

T.C

ISTANBUL COMMERCE UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF FOREIGN TRADE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**THE FUTURE OF CHINESE TRADE ENGAGEMENTS IN
AFRICA**

Master Thesis

Khadra Hussein MOHAMED

200010173

Istanbul, August 2021

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ABSTRACT

Kenya's political, social, and economic environment is being influenced by the Kenya-China connection. Because it views Kenya as a gateway into the area, China has made it a major priority for trade and economic policy in Africa. Despite China's established connection with Africa, African and Western academics are concerned about the methods and tactics China employs in its quest for resources. The connection is likely to continue since both sides profit in some manner. It is critical to certain African nations because it provides unique game rules and a development plan known as the “Beijing Consensus” as a result of China's significant interest in the African continent.

The study specifically sought to: assess the role of China-Kenya’s relation based on the investment, trade, diplomacy and aid, determine the Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Chinese bilateral relations and challenges arising From Bilateral Relations with China. A descriptive and explanatory study method was used in the investigation. The data came from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), empirical studies published in journal articles by others, the Kenya Urban Roads Authority, the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Kenya, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kenya, the United Nations, the Kenya Rural Roads Authority, and the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA).

The research is both qualitative and quantitative in character, providing a complete assessment of China's involvement in infrastructure development in Kenya over a certain time period in the twenty-first century. According to the results, FDI in Kenya has continued to rise via the service and manufacturing industries, and Chinese interest in Kenya has expanded to encompass mining and mineral exploration. These developments are consistent with the premise that Kenya-China connections aim to achieve physical developmental goals, and the terms are encouraging and are also strengthening Kenya's engagement with other states. In addition, China views Kenya as an entrance point into East Africa, and it is the focal point of China's economic and commercial strategy in African nations.

This is shown by China's increasing investment in a variety of road building projects. Furthermore, China is now lending Kenya money for technical growth, school expansion, and health expansion in impoverished areas; China has built malaria prevention and control centers. It has also provided volunteers to train local residents. It is now clear that Chinese monetary assistance is linked to the consumption of their services and goods, and the sole condition is compliance with the “One China” policy, as opposed to the “good governance” approach enforced by western donors.

Keywords: Economic Integration, Trade, China, Africa

ÖZET

Kenya'nın siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik ortamı Kenya-Çin bağlantısından etkileniyor. Kenya'yı bölgeye giriş kapısı olarak gördüğü için Çin, Afrika'daki ticaret ve ekonomi politikası için onu büyük bir öncelik haline getirdi. Çin'in Afrika ile kurulu bağlantısına rağmen, Afrikalı ve Batılı akademisyenler, Çin'in kaynak arayışında kullandığı yöntem ve taktikler konusunda endişeli. Her iki taraf da bir şekilde kazanç sağladığı için bağlantının devam etmesi muhtemeldir. Çin'in Afrika kıtasına olan yoğun ilgisinin bir sonucu olarak, benzersiz oyun kuralları ve “Pekin Mutabakatı” olarak bilinen bir kalkınma planı sağladığı için bazı Afrika ülkeleri için kritik öneme sahiptir.

Çalışma, özellikle Çin-Kenya ilişkisinin yatırım, ticaret, diplomasi ve yardıma dayalı rolünü değerlendirmeyi, Çin'in ikili ilişkilerini etkileyen Sosyo-Ekonomik Faktörleri ve Çin ile İkili İlişkilerden kaynaklanan zorlukları belirlemeyi amaçladı. Araştırmada betimleyici ve açıklayıcı bir araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veriler, Kenya Ulusal İstatistik Bürosu'ndan (KNBS), başkaları tarafından dergi makalelerinde yayınlanan ampirik çalışmalardan, Kenya Kentsel Yollar Otoritesinden, Kenya Cumhuriyeti'ndeki Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nden, Kenya'daki Dışişleri Bakanlığı'ndan, Birleşik Devletler'den geldi. Milletler, Kenya Kırsal Yollar Kurumu ve Kenya Ulusal Karayolları Kurumu (KeNHA).

Araştırma hem niteliksel hem de niceliksel nitelikte olup, Çin'in yirmi birinci yüzyılda belirli bir zaman diliminde Kenya'daki altyapı gelişimine katılımının eksiksiz bir değerlendirmesini sunmaktadır. Sonuçlara göre, Kenya'daki DYY, hizmet ve imalat endüstrileri aracılığıyla artmaya devam etti ve Çin'in Kenya'ya olan ilgisi, madencilik ve maden aramalarını kapsayacak şekilde genişledi. Bu gelişmeler, Kenya-Çin bağlantılarının fiziksel gelişim hedeflerine ulaşmayı amaçladığı öncülüyle tutarlıdır ve şartlar cesaret vericidir ve Kenya'nın diğer devletlerle olan ilişkisini de güçlendirmektedir. Ayrıca Çin, Kenya'yı Doğu Afrika'ya giriş noktası olarak görüyor ve Çin'in Afrika ülkelerindeki ekonomik ve ticari stratejisinin odak noktası.

Bu, Çin'in çeşitli yol yapım projelerine artan yatırımıyla gösterilmektedir. Ayrıca, Çin şimdi Kenya'ya teknik büyüme, okulların genişletilmesi ve yoksul bölgelerdeki

sađlık hizmetlerinin geniřletilmesi iin bor para veriyor; in, sıtma nleme ve kontrol merkezleri inřa etti. Ayrıca yerel sakinleri eđitmek iin gnlller sađladı. in para yardımının, hizmet ve mallarının tketimeyle bađlantılı olduđu ve tek kořulun, batılı bađıřlar tarafından uygulanan “iyi ynetiřim” yaklařımının aksine “Tek in” politikasına uymak olduđu artık aıktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik Btnleřme, Ticaret, in, Afrika

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Acknowledgment and gratefulness be given to ALLAH the omnipotent for propelling me, quite an exceptional quality resilience, mental mettle, and ability to complete this theory. I might want to show my most profound cherish and thank you to our darling mother, I'm appreciative to his for her penance, help, uphold, petition, wishes, trust, and understanding she has given to me her benevolence and kindness because of her help of my schooling and the arrangement of this proposal. From that point forward, I might want to communicate my unique gratitude to my chief Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sabri OZ, for his smart direction and helpful counsel during the entire cycle. He has been true for me a focal point of inspiration and direction. I'm really appreciative of his constant help and participation, as being set up to help me from the start with the fruition of this theory. The culmination of the proposition was unthinkable without her ceaseless help. My earnest appreciation goes to the Administration of Istanbul International Trade College for offering us cooperation that assisted me in undertaking this examination. I need to thank to my dear siblings, brothers, sisters, companions, schoolmate, and each one of the individuals who upheld me in our instructive endeavors.

DEDICATION

I am dedicating this book to my beloved parents, family, and friends who have been encouraging and supporting to my way of success until my childhood up to now.

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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Global climate change has been a burden to regional and international organizations all around the globe for more about a millennium. In many developed countries, economic expansion has frequently come at the price of the environment. Africa is presently the largest rising region, with Sub-Saharan Africa's (SSA) GDP increasing from 3.5 percent in 1990 to 5 percent in 2000 (Izvorski, Coulibaly & Doumbia, 2018). A variety of hypotheses have been advanced to explain this expansion, with trade resurfacing as the primary reason. Decreased war, socioeconomic stability, and democracy, on the other hand, have all been plausible candidates (Abdychev et al., 2018). Over the years, SSA's commerce with the international community has grown quickly, especially with rising economies. For instance, in the mid-1980s, the BRICS constituted barely 1% of SSA commerce, but today account for more than 20%. China provided most to this export increase within this group of nations, and it has now positioned itself as Africa's top trade partner (Mlambo, 2019).

Furthermore, foreign assistance is thought to be beneficial in promoting economic development. According to reports, poor nations get more than \$100 billion in aid each year, which might amount to up to 15% of their GDP (Chen & Nord, 2017). Aid, on the other hand, is seen to be successful only in regions with solid policy settings and when inflows are suitably small (Chen & Nord, 2017). China's presence in Africa is expanding at such a rapid pace via its assistance policies that Western countries are afraid that they would lose global value in Africa. Chinese foreign aid has gone to corrupt and autocratic governments in Angola, Chad, and Zimbabwe, with the premise that 'people in various areas and nations have the right and aptitude to manage their own concerns,' as per Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao (Mlambo, 2019).

This strategy has elicited conflicting reactions from both the local and international communities. Conflict-affected nations are appreciative for major healthcare facilities,

highways, and universities, but their local businesses have suffered as a result of low labor and environmental norms. Chinese exports increase the availability of products and products in the economy, which might benefit Africans, but they may also erode indigenous manufacturing capacities and efficiency over time (Morrison, 2019). Foreign assistance specialists are afraid that China's hands-off attitude would halt progress on key problems such as democracy and governance, and may eventually deteriorate the continent's environmental standards. The contemporary research on foreign assistance is heavily focused on studying the influence of help on economic development (Bernal-Meza, 2019).

