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China and Economic Levers: The Use of Positive Economic Tools to Further Chinese Foreign Policy Goals

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- Conventional wisdom: China is engaged in providing positive economic benefits to gain resources necessary to fuel its rapid economic growth.
- Does the pattern of Chinese positive economic actions 1990-2007 support this interpretation?
- Collect data from *Keesing's World News Archive*, *Lexis-Nexis* (Latin America only).
- Analyze data for patterns; do they support the conventional wisdom?

- Look at regions separately.
- Predict number of positive economic events in a year.
- Predict taking into account:
 - Change in Chinese GDP.
 - Change in Chinese oil imports.
 - Overall trend through time.

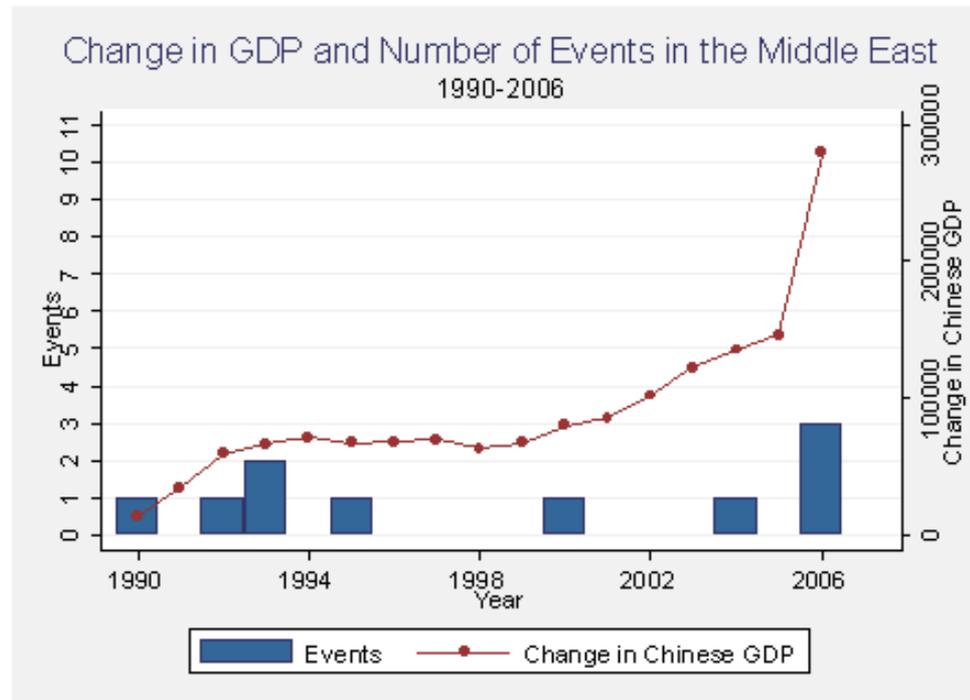
- North America.
 - As Chinese GDP grows, the number of positive economic events declines.

- Europe.
 - Findings very similar to North America, but the relationship between change in GDP and the number of positive economic events is even stronger.

- Africa.
 - Not very many positive economic events (a total of 7).
 - But the number of events increases through time, particularly recently.

