

The Effects of African Countries on Adopting Chinese Business Strategies

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Abstract: China's business strategies have impacted many countries in the world with the global economy over the past three decades have significant economy impacts and political implications for African countries. This paper reviews the debate over whether these impacts on balance between positive and negative impacts for the continent of Africa and whether these strategies have impacted African countries how and in which ways, challenges and outcomes.

Keywords: Business strategies, Business strategies of China, China-Africa Business.

1. Background of the Study

Africa's influence was relatively small ten years ago. Its diplomats were comparatively unskilled, and its aforementioned programs hardly had any impact. Many Chinese people also had doubts about their nation's standing as a global actor. China primarily defended core interests, such as the "one China" principle, in the majority of international forums. However, there has recently been continued economic growth, a younger generation of Chinese leaders who are more knowledgeable about China's role in the world, and better African scholarship. These strategies are now centered on Africa. China's courtship of Africa serves as a resource heist in part. Due to its rapid economic growth and declining domestic petroleum and mineral reserves, Beijing is looking abroad for resources.

1.1. Statement of the problem

The issue is described as follows: how Chinese business strategies helped Africa grow in the business world, whether African nations benefited from adopting them, and whether Africa should continue to do so.

1.2. The study's goal

Finding out whether and how Chinese business practices have impacted African countries are the aim of this study.

1.3. The study's significance

The benefits of Chinese policies for African countries are what make this study significant.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Overview of China and Africa Business

China is Africa's largest trading partner and a significant source of foreign direct investment. The development of infrastructure and the growth of the economy have both benefited from its investment. Because Africa needs oil and other resources as well as a market for its goods, China has made investments there. Trade between African countries and China can be split into two categories: imports from China and exports to China. Over the past 20 years, African countries have primarily imported electronic equipment, machinery, clothing and textile goods, transportation

materials, footwear and plastic goods from China.

The majority of these goods were imported machinery and electronic equipment. Some countries have seen a significant increase in imports, including Algeria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Rwanda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These countries also import trucks, tractors, motor vehicles for transportation, television receivers and electric line telephony. Additionally, countries like Benin, Gambia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Tanzania, and Togo imported textile and clothing goods. Mineral product, base metals, precious stones, and other unclassified primary Commodities made up the majority of the textiles and clothing that were exported from African countries to China.

2.2. History

Since the fifteenth century, China and Africa have been in contact. A wall painting of a giraffe was gifted to Beijing's Ming Imperial Tomb by the legendary Chinese admiral and sailor Zheng He on one of his numerous voyages to the Arab world and the east coast of Africa between 1413 and 1419.

2.3. Advantages of adopting Chinese business strategies on Africa

Trade and cultural exchanges between China and Africa have increased since the 7th century. China and Africa have begun direct contact via route in an effort to improve relations between Africa and China. A crucial component of China's independent foreign policy of peace has always been the growth and bolstering of friendly relations and cooperation with developing countries.

Chinese businesses have almost entirely entered African markets in an effort to expand them to China. More than 1000 of them are currently active in Africa, and many of these Chinese businesses there are privately held. Chinese companies have great degrees of freedom to operate in Africa on market terms. In addition to being backed by Chinese investment capital on favorable terms. In addition to being backed by Chinese investment capital on favorable terms.

Currently, Chinese businesses are actively investing in developing digital infrastructure in African nations. For instance, a Chinese telecommunication company began teaching an information and communication technology course with the goal of preparing local students for the workforce by fostering knowledge, understanding, and

interest in the field.

Improve infrastructure right now you could say that any big project in African cities that is higher than three floors or roads that are longer than three kilometers are most likely being built and engineered by the Chinese. as Chinese started building rail roads, hospitals, airports, university, water supply throughout the continent.

Since the 1950s, there has been a significant exchange of cultures between China and Africa. The two nations frequently send governmental cultural delegations to visit one another. Africa and China work together to train performers and artists. China sent academics to teach or research African art and culture while training acrobats for Tanzania and Sudan.