The empirical approach here varies in that it considers the causes of China's foreign assistance program and its environmental consequences for Sub - Saharan recipient nations. Statistics on Chinese assistance promises for 48 countries from 2000 to 2010 are acquired from Aid Data, while data on Carbon dioxide emissions are collected from the International Monetary fund. Utilizing a Panel data Panel FE estimate, it is discovered that commercial self-interests dominate China's foreign assistance distribution. According to the findings, recipient nations are resource-rich, receptive to Chinese goods, and economically depressed. There is no indication that China is attempting to eliminate American and European dominance on the continent. Rather, research reveals that Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand are increasing their environmental impact in Sub-Saharan Africa, whereas China has no empirical impact.

1.1. Background to the Study

China's history with Africa

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, Africa has played an important role in China's diplomatic affairs. Initially, the connection was dominated by strong political connections and enormous cash transfers at a period when most of Africa was opposing colonial power (Antwi-Boateng, 2017). China disbursed more than half of the continent's loans in 1964 and sponsored the 1,860km Tazara railway in 1975, the biggest foreign-aid development plan conducted by Chinese history (SAIIA, 2009). This massive project, which linked the seaport of Dar es Salaam to Zambia's desolate copper region, was finished two years in advance.

Interestingly, China's engagement with Africa is strengthening. Originally, and until 1978, the relationship was focused on issues and what China saw as the five components of mutual relations (Bernal-Meza, 2019).

In this aspect, China only started strengthening commercial connections with the region in 1990, starting with an official visit by Chinese President Zemin in 1996, during which his government detailed intentions to establish a Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). The establishment of the FOCAC in 2000 altered the nature of China-Africa ties, but this time around it was driven by business interests rather than political philosophy. These relations were marked by advances in commerce, business, and financing, as well as senior political trips to Africa by Chinese leaders. Much of Africa and China are now collaborating on political and international issues, development programs, and cultural links (Antwi-Boateng, 2017).

The FOCAC is firmly established as a venue for cooperation and conversation between the two parties, with conferences held every three years. These gatherings have been placed in a variety of venues, including Wu, (2020), with heads of state and members of the government often in attendance. China's connection with Africa has numerous intriguing aspects that are worth noting in this part. Firstly, the FOCAC promises are long-term in nature, indicating China's intention to stay engaged to Africa in the long term. Furthermore, FOCAC monitors the development of current initiatives in Africa, ensuring that pledges are kept, and has therefore become a model for other nations desiring to increase their involvement with Africa.

Third, although China has identified ecological responsibility as an important component of its growth strategy, it has handled with it only actively as far. Fourth, China seeks to include the corporate investors in order to boost investment for development and job development (Lee, 2017). Global commerce and financial assistance are two areas where China has had a significant effect on the region. Between 2000 and 2008, commercial commerce expanded from less than \$10 billion to more than \$90 billion (Lee, 2017). Surprisingly, China has dispatched over 6,000 peacekeepers and paramilitary professionals to Africa since the inaugural FOCAC conference. This is notwithstanding China's steadfast stance on nonintervention in

African affairs. Against this backdrop, the present research seeks to forecast the future of Chinese commercial relations in Africa.

China is exercising its economic might in Africa, not to conquer it, but to pursue mercantilist aspirations in the hunt for raw resources such as petroleum, wood, chrome, copper, gold, jewels, etc (Shen, 2020). China's outside involvement is influencing the destiny of a revitalized world. As Africa's primary trading partner and lender, China has emerged as one of the continent's main economic influencers. Over the past decade, over a million China have moved to Africa in pursuit of development and prosperity (Mutuku, 2014). New clinics and colleges in Angola, railroad construction in Kenya, the building of the Organisation Of african unity in Addis Abeba, and energy extraction activities in Tanzania are instances of these developments. China's growing influence may be felt all across the globe. Ditching Taiwan is becoming a more appealing option for several African nations, owing to China's obvious economic influence and the unexpected possibilities it brings to improve technology, jobs, and transportation (Shen, 2020)

Per the International Energy Agency (IEA), the level of funds in the region's gas and oil supply systems will be approximately \$2.1 trillion between 2010 and 2035. The resource provides an opportunity for Sub-Saharan Africa to emerge from decades of financial hardship caused in part by harsh conditions imposed as parts of the European union and International Bank Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). There are significant potential advantages and dangers for a region that has long been seen as a global backwater. To take use of these riches, well-known and rising countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Brazil, Russia, Pakistan, and Germany continue to vie for dominance on the region. Beijing is in the forefront of establishing ties with African nations. Chinese influence on the continent has grown significantly in recent years.

The country has emerged as Africa's most important trade partner (Shen, 2020). The value of joint commerce has increased significantly, reaching a peak of \$166.3 billion. This was more than treble the amount reported in 2006. (Mutuku, 2014). Imports and exports have grown at a rapid pace. As per estimations, about 800 Chinese companies are investing in Africa's oil, infrastructural, and financial sector. The growing

relationship between China and the region has resulted in the formation of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). FOCAC's inaugural parliamentary convention was convened in 2000, while the most current one was conducted this coming Sunday in Beijing.

Several industrial nations have expressed concern about China's increasing power in Africa. Opponents assert that the increased commerce to the continent will have little or no long-term effect. This is mostly due to the fact that most exports to China are consumables including such oil and farm commodities. They also confirm that China's no-strings-attached assistance approach reduces the pressure on countries to progress on areas such as human liberties (Kinyondo, 2019). Chinese assistance for tyrants is seen as detrimental to the wellbeing of the society and beneficial to Africa's elite. Some observers have charged the Chinese of adopting a neocolonialist strategy in Africa. It is amusing that the countries that divided Africa and its inhabitants in the latter part of the nineteenth century are now accusing the Chinese of becoming neocolonialists. Following a meeting in Berlin, the rush for Africa occurred between 1884 and 1885. The colonialists left indelible marks on the continent. A few of the main issues that continue to afflict Africa were created and maintained by western empires to promote their own interests. The recurring outbreaks of bloodshed in Rwanda among Tutsis and Hutus are an instance of Belgian policy favoring the minority Tutsis, much to the disgust of the dominant Hutus. The colonial authorities also encouraged economic growth and regulations that favored companies from the city.

A 2007 study in the journal *African Perspectives* by Jędrzej George Frynas (now a lecturer at Middlesex College in London) and Manuel Paulo uncovered much more of this mistreatment. Per the articles, colonialists pushed the expansion of oil fields in African nations in order to complement their geostrategic objectives, and commercial and also public companies of these powers expanded the oil industry (Mutuku, 2014). A Shell-BP joint venture was granted an inherent advantage for petroleum resources in Nigeria in Francophone Africa.

A royal decree passed in 1914 mandated that certain British oil firms be granted oil licences in Nigeria, enabling Shell-BP to monopolize the country's oil output. Likewise, French oil corporations were paramount in Anglophone African nations such

as Algeria and Gabon. Algeria's newly-independent administration was compelled to accept a promise that French oil firms would be given preferential treatment in the awarding of petroleum licences for the next seven years after the fight for independence (Shen, 2020). Aside from that, the US military presence on the region has grown considerably.

Aside from killing terrorists, the military involvement plays an essential support role in maintaining the security of the region's oil resources in countries such as Nigeria. Alternatively, China's presence in the area is not focused on obtaining exclusive contracts for its companies (Kinyondo, 2019). Similarly, in contrast to conditional financing by international organizations (like the International Monetary fund) governed by urbanized countries, China assistance to the area is unconditional and is usually spent on building projects that have a greater impact on life. Chevron, one of China's major state-owned oil firms, bought price of oil in Angola as part of a \$2 billion oil-backed loan from China's Eximbank to restore the country's railroads, government buildings, clinics, and highways. Rather from just being neoliberal capitalist, the “Shanghai agreement” between African nations and China — to use a phrase created the Joshua Cooper Ramo of a UK-based International Affairs Centre — is regarded as a far more appealing alternative economic growth model across the continent than the Neoliberalism.

Conference communication, fairness, co-development, and collaboration define Chinese-African ties, and it is worth noting that conference international relations is not present in some other nation save Africa. Shen (2020) contends that China has a distinct international relations characteristic based on the concept of nonintervention in the domestic international community. China's African strategy has maintained its ideals while adjusting to nationally and internationally circumstances. China's involvement with Africa is transforming the continent, bringing new possibilities as well as new problems. Chinese-Africa collaboration, on the other hand, is an instance of fairness and founder in foreign politics.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

There is an increase in parochialism, including the European Union (EU), and it has been seen that China has been steadily rising. China has made significant progress in the global arena, and it has made significant investments in Africa (Maliszewska et al., 2019). Regardless of the fact that several Africans appreciate the cash and expertise, others are concerned that China may come in with big boots in a number of ways. This has generated worries among urbanized countries and major global contributors of if China would offer optimism or troubles (Hanlon, 2017). As a result, this article investigated China's relationship with Africa, with an emphasis on Kenya. It looked at commercial, business, political, aid, and political cooperation between China and Africa. It also looked at the profits and disadvantages associated with this relationship. This research also investigates whether or not involvement with Africa is a factor, as well as the future of Chinese commercial involvement in Africa. It seeks to learn from China and mold African economic practices and policies toward global development, posing the question, " what is the future of Kenya and Chinese government relationship?"

