, objectives of the study, research proposition, significance of the study, scope of the study and operational definition of terms.

Chapter two will dwell on three key issues to include; conceptual clarifications of terms relevant to the topic under investigation such as, international trade, types of international trade, Bilateral Relations, International Economic Relations. The second issue to be explore is the review of relevant literature which will strictly be anchored on the objectives of the study as it subheads and finally, the theoretical framework of analysis will be explore. Chapter three of this research work will be centre on Research Method with the following to be succinctly clarified. Research design, population, sample and sampling techniques, method of data collection, method of data analysis and the justification of the method so utilized. However, the contents of chapter four is anchored on data presentations, analysis and discussions of findings. Finally chapter five covers the summary, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Conceptual Clarifications

2.1.1 Concept of International Trade

International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories, in most countries; it represents a significant share of gross domestic product (GDP). While international trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries. All countries priced goods and services to satisfy human wants of their people. Production of goods and services requires resources. Every country has only limited resources. No country can produce all the goods and services that it requires. It has to buy from other countries what it cannot produce or can produce less than it requirements. Similarly, it sells to other countries the goods which it has in surplus quantities. Nigeria buys from and sells to China various types of goods and services.

Generally, no country is self-sufficient. It has to depend upon other countries for importing the goods which are either non-available with it or are available in insufficient quantities. Similarly, it can export goods, which are in excess quantity with it and are in high demand outside. International trade means trade between the two or more countries. International trade involves different countries and is regulated by laws, rules and regulations of the concerned countries. Thus, international trade is a complex phenomenon (Jenkins et al., 2012).

Fedina (2009) argued that industrialization, advanced transportation, globalization and outsourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization. Without international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their borders.

He further noted that international trade is in principle not different from domestic trade as the n1otiation and the behavior of parties involved in a trade do not change fundamentally regardless of whether trade is across border or not. The main difference is that international trade is typically aura costly than domestic trade. The reason is that a border typically imposes additional costs such as tariffs, time costs due to border delays and cost associated with country differences such as language, the gal system or culture, International trade consists of ‘export trade’ and ‘import trade’. Export involves sale of goods and services to other countries. Import consists of purchases from other countries (Chand, 2012).

According to Wasserman & Haltman (2010) international trade is recognized as the most significant determinant of economic development of a country, all over the world. The foreign trade of a country consists of inward (import) and outward (export) movement of goods and services, which results into: outflow and inflow of foreign exchange. Thus it is also called EXIM Trade. For providing, regulating and creating necessary environment or its orderly growth, several bilateral trade agreements have been entered into between and among countries of the world.

Kwanashie (2005) noted that several benefits can be identified with reference to international-trade as follows: Greater variety of goods available for consumption. According to him, international trade brings in different varieties of a particular product from different destinations. This gives consumers a wide array of choices which will not only improve their quality of life but as a whole it will help the country grow. Efficient allocation and better utilization of resources is another benefit of international trade pointed out by Kwanashie since countries tends to produce goods in which they have a comparative advantage. When countries produce through comparative advantage, wasteful duplication of resources is prevented, It helps save the environment from harmful gases being leaked into the atmosphere and also provides countries with better marketing power. Again he argued that more employment accrues to trading partners through international trade- more employment could be generated as the market for the countries' goods widens through the establishment of newer industries to cater for the demands of various countries. This will help countries to bring down their unemployment rates. Furthermore, he argues that consumption of goods at cheaper cost is a benefit deriving from international trade. International trade enables a country to consume things which either cannot he produced within its borders or production may cost very high. Therefore, it becomes cost cheaper to import from other countries through foreign trade. To sum up, he argued that international trade fosters peace and goodwill, "international trade fosters peace, goodwill and mutual understanding among nations. Economic interdependence of countries often leads to close cultural relationship and thus avoid war between them" (Kwanashie, 2005).

2.1.2 Types of International Trade

Akinjide (2005:41) identified types of trade as:

Internal Trade: -Internal trade is also known as home trade, is the exchange of domestic goods within the boundaries of a country. By doing this it is also makes sure that factors of production reach to the right place so that the economy of the country can grow. By allowing all different types of goods and services to reach all parts of the country, it improves the standard of living of the residents of the country. And it helps the growth of an industry by ensuring the availability of raw material.

Internal trade can be further sub-divided into two groups namely: Wholesale trade and Retail trade

Wholesale Trade: - Wholesale trade plays a major role in working of domestic trade. One could even say that it is the backbone of the domestic market. A wholesale is one is directly in contact with the manufactures but indirect contact with consumers. A wholesale generally deals with one type of industry, e.g. machinery, textile, stationary. A wholesaler is not only into selling of products as it is also involved in packaging, advertising, grading and market research.

They have their own go downs bothering about storage. They normally make payments from retailers and sometimes consumers themselves and give advance payment which benefit the manufacturers. They sell in smaller the manufacturers, which retain the retailers from requiring storage space.

Retail Trade:- A retailer is normally the final seller of a product. It makes its perchance made from wholesale and sales are made to the costumers directly. Retailers do not particularly have to be from one industry i.e they dawn trade in a variety of products at the same time. It cast generally has purchase made by credit and sales made in cast sales as compared to wholesale are made in small quantities.

ii. External Trade:-External Trade also called as Foreign Trade, it refers to buying and selling between two or more countries. It is exchange of capital goods and services across the borders or territories. In most countries such trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Trading globally gives consumers and countries the opportunities to be exposed to new market and products. Almost every kind of product can be found on the international market: Food, clothes, spine pint, oil, jeweling, wine, stock, currencies and water services are also traded: tourism, banking, consulting and transportation. A product that is sold to the global market is an export, and a product that is bough from the global market is an import. Import and export are accounted for in a country's current account in the balance of payment.

External Trade can be further sub-divided into three groups namely: Export Trade, Import Trade, and Entre-port Trade

Export Trade: - Export trade means shopping in the goods and services out of the jurisdiction of a country. The seller of such goods and services is referred to as an "exporter" and is based buyer is referred to as an "Importer". In international trade exports refers to selling goods and services produced in home country to other markets. Export of commercial quantities of goods normally requires involvement of the costumers' authorities in both the country of export and the country of import.

