

Global Superpower: Chinese Foreign Policy Shifts and Elevated UNPKO Involvement

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Importance

- ▶ Eastin Points to a current decline in U.S. hegemony to consider the possibility of emerging powers gaining hegemonic status

- ▶ Eastin, L. J. (2013). Legitimacy Deficit: Chinese Leadership at the United Nations. *Chinese Journal of Political Science*, 389-402.



Hegemonic Status

- ▶ Is achieved by a state who has the ability to coerce smaller states to cooperate and support it in its leadership
- ▶ This also includes a degree of consent among cooperating or subordinate states
- ▶ Obtaining legitimacy is a key component



Legitimacy

- ▶ Military victory in a hegemonic war
- ▶ Production of certain global public goods
- ▶ Ideology, religious, or value acceptance among a set of states



Methods of Delegitimation

- ▶ Delegitimizing the current global hegemon's international authority and power.
 - 1) Putting forth competing values into global system
 - 2) Cost-imposing strategies
 - 3) Forming a competing ideology
 - 4) Accept the current hegemon and then undermine them



Eastin's Conclusion

- ▶ China is still emerging
- ▶ Regional Power
- ▶ Increasing contributions
- ▶ UNPKO involvement- does it affect legitimacy?



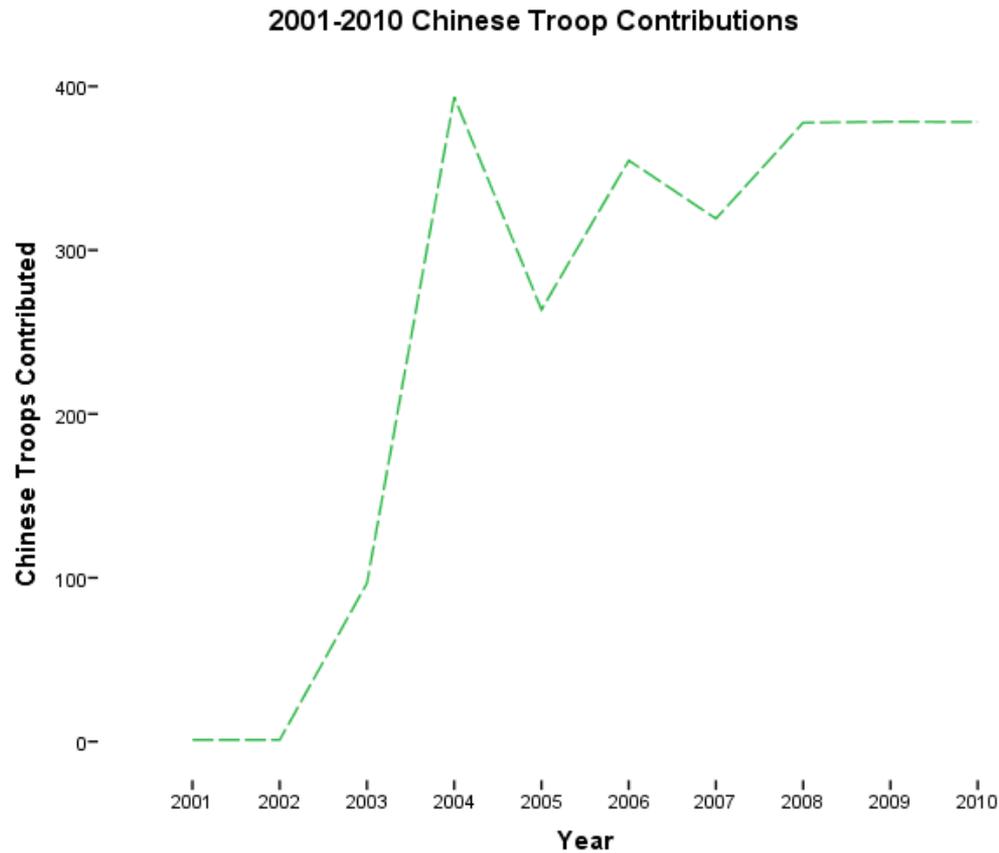
Chinese Foreign Policy Shifts

- ▶ 1946- 1980 abstentions and involvement
- ▶ Questions of ideology
- ▶ 1982 reform era: rise of pragmatism