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To assess the future of Chinese trade engagements in Africa.

Specific Objectives

- (i) To assess the role of China-Kenya's relation based on the investment, trade, diplomacy and aid.
- (ii) To determine the Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Chinese bilateral relations
- (iii) To assess challenges Arising from Bilateral Relations with China

CHAPTER TWO

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

There are many ideas about China's growth. For some neoliberals who support globalization, China's growth is critical to their argument that globalization is beneficial to development (Barbieri, 2019). Globalization has both advantages and drawbacks, but others argue that China cannot grow only on the basis of globalization's positives. The main point is that Chinese growth fits within the paradigm of the 'development agenda.' A democratic government is one in which the central government has extensive autonomy, authority, and capacity to follow, highlight, and encourage the achievement of specific developmental goals, whether by developing and fostering the circumstances and path of job creation, or by arranging it directly, or by a combination of the two (Isran et al., 2019). The most effective growth in China and other East Asian nations happened as a result of governmental intervention to actively encourage social change and industrialisation.

The state did this by selectively protecting their industries from high tariffs from formed overseas industries; intervening to stable investment in prominent elements; disciplining both capital and labor through countermeasures against capital importation and employees' rights; and forcibly removing people from the land to secure labour market for the new-fangled businesses (Isran et al., 2019). These are severe acts that do not accord with liberal ideas of progress as a system based on agreement, yet they have allowed China and East Asian nations to industrialize while Africa continues to struggle.

Another viewpoint challenges the Chinese success narrative, claiming that China is an example of persistent capitalism accumulation that has been characterized by a very contradictory and conflict-ridden process, notwithstanding some social benefits (Barbieri, 2019). Another part of the discussion around China's growth analyzes the wider geopolitical consequences. One obvious problem is that China is not a US friend, yet tensions have persisted, not just over human rights and oppression in China, but also over the Taiwan issue.

Nevertheless, China has made a concerted effort as a state to promote big corporations (Isran *et al.*, 2019). China's development may be attributed, at the very minimum, to its market-oriented policies. It is claimed that if China were more liberalisation, its growth rate would've been higher. China's growth is not a zero-sum game, and this is where its relationship with Africa, and particularly Kenya, plays a part. The issue is whether African nations will be capable to follow in the footsteps of China and other Parts of Asia that have already been able to grow while Africa continues to struggle.

There are many ideas regarding China's growth. Even for ideologues who support globalization, China's growth is critical to their argument that capitalism is beneficial to growth. Globalization has both advantages and drawbacks, but others argue that China cannot grow only on the basis of globalization's positives. The main point is that Chinese growth fits within the paradigm of the 'nation state.' A welfare state is one in which the govt has extensive autonomy, authority, and capability to follow, overview, and encourage the achievement of specific developmental goals, regardless of whether by developing and fostering the circumstances and guidance of growth in the economy, or by arranging it straight, or by a mixture of the two (Barbieri, 2019).

Development in China and other East Asian nations was most successful because governments actively promoted social change and industrialisation (Fouskas et al., 2020). The state accomplished this by selectively protecting their industrial sectors from high tariffs from accepted overseas industrial sectors; intervening to stable investment in growing industries; disciplining both capital and labor through mitigation action against wealth importation and worker protections; and forcibly removing individuals from of the property in order to guarantee labour market for the new-fangled (Wang, 2021). These are severe acts that do not accord with liberal ideas of progress as a system based on agreement, yet they have allowed China and East Asian nations to increase production as Africa continues to struggle.

This viewpoint challenges the Chinese success narrative, claiming that China is an instance of persistent capitalism growth that has been characterized by a very contradictory and strife process, notwithstanding some social benefits. Another part of the discussion around China's growth analyzes the wider geopolitical consequences. One obvious problem is that China is not a US friend, yet tensions have persisted, not just over individual rights and oppression in China, but also over the Tawain issue.

Nevertheless, China has made a concerted effort as a sector to protect big corporations. China's development may be attributed, so at the minimum, to its market-oriented policies. It is claimed that if China were more liberalized, its growth rate would be higher. China's growth is not a zero-sum scenario, here's where its relationship with Africa, and particularly Kenya, plays a part. The issue is if African nations will be ready to follow the lead of Beijing and other Countries In Asia that were able to grow while Africa continues to struggle.

2.2 Empirical Review

China's involvement with Africa has a long and illustrious history. China's history of connection with Africa may be traced back to the 15th century, when Chinese traders

traveled to East Africa. The foundation for traders, on the other hand, paid a visit to East Africa. However, it was in recent times that the groundwork for Sino-African connections was laid. Sino-African ties were forged in the post-colonial period, when China expanded its cooperation framework with Africa as part of its efforts to exhibit solidarity with developing countries. The quintessential example of Chinese backers. The \$400 million, interest-free loan provided over 1970-75 for the groundbreaking 1,800 km TanzaniaZambia railways was a perfect example of Chinese help. This was a substantial investment for China's and Zambia's railways. In the 1970s, China was poorer than most African countries. During the 1970s, China also helped to fund a number of showcases. China has also funded a number of high-profile projects, including football stadiums and civic buildings. buildings.

Beginning with Deng Xiaoping's openness to the world in 1978, the Sino-African interaction became less driven by ideological concerns and more by commercial feasibility. Rising standards of living and industrialisation drastically increased energy and raw material consumption, increasing China's reliance on oil and mineral imports, primarily from Africa. on oil and mineral imports, including those from Africa. China's trade with African economies climbed in 2008, reaching about 10% of the continent's total commerce.

The economic development of China and its integration into the global trading system has been one of the most remarkable economic events in recent decades. Its economy has grown at a rate of around 10% per year over the last decade, and it is predicted to overtake the United States as the world's fourth largest economy in the next five years (OECD, 2005). China's share in global goods trade increased from 1% in 1979 to 6.5 percent in 2005, despite increased foreign direct investment, strong domestic savings, and increased efficiency, and the Chinese economy has the potential to become the world's top exporter in the next decade (Hong, 2006).

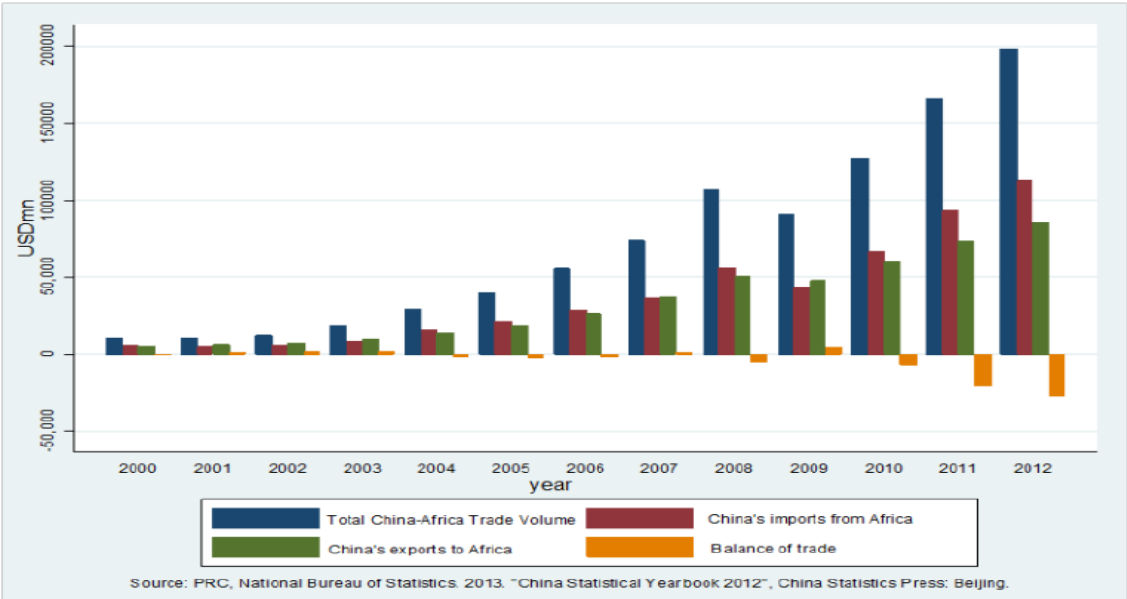
Between 1990-1994 and 1999-2004, yearly average growth rates of African exports to China were 20% and 48%, respectively, according to Broadman et al. (2007). China's

population now accounts for over 20% of the world's total. China has risen to prominence in the world economy and politics, actively engaging in international organizations. China is posing a new and substantial challenge to the world economy, particularly developing economies, whether we like it or not.

Since their independence, China has provided significant support to African nations in order to aid them in developing their economies and advancing social progress, with positive results that have been well received by African countries and people. The economic and trade ties between the two countries have improved in recent years. In the domains of business and trade, the Chinese government has made several efforts to develop new forms and methods for increasing existing cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit. China promotes and supports companies and enterprises from both sides engaging in mutual-benefit cooperation, extending their investment in Africa, and increasing trade volume, while continuing to offer them with economic assistance within its capacity and without political strings attached. In 2000, total trade between China and Africa reached 10.6 billion US dollars, a significant increase over 1999.