Import Trade: - An import trade is a goods brought into a jurisdiction especially across a national border, from an external source. The party bringing in the goods is called an "importer". An import in the receiving country is an export from the sending country. Importation and exportation are the defining financial transaction and exportation of goods are limited by import quotas and mandates from the customs authority. The importing and exporting jurisdiction may impose a tariff (tax) on the goods. Importation and exportation of goods and subject to trade agreement between the importing and exporting jurisdictions.

Entre-port: - When goods are imported from one country and then re-exported after doing some processing it is called entre-port trade. In brief can be also called as re-export of processed imported goods. For instance, a Nigeria trader (from Nigeria) purchase some raw material or spare parts from Chinese trader (from China) then re-export to on finished goods and then re-export to an American trader in (USA).

2.1.3 Bilateral Relations

According to Utomi, (2009) on China and Nigeria Bilateral Relations, he argued that "local businessmen commented that they greatly benefitted from the willingness of many Chinese partners to arrange financing for their projects". This was seen as an opportunity to engage in joint ventures while also learning from Chinese business practices. Another incentive for doing business with the Chinese is the willingness of Chinese expatriates to accept the same living conditions offered to local workers. The author opined that though contrary to the previous experienced, Nigerians commented that this was often an impediment when dealing with expatriates from other countries. He argued that the reduced costs of hiring Chinese expatriates made Nigerians more competitive with large Western multinational corporations. Furthermore, for many years, China's economic engagement with Nigeria was limited. Relations stayed at the government-to-government level consisting of aid agreements and development projects. However, relations have since greatly expanded into the private sector, with investment often directly encouraged by both the Nigerian and Chinese governments. The Chinese business presence, previously limited to the venturing of Hong Kong textile producers and steel processors, is increasingly being replaced by big commitments from Chinese financial institutions.

Ogunkola (2008) pointed out the recent developments in China-Nigeria relation present Nigeria with both opportunities and challenges. Opportunities to learn from China's growth, development and poverty-reduction strategy and maximizing the spill-over from China's growth in terms of supply of required inputs and services are important for Nigeria's development strategy. This is important for Nigeria given the size of Chinese market and its growth trajectory in recent time. The relation with China also provides the country with alternative markets for sourcing inputs for the industrial sector and finished products for consumption purposes. Hence, it has potential of meeting Nigeria's quest for the much needed diversification of markets for Nigeria's merchandise. The authors noted that Nigeria's exports to China spread over many and varied products and increase from \$20.3 billion in 2000 to \$44.4 billion in 2005. They identify the top 10 exports to China to include: pulp of wood/of other fibrous cellulosic matt; tanning/dyeing extract, tannins and derives; preparation feathers & down, artificial flower; lac, gums, resins & other vegetables saps & extract; oil seed, oleagi fruits miscall grain, seed, fruit; cotton and cocoa preparations; copper and articles thereof; ores, slag and ash; and mineral fuels, oils and product of their distillation. Following the dramatic increase of Nigeria's total imports between 2000 -2005, the country's imports from China rose phenomenally from as little as \$252 million in 2000 to \$2.3 billion in 2005 (Ogunkola, 2008).

Another comparative study was conducted by Adeolu, Aminu, & Olayika, (2010) on Bilateral

Relations, looked at the effects of global financial meltdown as it affects China-Nigeria cooperation. Adeolu et al (2010) opined that “the global financial crisis was triggered by the sub-prime mortgage lending crisis in 2007 in the United State of America (USA).” The global financial crisis is characterized by credit squeeze and this has affected the world economy in no small measure since it became a full-blown crisis towards the end of 2007. The crisis got to a peak in September 2008 when several major financial institutions in the USA collapsed. With respect to Nigeria and China- the case of exports, Nigeria export of oil to Asia rose from \$8,995.77 million in 2006 to \$10,487.47 million and \$13,973.39 million in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Similarly, Nigeria Export of oil to China increased from \$914.82 million in 2006 to \$4,055.92 and \$4,412.65 Million in 2007 and 2008. Therefore, it can be seen that the global economic crisis has not hindered bilateral trade flows (import and export flows) between Nigeria and China.What makes this book outstanding is the provision of full data and analysis into the world financial crises which witnessed economic growth between China-Nigeria despite global crises around the world.

Gregory (2009) believes that Bilateral Relations on Chinese telecommunications companies have moved determinedly into the Nigerian market, as they have elsewhere in Africa, though have not attempted to run their own networks. The Zhong Xing Telecommunication Equipment Company (ZTE) has been in the country since 2001, and claimed that its core businesses in Nigeria are manufacturing handsets and supplying system equipment. The company estimated that it has sold 40 million handsets in Nigeria, ZTE also supplies system equipment to two local network providers, Starcom and Multilink. Huawei is another Chinese telecommunications company, which is also active in Nigeria and has expanded its presence there far more aggressively than ZTE. It has six offices in the country compared to ZTE’s two, and supplies system equipment to all its network service providers, including market leader MTN, and Zain, Glo, Visafone and Zoom Gregory (2009). Lawal (2009, p.55), as part of bilateral relations, "China's strategy in Africa, the scholar asserted that China created the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2000." The first ministerial conference under the aegis of FOCAC was held in Beijing in October 2000. At this meeting, more than 80 ministers from China and 44 African countries came together. And at this time, the Beijing Declaration of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and Program for China-Africa Cooperation in Economic and Social Development were promulgated and adopted as the basis for future cooperation. Under this new dispensation, China becomes a major player in the global economy. The author noted that China can be a role model for African communities seeking to establish development frameworks for economic prosperity, growth and overall development. Such cooperation, in addition to opening up markets, can be mutually beneficial Lawal (2009, p.61).

