Analysis foreign policy of China in Central Asia after Collapse Soviet Union

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ABSTRACT
This research considers analysis of foreign policy of China in central Asia after collapsing Soviet Union and the results recognized that china is one of the countries considered to deepen its relations to central Asia countries because of cultural shared and access to east borders safety, political and economical benefits. In general, china creeping into region was commenced after collapsing Soviet Union and continued to different shapes: 1. Economical friendly relations to these countries is free ideological effects and based on coalition 2. Supply safety and stability in region and west borders by develop friendly relations to central Asia, 3. Obtain shebang of commonwealth countries to regional and intra regional countries, in fact, china acknowledged that central Asia is one of the important sources of energy in western borders. This country confronts with other challenge as separation force in Saint Kiang located at northwest. This region locates in proximity of central Asia and china tries to prevent from tribunal motivations in saint Kiang area. It seems that the most important tools for access to former aims, in addition to use of mutual capacities, Shanghai cooperation organization which is established with use of fight terrorism.

INTRODUCTION
Central Asia and carcass are the most important gates which china entered into political game. After 1990, this separated countries left in international level. China has shared cultures to central Asia and it is hoped to benefited from other articles with develop energy sources. China is regarded as second producer of world energy and concern about long term supply oil and gas for economical growth. Main policy of china is based on develop multidimensional relations to central Asia especially three countries like Qazaqistane, Qerqizestan, Tajikistan. Based on maintain good neighbor relation and coalition, promote cooperation level, equality, mutual benefit, respect and know independent, non intervention in domestic affairs, help to peace and regional stability is vital. Between this, economical and commercial cooperation are important aspects of relations which doesn’t cover political situations and respect to others. China concern is derived from Sin Kinag fighters could use Afghanistan as military base and shelter and tools for financial supply for movement in sin Kiang. China is involved because of tribunal, religious minors to Islamists and Ougors, but it tries to avoid from involve to Islam world. China government dispatched some of its researchers in Peking, Shanghai, Langjong and Oiumcu with establishment its educational centers to central Asia. Duration of their mission was long. After some while, many researches were published. Acquaintance to the works showed that they evaluated central Asia republicans as underdeveloped. China concerned about cooperation of central Asia with Nato contract in framework of participation for Nato peace. So that it doesn’t opposite to this program explicitly. China believes that in long term, this program causes Nato penetration into central Asia that is change situation of geo political situations benefited West. Thus, china regarded Russia as its near unification for fight against America and Nato. With enumerating these reasons, china believed that in current situation, economical and social growth see Russia as confident partnership in enhancing its placement and resolve international problems. China political official believed that they shall have friendly relations to Russia for reaching to long term aims and talk equality to Moscow for resolving regional problems and regard peace solution for resolving regional conflicts. In other word, china tries not to compete to Russia for reaching to it's strategically aims and doesn’t opposite for penetration to markets of central Asia. It is important not to make treats against itself for form and type of rivalry powers. Peking tries to use effort of central Asia countries for extending cooperation to other republicans in framework of commonwealth of regional and international organizations. Parvin Dadandish, new image of
national safety of Russia, journal of studies of central Asia, fourth year, no. 52, winter 2005. Thus, Peking uses Russia power and believed that it is cooperation to Moscow that neutralizes any treats from central Asia.

2. Review of Literature and Background:
Freidoun Hossein, considered role of foreign policy of china in powerful of this country in years 1979-2010 in his research. This article is based on probe of role of foreign policy of china in increasing power and its place in international arena. Farazi mahdi 2010, considered barriers and opportunities of extension of china in Middle East in the search named as Master degree course Thesis of Alame Tabatabaee University and resulted that china creeping into international arena caused to increase its national benefit in Middle East. Shakeri Reza, considered effect of polices of open doors on foreign policy of china in time of Deng Shiaoping with emphasis on relation to Iran in research named ads master degree course thesis of Imam Sadegh University. The results showed that current hypothesis is consistence to reality. In this section, this problem is cleared that global subject of china was influenced on polices of economical liberalization since 1978 and it is obvious that foreign policy of china were consistence to America policies and did not conflict to them. Babaee Mohammad, considered internal structures and forming foreign policy of china in research named as master degree course thesis of faculty of law and political sciences of Tehran University. This research tries to place explanation of foreign policy of china based on effects of economical structures and its amendment of foreign policy. Based on it, this subject is considered by three sections. First part considers offering theoretical plan to study of internal structures. In section two, by review of economical period and occasions of foreign policies from 1949-1978, effect of ideology and ideological theories are in foreign policy. Third section is about details of amendment and renovation of economical structure and concludes that direction of foreign policy of china is toward assent to West in which is derived from commence of economical renovation and necessity to interaction of programs in West developed countries. Tanahiee Mohammad, considered effect of Russia collapsing in china relation and America during 1989-1993 in research named master degree course thesis of Tehran University and concluded that America china relation was one of the most important international dimensions in past years which its effects lapsed and had significant effects on political, safety and economical ceremonies in east of Asia. Doubtless, with continuation of political- ideological challenge, between America as super power and china as power emerging, we will wait other result. Thus, effect of collapsing of Soviet Union on china and America ceremony is on international level.

