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To Discuss Different Reports about Chinese Investment in Africa and CIF

Honoratus Joseph Ishengoma* and Shan Bo

School of Journalism and Communication, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, 430072, P R. China

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to explore the increased investment in Africa continent done by the People's Republic of China. Focus is on how these investments manifest itself and how do other people report on this relationship. First how has the relationship changed over time and second from an African perspective is this relation beneficial? And finally the research paper discusses the impact of China International Fund (CIF) and the factors affecting the reports. We have to keep in mind that there is no any report published by African countries (government) about China investment in Africa. All of the reports and publications are done under the assistance of Western countries. This paper reviews China's historical relationship with Africa, accounts for its new investments on the continent and assesses whether the relation is bad of good on both sides.

Keywords: Investment; CIF; Partnerships; Market; Scramble; Competition; Oil

Introduction

Phase of engagement

Historical show that there have been economic and political relationships between China and Africa as far as back 500 years ago. A profound increase in the last two decades may have been related to the shift in the World economy, geographically competition and change in Chinese foreign policy [1]. According to Mohan and Kale, the China-Africa business contact is divided into three phases. The *first* phase from 1850 to 1950 to colonial labor demand called "*coolie trade*". Collie trade focused mainly on plantations, mining, and railways construction. Alongside this were small but enterprising businesses that served Chinese labor markets and undertook small-scale export. The *second* period was from 1960-1980. With the establishment of the People's Republic of China and the subsequent cold war, relations between China and Africa become political. China challenged the superpowers through foreign aid to Africa in order to cement "South-South" relations. It also encouraged the independence movement in Africa. This is also when Chinese economic reforms were being instituted allowing liberalization, special economic zones, and permitting foreign direct investment. The *last* period is from 1990 to present, most noticeable in the last five years. There has been movement of Chinese companies in African countries, particularly in the areas of construction, mining, and oil extraction. Such efforts have been encouraged by the Chinese government [2]. Chinese investors have their own intention, interests, preferences, choices, feelings, goals and wishes which make them comfortable to invest in African countries and feel that they are in the right place in accordance to their capabilities and that their investments will be the source of satisfying their needs and hopes. According to Wikipedia net, investment is putting money into an asset with the expectation of capital appreciation, dividends, and/or interest earnings. On the other hand, you spend money on something in order to make it better and successful.

China's historical in Africa

According to the report on back to the future: Understanding China's return to Africa and its implications for U.S policy, understanding China's relationships with its new African partners demands an understanding of the PRC's history of the continent and its sense of shared identity with less-developed African states. China's modern relationship with Africa began at the Bandung Conference, which was held in Indonesia in April 1955. After the conference, China began to cultivate ties and offer economic, technical, and military support to African countries and liberation movements in effort to unite with them against both superpowers. The report said that after the conference in which 44 African countries and 80 ministers were attended, the forum expressed a clear policy goal dealing with African countries. Ashan explain how the new China approach enhanced its relations with African in many ways, including cultural, medical, public health support and training.

While China subsequently withdrew from the Non-Aligned Movement, it nevertheless remained engaged in Africa through the early 1970s, hoping to serve as an alternative influence to the Cold War powers within the developing world. To achieve these goals, mainland China built large-scale infrastructure projects for several African countries, many of which the West had previously refused to support, including soccer stadiums, government ministries, and railways.

Motives

In views of the above aid strategy, one may suggest the main motive for Chinese relationship is to gain access to the abundant raw materials that Africa offers. Although this may be a good reason, the impact of China Investment in Africa report by Kifu Adisu [3] states that China's insistence on recognition of its "one China" policy by Africans as another important requirement. Alden [4] also lists four factors that have shaped China's contemporary African policy. China's need for energy security, new market and investment opportunity, symbolic diplomacy and investment and foreign strategic partnerships. Greg Pollack [5] mentioned an economic interest that has propelled China's

***Corresponding author:** Honoratus Joseph Ishengoma, School of Journalism and Communication, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province, 430072, P. R. China, Tel: +86 27 6875 5114; E-mail: ishengomajoseph@yahoo.com

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latest activity in Africa not ideology. According to Konings [6], the main drive of China- Africa cooperation is defined by resent statement by Chinese government on two issues. One is cooperation, and the other one is the fact that, "The one China principle is the political foundation for the establishment and development of China's relations with African countries and regional organizations.