> "With rich resources, huge market potential, technological know-how and accessible capital, Africa and China can achieve a win-win cooperation; thus giving impetus to the drive towards a sustainable development of the global economy". (President Kufuor of Ghana 2000:7)

In the case of Africa, according to Corkin (2008:24), "Angola is currently China's largest trading partner in Africa, accounting for roughly one fifth of the African continent." Angola export to China rose from $ 243 million in 1996 to $ 10.9 billion in 2006 while China's exports to Angola rose from $ 28.5 million in 1996 to $894 million in 2006, he opined that China runs a considerable trade deficit with Angola (as one of the China's main oil producer) while Angola enjoys trade surplus with China. Burke, (2008) indicates that South Africa Bilateral Relations is China's second largest trading partner in Africa, after Angola. The trade volume between South Africa and China accounted for 20% of the total trade volume between China and Africa as a whole. The direct bilateral trade between both countries started in the 1990s and in 2004, South Africa granted China market economy status. However, to correct this lingering situation, South Africa and China have committed to work together to create favourable conditions for growth in relations between both countries and balance of trade (Burke, 2008). Having examined different sources from the literature review, there are quite a number of contradictions and divergent opinions among the authors who have studied on China-Nigeria's relations. According to Adeolu (2010:23), posits that Bilateral Relations and Nigeria's exports to China increased to $ 526.9 million in 2005. However, the increase was more than 50% of which China's share of Nigeria's total exports fell from 1.5% in 2000 to 0.79 in 2007. In addition, Gregory (2009) asserted that, Nigeria's Relations with China" shared similarity with Adeolu and asserted that, Nigeria's exports to China as at 2005 recorded $ 527.1 million while China's import to Nigeria the same year rose to 2305.3. More so, Ogunkola (2008:14) contributed differently and asserted that, "Nigeria's exports to China though spread over many products and increase from $ 20.3 billion in 2000 to $ 44.4 billion in 2005." Holistically, this is one of the areas the researcher intends to contribute to the existing literatures and to also unveil or expose some erroneous notion about China-Nigeria economic relations.

2.2 Empirical Review

Djeri-wake (2009) examined the impact of Chinese foreign direct investment and bilateral trade flow with Nigeria economic growth. The results showed that bilateral trade does not contribute to Nigeria's economic growth in the short term while in the long term it can affect and contribute to economic growth. Mathias, Iwayanwu, Drenkat, and Rong (2012) analysed the effect of Nigeria's higher imports over exports on the textile industry to and from China. The result demonstrates the need for private sector investment to make the Nigerian textile industry more internationally competitive. Ayoola (2013) found that due to the high rate of import from China by Nigeria there exists trade imbalance in favour of China and with the emergence of China as world super-power Nigeria stands a better chance to gain from China's model of growth, manufacturing and investment expertise. Manjo and Devyani (2014) examined the dynamic of trade in pharmaceutical among China, India, Pakistan and South Asia Free Trade Area Agreements. The analysis of China Pakistan and South Asia Free Trade Area Agreement showed that there exists an unfavourable treatment to China in items on Pakistan's negative or sensitive list. The study further revealed that favourable tariff treatment to China may have an effect on India's low trade in pharmaceutical products with Pakistan. Ogunkola, Bankole and Adewuyi (2008) study showed that Nigeria's export to China is dominated by crude oil to the tune of about 95 percent and that in term of relative market share China accounts of about only 1.5% of the value of Nigeria's export in 2000 and 2005. The study further showed that Nigeria's import from China is more diversified than its export to China as only three products accounted for about 50% of Nigeria's import from China.

Abiodun (2011) conducted a study and examined the strength of Nigeria's relation with emerging global powers including China. The study showed that Nigeria's relations with the emerging global powers are influenced by its internal, local as well as its domestic policy, the international policy of the emerging global powers and Nigeria's abundant of human, natural and economic resources. Abiodun (2011), revealed Nigeria and BRICS relations has risen in recent years as a result of the growing importance of Nigeria's oil and other opportunities.

Similarly, the study by Ibrahim and Sayuti (2017) on the comparative advantage of twenty products categories exported between Nigeria and Brazil found that Nigeria can competitively export mineral fuels and Brazil can competitively export products like tobacco, aluminium and article thereof, miscellaneous edible preparations cereals, salt, Sulphur, earth and stone, iron and steel, ores slag and ash, sugar and sugar confectionery to Nigeria. Ibrahim and Abdulaziz (2016) in a study on bilateral trade relations between Nigeria-India for the period 2000-2014 found that Nigeria's imports from India are more diversified than its exports. The result of the study further revealed a partial match between Nigeria's exports supply and India's imports demand. Using trade complementarity index, Ibrahim (2015) examined trade complementarity and similarities between Nigeria and India based on twenty major product categories for the periods 2000-2014. The potentialities of increasing Nigeria and India trade were found in commodities such as mineral fuels, organic chemicals, nuclear reactors, fish crustacean and other aquatic, copper, residues and waste from food industries, coffee tea mati and spices, rubber and articles, footwear, man-made staple fibres, edible fruit and nuts, ores slag and ash, cereals. Ibrahim and Dilfraz (2014) analysed India's merchandise import and export from and to Nigeria. The trends in India-Nigeria trade were found to be increasing throughout the whole periods 2000-2013. The composition of India's merchandise trade with Nigeria showed that major commodities of India's import from Nigeria constitute 99.48% of India's total import from Nigeria for the whole periods 2000-2013 and 2.44% of total India's import. India's major commodities exported to Nigeria accounts for 67.28% of total India's export to Nigeria for the whole period 2000-2013 and accounts for 0.56% of the world India's export in the same period. The trade indices show that India's import intensity is less intense from 2001 to 2005, while in the years 2000 and 2006-2012 it has high intense value. The trade and export intensity is high intense in the whole periods. Gimba and Ibrahim (2018) examine China-Nigeria Economic Relation: The Need for Greater Resource Management for Development. This study adopted only content analysis, to arrive a conclusion that, Beijing consensus works in bringing infrastructure in Africa and paves further ways for Chinese to invest in Nigeria. The study further reveals that, such investment has boosted trade between the two nations and brought about development in such area.