UNPKO Involvement

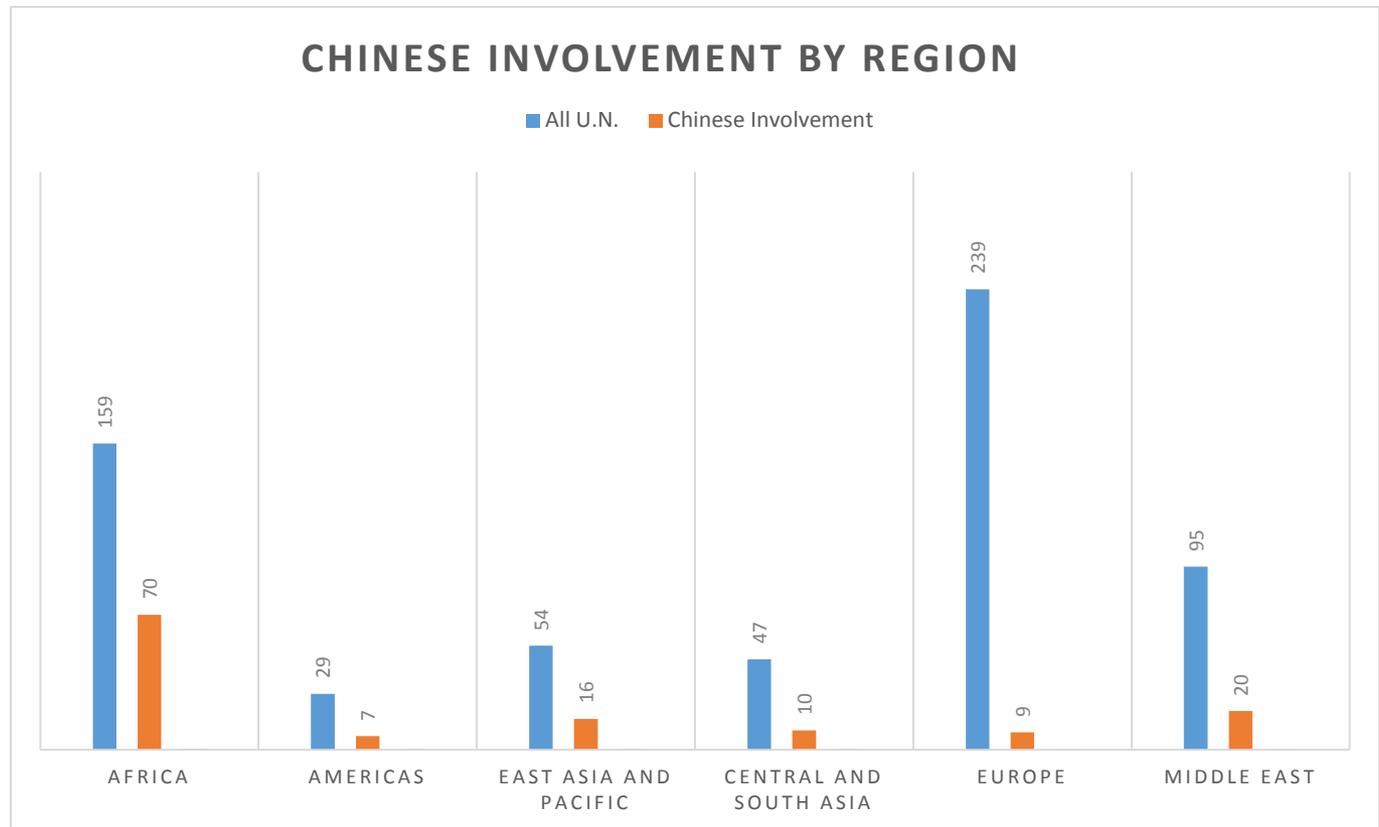
▶ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)