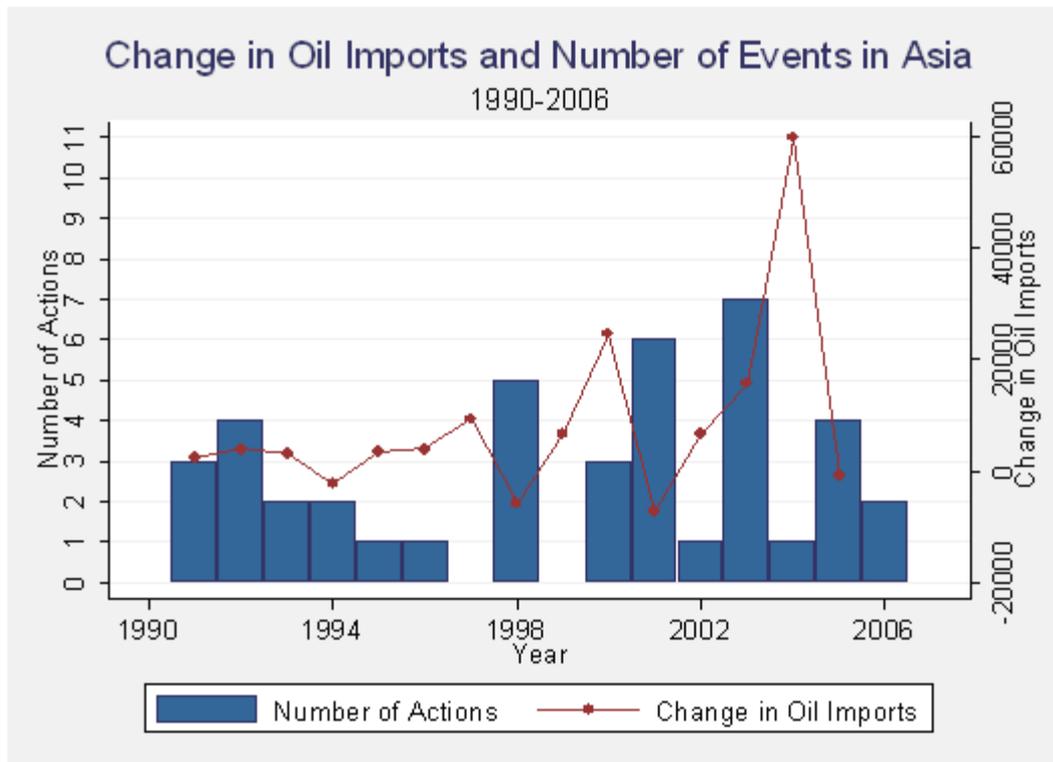


- Middle East.