Oyeranti, Babatunde and Ogunkola, (2011) examine China and Nigeria and it effect on foreign direct investment (FDI). The Study use of quantitative (descriptive analysis such as ratios, percentages and correlation as well as cross tabulations), qualitative (key informant interviews and surveys) and case studies. The study is also outdated because it was investigated in 2011. The finding from the study reveals that, the major characteristic of Chinese investment in Nigeria is its concentration in a few sectors that are of strategic interest to China, especially in the extractive industries which are carried out largely by state-owned enterprises or joint ventures. In addition, the analysis clearly shows that the engagement with China, just like any bilateral relationship, has some advantages and disadvantages and that optimal outcome of the engagement will depend on the policies and institutions that are put in place to maximize the complementary effects and to minimize the competing effects. Agubamah, (2014) examine bilateral relations: periscoping Nigeria and china relations. The study relied on documentary research design. The Reveals that, there is an imbalance in Nigeria-China relation especially in the area of trade and it must be corrected so as to match the rhetoric win-win situation by which the contact between the countries is being described. Udeala (2010) examine the Nigeria-China Economic Relations Nigeria-China Economic Relations under the South-South Cooperation. The paper identified the crucial aspects of Nigeria-China bilateral interactions; assess the receptivity to the Chinese penetration of the Nigerian economy and the changing perspectives on the viability of the bilateral relations. Finding from the study reveals that, dependency approach, demonstrates that these disparities actually account for the sharp differences in the outcomes of the bilateral trade and the level of development in the two countries.

2.2.5 Gaps in the Literature

Few studies conducted on the china-Nigeria trade used different approach to come up with divergent position which may not reflect the true position of the situation on ground. For instance, Ayoola, (2013) examines Nigeria-China Trade Relations Nigeria-China Trade Relations but solely relied on documentary research design as strategy for determine the impact of trade relation between Nigeria and China. This no doubt affected the outcome of the findings as the researcher failed to interview relevant authorities and persons having broader knowledge on the subject matter being investigated. Other scholars like Gimba and Ibrahim (2018) examine China-Nigeria Economic Relation: The Need for Greater Resource Management for Development but also relied on content analysis as a research approach for determining trade relation between Nigeria and China. Oyeranti, Babatunde, and Ogunkola, (2011) examine China and Nigeria and it effect on foreign direct investment (FDI). Agubamah, (2014) examine bilateral relations: periscoping Nigeria and china relations. The study relied on documentary research design. Udeala (2010) examine the Nigeria-China Economic Relations Nigeria-China Economic Relations under the South-South Cooperation. None of these studies actual examined the effect of China-Nigeria trade relations on Nigeria's Economy from 1999 – 2017. In addition to the empirical gap, commentators as give divergent view on the nature and effect of China-Nigeria trade relations on Nigeria economy, some view it as win-win situation in favour china while, others seems as win-loss situation against Nigeria. While this argument continues, it could not be empirically proven on the truth nature of trade relations between China and Nigeria and how it has affected the Nigeria economy. This is the gap that the study seeks to fill.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research work has adopted dependency theory. Dependency theory is the best model to explain the title under consideration.

2.3.1 Dependency Theory

Dependency theory as espoused by Theotonio Dos Santos is adopted for this study. The theory was developed in 1968. Theotonio Dos Santos emphasizes the historical dimension of the dependency relationships in his definition: Dependency is an historical condition which shapes a certain structure of the world economy such that it favours some countries to the detriment of others and limits the development possibilities of the subordinate economics...a situation in which the economy of a certain group of countries is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy, to which their own is subjected.

The theory was based on the following assumption;

First, dependency characterizes the international system as comprised of two sets of states, variously described as dominant/dependent, center/periphery or metropolitan/satellite. The dominant states are the advanced industrial nations in the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The dependent states are those states of Latin America, Asia, and Africa which have low *per capita* GNPs and which rely heavily on the export of a single commodity for foreign exchange earnings.

Second, both definitions have in common the assumption that external forces are of singular importance to the economic activities within the dependent states. These external forces include multinational corporations, international commodity markets, foreign assistance, communications, and any other means by which the advanced industrialized countries can represent their economic interests abroad.

Third, the definitions of dependency all indicate that the relations between dominant and dependent states are dynamic because the interactions between the two sets of states tend to not only reinforce but also intensify the unequal patterns. Moreover, dependency is a very deep-seated historical process, rooted in the internationalization of capitalism. Dependency is an ongoing process:

Latin America is today, and has been since the sixteenth century, part of an international system dominated by the now-developed nations.... Latin underdevelopment is the outcome of a particular series of relationships to the international system.

Dependency is a situation in which the economy of a certain country is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former is subjected. The relations of interdependence between two or more economies, and between these and world trade, assumes the form of dependence when some countries (the dominant ones) can expand and can be self-starting, while other countries (the dependent ones) can do this only as a reflection of that expansion, which can have either a positive or a negative effect on their immediate development (Ferraro, 2008). From the above definition or explanation, four basic facts are discernible. First, that a country can become linked to the world economy through contacts with one or more dominant States.

Thus, the channels of dependency are both bilateral and multilateral (including nongovernmental international financial organizations). This implies that aside from nation state, international financial organizations have also become vital actors where Western world have collaborated in designing and perfecting an intricate and complex control network to which dependent nations are subjected and permanently hooked. Second, that there exists a kind of foreign-domestic “interdependence”. Third, that such interdependence is capable of producing conditioning effects on development (and other) policies of decision-makers in a dependent society. Fourth, and lastly, the emergent relationship is inherently unequal; that is, one of dominance and dependence (Ate, 1986).

The global capitalist order in the view of Theotonio Dos Santos (1971) argued that “Dependency is an historical condition which shapes a certain structure of the world economy such that it favors some countries to the detriment of others and links the development possibilities of the subordinate economies…a situation in which the economy of a certain group of countries is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy, to which their own is subjected.”

Dependency as a system is comprised of twin sets of states in the opinion of Ferrara: described as dominant/dependent, center/periphery or metropolitan/satellite. The dominant states are the advanced industrial nations in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The dependent states are those states of Latin America, Asia, and Africa which have low per capita GDP and which rely heavily on the export of a single commodity for foreign exchange earnings. Both definitions [Ferrara’s & Dos Santos] “have in common the assumption that external forces are of singular importance to the economic activities within the dependent states. These external forces include multinational corporations, international commodity markets, foreign assistance, communications, and any other means by which the advanced industrialized countries can represent their economic interests abroad.”