Over the past ten years, Africa has undergone a significant economic transformation since China started making investments in African nations in the 1980s. The Continent has attracted new investments and projects, and its economic ties with developing countries have grown. One of them is how China's growing interest in Africa has sparked a lot of discussion among academics and journalists from both developed and developing nations.

The arrival of China is altering the region's way of life in a number of ways, Including employment opportunities. On the continent of China, several million African jobs had been created. A third of Chinese businesses had introduced a new Technology while nearly two thirds offered apprenticeships. More than any other nations in the world, China has employed close to 30000 people in Africa.

2.4. Chinese business strategies

A new strategy entails more than just a list of strategies for conducting business in China. The majority of large corporations are already vying with Chinese businesses by

selling their markets in China. even relatively small businesses, many more. will adhere to them. True Chinese strategy, however, is different. China is a central and integrated part of this one-world strategy and long-term development plan for conducting business as if it were its own country in the world, where China now plays an entirely different role than it did previously.

2.4.1. Diversify across exports

Other beneficial policies include removing trade barriers, improving trade facilitation, encouraging technology adoption through educational exchange programs, and funding digital economy-supporting communication technologies like broadband. African countries have done this because diversification of exports can, for example, help to combat export instability or the unfavorable effects of trade terms on primary products.

2.4.2. Global expansion

One of the strategies used by Chinese businesses to grow internationally is global expansion, which would begin with the belt road initiative's expanding ambition across Eurasia and Africa. China is at the center of a global network of trade and economic connections thanks to the construction and financing of its physical infrastructure. China is now poised to overtake Japan as the second-largest economy in the world, behind the United States. As well as experiencing rapid growth, China also became much more integrated with the global economy. Its share of global trade rose from less than 1 percent in 1980 to around 8 percent, and in 2009 it became the world's largest exporter ahead of Germany. China's growing trade surplus led to the accumulation of large foreign exchange reserves and to the country.

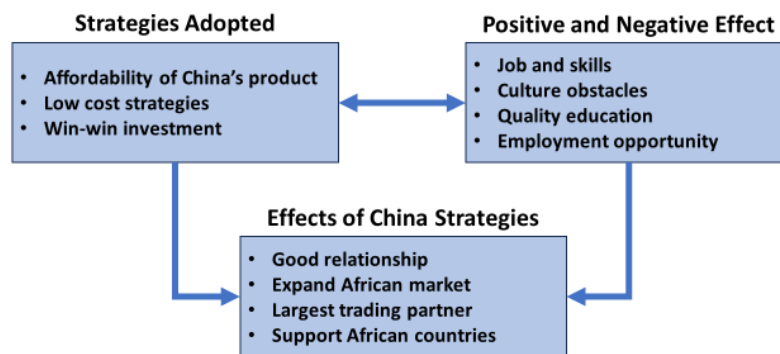


Figure 1 Conceptual model

Figure 1. Conceptual model

2.5. Negative impact of Chinese Business in Africa

Africans accuse Chinese workers of refusing to integrate and working in unmarked offices and dormitories due to cultural barriers on the continent. Although businesses have quickly realized they must offer local employment if they want to remain in business, they are accused of hiring their own labor.

However, some in Africa criticize Chinese engagement. Chinese businesses are criticized by labor unions, civil society organizations, and other groups in African societies for their subpar working conditions, unsustainable environmental practices, as well as job displacement. Watchdogs for good governance issue a warning that China

engages in unfair negotiations that exploit the relative weaknesses of African governments, encourage corruption, and encourage bad decision making. In their view, In order to maintain its Neo-colonial relationship, China imports manufactured goods from Africa in exchange for raw materials. Resentment of the nation's business practices has sparked widespread protests and violent acts against Chinese businessmen and immigrants in some countries.

The majority of Africans see Chinese presence as Neocolonialism, despite the Fact that African governments have seen it as a chance for Africa to grow predominately. In addition to the aforementioned, China's infrastructure projects have been the subject of countless worries as part of its extensive commitments and covert plans to create an unbreakable link for the use of Africa's natural resources.

Preconceptions of China, wholesomely serving nation that aims to preserve access to the global Pool of natural resources, have given rise to these worries.