China Investment in Africa

Africa, according to Sautman and Hairong has the highest return on Foreign Direct Investment-FDI, ranging from 29% in 1990 to 40% in 2005. Although China's trade with Africa is small compared to U.S$1.76 trillion in World trade, it has growth from U.S $3 billion in 1995 to US$55 billion in 2006. As evidence of trade, there are more than 800 Chinese companies in Africa in 2006, one hundred of which are medium to large state owned firm.

As the Financial Times [7] observed, Africa offers China a continent three times in its own size, less populated than itself and stocked with many of the raw materials it needs. Crude oil from Angola, platinum from Zimbabwe, copper from Zambia, tropical timber from Congo-Brazzaville, and iron from South Africa: all are on China's shopping list.

China's interest in Africa's raw materials resulted in trade growth of 700 per cent during the 1990s. With the establishment of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum in 2000, trade increased even further, quadrupling since the dawn of the twenty-first century. By 2005, annual China-Africa trade reached $40 billion [7]. While the volume of trade between Africa and the United States also increased during this period, from $26.9 billion in 1999 to more than $80 billion in 2005, it has not been growing as fast as China-Africa trade, which has grown by an average rate of 50 percent annually since 2002. China surpassed the United States in exports to Africa beginning in 2003. China's FDI of more than $900 million places it is ahead of former colonial powers like the United Kingdom and behind only the United States and France. According to Beijing, more than 600 Chinese-funded companies have been established in Africa in the last ten years.

According to Kaplinsky et al. [8], China is having a profound impact on Africa economy. The increasing economic expansion is particularly evidenced in Sab-Saharan Africa. China companies are mining oil in Angola and Sudan, building roads in Ethiopia, generating electricity in Kenya, building infrastructure and encouraging tourism in Sierra Leone. China's rapidly developing oil consumption seems to have bigger effects on China-Africa trade. Between 2002 and 2006 China oil companies have signed deals to buy refineries and explore oil and gas in Algeria, Gabon, Angola, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Congo Brazzaville, Namibia, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Sudan.

China is also active in Africa's smaller oil-exporting countries. It imports more than 1 million tons of crude oil from Congo-Brazzaville, accounting for 1.5 percent of Chinese oil imports. China is the third-largest importer of oil from Equatorial Guinea after the United States and Spain. Total-Gabon and Sinopec, the Chinese petrochemical firm, also signed an agreement in 2004 to supply China with one million tons of crude oil a year, making China the third-largest consumer of Gabonese crude after the United States and France. The Zhongyuan Exploration Bureau, a Chinese petroleum company, is even drilling in the remote Gambella Basin in Western Ethiopia.

In Nigeria, Angola and Sudan, China has provided its client states with technology, Financial, resources and diplomatic relief from international pressures (Council on Foreign Relations 2006).

China Investment Fund (CIF)

China International Fund-CIF [9] is a Chinese-owned officially private company based in Hong Kong. Their major business includes large-scale national reconstruction projects and infrastructure construction in developing countries". The CIF and its associated companies in Hong Kong and Singapore invested upwards of $US 20 billion in African countries. They have made agreements with the Angolan and Guinean governments to explore for various resources in those countries. These agreements will result in billions of dollars of money being invested in the two countries.

Structure

The United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission issued a report in July 2009 on investments of the Dayuan, CIF and its subsidiaries in Africa, Latin America and Dayuan International Development, which has about 30 subsidiaries, owns the U.S.A. CIF to 99%. The report called these companies the "*88 Queensway Group*", after the Hong Kong address for headquarters of most subsidiaries. Files about the CIF do not give hard evidence of government ownership. On the other hand Chairwoman Lo Fong Hung is director of Sonangol Sinopec International Ltd, a joint venture between the state-owned oil companies Sinopec of China and Sonangol of Angola.

A CIF director, Wu Yang, was a Vice Chairman of Sinopec in a March 2006 U.N. report.

Major businesses

CIF major businesses include large-scale national reconstruction projects and infrastructure construction in developing countries, e.g. Public Housing, Public Utilities, Highway, Railway, Airport, Building, Water Projects, Electricity Projects, Industrial Zone, Logistics Centre, Ship Building, Shipping, National Administration Complex and New City etc.

Vision

The CIF's vision is to enable people and businesses fully utilize their potential to create a fluid, innovative venture platform globally and to abide by the spirit of success sharing and encompassing all as winners and to maximize the value and return for investors through investment.