Theory of dependency in recent times is that all countries must go through development stage were at one time or another are dependent on other countries for needs of technology, capital and know how in order to gain an incremental stage in the process a development. The dependency theory has been applied by scores of scholars most of whom are of the Latin America tradition to explain the cause of developing countries' economies. Advocates of this view are Andre Gunder Frank, Samir Amin, Theotomo Dos Santos, just to mention a few. According to Packenham (1992), dependency theory, one variation of neo-Marxism, argues that even after the colonized areas became independent, the core continued to exploit the periphery through neo-imperialism - not outright occupation of the areas but indirect domination through military interventions, control of international organizations, military assistance and aid, biased trading practices and collusion with corrupted elites who governed the periphery. Thus, the central focus of the general model called the dependency theory is the problem of foreign penetration and domination of the political, economics, security as well as military sector of Third World countries and regions. From the standpoint of Servaes (1990), domination of the periphery by the center occurs through a combination of power politics, culture and so on. Servaes, however, argued further that the specific components of the domination of any nation at a given point in time vary from those of another as a result of the variations in numerous factors, powers, the nature of the structure of the periphery nation, and the degree of resistance to domination. Corroborating the above assertion, Okolo (1986) argued that dependency domination - the capitalist strategy of control and exploitation, therefore corresponds to the epoch when the independent nations have been subjected to diffused and complex system of control and exploitation, and when the cumulative effects of the series of the historical phases of domination through which Africans were subjected have combined to produce a retarded and disarticulated African political economy. Thus, and as Ate (1986) puts it, the basic thrust of dependency is the potentiality of external determination of internal economic, social and political processes of dependent country.

For practical foreign relations or foreign policy analysis, dependency is characterized by the extent of concentration of economic tie with one or a few advanced countries, whether in terms of aid, private direct investment, foreign (technical) personnel or trade. What this suggests is that it is not enough to deduce the foreign policy orientation of an underdeveloped country like Nigeria merely from the fact of its general dependency on the international economy to make the paradigm operational empirically for foreign policy analysis, it must be reduced to the level of either multilateral relationship with some advanced capitalist powers or bilateral relationship with one such power, depending on one's objective (Ate, 1986). However, Servaes (1990) differed considerably from the above viewpoint and counseled that under the dependency paradigm, development should be analyzed at the following macro levels -regional, central, and peripheral. He identified foreign aid and deprivation of surplus at the periphery as external factors responsible for the underdevelopment of the Third World. From the neo-Marxists' viewpoint, and as Kaarbo and Ray (2011) relates, foreign aid (or overseas development assistance) serves nothing but the interests of the donor states. This is because aid often supports elites in dependent countries whose interests are tied more closely to the elites of the richer capitalist countries than their own countries. The capitalist states often use that aid to suppress the dependent states who would like to achieve a degree of national autonomy. Thus, foreign aid which is usually "tied" builds up debts that dependent countries have a great deal of difficulty in repaying. Therefore, aid and other forms of assistance is a form of neo-colonial political control only slightly more-subtle than old- fashioned colonialism. In general, as Hayter (1985) states, it is in short, a form of imperialism. Thus, political and internal forces are more significant than economic and external forces in determining forms of dependency.

There is certain criticism of the dependency theory by certain scholars, just like any other theory which include:

One of the weakness of dependency theory is that does not explain other factors that led to underdevelopment other than the role played by the wealthy rations the terms ‘core’ and periphery are different from the term traditional and modern.

The dependency theory failed to provide lasting solution to the situation, absence of positive solutions, created certain dependencies among developed and developing nations. For instance, it is impossible for Cuban to disentangle itself from the economic dominion with the USA.

Furthermore, dependency theory attempted to prove that the imperialism is the major course of the economic differences, instead, its bases arguments on unrealistic perceptions. The theory to fail to consider all class relations in its ideas only addresses market relations.

Dependency theory of development is an international relations theory that examines the relationships and interactions often between developing county (Nigeria) often reliance on the developed country for trade and economic development. Dependency explain a situation in which the economy of certain countries is conditioned by the development and expansion of another economy to which the former is subjected. The relation of independence between two or more economies, add between these and world trade, assumes the form of dependence when some countries (the dominant ones) can expand and be self-sustaining while other countries (the dependent ones) can do this only as a reflection of that expansion, which can have either a positive or negative effect on their immediate development. This best explain the trade relations between China and Nigeria. Following the trend of relations between China and Nigeria, China is trying to condition Nigeria’s development through imbalance trade, seemingly harmless loans, poor quality manufactured goods, and lopsided labour relations. Dependency theory is a social science tool of explanation that was predicated on the notion that resources flow from a “periphery” of poor and underdeveloped states to a “core” wealthy states enriching the latter at the expense of the former. Here Nigeria is the former and China is the latter.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design is based on historical and descriptive survey design. Given the nature of the topic, it becomes imperative to embark upon a descriptive and historical design. An historical design is meant to analyse the link between the relationship of Nigeria China relations and their political economy relationships to have a full knowledge on both variables being examined. Similarly, a descriptive survey of analysis is needed to understanding the various avenue and forms in which both variables meet and further explains the nexus between them.

3.2 Population of the Study and Sampling Techniques

In this research work, the target groups are basically on one country which is Nigeria, to achieve this, trade partners, companies; the website of some ministry and institution such as Nigeria Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and government investments by Nigeria formed the population size. The above formal and informal institutions are not only traditional bodies that constitute the Foreign Policy elites of any nation because of their level of enlightenment influence, and stakes in public affairs, but that they are also constitutionally recognized as central to policymaking.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

This study used two methods of data collection. These include primary and secondary methods. For the primary data:

(a) Interview

The instrument used for data gathering was interview with staff of Ministry of Trade and Investment Abuja; staff of National Bureau of Statistics Abuja and Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abuja. This is to ascertain whether the Nigeria-China trade relations impacted on the economic development of Nigerian state within the period under discourse. The quantitative source of secondary data that was collected includes data on the Nigeria-China trade relations and policy thrusts of the four administrations under investigation by the Nigeria's political leaders (presidents) in the Fourth Republic from 1999-2017. To this end, substantial materials/paper presented by top government functionaries on the theme of Nigeria-China trade relations obtained from the Nigeria Investment Promotion Council (NIPC), Chinese Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Investment Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Bureau of Statistic (NBS) will relied upon in justifying Nigeria-China trade relations in the Fourth Republic. By this, the study will gain an insight into how Nigeria-China trade relations impacted on the economic development of Nigerian state within the period under discourse.

The materials sourced from the sources was used for critical examination of the topic under investigation and duly acknowledged by way of references. Specifically, the secondary source of data collection which constitute the hallmark of literature review of this research work and which was drawn from official statistical data published by China- Africa Research Initiative, UNCTAD, and data from UN COMTRADE statistics which relate to the pattern volume and value of Africa or Nigeria's external trade with China.