It has been argued that the sizable Chinese donations are a ruse to enter Africa and sway it to Chinese interests. Not only has China used this strategy with the US, but also in Africa. In order to boost the US dollar in favor of the Chinese Yuan, China has bought a lot of treasury bonds. This practice has been observed in Africa, where many African currencies have been inflated using debt provision to bring their local currencies' values up to par with the weak Yuan.

Because they behave improperly in the countries where they conduct business, Chinese citizens have come under fire. Reports on improper employee handling by Chinese private and state owned businesses were published by Human Rights Watch. The fatalities of 51 Zambian copper mine workers and Chinese factory worker are proof that, despite their claims to be making win-win investments in Africa, the Chinese have a history of providing subpar working conditions. It has also been stated that it is believed that Chinese companies have outsourced out of concern for breaking the law, which raises the question of why they are using win-win approach to help local Africans. This demonstrates how little Chinese investment value life over business.

The only criticism leveled at the Chinese has been that they sell inferior goods. It has been acknowledged that these products are offered for incredibly low prices in an effort to drive out domestic and international companies. In Zimbabwe, locals have given names like Zhing-Zang in reference to the inexpensive Chinese goods. In addition to being inexpensive, China's infrastructure and products have been built with durability and resilience in mind.

As a result of their increased activity on the continent, the Chinese have increased their involvement in illegal activities like poaching and stealing African wildlife. Pinnock claims that the Chinese have been stealing African wildlife while falsely justifying it through dubious paperwork in Hwange National Park, where Zimbabwe exported 30 baby elephants to Maputo. Additionally, he asserts that the infants have little chance of ever reaching China. The Chinese claimed that Zimbabwe had too many elephants in its parks in 2014, but Walter Mzembe, the acting environment minister defended the claim despite the incident being made public.

2.6. Positive impact on how African countries adopted Chinese business strategies

Respect for one another and progress Cooperation between developing nations in China and Africa focuses primarily on mutual support. China has developed a unique strategy for win-win cooperation with Africa over the years. It represents cooperation and solidarity between China and Africa and can be used to enhance international ties with Africa.

Maintaining equality, friendship, and sincerity. In order to achieve a common future, Chinese and African people have collaborated. Africa is respected, valued, and supported by China. Maintaining inclusivity and transparency. China is prepared to assist Africa and promote peace and prosperity alongside other international allies. All actions that enhance the interests of Africa are welcomed and supported by this organization.

Through its financial and investment cooperation with the continent, China will not meddle in the internal affairs of individual African countries, impose its will on those governments, or tack on any political benefits. China will

instead let Africa pick a path for growth that is suitable for their circumstances. an example of collaboration and world development. In October 2012, the institute for peace and security studies held a China-Africa forum in Bishoftu, Ethiopia. The event was perhaps the first of its kind held in Ethiopia with academics, policy makers and stakeholders from the two regions participating in an open discussion about the economic, political and social relations between Africa and China. Most of discussion focused on the economic relationship between China and Africa.

When China-Africa collaboration is successful, South-South cooperation will also prosper. Once China and Africa have reached their full potential, the world will be a better place. The only way for China and Africa to progress together in the new era is through cooperation. It will solidly provide the groundwork for China and Africa's future growth, as well as for the progress of all developing nations and more just international relations. Expanding economic cooperation quickly

The trade and economic ties between China and Africa have grown quickly. China and Africa's economic and trade cooperation reached a new level thanks to the 10 major cooperation plans, the 8 major initiatives, and FOCAC Johannesburg summit in 2015 and 2018 supporting development more and more. China encourages African countries to pursue their own growth while pursuing development and improving the lives of their citizens. In the new era, China has decided to boost its foreign aid to Africa, which between 2013 and 2018 totaled Rmb 270 billion. Interest free loans and concessional loans. Between 2000 and 2020, China helped African countries build more than 13,000km of roads, railways, and sizable power plants. Additionally it provided funding more than 170 schools, 45 sports venues, and 130 medical facilities. More than 160,000 people were trained for Africa, and it also built several flagship projects, including the AU conference center.