Mission

- To aim at South-South cooperation;
- To consider win-win situation as the key criterion while pursuing profits;
- To sincerely share experiences and achievements of China 's economic reforms in developing countries;
- To explore a new framework for Chinese enterprises to expand overseas;
- To introduce laudable concepts and worth-learning ideas from other developing countries into China
- To become best-performing and reputable.

Angola

In a conversation between American Ambassador Dan Mozena and Chinese Ambassador Bolum Zhang, Zhang said, "the CIF made many

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promises to Angola, and that while the company has a large presence in Angola, its weak management and lack of leadership have stalled many of the projects. Zhang said that as the CIF is a "private company," the Chinese embassy does not actively participate or monitor its relationship with Angola. He added that CIF continues to benefit from the Hong Kong-based owner's "close relationship" with President Dos Santos.

Guinea

In October 2009, the military junta that ruled Guinea made a mining-and-infrastructure deal with CIF. CIF planned to invest at least $US 7 billion in a partnership to develop the country's mining of mineral resources, including diamonds, iron ore, oil and especially bauxite. In September 2011, Mohamed Lamine Fofana, Mines Minister following the 2010 election, said that the government had overturned the agreement.

African Perspective: China Effects

Unlike their national leaders who supportive of partnerships China's increase presence in Africa has been received with mixed feelings. While others said its presence is good will, others said it is bad will.

Good will

Some statements from different reports express China's investment in Africa as good will according to the following phrases; Assessing the advantages and disadvantages of Chinese investment in Africa may not be simple. Africa's economic growth of 5.8% in 2007, the highest ever may partially be attributed to Chinese investment. It has cancelled debt worth US$10 billion from African countries, sent doctors to treat Africans, and hosted thousands of African workers and students in their universities and training centers. In additions the roads, bridges, and dams built by China are important contributors to the continent's infrastructure.

According to ZAfar report, China bid competition for resources and construction project using investment and infrastructure loans. These loans are often advanced at zero or near zero percent interest or allow for repayment in natural resources [1]. Example China offered US$2 billion in aid for infrastructure projects, thereby securing a former Shell oil block in Angola by outbidding an Indian proposal. In a similar case, sought by Western corporation [4]. According to the PRAXIS [10], The Fletcher Journal of Human Security VOLUME XXVII-2012. An example of such a "resource for infrastructure swap" can be found in the Congo. In 2008, the Congolese Government brokered a deal with Beijing for the construction of massive cobalt and copper mines; 1,800 miles of railways; 2,000 miles of roads; hundreds of clinics, hospitals, and schools; and two new universities.

The total value of these investments reached $6 billion-around half of Congo's GDP. In exchange, China now has the right to extract 12 million tons of copper and cobalt over the next 25 years. The report revealed that, trade between Africa and China reached more than $120 billion in 2010, at a time when much of the rest of the world's economy was still in a slump. China provides more subsidized loans to Africa than the World Bank.

Many African view Chinese investments as different from Western investment. According to this Day, the Chinese are not imposing the neo-liberal package of reform usually require by the World Bank [11] under its "conditionality provisions."

Recently, in Madagascar, a Chinese company WISCO, announced paying $100,000,000 up front for a permit on iron ore project. No other international iron mining company was interested in making such large payment for a license on unproven resource.

One Professor of African studies in Beijing says, "Common sense about human rights and sovereignty is only one of the common values shared by China and Africa. He added that, "there is no doubt that China's success in Africa has partly benefited from it, and those common values have laid solid foundations for further promoting bilateral relations in the future [12].

It is likely that China's unconditioned approach may have positive effects in those countries where it is establishing manufacturing and large scale agricultural project example Ethiopia, Zambia, South Africa, and Tanzania. There are opportunities for technology transfer, employee training, and a diversification of the economy.

Bad will

On the other side, other people see China as a bad will country. They said that China is using a new methodology to scramble African resources. China's increase presence in Africa has been questioned by several African scholars and social organizations [6]. While some scholars see China's economic growth as a positive development model for the third world [4], the other looks more critically at China's behavior on the continent and see its parallels in the neo-colonial past.

There are points that are even more controversial. However, these are related to the trade, commerce, and social areas. According to Kaplisky et al. in trade especially Sab-Saharan Africa is impacted in two ways. One aspect is the competition in internal markets for domestic-oriented manufacturers and another is competition in external markets for export-oriented industry. The balance of trade favors China as local industries and merchants have been hit hard by the flood of cheap Chinese wholesale and retail shops used to establish networks to sell goods [4]. More African producers cannot compete with Chinese companies even in African market since Chinese manufactures have low production cost and market prices.