3. Research Aims:

General Aim:
Discussion foreign policy of china to central Asia countries after collapsing Russia

Special and Applied Aims:
1- Discussion foreign policy of china for multipurpose relations to central Asia
2- Discussion shared aspect between china and central Asia countries for developing inter relations
3- Discussion foreign policy of china to central Asia Countries from Ideologically point of view
4- Discussion foreign policy of china to central Asia countries fro economical point of view

Ideal Aims:
To reach to applied framework from china foreign policy against central Asia countries after dissolution Russia

4. Question:
1- What is foreign policy of china for multipurpose relations to central Asia countries?
2- What shared aspect is between china and central Asia countries in which help to develop inter relation?
3- What is foreign policy of china from ideological point of view to central Asia countries?
4- What is foreign policy of china from economical point of view to central Asia countries?

5. Hypothesis:
1- China main policy is based on developing multipurpose relations to central Asia countries especially Kazakhstan, Kerkizistan, and Tajikistan that has shared border with them.
2- China has tribunal shared to central Asia and it is hoped that to benefited from other commercial domains.
3- From foreign policy of china point of view, economical and commercial friendly relations shall free from ideological effects and based on coalition and without relation to internal policies.
4- China government hopes to develop safety and stability with friendly relation to central Asia countries.
6. Theoretical Framework:

6.1 Principles of Foreign Policy:

Principles of foreign policy of China are based on five sections which are educated in all part and government institutes to all managers know what elements are applied in foreign policy of China. These principles are as following:

First element is coalition to all countries. As if Shao Ping says: we are not enemy to any country if they are our enemy, we try to defend if we are assaulted. This is different from past policy. Second element: non ascendancy and having peaceful relations to other countries, third element, and cooperation to under developed countries and help them for exit from regression status. Today, China has vast foundation for cooperation; especially it has special foundation in Africa and held session with them. As result, today has vast activity to other countries as if the Europe and Americans compete in Africa. Today, Africans welcome China attendance and present, China had incredible activity for developing Africa. Based on it, Africa is regarded as first region of vast penetration for China. Of course, in South America and Asia, especially in southeast of Asia, China has vast activity. This activity is about cooperation framework. Fourth element is effort for establishing peace and safety in global level. Fifth element is non intervention in internal affairs of other countries in which China said: as for past experience, they concluded that intervention in other countries has no positive benefit for it, thus, it is preferable to have national government.

1. Abdullahkhani Ali, Safety Theories, Tehran, Abrar Moaser

6.2 China Political Strategies against Central Asia:

The aim of this art of research tries to consider China situation of century 21 of regions of Central Asia and its effects on market. Meanwhile, China and countries of Central Asia have significant links each other and after end cold war and republics of central Asia, the growth is significant. This article tries to consider role of indices like borderline safety and terrorism between China and central Asia for coping with safety challenges and extending safety holidays. It is cited that during current 20 years, China attendance in central Asia caused emergence of superior powers. What is important is that China is one of the best global civilizations, although, this country was descending during century 19 and early 20, but during current decades, we witnessed glory of China again and China population will be economical giant and economical super power at 2025. Population and survey of China is regarded as first rank and this country is increased in different fields. This article tries to cite that China is regarded as grand powers of Central Asia. During present decades, significant increment of China in Central Asia is effective and regarded as important player in political, strategic and economical landscape. As if Shanghai organizations and safety contract caused some states attention to this part. China and central Asia are proximity because of geographically and with more than 3 thousands shared borderline, China is important gateway for access to fresh water. Since Central Asia is regarded as heart of old Asia and new Silk Road and easy for west Asia is so important. China is regarded as new gateway for exit central Asia.