China, concerned about the high obligations of African countries, is willing to contribute its own resources to help them pay off their loans. In this regard, China announced for the first time during the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation—Ministerial Conference 2000 that in the coming two years, the Chinese side would reduce or cancel debt owed by heavily indebted poor countries and least developed countries in Africa totaling 10 billion RMB yuan.

Figure 1. China-Africa Trade



2.2.1 China-Kenya's relation based on the investment, trade, diplomacy and aid

Struve (2020) conducted a thorough look at Chinese and African aims in the politically and economically sectors, as well as the methods by which they strive to accomplish their goals, in an attempt to define the fluid behavior of Chinese-African relations. They investigated African governments' and people' reactions to Chinese involvement, as well as how China modified its policies to meet these often-negative responses. They also examined whether the US and China are vying for influence, accessibility, and resources in Africa, and if there are possibilities for the two countries to collaborate in ways that promote their shared interests along with those of their African partners.

They identify four strategical interests of China in Africa. First and foremost, it seeks access to natural resources, especially oil and gas. China is expected to buy more oil globally than the U.s by 2020. China is actively investing in the oil industries of nations such as Sudan, Angola, and Nigeria to ensure future supply. Second, investments in Africa, a massive market for Chinese exports, may aid China's attempts to reorganize its own economic transition from labor-intensive sectors, particularly as labor costs in China rise. Third, China wants to gain political legitimacy (Struve, 2020). The Chinese government thinks that improving Sino-African ties would improve China's worldwide standing. Most African countries have expressed support for Beijing's "One China" policy, which is required in order to attract Chinese assistance and investment. Finally, in order to minimize security-related risks to China's economic interests, China has sought a more positive role as a contributor to regional stability.

The majority of assessments of China's involvement with African countries concentrate on what China gains from these alliances, mainly natural resources and export markets. Some studies have highlighted the good and bad effects of China's assistance and investment policies on African nations (Wang, Bar & Hong, 2020). African authorities are largely enthusiastic about China's involvement in Africa, applauding China's focus on government-to-government transactions with few, if any, strings attached. Many African leaders think that since China is a developing nation, it has more humanitarian motivations than Western governments and businesses. African leaders applaud China's infrastructure contributions, highlighting organizations communicate that contribute to increased business growth, job creation for skilled employees, and tangible enhancements to roads, train tracks, bridges, and other transport systems, all of which benefit regular citizens (Wang, Bar & Hong, 2020).

The research wanted to know whether this was the case in Kenya. There has been considerable discussion over the United States' and China's involvement with Africa: is it a competitive or a cooperative relationship? Scholars contend that China's involvement in Africa is seriously responsible with natural resource extraction, infrastructural developments, and production, whereas United States' involvement is focused on higher-technology trade and services, as well as aid policies aimed at promoting democratic government, good governance, and human development. Although China's "no conditions attached" strategy may promote inefficient decision making and government corruption, Mohammed (2020) contends that Chinese involvement does not substantially threaten US economic and political objectives on the continent.

On the contrary, Chinese-built infrastructure lowers companies' operating costs and expands the size of market segments, increasing resources for economic ventures by indigenous and U.S.A investors. Gichuhi (2020) adds that US presidents such as George W. Bush and Barack Obama have rebuffed that Washington and Beijing are engaged in a "zero sum" competing for influence. As a result, China is not

automatically a strategic "threat" to the United States' interests in Africa. Whereas the United States and China are not strategic competitors in Africa, the two nations could progressively compete industrially if American corporations become more actively involved in African markets, which President Obama obviously wished to engender all through his season 2013 tour to Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania.

According to Debrah and Asante (2019), such economic rivalry would help African nations while also advancing US interests. Whenever African countries are not reliant on Chinese funding, they may be ready to bargain more favorable commercial conditions. African societies would benefit because Multinational businesses are more highly probable than Chinese firms to employ local workers for qualified and unqualified positions, transmit industrial innovations to channel communities, require fairness and equality, and contribute to efforts to encourage the health and wellbeing of their workforce. Such commercial practices are expected to inspire Chinese firms to follow suit in order to win agreements, compete in local labor and international markets, and improve China's image in Africa.

Benabdallah (2018) examined Kenya-China relations through the lens of conflict and collaboration. The research reveals economic and political interests as important drivers in these nations' interactions. Compatibility of the two nations' economic and political interests led to collaboration, while conflicting political objectives led to war. The research by Benabdallah (2018) finds that, based on the patterns that the ties have followed since the mid-1970s, relations are likely to stay amicable in the foreseeable future. This study expands on Benabdallah's (2018) research by looking at the social and economic variables affecting Kenya-China collaboration.

According to the Entrepreneur Development Center Act, Chapter 518, foreign direct investment (FDI) in Kenya refers to investor in overseas investments, such as estate, advantages, currency exchange, privileges, or lines of credit, support of international state governments with the objective of generating services and goods that will be exported or advertised in the domestic market. In Kenya, the federal reserve keeps track of foreign capital. Kenyan, like other African countries, has deregulated schedule up. Furthermore, (Central Bank of Kenya, 2006) shows that there is intense competition among African nations for foreign investors, making it necessary for the Kenyan

government to fix local obstacles to FDIs. According to the Essential Accounting of 2004, privatization is restricted to 75 percent of businesses listed on **THE NYSE**, 65 per cent of the financial sector, and 70 percent of telecommunications enterprises. Some companies have increased in value over time. However, **FDI** inflows have been volatile, particularly in the past 10 years. New startups activity from China appears to be increasing in Kenya, perhaps aided by the development of specific retail malls offering Chinese products throughout the nation. According to Kaplinsky et al., 2007, the possibility of technology transfer is feasible.

Nevertheless, as a consequence of such advancements, existing and future local businesses are displaced; there is less spin-off to the home nation when compared to the other two efficient **implementations**; and high Foreign direct investment from China may result in resettlement and discontinuation by various investors from overseas, including furnishings and garments. As per Winters and Shahid (2007), the work conditions in China continue to pique the attention of international agencies, politicians, and organized labor activists. To the extent that these work settings can be imported into an African country through Foreign investment, this may be of relevance, especially throughout the free trade zone, where insurgents already are prevalent due to bad work practices.

2.2.2 Socio-Economic Factors Influencing Chinese bilateral relations

China's fast economic development and growing middle class have created an unparalleled demand for resources during the last several decades. The economic superpower has concentrated on ensuring the long-term energy sources required to maintain its industrialisation, scouring the world for secure access to oil supplies and other raw materials. China has looked to Africa as part of this endeavor (Mohammed, 2020). China has strengthened African oil and mining industries in return for favorable trade agreements by making substantial investments in a region renowned for military and political concerns. Chinese firms are also expanding their commercial interests in Africa, including infrastructure, industrial, telecommunications, and agriculture (Sun et al., 2019). Nevertheless, China's presence in Africa has drawn criticism from both Western and African civilized society for its questionable commercial practices, as well as its inability to support good governance and human rights.

Kenya and China inked a trade agreement in 1964, which was later amended in 1978. China promotes its companies to import Kenyan goods, expand capital expenditure in Kenya, take part in public works and energy production enslavement, and expand collaboration and coordination with Kenya in industrial processes and agricultural development to actively incorporate already-signed strategic partnership agreements (Xie et al., 2015). China, for its part, would continue to provide economic support within its existing resources while also strengthening help for Kenya's human capital development. The People's Republic of China government has established a special fund to promote Chinese businesses to purchase certain Kenyan goods, such as coffee beans, rose petals, black tea, bananas, and sisal, all of which are shipped in raw form.

Mutana (2020) investigates China's social and economic influence in Kenya. According to the Moss research, the social aspects of China's involvement in Kenya include assistance and debt relief, education, and telecommunications. While commerce, investments, exploration, and infrastructure development are all part of the economic component. This research expands the dimension to include social aspects such as non-interference policy, education, and tourism, as well as economic aspects such as no strings attached policy, mutual economic policy, the affordability of Chinese products, and foreign assistance. Both studies suggest that China strengthen the social foundation for Sino-Africa ties since the economic component exceeds the social one.

Muthinji (2020) investigates the importance of China-Kenya ties in investment, commerce, diplomacy, and assistance. According to Muthinji's (2020) research, China's no-strings-attached assistance strategy reduces the pressure on countries to progress on problems such as human rights. Kenya is seen by China as a gateway to the East African area and a key point in terms of China's commercial and economic strategy in Africa. This research concurs with Muthinji, (2020), in that it examines the no-strings-attached policy as an economic element affecting Kenya-China ties.

Mugendi (2011) investigates the economic effect of Kenyan-Chinese commercial ties via the building of the Thika expressway by Chinese firms. According to the research, the project has aided in the improvement of Nairobi's transportation and urban mobility, as well as employment, housing, and recreational amenities. This research analyzes infrastructure as an economic issue thus it draws heavily from it. Mutana (2020) investigates the empirical consequences of China's approach to official development aid, which combines trade, foreign direct investment, and bilateral support in Kenya. According to Mutana's (2020) research, present trends clearly point to China's economic and geostrategic requirements rather than Kenya's developmental needs. Mutana's (2020) research contributes significantly to this study's goal of addressing the issues confronting Kenya-China relations.