China is believed to contribute to Sudan civil war. As China's investment in Sudan's oil industry has grown, so too has military cooperation between the two countries. Khartoum is reputed to have spent as much as 80 per cent of the revenue generated by Sudan's oil fields on fighting wars with the country's peripheral regions, including Darfur. Unsurprisingly, the National Congress Party has frequently turned to China for its weapons needs. China has provided the Sudanese government with Chinese-made tanks, bombers, anti-aircraft guns, helicopters, machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades, and ammunition, all of which was used in the country's long-running civil war.

The uses of Chinese labor rather than local workers in Chinese sponsored projects in Ethiopia, Sudan and Namibia have been criticized locally [4]. De Lorenzo also reiterated that, what is worrisome is the impact of China competition on African enterprises and exports. In Nigeria the imported textiles have forced local factories to close. The challenges are not limited to competition. According to Anshan, with the flow of goods from China, the conflict over labor practice a market is turning out to be an important issue.

It is believed by some African scholars that Chinese companies pay significant prices in order to get access to resources. This is viewed by scholars as a new scramble for Africa oil. At the same time other worries that Chinese banks and companies are not giving African countries good deals.

China's non-interference policy and respect for sovereignty has meant that it pays very little attention to the negative externalities that arise from its investment spending. Unlike the West, it does not require recipients of development funding to implement anti-corruption measures. This should not be a surprising fact, given that corruption is still commonplace within Chinese businesses themselves. According to Transparency International's 2008 Bribe Payer's Index report, ranked Chinese companies 21st out of 22 countries, for their propensity to bribe overseas. In addition, Chinese infrastructure projects have been found to precipitate notorious human rights violations. The report showed that in Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia it had been found that managers repeatedly ignore local minimum wage laws and affirmative action requirements, while refusing to pay social security and allowances.

In the late 1990s, after American and Canadian companies abandoned South Sudanese oil fields in response to North American consumer and investor hostility, China stepped in and filled the void. The state-owned China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) owns the largest share in Sudan's largest oil venture, the Greater Nile Petroleum Operating Company. China is accused to fund Sudanese ethnic conflicts in the Southern part. According to the report, it is believed that, China sold them the weapons.

There is a growing fear of China's land grab ambitions as well. It is believed that in 2006, China offered a $2 billion loan to Mozambique for the construction of a dam on the Zambezi River, which would create an irrigation infrastructure for huge amounts of fertile land in the valley. A memorandum of understanding was then exchanged between the two governments, allowing 3,000 Chinese settlers to begin farming in the area. Local civil society was outraged, protests were launched, and eventually the plan had to be scrapped out of fear of a public relations disaster.

The above mentioned are the serious issues and lightly tarnish the general reputation of China in Africa.

Historical Analyses of Chinese Project in Africa

Chinese engagement in African project started in the early year of the 1960s. It approaches Africa, not as a donor, but as a business partner. I will sight out few samples in which China-Africa projects were implemented. Citing examples from United Republic of Tanzania, the two countries have worked together in various economic and social projects designed to improve the economic livelihood of Tanzanians.

The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) from 1965-1975, the Urafiki Textile Industry in 1960s, SINOTANSHIP, the Tanzania National Stadium 2004-2008, Mwl. Nyerere Convention Center, and the Dakawa Agricultural Demonstration Center in the early 2000s are just a few examples of cooperation projects which not only underscore the healthy relationship that exists between two Governments but also beneficial to the lives of ordinary Tanzanians. In all of these projects which cost billions of US dollars, the Chinese image to Tanzanians is good compared to miner cases where people complain about China investment.

Vocabulary

Positive

The vocabulary that reports use to describe "good and bad" image of China are; Chinese are not imposing the neo-liberal package of reform required by the World Bank, China rapidly developing oil construction seems to have a bigger effect to Chinese-Africa trade, China cancelled African debit, roads, bridge and dams built by China are important contribution to the continents infrastructure, China is making some good moves, many of which are not measurable by numbers, China pay higher price for license permit as a second track for foreign assistance during time when EU, US, World Bank and IMF non humanitarian aid has been canceled, all of these world reflect good image to China, and China's investment in Africa is positive and pragmatic relationship. Others are China is the only one of the several major external partners and China's commitment to Africa has already been demonstrated with concrete, China good friend, partners and brothers of Africa, and tangible results particularly in terms of human resources development, debt relief and investment.