From political point of view, China and central Asia have old links each other and at present, they have similar insights about regional and global problems. China can be regarded as great barrier for her monism, supporter powerful benefits in global fields and positive force in United Nations. Economical mutual benefits of China and central Asia are incredible. For China, raw materials and consumption market is vast, based on energy sources of Peking, central Asia is obliged to supply 65% of oil need from abroad till 2020. Increment need to gas sources is one of the attractive forces at future decades. In other word, industrial productions and agriculture products are so significant. Tribunal motivations, religious extremists and infra national people are concerned for two parties and converted capability of Central Asia into vital necessity. From early 90s, central Asia considered in focus attention of China. Doubtless, border commerce is one of the most dimensions for China relations to neighbors. At 1898, border commerce of Sin Kiang state to central Asia is estimated amount 118/5 $. This amount lapsed increment process with dissolution of Russia. As if today, border commerce is devoted 60% more foreign commerce. From that time, China is regarded as third commercial partner after Russia. At 2008, total volume of commerce exceeded from 25 trillion dollars and this country located after Russia.

6.3 Safety Strategies of China against Central Asia by Resolving Settlement Regional Conflicts:

Borderline conflicts of China have old background to Central Asia. The first efforts of this country in the form of international law is that in century 19, when China Emperor tried to end its conflicts by mutual contracts. These conflicts did not resolve during communism and in period of cold war. With collapsing communism, borderline negotiations of China and Russia were endless. Although, negotiation about borderline and contract 1989 clarified east situation but west borders are without result and emergence of new states complicated the problem. China borders to its new neighbors including 1700 km to Kazakhstan, 1000 km to Kyrgyzstan and 450 km to Tajikistan. The said states decided that their borders will resolve in one article. Finally, at 1994, China consented about west part, where we saw ordering of military forces of China and Russia during 30 years.

A. Abdullahkhani Ali, Safety Theories, Tehran, Abrar Moaser

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While, it feels safety. In this regard, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan signed deepening military confidence agreement at April 1996 in borderline regions which consist of:

1- Borderline military forces shall not fight each other
2- Any party don’t right to perform military maneuver
3- Volume, dimension and number of maneuver shall be reduced.
4- The parties shall acknowledge each other about military motivations in 100km shared borders
5- The parties shall invite the countries as supervisor which uses ammunitions.
6- The signatures shall avoid dangerous actions.
7- The friendly communication shall be enhanced.

One year later, the parties concluded other contract in which they obliged to reduce their forces significantly during shared borders. The said contract accelerated that total forces is note more than 130400 people for land and air forces for 100 km, the said contracts had influenced for safety borders between China and central Asia with more than 7300 km shared borders. Concluding the contract mediated concern of China in northwest borders which was dispute by historical. With mediating borders conflicts between China and central Asia states at 1997, these problems removed from China diplomacy and replaced with more important conflicts. At 1998, shared manifesto named as Shanghai 5 announced that for first time, members like China, Russia, qerqizistan, kakhazistan and Uzbekistan unified for fight against terrorism. And don’t allow them to endanger their activity for safety government and social discipline. These countries established Shanghai cooperation organization at June 2001 and approved convention against separation and extremists. This case showed that significant direction into central Asia and anti terrorism fight. Safety conflicts of China against its neighbors are complementary for economical dimensions. In other word, Peking tried to follow mutual economical relations to its neighbors and tried to enhance it. From 2001, China could return the refugees from Uigor region in the form of police- safety convention. Since 2002, China participated in its reaction to airplane theft and other actions of anti terrorism.