(b) Secondary Method of Data Collection

Secondary sources of data collection were utilized for this study. The qualitative secondary source of data utilized include a review of the Nigeria-China trade relations from various publications and literature on the subject matter obtained from the relevant Foreign Policy and international relations authored books and journals of same inclinations obtained from Nasarawa State University, keffi, Library; National Library in Abuja, Nigeria Investment Promotion Council (NIPC), Chinese Embassy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Trade and Investment Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Bureau of Statistic (NBS) office in Abuja and academic articles relevant to the topic of discussion, internet/websites publications, government documents and other relevant legislations on Nigeria-china trade relations, administrative rules, policies and procedures on subject matters of Nigeria-china trade relations.

3.4Technique of Data Analysis

Data for the study were content analysed as the data were primarily oral interview conducted with staff of National Bureau of Statistics Abuja, Ministry of Trade and Investment Abuja; and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Abuja.

3.5 Justification of Method

The adoption and utilization of content oral interview enabled the researcher to gather relevant data from those exposed to the bilateral relations and trade relations that exist between Nigeria and China from 1999-2017. This enabled the researcher to understand the challenges and nature of the trade relations that exist between the two states.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Presentation of Data

This section presents, analyzes, and discusses the data obtained from both qualitative and quantitative secondary sources on a critical survey of Nigeria-China trade relations within the period under study. The purpose of the study was to assess Nigeria-China trade relations.

4.1.1 The Nature and Character of Trade Relations between Nigeria and China Between 1999-2017.

Nigeria-China Bilateral Trade, 1999-2017

Year	Exports (billion in naira)	Imports (billion in naira)	Trade of balance
1999	10,671,356,489	39,890,423,259	-29,219,066,770
2000	11,413,354,432	46,367,894,115	-34,954,539,680
2001	14,127,160,262	58,595,546,570	-44,468,386,308
2002	8,812,197,309	89,138,079,432	-80,325,882,123
2003	15,954,209,434	137,917,168,694	-121,962,959,260
2004	70,531,578,270	147,913,615,216	-77,382,036,946
2005	46,742,407,524	244,653,672,626	-197,911,265,102
2006	527,401,740	403,319,768,287	-402,792,366,547
2007	111,365,515,522	626,687,597,642	-515,322,082,120
2008	31,353,471,339	502,302,250,248	-470,948,778,909
2009	43,542,407,531	242,653,372,624	-195,511,665,162
2010	627,301,640	413,519,428,281	-414,392,366,547
2011	109,365,415,822	626,667,599,645	-540,222,182,320
2012	45,742,407,524	244,653,672,626	-147,911,265,102
2013	516,401,440	412,319,768,287	-422,732,364,547
2014	119,365,715,522	626,687,517,632	-515,322,082,120
2015	48,742,407,528	231,693,602,626	-177,931,565,402
2016	597,401,740	462,319,768,287	-402,792,366,547
2017	143,169,515,552	610,647,592,646	-515,322,082,120

Source: National Bureau of Statistics (1999-20017)

The table above shows the unfavorable balance of trade against Nigeria and in favor of China. In 1999, the trade transactions between the two countries shows a trade disparity of 29,219,066,770 where Nigeria only exported goods worth 10,671,356,489 to China and that same period, Nigeria imported goods from China worth 39,890,423,259. In 2008, the trade imbalance also shows 470,948,778,909 in favor of China. Nigeria is only seen as finished products destination for China. Nigeria is seen as a good market for Chinese goods. Ogunsanwo (2007) pointed out that Nigeria has remained a good market for Chinese goods. However, he emphasized on the accusations leveled against the Chinese companies for dumping cheap and substandard goods produced by cheap labour in China on the Nigeria market, thus helping to kill nascent industries in the country. This really pictures on the negative influence of Nigeria- China relations on Nigeria's economy. In the same vein, Musa (2007) highlighted that trade between China and Nigeria has expanded in the last six years, reaching $106 billion in 2006.

According to him, China's invasion into Nigeria is for various reasons which are linked not only to its quest to buy oil fields for its fast growing industries but also because of the population of Nigeria which makes it a veritable market for China's products. In his scholarly attempts, Musa failed to articulate on the impacts of Nigeria – China trade relations on Nigeria's economy. Kwanashie (2007) unequivocally stated that the economic growth of China has made it also look for markets abroad. In his words, Nigeria has in last few years experienced greater trade with China. The volume of non-oil imports from China has grown. In 2005 China accounted for N251, 111.78 million worth of Nigeria imports. China has been a source of cheaper consumer goods attracting an increasing flow of Nigeria merchants seeking cheap sources for imports. Kwansahie, expended his mental energy on the rationale for and/or the motive force for China's trade relations with Nigeria without deeming it necessary to capture on the impact of this trade relations on the economy of both countries

4.1.2 Effect of China –Nigeria Trade Relations on the Nigeria Economy 1999-2017

Bilateral trade has grown exponentially since China and Nigeria signed an agreement on trade and investment promotion and protection in 2001. the value of trade reached USD 17.7 billion in 2010, almost 10 times its level just ten years before while Nigerian exports to China more than doubled, they have not kept pace with the growth of Chinese exports to

Nigeria. Thus a heavy trade imbalance has not only persisted but also intensified. Chinese exports represented 66.7% of the bilateral trade total in 2000 and 87.3% of the total in 2010. By 2010, Nigeria had become China's fourth biggest Africa trading partner, and the second largest Chinese export destination on the continent. Trade between the two countries accounted for nearly one third of the trade between China and the whole of West Africa, indicating the importance of Nigeria to China's entry into the regional market. Respondents interviewed from Ministry of Trade and Investment in Abuja, Joseph Stephen, of the respondent strongly agreed that the relationship between Nigeria and China has brought a positive impact on the political economic environment of Nigeria. Another respondent from National Bureau of Statistics, Isah Mohammed, argues that the trade relations between Nigeria and China have not impacted very positively on the Nigeria economic.