Negative

Vocabulary that reports uses to describe bad image of China are;

- neo-colonialism past,
- conflict over labor practice,
- spray with gunfire to protesting employee,
- monopolistic,
- unattractive,
- exploiting,
- new scramble for African oil,
- CIF talks big,

but frequently it can't walk the walk, construct substandard roads and buildings, negligence in safety practices and reluctant to replace boots and helmets that are damaged, Chinese firm might be benefiting greater proportions that African businessmen, China is amoral grab for Africa resources, unbalanced nature of Africa's burgeoning trade ties with China is "unsustainable" in the long term.

How are the Reports See the Following?

China is trying to invade and control African a modern way

According to Greg Pollock [5], China's historical relationship with Africa, accounts for its new investments on the continent, and assesses what the implications of China's renewed interest in Africa are for U.S. policy. According to website, China's investment [13] in Africa –estimated at $15bn over the past decade–is growing rapidly and Chinese companies are building infrastructure across the continent, from dams and airports to mines and wind farms. The website recently quoted the South African President Jacob Zuma, who was speaking to the China-Africa Forum in Beijing after China's President pledged $20bn in loans to Africa, doubling the amount Beijing agreed to give Africa three years ago at the same forum.

The information available in the website shows that, critics have accused China of taking a neocolonialist approach to the continent and of exploiting Africa's natural resources. Many African nations want China to import more than just resources.

In connection with energy security, the report sees as China is sensitive to being lectured "gobbling up" Africa oil supplies. It noted that there is often an exaggeration of the scope of Chinese energy engagement in Africa, which is frequently portrayed as zero-sum

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"scramble" for Africa energy resources.

The report revealed that today Africa account for 30 percent of China's overall oil imports, and Africa share oil imports is certainly set to rise; China has a long-term interest in both oil conservation and the development of alternative energy sources.

China's embarked on a period of unimaginable economic expansion beginning in the mid-1970s. After its economy has grown by an annual average of more than 9 per cent since the Deng era, and Chinese per capita income nearly quadrupled over the past fifteen years. Requires Beijing's leadership to procure increasing amounts of natural resources. To secure access to these raw materials despite tight commodities markets, China has begun to forge new partnerships in parts of the world where Washington's influence has been largely unchallenged in recent years. This is especially true in Africa, whose strategic importance is becoming increasingly apparent to the United States, China, and other interested parties.

The report says, As a result, the United States sees China as an obstacle to its vision of a developed, liberal, democratic Africa, increasing the likelihood that Washington and Beijing will battle for influence on the continent in the coming years. Chinese economy allowed China to go from being a recipient of foreign aid to establishing itself as a donor nation to African countries.

China threat in the world in near future

A report from International Journal of Business and Management (2010), said that Chinese investment in Africa has been motivated by a desire to access critical resources like oil and bauxite. The report noted that China is a threat to Western countries because its model of investment in essence brings economic growth objectives and foreign policy together guiding trade and invest decision in Africa along with no strings attached financial and technical assistance. Angshan reiterated this explaining how the new Chinese approach enhanced its relations with Africa in many ways including education, cultural, medical, public health and mining something that the western failed to do.

According to the report in the book titled, "it Africa/China playbook," where the Western criticizes China involvement in Africa, The flow in investment into Africa by Chinese state-owned enterprises and private corporations (the so-called 'dragon heads') has triggered of criticism in the West about China's 'neo-colonialism'. A paper by the Rockefeller Foundation in 2009 found that only 15 out of 53 Africa's countries ran a trade surplus with China, and argued that China's expanded ties with Africa had been disproportionate, largely benefiting only a handful of resource-rich countries.

Factors that Affect Reports

Some of the factors that affect these reports include; Ideological perspectives were by one of the report described China investments in Africa are for U.S. policy. That means China has no foreign investment policy to invest in Africa Greg Pollock [5] however, the Chinese have increasingly offered themselves as an alternative to American influence on the continent, promising trade, aid, and diplomatic support with none of the demands the United States imposes with regard to good governance and market liberalization. As a result, the United States sees China as an obstacle to its vision of a developed, liberal, democratic Africa, increasing the likelihood that Washington and Beijing will battle for influence on the continent in the coming years. U.S. sees China has a treat because have goals that are contrary to American interests.