Growing commercial ties China has been Africa's main trading partner since 2009, and since then, it has contributed more and more to that trade. The number was higher than 21% in 2020. The trade between China and Africa is becoming more organized. China's exports to Africa have significantly increased in technology, with mechanical, electrical, and high-tech products now making up more than 50% of the total. In order to help more African agriculture and manufactured goods enter the Chinese market has increased its import of non resource products from Africa and provided zero tariff treatment to 97percent of taxable items exported to China by the 33 least developed countries in Africa.

Facilitating Africa's agricultural development. China has always been open to helping them develop their agricultural training there and sharing agricultural production and processing. More than 50,000 Africans have received training through initiatives like sending Chinese agricultural experts to Africa, and 23 agricultural demonstration centers have been constructed. China has signed 72 bilateral and multilateral agreements for agricultural cooperation and has established mechanisms for cooperation with 23 African nations and regional organization.

For the continent's inclusive and sustainable development, industrialization is necessary in addition to job creation, poverty eradication, and raising living standards.

Depending on their unique circumstances and development requirements, China assists African nations in improving their "soft" and "hard" investment environments. China uses

industrial alignment and capacity cooperation as its driving forces to advance Africa's industrialization and economic diversification. China has developed mechanisms for industrial capacity cooperation with 15 African countries. To entice businesses to Africa, China and African countries have collaborated to create special economic zones for trade, economic cooperation, industrial parks, and science parks. They have set up production and processing facilities and concentrated their operation Africa in order to boost local employment, tax revenues, technical cooperation, and industrial advancement.

The digital economy's growing cooperation. China is assisting African nations in closing the digital divide. Building digital infrastructure, moving toward a digital society, and utilizing cutting-edge technologies like mobile finance and the Internet of Things, have all been successful in this field. They have worked with significant African operators to provide Africa with complete, fundamental telecommunications Service, coverage. More than half of the continent's highspeed mobile broadband networks and wireless sites have been constructed more than 900 million locals have access to broadband internet thanks to the installation of more than 200,000 km of special fiber. The first 5G independent commercial networking in the area was also made available by the two sides. China and Africa's commerce cooperation is becoming more and more extensive.

Increasing social development cooperation In social areas like poverty reduction, health, education, science and technology, environmental protection, climate change, and exchanges between young people and women, China is fostering collaboration with Africa. China is assisting African nations in enhancing their comprehensive social development by fostering exchanges, offering assistance, and sharing experiences, which in turn drives their economic growth internally.

Sharing knowledge of reducing poverty. China and Africa frequently struggle with poverty. The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's main objective is to eradicate poverty. China has successfully eradicated poverty using Chinese characteristics, with hundreds of millions of impoverished people having managed to escape poverty, serving as a model for addressing the issue in Africa. China has successfully implemented the Program for Strengthening China-Africa Cooperation on Poverty Reduction. Through initiatives like the FOCAC Africa-China Poverty Reduction and Development Conference and the China-Africa Youth Exchange Program on Poverty Development, China has aided local governments, academics, businesses, youth organizations, and nongovernmental organizations in both China and Africa in carrying out various forms of exchange and pragmatic cooperation on poverty reduction.

Enhancing the relationship between medicine and health. People and lives have always been prioritized by the Chinese government. China has supported African nations in their efforts to combat various epidemics and plagues, establish a public health system, and advance health in China and Africa. Chinese medical teams are dispatched as part of one of the longest and most successful projects cooperation involving the most African nations. China medical aid to Africa officially began with the first one, which was sent to Algeria in 1963. Over the past 58 years, China has treated 230 million patients in Africa, employing 23, 000 medical professionals. Nearly 1,000 Chinese medical professionals are currently employed by 98 medical centers in 45 African countries. The

local Africans hail them as the white health messengers, role models of South cooperation, and warmly welcomed visitors.

The Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention receives technical assistance from Chinese disease control specialists, which helps African nations better assess quarantine and border health.

Increasing cooperation in education and human resources. China actively supported education in Africa. Through a number of scholarships, all of which are based the requirements of African countries for economic and social development, it encourages deserving African youth to study in China and supports the training of much needed professionals for African nations. As of 2012, both sides had implemented the 20+20 cooperation plan as a framework for intercollegiate cooperation for higher education institution in China and Africa.