He further stated that the relationship has led to continued dependence of Nigeria on China companies in the aspect of infrastructural development. In line with the above, it is imperative to state that despite recent expansion, China still only accounts for a small fraction of Nigeria's global trade, lagging far behind the country's top partner (the United States) and also notably facing competition from Brazil and India, as well as more traditional partners such as France. Around 87% of Nigeria's exports to China are oil and gas products. China, by contrast, exports a diversified range of goods to Nigeria, most notably machinery, equipment and manufactured commodities.

While the official numbers are impressive, they fail to capture the complete picture of trade between china and Nigeria. In addition to the recorded trade, there is a significant amount of unrecorded trade, particularly in Chinese goods. Most of the smuggled imports are said to arrive via neighboring states, which have long, porous borders with Nigeria Gregory (2009). Data obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) showed that Nigeria had a trade deficit of N6 trillion with China between 2013 and 2016.

Analysis showed that out of Nigeria's total import bill of N29.91 trillion between 2013 and 2016, China accounted for N6.41 trillion. This is huge gap or trade imbalance when compared with N714.97 billion worth of goods Nigeria exported to China within the same period. In the field survey conducted, Nigeria has become a better country due to the investment of China such that China also plans to invest in the Nigeria transport sector by offering a grant and expertise for the formulation of a 25-year comprehension railway development plan that includes redesigning of the existing railway tracks and expansion of the lines to new areas across Nigeria. In October 2006, the Nigerian government signed a 2.5Billion US Dollar loan facility with China, a substantial part of which would be used to finance the refurbishment of the railway system. In all, an estimated 7,800 kilometers of standard guage railway network to connect all 36 state capitals and major cities in the country was to be built by concession-holders who then would be responsible for the infrastructure upgrades, expansion and maintenance. The first phase of the project was estimated at 83 billion naira. The entire railway modernization and expansion project was estimated to cost over $30 Billion dollars. The contract for the first phase covering 1,215 kilometers of double track standard guage line from the commercial center,

Lagos in the Southwest to Kano in the North, with a branch in Minna and Abuja, was signed on October 30, 2006 in Nigeria with the Chinese. The railway modernization and expansion project when completed would be able to run 36 trains per day from Lagos to Kano and back, and move about 40 million tons of goods per year.13 Between the period 1996 to 2001, the trade volume between Nigeria and China grew from US$178million to US$1.44Billion in 2001 14. It became glaring that China remained one of Nigeria's top 10 trading partners with the Chinese entrepreneurship demonstrating increasing interest investment in Nigeria. Also, Nigeria is now a better country due to Chinese investments such that Nigeria is now Nigeria is the largest single market in Africa with a population of 140 million which makes Nigeria look for the help of

China in achieving high economic growth; on which China has provided extensive economic, military and political support and also is the fact that due to this relationship. Unfortunately, a subtraction of Nigeria's exports from China will show a trade deficit of N5.70 trillion in favour of China. This simply implies that Nigeria is heavily importing goods from China, a country that, until 1980 was grouped among the world's poorest countries.

4.1.3 Challenges Confronting Nigeria Trade Relations with China 1999-2017

Based on the interviewed conducted, majority of the respondents assert that the greatest challenge faced by the Nigerian economy is in respect of the sub-standard nature of the Chinese goods being imported into the country. In terms of the lack of competitiveness of Nigerian goods with China made- goods, power failure, shortage of affordable credit to procure input and multiple taxation ranked first, second and third respectively as the factors responsible for the uncompetitiveness of the Nigerian products. All the respondents agreed that local manufacturing firms must be protected through tariff and subsidies against the invasion of sub-standard, subsidized foreign products. Nigeria might rethink its cooperation with China and exclude them from lucrative trade deals and free trade zones, which allow Chinese businesses to cheaply establish bases in Nigerian cities.

There is the problem of Chinese companies bribing their way to wining contracts, thereby undermining the war against corruption in the country and hampering Nigeria's development

(Jimam, 2009) China has helped to spur Nigeria's economic growth but more can still be achieved. What is missing is a lack of strategic engagement on a long term basis that would have a broader impact on poverty alleviation in the country. This raises two main concerns; the resource rich Nigeria which ought to have a greater leverage in dealing with the Chinese have not converted this into a strong negotiating power. The African Union (AU) has been unable to coordinate Nigerian engagement In addition, the economic policies embarked upon by various Nigerian governments have made it impossible to prepare local industry for competition, today, many of these industries have not been able to have their products compete with the ones produce in China or elsewhere. While Nigerian entrepreneurs in small and medium sized enterprises have benefited from the informal and formal linkages with Chinese business network, this will have to be complemented by making doing business easy and exports procedures easier. But taking the advantage of this will be a mirage if Nigeria still wants to remain an exporter of natural resources.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study examines Nigeria-China trade relations between 1999 and 2017. The study is organized in five chapters with an attempt to analyze Nigeria-China trade relations, this has resulted in Nigeria diversifying her external trade relation to China then the United States of America led the researcher into carrying out a survey on Government ministries and bodies such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chinese Embassy, trade and investment who are responsible for vital information of this research.

In chapter one, this research work made attempts to define clearly the statement of the problem, whether Nigeria-China trade relations is motivated by complementary National objective and interest of the two parties or structured and driven global rivalry between an incumbent hegemonic power US and its potential replacement china. The study examined if there is a relationship between the rate of diversification of Nigeria's trade towards China and overall terms and conditions of Nigerian's external trade to ascertain if there is a significant positive linkage between the quantity and quality of gain derives from external trade diversification. The major objective of this research were spelt-out in the chapter one including chapter one as well as among others, research propositions, significance of the study, scope of the study, organization of the study were also given attention. Chapter two the review of related literature on the Nigeria-China trade relations. Four major areas were examined; these include the conceptualization of International trade relation and also on bilateral relations as held by divers' scholars. Chapter three discussed the method used for the study, it defined the target population, sample technique and method of data collection, it also discussed the technique used in data collection and analysis.

Chapter four set out the data presentation and analysis this data was gathered basically through qualitative and quantitative source and were analyzed accordingly and the research findings was discussed. Chapter five conclude the research work , some recommendations and suggestions were made that when applied will help and guide the future effort either from Nigeria in order to improve it trade relation with China.