Chinese Regional Influences

- ▶ Africa and Asia
- ▶ Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- ▶ ASEAN

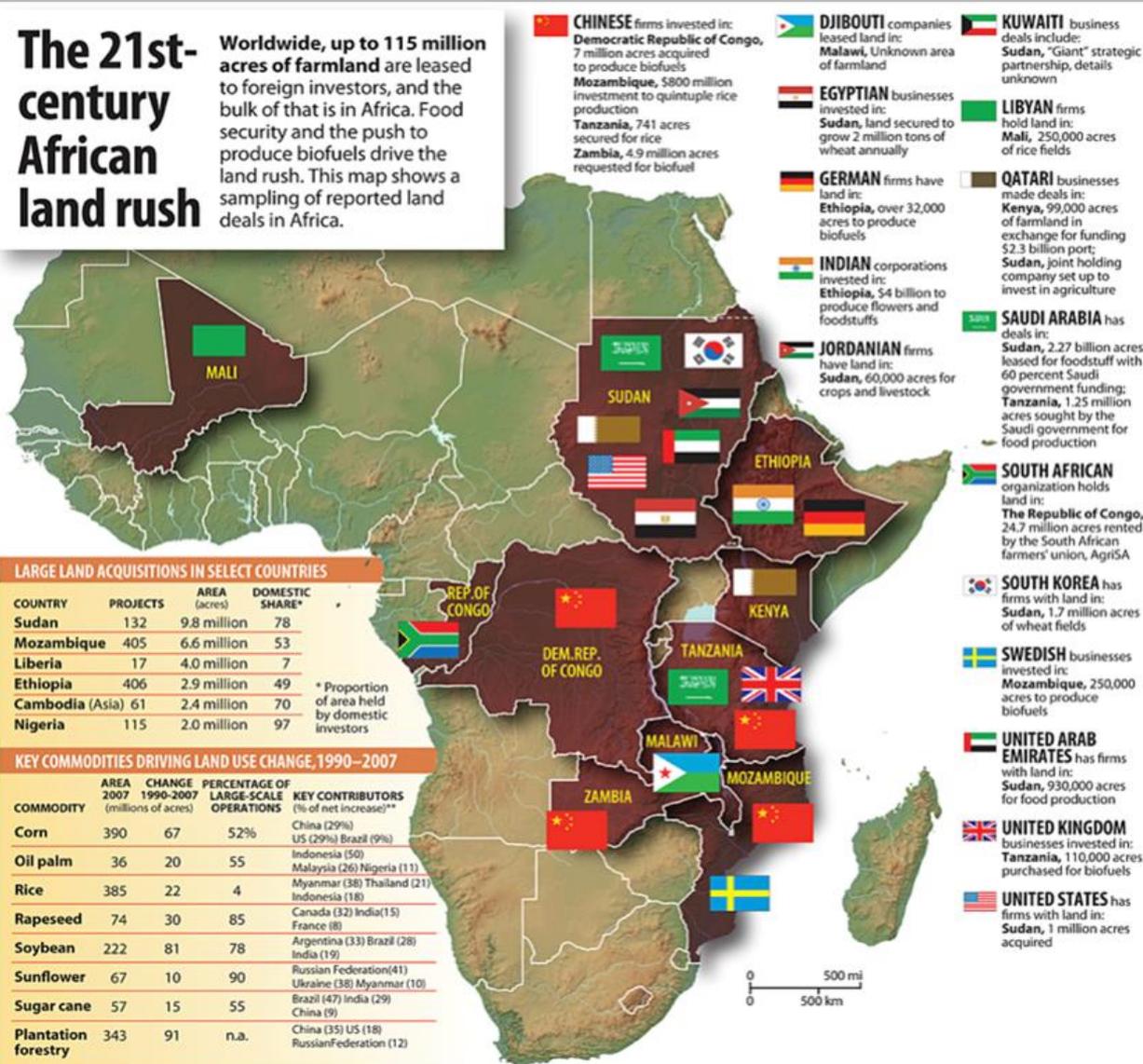
UNPKO



African Land Deals

The 21st-century African land rush

Worldwide, up to 115 million acres of farmland are leased to foreign investors, and the bulk of that is in Africa. Food security and the push to produce biofuels drive the land rush. This map shows a sampling of reported land deals in Africa.