Increasing knowledge sharing and scientific and technological collaboration. In terms of technological innovation strategies, China actively improves coordination and communication with Africa. The China Africa Joint Research Center, an innovation cooperation center, and high level joint laboratories have all been established by China and African nations. Through initiatives like the Belt and Road Region Scholarship from the Alliance of International Science Organizations, Chinese government scholarships, the Talented Young Scientist Program, and the Innovative Talent Exchange Project, China has recently helped Africa develop a significant number of scientific and technological talents. Space cooperation has made progress. The two parties collaborate in the areas of precision agriculture, radio astronomy, satellite navigation and positioning, and disaster prevention and mitigation using China's Remote sensing data. Expanding Eco environmental protection and working together to combat climate change. A shared desire for a stunning environment and an improved quality of life unites the peoples of China and Africa. They collaborate to promote sustainable, recyclable, low carbon development and protect humanity's shared homeland as a result. They have collaborated on two events since 2012: a ministerial conference on China-African environmental cooperation, which encourages communication and coordination of environmental governance policies. The seminar on green cooperation will guide the future economy. In 2020, China and African countries joined the China-Africa environmental cooperation center, along with other international organizations, academic institutions, and companies.

People-to-people interactions and cultural exchange Chinese culture has a saying that goes, "SteadyState relations flourish when there is friendship between the peoples." In China and Africa, conversations between young people and women as well as cultural, media, scientific, technological, and think tank exchanges have been encouraged. These initiatives have strengthened bonds between people and laid the groundwork for future advancements.

Expanding collaboration and interactions in the cultural and tourism sectors. The two sides continue to sign implementation plans for intergovernmental agreements on programs like the Year of China, Happy Spring Festival, Chinese and African Cultures in Focus, and Insight on China to further encourage cross cultural exchanges and cooperation. By December 2020, 346 of these implementation plans had been written and put into action. Since 2016, China has hosted hundreds of cultural seminars for African countries, with a total of almost 1,500 African participants. There are cultural

hubs for Chinese people in Morocco, Mauritius, Benin, Egypt, Nigeria, and Tanzania. The Chinese government has signed agreements with counterparts in Tunisia, Kenya, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Ethiopia, and Mozambique to establish Chinese cultural centers. Peace and security cooperation.

Development is impossible without security and stability. China has always supported the idea of Africans finding their own solutions to problems in Africa and has emphasized the necessity of addressing both the underlying causes and the symptoms, as well as the need for cooperation between all parties. China is a valuable player in African peace and security affairs. China backs their initiatives to combat terrorism and advance peace and stability. In nations and regional organizations like the AU, China supports the "Silence the Guns in Africa" initiative. China is actively looking into ways to positively foster and preserve Africa's peace and security, based on the principles of respecting African nations' wishes, refraining from interfering in their internal affairs, and adhering to the fundamental rules governing international relations.

Covid19 claims that by working together and supporting one another to end the pandemic, China and Africa have overcome a significant barrier. When the Extraordinary China-Africa summit on solidarity against covid19 was broadcast via video link in June 2020, China became the first country in the world to hold an anti-pandemic summit with Africa. It has given international anti-pandemic cooperation with Africa and given it new impetus. President Xi discussed crucial policies for enhancing China cooperation and bolstering global cooperation in the wake of the pandemic at the summit.

He pushed for a quicker implementation of the FOCAC Beijing summit's goals, including improved public health, an economic reopening and greater consideration for people's livelihoods. He also announced a number of anti-pandemic measures that have gained widespread praise and support in Africa, such as a debt relief, debt service suspension, and economic reopening. The participants' joint statement of the extraordinary China-Africa summit on solidarity against covid19, which was signed, reaffirmed their dedication to collaborating to combat the pandemic, promote cooperation and foster friendship. The two sides have worked closely together since the summit to reduce pandemics, rekindle economic activity, enhance China-Africa cooperation.