5.2 Conclusion

This study has therefore not only traced Nigeria's trade relations with China from 1999 to 2017, but has shown that the trade between Nigeria and China has largely followed a classical pattern of trade disequilibrium between the developing and the developed economies. The structure of trade between Nigeria and China reflects the difference in the level of development of the two partners as well as high degree of complementarities that exist between their economies. While Nigeria's exports to China consist mainly of primary commodities, its imports from that country are made up of largely of industrial goods. Within this commodity groups, there have been some important changes in the structure of trade over the years. The study analysis from the trade data shows that despite the increase in trade volume between the two countries, the bilateral trade relations have been in favor of China, thus creating a feeling of the lopsided distribution of the benefit from the bilateral trade.

The imbalance in trade relations can be addressed to ensure that the relations lead to mutual beneficial outcomes for both countries. The structure of trade between Nigeria and China reflects the difference in the level of development of the two partners as well as high degree of complementarities that exists between their economies. Although trade remains the most important element in Nigeria's trade relations with China, it has not been complemented significantly by the flows of investment and aid between the two countries. The consequence of intensive asymmetric bilateral interaction to the achievement of Nigeria's broader national goal should be given serious thought by the Nigerian policy makers and the public alike as such relationship could be jeopardized if one- sided trade relations continue. A continuation of this pattern of lopsided relationship might have serious repercussions for Nigeria. The intensification of dependent relationship can provide an enormous advantage to China in continuation of its economic and industrial expansion. However, these does not in any way suggest that the study approves such short misgivings.

5.3 Recommendations

i. One effective approach to address the trade imbalance is to evolve a cooperative mechanism that would enable Nigeria increase its export of manufactured goods to China. In addition, Chinese companies in Nigeria should diversify their economic activities. Rather than restricting themselves to merely importing finished goods from China for sale in Nigeria, they should invest in the productive sectors of the Nigerian economy and thereby gain from the export of such Nigerian- made goods.

ii. It is true that Nigeria has created an enabling environment for investors, but beyond this, Nigeria government should into the development of technologies that will eventually leads to industrialization and more investments.

iii. Nigeria's interest in entering into bilateral relations in trade and economic with China in 1971 arose partly from the fact that such a relationship would be devoid of the master-servant relationship which tainted historical and economic links with the developed market economy countries of the West. It is hoped that, unlike the unequal trade relationship that existed and continues to exist, trade relations with China in future will be built on a foundation of equity, mutual respect and equitable distribution of the fruits of international division of labor.

5.4 Limitations of the Study

The study is limited to trade relations between China and Nigeria from 1999– 2017. The research was constrained by inadequate materials such as text books and the respondents were not willing to contribute to the study until they were pursued may be due fear of victimization Getting access to actors and stakeholder of bilateral trade in the country and getting them to discuss informal issue of this nature is pretty difficult. More to it, is the fact that research itself is an unending phenomenon; therefore, one can never do a complete and satisfying findings on any subject matter; not to put behind the fact that diverse views and opinions on the subject matter between the research supervisor and the researcher could constrain the researcher from his freedom to carry out his research based on his own personal findings.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

School of Post Graduate Studies,

Department of Political Science,

Faculty of Social Sciences,

Nasarawa State University,

Keffi, Nasarawa State.

23rd June, 2019.

Dear Respondent,

My name is Yusuf, an M.Sc student at the Department of Political Science, Nasarawa State University Keffi where I am pursuing an M.Sc in International Relations. I am conducting a research on "*Nigeria-China Trade Relations: A Critical Ssurvey (1999-2017).*"

I kindly request you to participate in my research study. The information you will provide to me will be treated with extreme confidentiality and it will be strictly utilized only for academic purposes. Your participation is highly valued.

Yusuf Umar

NSU/MSc/IRS/094/14/15

Appendix ii

Table 9 Some Chinese Financial Commitments in Infrastructure Projects in Nigeria, 2002- 2013

Year	Status	Project	Sector	Financier	Contractor	Added Capacity	Project Cost($m)	Commitments ($m)
2002	Construction	National Rural Telephony Project, Phase 1	ICT	Ex-im Bank, China	Huawei; ZTE, Alcatel; Shanghai Bell (ASB)	150,226	200	200
2005	Construction	Construction of Papalanto Power Gas Turbine Power Plant in Ogun	Electricity	Ex-im Bank, China	SEPCO	335MW	360	298
2005	Construction	Construction of Okitipupa Power Gas Turbine Power Plant in Ondo	Electricity	Ex-im Bank, China	CMEC	335MW	361	-
2006	Construction	Nigeria 1st Communication Satellite NigComSat-1	ICT	Ex-im Bank, China	China Construction Wall Industry Corporation	-	-	200
2006	Construction	Lekki Free Trade Zone in Lagos, Phase 1. The funds will be used on power plants, road networks & manufacturing facilities	Multiple	CCECC Beyond Int'l Inv & Dev	CCECC Beyond Int'l Inv & Dev	-	300	200
2006	Construction	Modernization of the Nigerian Railway, Phase1 Lagos-Kano Railway	Transport	Ex-im Bank, China	China Civil Engineering Construction Company (CCECC)	1,315km	8,300	2500
2007	Construction	Kebbi Airport, Water Supply in Gombe	Multiple	CGC, Ex-im Bank, China	CGC & China Civil Engineering Construction Company (CCECC)	350Units of Water	350	
2008	Construction	Installation and Commissioning of Global Open Trunking Architecture (GOTA) Security Communication	ICT	ZTE, Federal Government of Nigerian	Xin Zong Telecommunications Equipment (ZTE)	-	5	20
2009	Construction	Construction of Houses and Distribution of Water	Housing, Water Resources	Ex-im Bank, China, Federal Government of Nigeria	CGC, CGCOC	1500 units	1billion	-

2010	Construction	Construction of Oil Refineries and Petrochemical Plants	Oil and Gas	Ex-im Bank, China, Federal Government of Nigeria	China Civil Engineering Construction Company (CCECC) CSCEC	-	22 billion	-
2012	Construction	Construction of New Airport Terminals	Aviation	Federal Government of Nigeria, SINOSURE	China Civil Engineering Construction Company (CCECC)		500	-
2013	Construction	Construction of Nigeria's Housing Sector	Housing	Int'l Commercial Bank of China (ICBC)	Sinosure, China Civil Engineering Construction Company (CCECC)	2000 units	6 billion	-

Source: ***World Bank- PPIAF Chinese Projects Data, 2007- 201***