Doku, Akuma, and Owusu-Afriyie (2017) investigate Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Kenya. According to the research, despite the fact that there are both benefits and costs connected with Fdi Flows, Kenya should continue to promote Chinese investment. This is because they make a significant contribution to Kenya's economic and should be promoted. According to Doku, Akuma, and Owusu-Afriyie (2017), Kenya should guarantee that all foreign investments establish connections with local manufacturers in order to enhance the potential of technology and talent transfer.

Buckley et al. (2018) investigate China-Africa economic connections via the lens of Kenya. According to the research, trade, investment, and assistance statistics between Kenya and China are not as significant as those between Kenya and other export markets such as the European Union. Nonetheless, there has been an increase in the number of FDI that has been directed into mining and mineral exploration. Kenya, being a war-free nation with stable political circumstances, is an excellent regional location for Chinese investors looking to develop their trade operations. According to the research, the total effect of China's trade, FDI, and assistance to Kenya includes both benefits and losses.

Finally, Moss (2015) investigates the impact of China-Kenya economic connections on Kenya's social and economic growth. According to Warui's research, the connection is likely to continue since both sides gain to some extent. Kenya has seen an increase in FDI via the manufacturing and service sectors, and Chinese interest in the country has also expanded to mining and metal exploration. According to the research, monetary assistance from China is solely linked to the usage of Chinese products and services and commitment to the 'one China' principle, not to effective governance as defined by western donors.

2.2.3 Challenges Arising from Bilateral Relations with China

Most studies believe that the connection between China and Africa is improving. These studies show China's interest in nations with large amounts of natural resources, particularly oil: Angola, Nigeria, South Sudan, Zimbabwe, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Furthermore, the majority of these nations have a history of severe human rights violations. Kenya does not fit under that nation in terms of oil resources and major human rights abuses; therefore, the Kenya-China connection has to be examined (Sverdrup-Thygeson & Hellström, 2017). The research examined the literature on the difficulties confronting China-Africa relations to see whether the same holds true for Kenya-China relations.

Opponents of China's involvement with Africa say that by promoting "noninterference" policies, China promotes bilateral cooperation in a moral vacuum. Supporters of the West's liberal development model say that China's brand aims to legitimate both its own indifference to human rights and the behavior of the nations in which it invests. Critics of Chinese assistance further claim that it does not benefit people who need it the most; instead, it helps China's political and financial elite, resulting in a "elite circle courting" between China's elites and the country receiving aid. Despite the criticisms and the historical difficulties that China has had in extending its influence, data from the Pew 2015 Global Indicator study indicates that public perception of China has been more favorable in Africa, with more than half of the nine nations questioned favoring China (Xie & Jin, 2021).

Despite strong approval ratings, Pop (2016) notes that China's growth may and has resulted in the oppression of Africa by Chinese companies and state-owned enterprises. She claims that Chinese "help," which is often packaged with commerce or energy, consists mainly of poor construction with low-cost materials, uses Chinese rather than African labor, and overlooks generations of lessons gained from unsuccessful development projects. According to Li and Wu (2016), the answer to possible exploitation would be to impose restrictions on foreign businesses to transmit technical knowledge and to limit overseas worker visas, creating circumstances in which international firms would be required to educate and invest in locals.

Another option proposed by Lanteigne (2019) is to change all development discourses to promote competition among African entrepreneurs, enabling African nations to become more select in the community development with which they participate. Sun (2017) is worried that increased help from non-Western donors would make measuring, monitoring, and assessing aid more difficult for development professionals and academics. This is due to the fact that rising contributors such as China, India, Russia, and Saudi Arabia are not parties to the Agreement for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and therefore do not adhere to the same norms and standards. Many Western views of Sino-African involvement are unfavorable because Chinese development initiatives are seen as expanding, predatory, and contemptuous of human rights. Despite the difficulties and criticism that China-Africa relations face, Li and Wu

(2016) think that China's increasing involvement with the continent has great promise for both Africa and the entire globe. Using the comparative benefits of both Western assistance and Chinese investment may result in greater growth for African nations. Chinese "help" initiatives, for instance, tend to be more significant in areas where Western development techniques have been used, such as railroad building. This contrasts with less practical and significant initiatives, such as the building of "massive, Olympic-style stadia," which appear in areas where Western development patterns are less dominant.

The increasing interaction between Chinese and Western growth may be seen as a chance for global collaboration. Considering China's increasing economic engagement in Africa, there is a rising need for political stability and reduced security concerns in the nations where they choose to engage (Naidu et al., 2010). Over the past five years, China has boosted its commitment to the fight against piracy and increased its assistance for United Nations peacekeeping operations in Africa (Lanteigne, 2019). China's deploying of its first infantry regiment on a peace process to assist UN forces in South Sudan in late 2015 is a good example.

CHAPTER THREE:

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Area of the Study

Since this aspect of international relations encompasses globalization and state sovereignty, the location of the research was not identified in this study. As a result, the China-Africa relationship, which comes under international relations, is a larger problem that crosses geographical boundaries.

3.2 Research Design

Study designs are kinds of inquiry that fall within the qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methodologies techniques that offer particular directions in a research design (Creswell, 2014). The goal of this research was to identify the socioeconomic variables that influence Kenya-China relations and their difficulties. To do this, the study used an explanatory case study method to gather and analyze pertinent data. Explanatory case study research, according to Mitchell and Bernauer (2004), is a study that attempts to determine "what caused something to happen." This is important to the current research, which attempted to determine the future of Chinese commercial involvement in Africa.

3.3 Target Population

Personnel from Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Commerce were among the participants in this research. This ministry was chosen because of its importance in foreign policy formulation and execution. Scientists and academics and foreign policy specialists were among the other members of the target audience.

3.4 Sample and Sampling Procedures

The research concentrated on detailed facts rather than drawing conclusions. Because this was a qualitative research, purposive sampling was employed to choose participants. Purposive sampling is the process by which a researcher selects instances that have the necessary information in accordance with the study's goals (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1990). Participants were chosen for this research based on the job they had or now hold, their expertise, professional experience, and recommendations from people in the industry. The Kenyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade was used to choose participants. This department was chosen because of its importance in foreign policy formulation and execution. Academics and foreign policy specialists were among those questioned. As a result, 50 people were chosen for the research.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

According to Warwick and Linger (1975), researchers should use instruments that offer high accuracy, explanatory power, cheap cost, and fast speed. Because the subject of international relations focuses mainly on governments rather than people, field experimental techniques cannot be used to study international relations systematically (Hyde, 2007). In this research, interviews were the primary data collecting tool. An interview schedule was used to determine the future of Chinese commercial involvement in Africa. An interview schedule directs a researcher in gathering data needed to fulfill particular study goals and standardizing the interview setting so that interviewers may ask the same questions in the same way.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The research drew on both secondary and primary data sources. Primary data was gathered via informant interviews, while secondary data was gathered through library research. The research utilized open-ended questions throughout the interviews to obtain a more in-depth answer. To encourage respondents' candor, the study did not use a tape recorder, but instead made notes as the interview proceeded, ensuring that no material was missed due to forgetfulness or omission.

The interviews were complemented with secondary data, which is pre-existing material that is summarized and compiled to improve the overall efficacy of the study. These sources represent the knowledge of people who may not have physical proof of the occurrences. There was critical in identifying information gaps, and it served as a helpful building element for this research. The majority of material in secondary research is easily accessible since there are many sources from which relevant data may be gathered and utilized. Also, much information about Kenya-China relations is accessible via specialized sources, such as books, journals, online sites, public documents, newspapers, and publications published by the Kenyan and Chinese foreign ministries.

3.7 Validity of the Data Generation Instrument

The validity of a measuring instrument, according to Brains and Manheim (2011), is the degree to which the tool measures what it purports to measure. In other words, there should be agreement between what the test measures and the function it is meant to assess. The following types of validity are discussed: content validity, criteria related validity, and construct validity.

The degree to which a measure reflects all aspects of a particular concept is referred to as content validity (Wilson, Pan & Schumsky, 2012). Because it still depends on people's perception to assess constructs that would otherwise be impossible to quantify, this is called a subjective type of measurement. Expert judgment was used to assess the instrument's content validation, which included reviewing the items in the instruments with supervisors and coworkers.

The interview guide's criterion-related validity is shown by comparing it to another measure that has been shown to be valid (Brains & Manheim, 2011). According to Brains and Manheim, it entails a correlation between the test and a criteria variable (or variables) chosen to represent the concept. As a result, in general, criterion related validity involves comparing a test to other measurements or outcomes. The supervisors evaluated the criteria-related validity using an expert inspection technique and were satisfied that it represented the criterion. The degree to which a test measures the desired concept is referred to as its construct validity of the interview guide (Polit & Beck, 2012). This usually implies that measurements must explain or support the existence of psychological characteristics, skills, or qualities for an instrument to have construct validity, or is the extent to which an assessment measures the trait or conceptual construct that it is meant to measure.