China received strong support and assistance from African countries and regional organizations like the AU during its most trying times to combat the epidemic. The AU Executive Council supported China's anti-pandemic efforts in a statement it released in February 2020. A significant regional organization or an entire continent had never before offered China such support. After covid19 struck Africa, the largest scale program of its kind and the most difficult to implement since the PRC's founding, China immediately provided humanitarian aid. Since 2020, the central government of China has worked with regional governments, businesses, and social organizations to provide emergency anti-pandemic supplies to 53 African nations and the AU. Nearly every area of the continent has received these emergency supplies.

3. Methodology

The objective of this research is to study the effects of Chinese business strategies on African countries. So this chapter aims to collect secondary data, conceptual framework. It's clear according to our second chapter there are positive

and negative effects. And in my research paper I will use qualitative method which focuses on obtaining data through open-minded and conversational communication, by gathering information using different ways like documents, case studies.

The reason why I choose to use qualitative method is because I'm already in the country that I'm working on which I think is easy for me to get some information from books, internet, interviews, questionnaire.

3.1. Nature of Research

The primary descriptive aspect of this study is that it gives a thorough overview of China's business strategy in Africa during a specific time span. But the study also aims to analyze the nature of China's business interactions with Africa, which makes it exploratory. The research for this study is therefore mostly descriptive, but it also includes exploration and explanatory components.

3.2. Data gathering

The study uses a primarily qualitative method to data collection. It mostly draws on books and periodicals that are considered to be scholarly literature. Publications from the institution and the center for Chinese studies contain more information. Additionally, publications are used, including pieces from print newspapers and online sites. An argument about the nature of China's commercial strategy involvement in Africa is formed by combining the facts, opinions, and arguments offered in the literature.

3.3. Limitations

The qualitative character of the study and the language barrier are its two main drawbacks. It is crucial for the researcher to interpret the data because qualitative research is by its very nature interpretive in nature. Thus, there is a chance for skewed interpretation, normative analysis, or value judgement. Second, because the researcher is not proficient in Mandarin, she may only use sources of data in English for her study. As a result, this study does not incorporate any further information or insightful conclusions that might have been drawn from texts and data that have been published in Mandarin.

4. Strategies Adopted

4.1. Strategies Adopted by China in Africa

When China's Chairman, Mao, imparted information about the fear that may overtake the US if Asia, Africa, and Latin America were united, the China Africa strategy was born. The death of Mao, who was succeeded by Deng Xiaoping, however, delayed the relations and shifted China's emphasis to its own internal economic development. Despite the fact that this choice boosted China's productivity, China's later engagement with other African nations was prompted by the necessity for production resources and a market to supply its goods. The "low cost strategy" is one of the various strategies that have been advocated by China to enter the African market segment. The superior, cutting-edge technology that China has developed throughout the years and is still developing has allowed the Chinese to critique the interest of China doing business in Africa.

China's Chairman, Mao, gave birth to the China Africa strategy. Later, China began interacting with more African nations due to a demand for production resource and an

exclusive market to supply its output. The "low cost strategy" is one of the many strategies supported by China to enter the African market. Thanks to their cutting-edge, continually improving state-of-the-art technology, the Chinese have been able to make and sell things at affordable prices. In addition to the aforementioned, China has now gained access to Africa's natural resources, which are provided to its producers in the Peoples Republic of China. The West has previously rejected these projects. Chinese interest in conducting business in Africa has been sparked by their delight in the manufacturing sector's economies of scale.

The Chinese have demonstrated innovation by applying a "low-cost strategy" to more than just manufactured goods. Chinese loans, which are much more accessible than those provided by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, have been used as a target for the strategy. Many African nations have openly welcomed China as a result of the affordability of its goods and non-conditional investments. In comparison to the West, the Chinese have an advantage because they can conduct business without interfering with the internal affairs of the host nation. Chinese embassies are established on the continent. Criticize China's desire to conduct business in Africa. What instances of this can be found on the continent of Africa? What is China using on the continent of Africa? How well suited are these tactics? What prevented China's interest in Africa from growing or being resisted? Some have criticized China's lack of effectiveness, despite the fact that it has successfully implemented strategies that have allowed it to grease its investment without restriction.