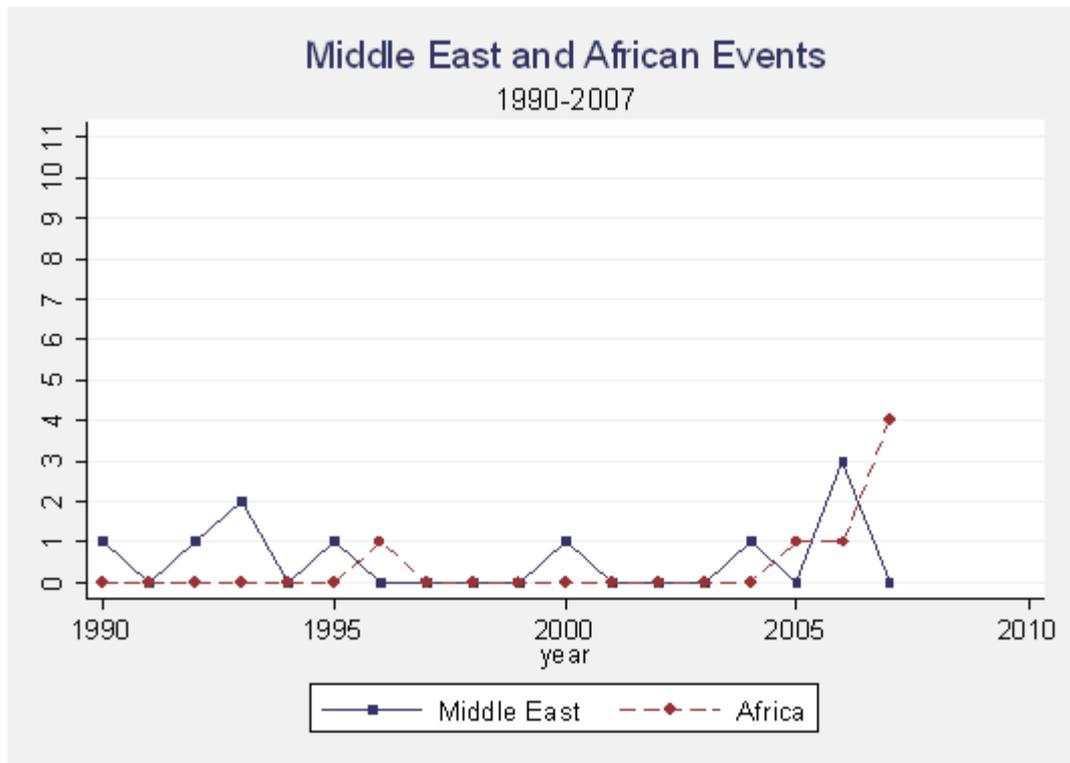


- Asia.



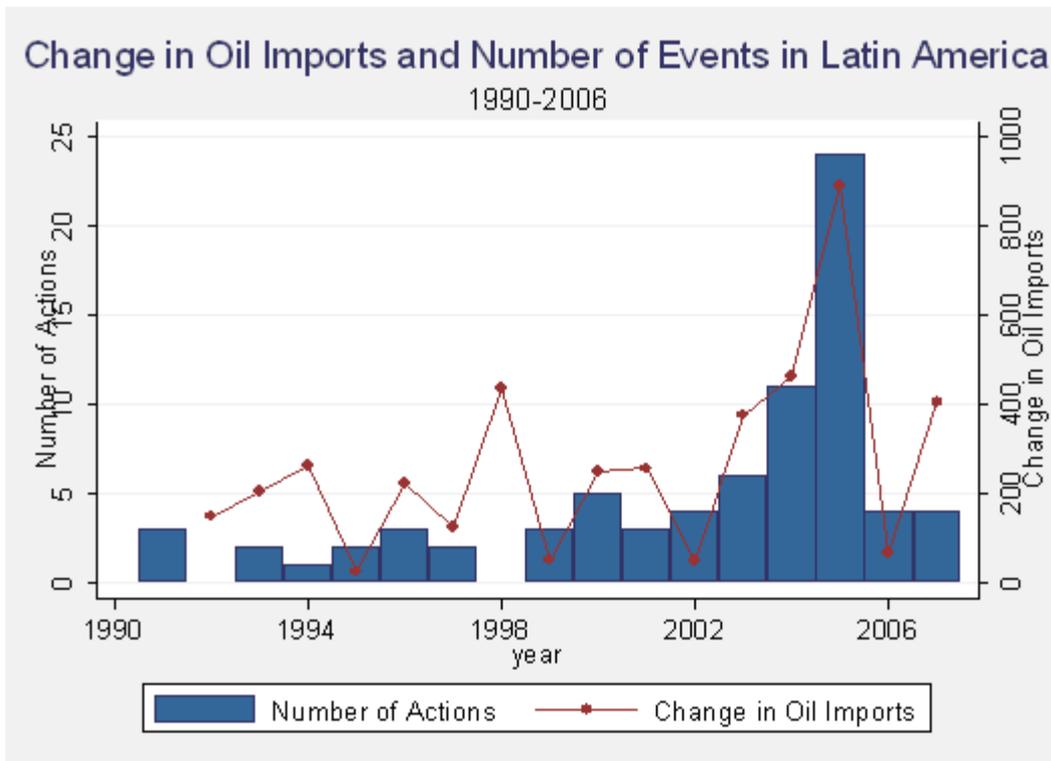


- Middle East and Africa.





- Latin America.



- Asia is the region that has attracted the most economic attention from China.
- No particular emphasis by China on the top 20 oil producers and exporters.
- China's economic attention towards both North America and Europe has declined through time.
- As China's oil imports increase, economic attention to the Middle East declines a bit; this decline is matched by an increase in economic attention towards Africa.
- Chinese economic attention towards Latin America increases through time.