3.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

The research came to a close with data analysis. The researcher would look through the notes made during the interview and create a transcript shortly after each session. The purpose of creating a transcript was to eliminate the potential of generating lengthy quotes, maintain track of their authenticity, and facilitate analysis. Content analysis was performed in order to restrict information to a more limited collection of characteristics. The study results were presented in the form of a story and themes. The legitimacy of the gathered data was achieved via historical critique, assessment, and comparison of the acquired data with the existing data.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

During the data collecting process, the researchers considered ethics. The researcher received permission to conduct the study before beginning data collecting. The respondents were selected on the basis of their willingness to engage in the study. The responders were safeguarded by keeping the information private and their identities hidden. Plagiarism has been avoided in the case of written materials utilized in this research. The results of this study will be published, and copies will be made available to the ministries of education, foreign affairs, and trade for interested parties to read.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Response Rate

This part interprets and presents the data collected in the field. It provides the respondents' background information as well as the analytical results of the analysis in relation to the research objectives. The results of the research were analyzed using both inferential and descriptive statistics. Out of the 55 respondents contacted by the researcher, 50 completed and returned the feedback forms, resulting in a 90.9 percent response rate. This rate was enough for establishing research findings and was representative. According to Mugende & Mugenda (1999), a response rate of more than 70%, 60%, and 50% is outstanding, acceptable, and sufficient for analysis and reporting, respectively. As a result of this assertion, the study's response rate was considered good.

4.2 Demographic Information

Table 4.1: *Gender of the respondent*

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Male</i>	26	52
<i>Female</i>	24	48
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>

The researcher wanted to know the characteristics of a population; therefore they were asked to indicate their gender. According to the results, 48 percent and 52 percent of the participants were females and male, respectively, indicating that both genders were involved in the research effort and therefore the study conclusions were not prejudiced.

Table 4.2: Age Distribution

<i>Age Bracket</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>21-30 Years</i>	22	44
<i>31-40 Years</i>	11	22
<i>41-50 Years</i>	13	26
<i>51 Years -Above</i>	4	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>

The researcher wanted to know how old the respondents were, therefore each participant was asked to identify their age. According to the findings of the research, 8% of the participants were above the age of 51, 26% were between the ages of 41 and 50, 22% were between the ages of 31 and 40, and 44% were between the ages of 21 and 30. These results indicate that the participants' ages were evenly dispersed.

Table 4.3: Period of service in the current institution

<i>Years of service</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1 to 3 years</i>	10	20%
<i>4 to 7 years</i>	17	34%
<i>8 to 11 years</i>	12	24%
<i>Above 11 years</i>	11	22%
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100%</i>

Participants were also asked to indicate how long they had been in their various jobs. According to the research results, 20% of participants have been in service for 1 to 3 years, 34% were in service for 4 to 7 years, 24% have been in service for 8 to 11 years,

and 22% have been in employment for more than 11 years. One consequence of these results is that the majority of respondents had been in service for more than four years. Another consequence is that the bulk of the respondents had significant expertise and information on which the researcher could rely.

4.3 The relationship between China and Kenya in terms of trade, and medical development

Table 4.4: *Effects of China-Kenya Ties on Kenya's Inter-Country Relations with its Partner Nations*

Policies and practices	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	10	20
No	40	80
Total	50	100

The research sought to determine the impact of China-Kenya ties on commerce and medical development. According to 80 percent of respondents, China-Kenya ties have influenced commerce and medical development, as well as strengthened the inter-country connection between Kenya and its partner nations, while 20 percent of participants had a contrary viewpoint. This implies that China-Kenya connections have significantly influenced Kenya's economic and medical growth, as well as strengthened ties between Kenya and its partner nations.

Kenyan exports to the Chinese economy are steadily increasing, despite the fact that they are still little at the present. Scrap metal, tea, fish, leather, and sisal fiber are among the main exports. A detailed study of the patterns and trends of Kenya's export growth to China has significant ramifications: tea exports still account for less than 1% of total exports, accounting for less than 1% of total exports. Today, China is Kenya's primary export market. However, the Chinese market accounts for just 4% of overall export

value. Kenyan sisal fiber is highly prized owing to its excellent quality and is used to make high-grade special paper and carpets. Exports of sisal may be claimed to benefit the export destination significantly.

Moving on to the leather subsector, raw hides and skins exports from Kenya to China rose to 33% (2.988 million dollars) in 2005, up from 6% (0.3 million dollars) in 2004. After a tax on raw skins and hides was introduced in 2008, this proportion fell substantially to 10% (.05 million dollars). Similarly, horse or bovine animal exports to China have increased substantially in value but decreased in proportion to overall world export value. The amount of lambskin or sheep exports to the Chinese market has remained consistent throughout time. In 2000, sheep or lambskin exports were worth 1% of total product exports (.037 million dollars), but by 2008, the figure had risen dramatically to .079 million US dollars. This has resulted in a significant rise in the percentage of overall exports and export value of kidskin or goat leather to China. It should be noted that China has not traditionally been a scrap metal export destination for Kenya. However, Kenya's scrap metal exports to the Chinese market have increased dramatically over the last decade.

Copper exports have also increased when compared to aluminum exports. Whereas fish exports from Kenya to the Chinese market have been subject to changes due to demand and a reduction in fish availability, exports of fisheries goods from Kenya may be in high demand in the Chinese economy, allowing the nation to profit from higher export earnings and prices. However, the prospects for increasing fish fillet exports to China seem to be slim, owing to a lack of investments to guarantee resource sustainability, as well as limitations imposed by local environmental circumstances. The fishing sector is still undeveloped, and fishermen are impoverished.

Overall, the trajectory and patterns of Kenya's main export commodities to the Chinese market indicate that trade relations have benefited Kenya significantly. This is shown in their ability to engage in the worldwide market, as well as in their ability to maintain and sustain their economic activities via employment and general development.

Other than railway carriages, significant imports from the Chinese economy include organic chemicals, steel and iron, crocheted or knitted goods, pharmaceutical products, ceramic materials, and electrical and electronic equipment. When it comes to value,

electrical and electronic equipment is rated top among imports. It should also be noted that Kenyan manufacturers make footwear, ceramics, and crocheted or knitted cloth, thus Chinese imports may be considered to compete with Kenyan manufacturing companies. Kenya, on the other hand, may be considered to improve by permitting the usage of widely available counterfeit goods.

4.3.1 Evolution of infrastructure in Kenya and how it has led to building working relationships with China

Table 4.5: *Extent of the evolution of infrastructure in Kenya and how it has led to building working relationships with China*

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Very great extent</i>	30	60
<i>Great extent</i>	12	24
<i>Moderate extent</i>	5	10
<i>Less extent</i>	3	6
<i>Total</i>	50	100

The study's goal was to investigate the extent to which infrastructure has evolved in Kenya and how it has led to the development of working relationships with Kenya. According to the findings, the majority of participants believed that the evolution of infrastructure in Kenya had a significant impact on the development of working relationships with Kenya, as indicated by 60 percent, 24 percent of the participants.

China's involvement in Africa in terms of development aid in the form of infrastructure dates back to the Tan-Zam railway project, which was completed and handed over to the Zambian government in 1976. During the Cold War, such initiatives under Mao Zedong were especially ideological in nature. The aim of the Tan-Zam railway, for example, was to provide a transit route for African nations that avoided the need to join the South African market, which was then imperialist in

character. China's present involvement in the continent, although more economic in nature, focuses less on building infrastructure and restoration; nevertheless, their connections have expanded rapidly over the last decade when contrasted to other territories.

4.3.2 Impacts of China's Involvement in Kenya's Infrastructure Projects

Following the transformation of its economy into a market economy, China has seen tremendous development. Its effect is being felt all across the globe, especially in third-world nations. Kenya's government is one of several that have received bilateral support and aid from China in the form of sports facilities, infrastructure projects, and hospital building, among other things. Many kinds of assistance were acquired via concessional loans approved by China and made available to Chinese companies in order for them to provide FDI in Kenya. The loans are then returned by the various governmental organizations and private customers who work directly with the Chinese companies. The chapter attempts to assess the impact of China's participation in Kenya's infrastructure development, deciding whether the influence is positive, negative, or both. It is clear that the Chinese government has played an important role in the development of Kenya's economy, both in terms of infrastructure building and commerce.

It is claimed to have helped in the building and renovation of airports, railroads, ports, and roads, removing significant obstacles to development and filling a crucial vacuum that Western donors have been reluctant to cover. In terms of relationships in the creation and utilization of new energy, the Chinese government has built the Chemoisit Small Hydropower Stations and the Irati Small Hydroelectric Depot, drilled gas wells in the Rift Valley and northern cities, and supplied the country with 490 sets of small scale solar energy gear. The first Copper Cabling Railway rail line, which began operations in 2017, is presently seeing significant increases in passenger numbers, which have increased to over 2000 reservations per day.

So far, SGR is the largest infrastructure project funded by a Chinese government concessional loan. It is the biggest overseas project undertaken by CCCC in collaboration with the CRBC, as well as the largest individual international project undertaken by a Chinese company. In terms of credit and financing, the Chinese government has provided preferential export buyer credit and concessional loans out of goodwill to allow the nation to fund many social development and infrastructure projects that are presently underway.