4.2. China's strategies' effectiveness

Although most of China's strategies in Africa over the past ten years have been criticized as attempt to lubricate its imperialism there, they have proven to be far superior. Although the vivid actions demonstrate the need to create a dynamic business environment and the necessity of securing stable resource supply for China's accelerating industry, there is currently little evidence to support the rumors of Chinese intentions over Africa.

China's "low-cost strategy" for the majority of its export goods has come under fire as being dumped. Dumping is the practice of unloading a stock without considering its price. Due to the significant benefits that Chinese state-owned and private businesses provide to the government of their host nation, these criticisms have gotten little attention. This has made it possible to portray the low-cost strategy as predatory pricing. Chinese State-owned and privately-owned companies have been able to create goods at lower costs as a result of which they are not only able to be the leading suppliers but also producers, acquiring a greater market share by forcing the exit of competing companies as a result of either destructive or predatory pricing or low-cost strategy.

China's ability to provide loans has been successful both in western countries and in Africa. In order to secure resources at a fair price, China's ideal strategy in the West, where it seeks to equate the Yuan with the US dollar, has been to inflate the currencies of the countries it deals with. This has been made feasible by China's aggressive attempts to acquire US and African Treasury Bills utilizing inexpensive debts that are used to gain access to the host nations in an effort to influence and shape them to its growth goal.

By engaging with Africa through a non-conditional approach, China has displaced several Western countries,

giving it a competitive advantage over its rivals. The Chinese have opted for a strategy in which there are no conditions placed on their investments. This strategy has been so effective that it has taken the place of the West's benevolent approach, which was perceived as an effort to rule Africa. China was able to conduct in-depth research on Africa, which helped them comprehend the wide diversity of market segments that are present and how urgently the continent needed equitable investment conditions. China conducted a thorough examination of the market (Africa) and provided reasonable investment terms, in contrast to its previous trade partner. The worry that many of its states may collapse has been Africa's darkest dread. The concern that many of its nations will be over-exploited and profit from enterprises operating within their sphere of influence has long been Africa's biggest nightmare. However, as a result of China's provision of mutually beneficial accords, many countries have opened up to free trade and received large investments from the continually growing powerhouse.

Despite the fact that Chinese policies have given it a competitive advantage over its competitors, there has been a rise in opposition to Chinese growth in other African nations. Although there is some empirical support for the rumors, it is still thought that they were spread by journalists who were paid by the West in order to discredit China's superior commercial abilities.

4.3. Failure and Resistance to Chinese Expansion in Africa

The US has viewed China's quick entry into Africa and expansion there through the application of wise strategic policies as a threat, despite the fact that Africans have welcomed Chinese generosity. The US thinks that China's entry into Africa could endanger security and reduce opportunities for US-Africa. The US and the rest of Europe may lose their former backyard gardens, which once provided the natural resources they needed to support their cutting-edge techno-scientific industries, as a result of extremely successful Chinese operations. These superpowers, who were once China's dominant trading partners, now view the expansion of China in Africa as a threat.

The dangerous effects of China's products on the domestic market in Africa have been the main charge leveled against it. Although governments have seen citizens benefit from the second-largest global economic power, it is thought that domestic business growth and development have been sharply declining. African businesses have suffered as a result of the impact of dumping on the domestic market, which has prompted Chinese retaliation. Other African nations have adopted anti-dumping policies and increased import duties of Chinese goods as a result of learning about Chinese customs. This is done to protect the local small and large industries from the severe pressure the Chinese products are putting on them.

China has made sizable investments in the continent, but labor abuses, such as illegitimate safety practices, hostility toward trade unions and risky shift extensions, have come under fire. It is thought that China is where many of these appalling working conditions were seen in Africa. It is thought that Chinese businesses put safety before productivity, forcing workers to work even in hazardous conditions. Chinese expansion has been hampered as a result, and occasionally they have had to stop operations in nations like Zambia where they consistently work in subpar conditions.

These working conditions have been imposed by the Chinese on the continent not only in Zambia but also in Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, and Angola. It has been reported that due to South Africa's stringent labour rules, the Chinese have maintained a perfect safety audit.