Another factor was people's mind and criticism about the report. What the reporter, Oliver August, got right was a generalized sense that lower standards, lack of "corporate social responsibility" in business practices, poor labor relations, competition with import substitution industries, and not enough hiring of local labor are the downside of China's increasingly prominent presence in Africa. These are serious issues and rightly tarnish the general reputation of China in Africa. The criticism came from one person who read a report of China investment in Africa [14,15].

Conflict of interest is another factor affected the report. US and European countries show an interest in Africa investment, but failed to convince African leaders on how their investment will have immediate impact unlike China. As the results they sponsored researchers to conduct research on China investment in Africa, that's why all of the research and report are based either in U.S or Europe.

Either, the U.S-Chinese engagement in Africa report of December 2007 which examines China's engagement in Kenya, Angola, and Nigeria noted other factors as;

Correct for exaggeration

There was a widely held view that much of the rhetoric surrounding China's engagement in Africa has been overblown, particularly the emphasis on negativity impacts in terms of internal governance, business and donor practices and the environment as well as potential for a major clash with U.S strategic interests. This negative rhetoric is fueled by generalized uncertainty as China's engagement rapidly expands and part by concern about Africa capacities to manage and shape this engagement to their countries' ultimate benefit.

Need for Africa leadership

There is strong consensus that both African states and non-governmental interest needs to play a move proactive role in shaping and directing U.S-China cooperation. African governments declare themselves strategically, they influence competition in their countries long- term benefit and set priorities or cooperation efforts.

Multiplicity of china interest

China itself is not a massive entity, and Chinese engagement, contrary to popular rhetoric; it's often not direct from Beijing. The U.S –China engagement in Africa report of December 2007 noted that it is often unclear how priority policy action are examined internally and what from a coordination exists among the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, the National Development Reform Commission (NDRC), China Exim Bank and security agencies. The number and type of Chinese engagement in Africa are rapidly diversifying, including diplomatic representatives, state- owned and private enterprises and individual families each driven by different interests and with different intentions.

Conclusion

In conclusion with Chinese relation with African countries have been positive in some ways, unfortunately, many African leaders have actually embraced the Chinese model allowing them to maintain a struggle grip on political power. Cleary this is a very important relationship on many different levels and should concern western business and government interests. Although in some projects CIF has been blamed for poor performance, but in some projects CIF did a recommendable job. Chinese investment in African countries has also risen some thirty fold in the past ten years. China's engagement with Africa is expected to grow. The system will adapt and adopt easy fixes for some problems, for instance, by increasing spending on training African human resources or by enhancing corporate social responsibility programs for local African communities.

Recommendations

The following can be done to improve reports about Chinese investment in Africa. China's motive to invest in African countries is of the first important because both parts must have a clear mind about investment. The impact of China investment in Africa can lead to shift of all its resources that Africa maintained for centuries to be extracted and taken away by the investors while the indigenous remains poor. In some of the areas where Chinese companies are investing especially in oil drilling projects and minerals, individuals are suffering poverty and fighting to improve social services like water, hospital, schools and roads while land is rich. The only problem is that, these people have no enough education and capitals extract their resources. Contracts of China-Africa investment must be clear to both sides. The step will eliminate concept among people who think that China is using new methodology to scramble African resources. Africans must know their benefits from the dual investments; otherwise chaos will erupt within investment area where people think that China is trying to invade Africa in a modern way like European countries in the 19 century after Berlin Conference of 1884/85. Chinese investment in Africa and CIF must be a win-win situation in both part. Africans must benefit from their resources because they have been maintaining them for centuries and centuries ago and Chinese have to get back their capital, not leaving African land with whole while its resources have been taken by investors whom in return get supper profit. Laws and regulations must be enacted in African countries to protect African resources, unlike now where in some countries laws are silent about resources.

Suggestion for the Further Studies

Measuring Chinese investment in Africa and CIF is not a very clear idea. More research with wide reports from government sources need to be done. African governments must give reports to evaluate Chinese investment and CIF in their countries. This step will create transparency and balance to both investors and Africans generally. But on the other side, Chinese investors are working in different environments, with different conditions, political and religious ideologies, culture, policies, laws and geographical conditions. Due to that circumstance, reports have been affected and based on one side. To eliminate this element, China also has to give out report which show how it assess its investment in Africa.

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