4.3.3 Impact of Chinese Involvement in Kenya's infrastructure development

It is now widely acknowledged that China is in a unique position to alter Kenya's economy and influence its politics. Fundamental to this situation is the notion that China is ready and willing to be Kenya's largest trade partner, as well as a significant yearly investment, surpassing foreign financial institutions and traditional contributors.

Kenya needs an efficient transportation system in order to export its goods. Kenya now has 177,500 kilometers of road infrastructure, including 114,500 kilometers of unclassified highways and 63,000 kilometers of classified roads. Keeping this in mind, additional investment is still required for about 40% of rural roads that are in bad condition. At the present, the Kenyan government is charged with guaranteeing connection of these regions, and we can all agree that this government has worked hard to encourage this growth in order to elevate itself as a geographic and stable gateway to the East African region.

The European Commission has also shown an unwavering desire to contribute to the advancement of Kenya's infrastructures, particularly in the building or repair of new highways. Furthermore, the Chinese government, which has its largest embassy in Africa in Nairobi, has seized the opportunity to build significant transportation links in order to employ Chinese businesses and promote its own economic interests. The Chinese government started investing in Kenyan roads in 2006, resulting in the building or repair of about 905.4 kilometers of road, estimated to cost € 316 million. The overall growth impact of Chinese involvement in Kenya's infrastructure has been extremely promising, but there have been some disputes in specific situations, and the influence on governance issues has been generally contentious. However, in both instances, it is critical to go beyond media reporting in order to fully understand the role and impact of Chinese engagement in these areas.

4.4 Effect and consequences of the partnership between Kenya and China

Table 4.6: Effects and consequences of the partnership of Kenya and China

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Yes</i>	29	58
<i>No</i>	21	42
<i>Total</i>	50	100

The study aims to determine whether the China-Kenya collaboration has effects and implications of diplomacy from the majority of the findings of the participants came to the conclusion that the China-Kenya economic integration affects the socioeconomic development of Kenya as seen by 58 percent whereas 42 percent of the participants happen to disagree with the assertion.

Table 4.7: Extent to which China- Kenya partnership has effects and consequences in terms of diplomacy

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Very great extent</i>	3	6.0
<i>Great extent</i>	22	44.0
<i>Moderate extent</i>	13	26.0
<i>Less extent</i>	12	24.0
<i>Total</i>	31	100

The investigation sought to investigate the extent to which the China-Kenya joint venture affects diplomatic relations. According to the findings, 44 percent of participants believed that the China-Kenya partnership has a significant impact on Kenya's poverty alleviation, while 26 percent believed that China-Kenya relations have

a minor impact on Kenya's poverty alleviation. To a moderate degree 24 percent of respondents replied to a lesser degree, while 6.0 percent responded to a very large amount, indicating that respondents believed the China-Kenya relationship had a moderate impact on Kenya's social and economic growth.

4.5 Effect of China Foreign Direct Investment

Table 4.8: *Effects of China foreign direct investment on the relationship of Kenya with other states*

<i>Policies and practices</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Yes</i>	15	30
<i>No</i>	35	70
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>

The research aimed to determine if the Chinese government's foreign direct investment had any impact on Kenya's ties with other countries. The majority of the results of the participants stated that FDIs by the Chinese government had impacted Kenya's collaboration with other nations, as indicated by 70%, while 30% of the participants had opposing views. This indicates that the Chinese government's foreign direct investment has significantly altered Kenyan and other nations' socioeconomic relationships.

Table 4.9: Extent to which China foreign direct investment affects the Kenyan social and economic development with other states

	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>Very great extent</i>	30	60
<i>Great extent</i>	12	24
<i>Moderate extent</i>	5	10
<i>Less extent</i>	3	6
Total	50	100

The study sought to investigate the extent to which the Chinese government's foreign direct investment has influenced Kenya's social and economic relations with other countries. According to the findings, the majority of respondents believed that the Chinese government's foreign direct investment had a significant impact on Kenya's social and economic development, as indicated by 60 percent, 24 percent, and 24 percent, respectively.

4.6. Qualitative Data Analysis

From secondary data obtained from online sources, the study found that in terms of Chinese foreign capital in Kenya, the effects of GST vary depending on the products and relationships involved (Wang, 2021). All large industrial companies are located in China owing to the accessibility of inexpensive labor; a boom in FDI may be ascribed to the nation's democratic regimes and found in open during the past twenty years. So the International community had concentrated on capital from the World today, where the bulk of its industrial facilities were located, Capital in China was extremely low throughout the mid-2000s. Kenya-China Foreign direct investment totaled 137 million US in 2000, including 4 million dollars in Kenyan exports to China and 133 million dollars in Chinese goods to Kenya. Shortly afterward, bilateral FDI totaled 186.7 million of dollars, including 5.8 million of dollars in Imported goods and 180. 6 million euros in Chinese exports Countries' choice to outsourcing their work to China has been

a significant cause for a rise in Investments from 46 million of dollars in 2008 to 265 million dollars in 2015.

The study also found that humanitarian investment is a huge part of foreign financial income and expenses to developing countries (Sun, 2017). Foreign assistance is positively associated with economic development because it provides nations with the people skills and capital that they lack (Wang, Bar, & Hong, 2020). Foreign aid was seen as a crucial element of economic reform in 1963, and it has since shown to be an essential component of economic development. The proportion of foreign assistance to GDP has declined significantly, average 6.3 percent between 2000 and 2015 (annually), although the national economy has seen modest growth.



Figure 4.1: *Global Ranking Indices for Kenya from 2013 to 2017*

The study also found that the patterns in FDI in Kenya, the results show that the volume of investments made into Kenya rose by 8% from Sh 133 billion usd to Sh 143 billion in 2015. According to KNBS statistics, China has surpassed America and Europe becoming the largest FDI supplier in the National economy. This signal emphasized the Asian dragon's dominance over Kenya's external trade. According to a recent KNBS research on foreign investment, FDI flows from far Eastern, especially China, exceeded those from the EU. This decrease was mostly owing to a 27 percent drop in the amount of Investment coming from the United Kingdom during a time periods, despite the fact that China remained the dominant source, accounting for 40 percent of total European Union investment.

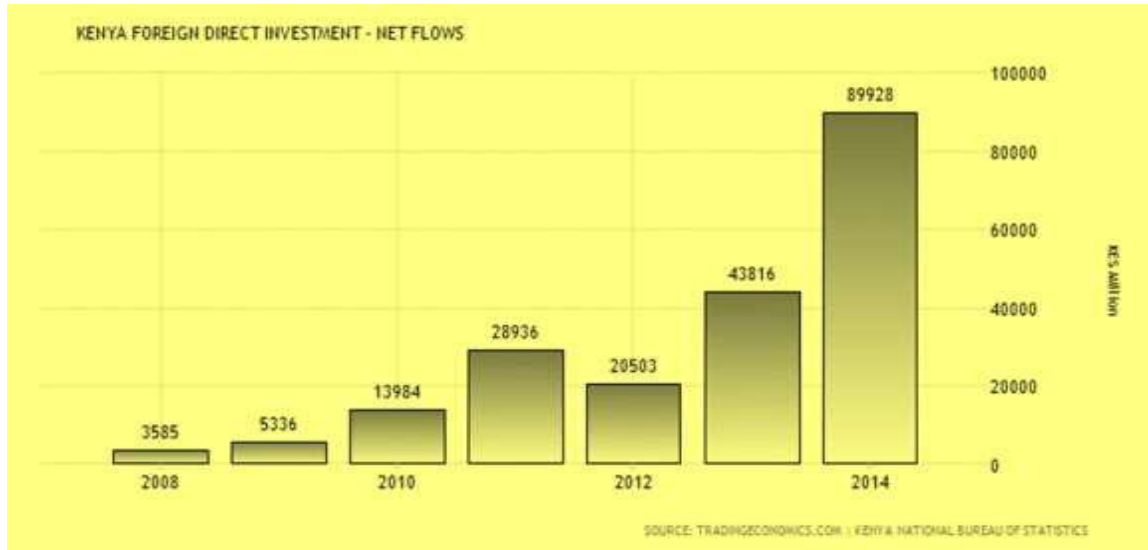


Figure 4.2: Kenya FDI from 2008 to 2014

The findings indicate that FDI trend after Chinese came to China made the UK investment to to Sh 15 billion in 2015, dropping from Sh. In 2014, the Netherlands, France, and Sweden each contributed Sh 2.3 billion, Sh 11.2 billion, and Sh. 4.6 within this order, accumulating the most Foreign direct investment from the Euro Zone. The drop in Investment from the Euro Zone corresponds to a slump in tourist induced by travel advice given by nations in Europe and north America in the aftermath of the 2013 Westgate Shopping Centre takeover.