Furthermore, it should be noted that China places little value on people's well being in favor of its own operations. For instance, one of the largest buildings in the world is being built. The government did not take into account the effects of the infrastructure project on the displaced local population or potential natural disasters like earthquakes when building hydroelectric power plants. These have been seen in South Sudan's largest power plant, which was constructed by the Chinese. As a result, China's success in expanding its empire has been restricted to the investments it has already made in Africa due to its fear of the Chinese dark background. In order to safeguard its interests, industry, and citizens from improper trade and working practices, nations like South Africa have carefully monitored the Global Economic Giant as a result of China's practices.

4.4. Analysis on The Effects of African Countries on Adopting Chinese Business Strategies

How is African business after adopting Chinese business strategies; Africa is doing quite well after acquiring Chinese business because when you look back to African business before there's a very big change which can be seen by everyone around the world, China have been working with African countries for long time in different fields like technology, construction, education, etc.

What business lessons may be shared between China and Africa? Over time, China and Africa's economic links have become stronger. Africa's top trading partner at the moment is China, and throughout the 1990s, trade between the two continents surged by 700%.

As we have seen above Chinese business strategies has impacted Africa in so many ways which also shows the good relationship between them and as years goes by the relationship keeps getting stronger and stronger by investing more in Africa and we can see that since then Africa's economy keep rising. criticize China's desire to conduct business in Africa. What instances of this can be found on the continent of Africa? The Chinese investment opportunities have a history of exploiting African resources, to put it mildly. Realizing the Chinese intentions has become difficult because of the way they conduct business. Since Chinese businesses typically engage in joint ventures that have no bearing on job creation and significant value addition to investment, the overall assessment of Chinese business has been observed to have little to no impact at all. Due to their involvement in both legal and illegal activities, China's operations have been erratic in some nations. Due to the fact that the Chinese investments' negative effects outweigh their positive ones, it has become difficult to distinguish between the good and bad. Most African governments have benefited most from Chinese investments at the expense of the general populace. As a result, many African governments have been able to defend their citizens when they are caught engaging in illegal activity, as was the case in Zimbabwe, where Minister Walter Mzembe defended the Chinese for stealing elephants despite the fact that he lacked physical proof to support his assertions that the elephant population in parks exceeded the ideal 42000

capacity.

5. Summary, Conclusion, Recommendation

5.1. Summary

The major trading partner and source of foreign investment on the African continent is China. Its investment has helped the economy grow and the construction of infrastructure. China has invested in Africa since the continent lacks markets for its exports and needs the continent's oil and other resources.

5.2. Conclusion

It's crucial to remember that despite China's successful establishment of substantial investments from Cape Town to Cairo, it is still uncertain whether these investments would lead to a more sustainable development than past Western African investors. It should be highlighted that the Chinese investment has generated a great deal of buzz and attention, potentially paving the way for continued trade between China and Africa. As a result, significant investments were made, which has helped to Africa's slow growth, albeit this progress may be hampered by the continent's heavy reliance on exporting natural resources. This will suggest that China's voracious appetite for natural resources ignores the lack of corporate control on Chinese enterprises, the mismanagement, the limited diversification, the sensitivity to volatile commodity prices (raw materials), and other factors.

The major trading partner and source of foreign investment on the African continent is China. Its investment has helped the economy grow and the construction of infrastructure. China has invested in Africa since the continent lacks markets for its exports and needs the continent's oil and other resources.

Another tactic is to establish a level playing field that will aid in lifting African and Chinese citizens out of poverty and transforming them into competitive global players. African people's economic and social policies have been neglected and have not been implemented quickly.

Establishing a level playing field will help to free African and Chinese citizens from poverty and help them become competitive international players. Economic and social policies of the African people have been neglected and not swiftly put into practice.

5.3. Recommendation

According to this research and other papers that are published, there is a good relationship between China and Africa. Even though there are some challenges and the research I did on this topic I would recommend China and Africa to keep their relationship because China has helped a lot in building Africa in different fields like agriculture, investment, infrastructure etc. And there are some challenges but that won't stop the cooperation between China and Africa if they keep working together, they can solve whatever circumstances. And the positive impacts are way better than negative effects which also shows how African countries benefited from Chinese business strategies.

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