LARGE LAND ACQUISITIONS IN SELECT COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	PROJECTS	AREA (acres)	DOMESTIC SHARE*
Sudan	132	9.8 million	78
Mozambique	405	6.6 million	53
Liberia	17	4.0 million	7
Ethiopia	406	2.9 million	49
Cambodia (Asia)	61	2.4 million	70
Nigeria	115	2.0 million	97

* Proportion of area held by domestic investors

KEY COMMODITIES DRIVING LAND USE CHANGE, 1990-2007

COMMODITY	AREA 2007 (millions of acres)	CHANGE 1990-2007 (millions of acres)	PERCENTAGE OF LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS	KEY CONTRIBUTORS (% of net increase)**
Corn	390	67	52%	China (29%) US (29%) Brazil (9%) Indonesia (50) Malaysia (26) Nigeria (11) Myanmar (38) Thailand (21) Indonesia (18)
Oil palm	36	20	55	Canada (32) India (15) France (8)
Rice	385	22	4	Argentina (33) Brazil (28) India (19) Russian Federation (41) Ukraine (38) Myanmar (10)
Rapeseed	74	30	85	Brazil (47) India (29) China (9)
Soybean	222	81	78	China (35) US (18) Russian Federation (12)
Sunflower	67	10	90	
Sugar cane	57	15	55	
Plantation forestry	343	91	n.a.	

- CHINESE** firms invested in: **Democratic Republic of Congo**, 7 million acres acquired to produce biofuels; **Mozambique**, \$800 million investment to quintuple rice production; **Tanzania**, 741 acres secured for rice; **Zambia**, 4.9 million acres requested for biofuel
- DJIBOUTI** companies leased land in: **Malawi**, Unknown area of farmland
- EGYPTIAN** businesses invested in: **Sudan**, land secured to grow 2 million tons of wheat annually
- GERMAN** firms have land in: **Ethiopia**, over 32,000 acres to produce biofuels
- INDIAN** corporations invested in: **Ethiopia**, \$4 billion to produce flowers and foodstuffs
- JORDANIAN** firms have land in: **Sudan**, 60,000 acres for crops and livestock
- KUWAITI** business deals include: **Sudan**, "Giant" strategic partnership, details unknown
- LIBYAN** firms hold land in: **Mali**, 250,000 acres of rice fields
- QATARI** businesses made deals in: **Kenya**, 99,000 acres of farmland in exchange for funding \$2.3 billion port; **Sudan**, joint holding company set up to invest in agriculture
- SAUDI ARABIA** has deals in: **Sudan**, 2.27 billion acres leased for foodstuff with 60 percent Saudi government funding; **Tanzania**, 1.25 million acres sought by the Saudi government for food production
- SOUTH AFRICAN** organization holds land in: **The Republic of Congo**, 24.7 million acres rented by the South African farmers' union, AgriSA
- SOUTH KOREA** has firms with land in: **Sudan**, 1.7 million acres of wheat fields
- SWEDISH** businesses invested in: **Mozambique**, 250,000 acres to produce biofuels
- UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** has firms with land in: **Sudan**, 930,000 acres for food production
- UNITED KINGDOM** businesses invested in: **Tanzania**, 110,000 acres purchased for biofuels
- UNITED STATES** has firms with land in: **Sudan**, 1 million acres acquired

China Activity in Africa

- DRC: 7 million acres for biofuels
- Tanzania: 741 acres secured for rice
- Zambia: 4.9 million acres for biofuels

SOURCES: Food and Agriculture Organization, International Food Policy Research Institute ** Changes in crop area may include substitution for other crops as well as area expansion RICH CLABAUGH/STAFF

Conclusions

- ▶ UNPKO

- ▶ Regional Issues
- ▶ Reactionary stance
- ▶ Does help legitimacy claims