Transfer funds to the Far East increased by 113% in 2015, with China leading the way with Sh 41.8 billion, a Sh 27.9 billion gain over 2014. During the same time frame, India received Sh 7.9 billion in Foreign, whereas Japan received Sh 10.8 billion. The growth of Asian tigers' ventures equity in the Kenyan economy came at the cost of economic slowdown from both the United States and the United Kingdom. According to the findings of the study, the amount of US Investment to Kenya has decreased from 24 percent to 8 percent. In summary, Kenya's external debts stock now stands at Sh.08 trillion, and Europe accounting for the lionshare at 34%, with the United States and Asia behind at 14% apiece. According to the UN Conferences on Trade and

Development's (UNCTAD) global investment survey (2018), Kenya's Foreign investment increased by 71percentage points in 2016 to \$672 billion dollars due to robust household consumption and investments into the data and knowledge industries. In light of this, one might suggest that Kenya need to do more to simplify the method of conducting business in order to encourage private capital into the nation. As a result, its investment strategy ought to be efficient, consistent, and adaptable, with a focus on trade instead of foreign assistance.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter sums up the findings of the study, draws a conclusion, and makes relevant recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The presence of counterfeit and inferior products in the local market has a negative impact on the lives of innocent consumers. The overabundance of counterfeit goods in the Kenyan market makes it difficult for real items to join the market, suffocating fair competition. The geographical region community must promote a collaborative attitude in their commercial engagement with the Chinese government. In other words, since Kenya is likely to be the biggest loser, it should adopt the most aggressive approach to resolving the problem. Kenya's government should rethink its competitive advantage in sisal, tea, and leather exports to China. She might profit from the establishment of more Chinese value addition businesses in the United States. In the case of the animal skin industry, technology remains the most significant impediment to fully utilizing this market.

Various variables unique to a field of activity aided in the formation of Africa-China ties (Sautman & Hairong, 2007). Aside from migration and foreign assistance policies, the “Beijing Consensus,” a Chinese approach to infrastructure and investment, is a key model that requires more debate. According to Ramos (2004), it is a new perspective on global power balance, politics, and development. Overall, it emphasized the idea of international and political relations based on peaceful coexistence, multilateralism, and agreement (Wenping, 2007). This paradigm varies from the Washington consensus, a neoliberal notion that factors in poverty reduction,

democracy, and good governance, according to Sautman and Hairong (2007); Fine and Jomo (2005).

Bilateral ties are growing in tandem with regular relationships, and friendly collaboration in general is becoming more established. Joint trade and economic ties have made new headway, and both sides have made rapid progress in relations at intervals in the fields of investment and project contracts, electricity, and communications, maintained close cooperation and consultations affairs, and attained new ends in humanities exchanges. Essentially, the Chinese investment model drives trade and investment choices in Africa, bringing economic process goals and policy, as well as unconditional technical and monetary assistance (Zafar, 2007).

China is looking for resources, and with it comes loans for infrastructure development and victimization investment. According to Brautigam (2003), these loans are often given at a 0% interest rate or provide repayment in natural resources such as oil. For example, the Chinese government gave 2 billion US dollars in infrastructural assistance, allowing them to outbid India for a former Shell Oil block in Angola. In another instance, a Chinese business paid America \$7 billion in rehabilitation and investments in power plants to protect an oil area coveted by Western companies (Alden & Davies, 2006). The bulk of African countries see Chinese investment as distinct from that of the Western world. The Chinese government does not enforce the neoliberal reform package that is often imposed by the World Bank under its conditionality clauses (This Day, 2005). Chinese assistance, on the other hand, comes with "no strings attached" and is seen to be in support of African nations' plans to handle development issues that are not addressed by western investments (Sautman & Hairong, 2007).

The collaboration between Africa and China has grown significantly. China's foreign policy benefits each party in a variety of ways, including debt forgiveness, investment, and international assistance. Given the varied goals and cultures of these nations, this concept seems promising. So yet, Chinese investment has not begun to compete with that of the Western world. However, this does not negate the significant

progress that has been achieved, and there seems to be a concerted effort to maintain the forward momentum. From the perspective of an African, the Chinese government's investment has been beneficial in a variety of circumstances. However, like with any other investment, there are major costs associated with it, such as the domination of local culture and concerns.

Furthermore, it has had a negative impact on domestic commerce. In many cases, African labor has not benefited from the country's investment. This funding has also aided a number of rascalion regimes. It is too early to tell if the global recession has had a negative impact on Chinese investment. Clearly, China has solid statistics on investment in the African continent, and they clearly support long-term development. It will be fascinating to observe how these patterns evolve as additional data becomes available. In principle, the economic model provided by Dunning seems to perform a reasonable job of predicting Chinese investment in extractive companies. Oil goods are the primary source of worry for Chinese businesses. Another idea is to include the effect of the Chinese government on the decision-making process.

5.3 Conclusions

Finally, although China's relations with African countries, particularly Kenya, have been beneficial in many ways, diplomats and academics have expressed concerns about the methods and tactics that China employs in its search for resources. According to (Brooks and Shin, 2006), many authoritarian African leaders have embraced the Chinese approach, which allows them to maintain a firm grip on political power. Meanwhile, according to Economy and Monaghan (2006), African heads of state see China as the best approach for their economy and nations.

Several projects are currently being run in Kenya by China, with the success of these projects relying on how the Kenyan government executes and maintains them; there are currently a lot of negative aspects that come with Kenya over-relying on China for infrastructure development, which eventually affects the political economy.

Chinese investments in Kenya are mostly resource-seeking, with China concentrating on the manufacturing, construction, and trade sectors. However, the growth of these investments has been consistent throughout the years and is expected to continue in the foreseeable future, although to their benefit. In as much as China is conducting business with Kenya and assisting in the nation's progress in terms of infrastructure development and job creation, others have claimed that the kind of jobs produced are of poor quality and standard, while Chinese FDI contributions to Kenya have also been widely criticized.

As a result, it should be emphasized that the Chinese view Kenya as a gateway to East African regions and a focal point for the Chinese economic and commercial model on the continent. This is shown by the Chinese government's increasing spending in infrastructure projects such as road building. Furthermore, the nation provides financing to the Kenyan government for the building of schools and hospitals in impoverished areas, sends volunteers to educate locals, and has built malaria control and prevention facilities.

It has also been observed that China's financial assistance is linked to the use of Chinese goods and services, and that the only adherence required is that the "One China" policy, not "good governance," as this creates Kenya conditional connections that are usually associated with donors from the Western world. This implies that Chinese commerce and foreign assistance are inextricably linked in a variety of ways, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate the two. In general, the impact of Chinese diplomatic relations, assistance, FDI, and commerce on the Kenyan economy is interwoven since they include both losses and benefits. This includes low-cost imports for each customer as well as manufactured goods that offers low-cost items regardless of quality. However, this generates competition when local suppliers become losers, and this spreads to native businesses that fail due to a lack of indicates that in order to fight competitiveness, employees end up losing employment as well.

5.4 Recommendation

The assured success of the China-Kenya collaboration's economic, social, and political relationships is susceptible on political stability and continuity as the pillar and basis. According to empirical research, trade with China has benefited both petroleum and non-oil countries. As a result, in the context of this research, the first suggestions are centered on policies targeted at increasing the amount of commerce between Kenya and China. Aid, trade, and investment aid between China and Kenya will undoubtedly increase in the future years, with Kenya-China ties reflecting this to a large degree. This relationship may be characterized as one based on mutual benefit and reciprocity, as shown by bilateral agreements between the Chinese and Kenyan administrations. Second, Kenyan exports to China should be promoted, and Kenya should enhance and encourage product diversity in order to satisfy the needs of China's growing earnings. Kenya may do this by focusing on strengthening the tourist industry, agricultural output, and foraying into manufacturing. As stated by (Broadman 2006), this would enhance Kenya's value of exports to China by using possibilities for value-added processing. Processing work on aluminum or on components along the cotton-textile-apparel chain may be done locally before exporting to China. As a result, China should be expected to promote additional manufacturing businesses in Africa in order to restrict the exporting of resources that, once processed, are sold back to Africa at higher rates.

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6. Appendix: Questionnaires

Section I: Demographic Information

1. What is your gender?

Male []

Female []

2. What is your age bracket?

21-30 Years []

31-40 Years []

41-50 Years []

51 Years -Above []

3. For how long have you been working in the same job position?

1 to 3 years []

4 to 7 years []

8 to 11 years []

Above 11 years []

Section B: Relationship Between China and Kenya

1. Does the China and Kenya relationship affect trade?

Yes []

No []

2. Has the China-Kenya relationship influenced commerce and medical development?

.....
.....
.....

Section C: Evolution of infrastructure in Kenya and how it has led to building working relationships with China

1. To what extent does the evolution of infrastructure in Kenya and how it has led to building working relationships with China

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Less extent []

2. How does Chinese trade with Kenya affect Kenya's Infrastructure Projects?

.....
.....
.....

3. Does Kenya and China partnership have an impact?

Yes []

No []

4. To what extent does China- Kenya partnership affects diplomacy?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Less extent []

5. Does of China Foreign Direct Investment has an impact

Yes []

No []

6. To what extent does China foreign direct investment affects the Kenyan social and economic development with other states?

Very great extent []

Great extent []

Moderate extent []

Less extent []

Thank You