6.4 From Military and Fight to Terrorism:

At 2006, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Qerqizistan were host of shared anti terrorist maneuver to China. At 2007, two other maneuvers were performed with attendance of Shanghai cooperation organization and till 2009, number of mutual maneuvers with China and other organizations were multiplied. Thus, these efforts were not free anti terrorism actions. For example, at 2009, Tashkent avoided from anti terrorism maneuver for Shanghai cooperation organization which was held at Tajikistan and near of Afghanistan Border to show its unsatisfaction about crisis of electricity- water. In these cases, China tried to enhance its cooperation in the mutual form. The China exports its experiences for saving it and sends technical and educational help. In this regard, China tried to educate officers who dispatched from neighbors like Kazakhstan and Tajikistan to acknowledge them to different fight methods, Kazakhstan was regarded as important partner for China by military point of view. Since 2000, these two countries signed contract with value million dollars by destroying Uigor rebels. This country announced its inclination to receive technical and material help freely and hoped to receive free services in renovation period. Relation to China then Russia is so important in military doctrine. Also, since 2008, with increasing commerce of drug, China and Kazakhstan forces cooperated in some operations against smugglers. Military help of China is limited to other countries. In meeting of Ministries of Defense of China and Kazakhstan, one year after concluding Peking gas contract- Eshgabad, it is obliged that China equips Turkmenistan army and grant 3 trillion dollars loan for developing military structures. China aim is to warrant safety of installments of Turkmenistan against probable fight. China tried to extend its military links to other countries. At 2005, official visiting of Ministry of Defense and concluding some contracts resulted to some cooperative conventions against terrorism, smuggler and crimes. During 1993 to 2008, China gave 15 million dollars military help to Tajikistan. At 2009, in the form of China help for developing military forces, Peking is obliged to pay 1/5 million dollars to Doshanbeh. In practice, in addition to contract 2002 of China- Qerqizistan, Peking gave technical and military help in merit 1.2 million dollars to Beshkick. At 2008, China delivered consignee in merit of 700 dollars consisted of vehicles and computer equipment to Qerqizistan but military relation of China and Uzbekistan was not implicit. At 2000, China decided to commence military cooperation to central Asia and delivered some heavy weapons. At 2009, China states committed that deliver credit with merit 3/7 million dollars for buying inspection equipment. One of the subjects which are considered by China is Sin Kiang problem in proximity of central Asia. He added that Peking has different problems in integrating Sin Kiang region by China society, this problem has influenced on China relation to its neighbors.

6.5 By Military Cooperation:

In this section, we point to military help of China and some of military calls to Tajikistan. Instead of Russia, China is country granted military help to one of the central Asia countries before 11 September. In this regard, China granted camera gun and anti bullet vest at 2000 to Uzbekistan, instead of Russia, this equipment did not sale but was military calls in general level.
6.5.1 Economical strategies of china against central Asia:

China insights into central Asia was increased and proportionate with this benefit during 20 years and as well as Peking polices against central Asia countries, there was continuation because after cold war, it is so valuable for china because of safety and strategically point of view. Since special benefits bestowed special dimensions for international level. China tried to perform its political action and is following its economical needs. This claim is contrast with researchers’ views who believed that the main aim of this action is a type of assault and with insight into its future: Peking behaviors are political and cited that their analysis is about its neighbors. It seems that these persons without political complicated fields is difficult in comprehension of faults, the reality is Peking did not show symbols for developing intentions, as well, in present situation, this country has not suffice capacity for establishing its exclusive domain. These effort necessities shorten hand of other powers from other powers and this is incredible. Peking tried to prevent from challenge and replacement its rivals; of course west countries especially America is following enhance their position between central Asia countries. Fear from actively operation of china is derived from increasing growth in economy and global policy, this case allowed to the officials apply new strategy based on friendly, clam and dynamic strategy and obtaining this method was that Peking reached to deep comprehension from its neighbors and tried to define its relation to neighbors. Based on it and according to concentration on consumption and conflicts, it shall attention to neighbors more. And said diplomacy table is custodian to peaceful relations. The second indices are safety feeling and since china has powerful tools for national power indices and this case caused motivations in society. Peking tried to remove concerns of the neighbors. Third indices which are cited in china diplomacy is that china shall share them in benefiting growth products. This dimension emphasizes on increment mutual cooperation with neighbors. And try to play vital role against small and medium economy.


6.5.2 Cultural Aspects of Extension for China relation to Central Asia Countries:

China considered important aspect on extending relations to new independent countries: first, china strategist believed that importance of central Asia countries will be increased. And this region will be considered at century 21. By political point of view, central Asia countries are dependent on it, which different from Russia and Ukraine method. They will not follow Iran sample in which religion and government form political structure. Since leaders of central Asia countries interest in Turkish political system in which is secular and religion and policy is separated but is evident they follow Turkish model. China supervisors regarded role of central Asia as independent power and follow manner of cooperation to other neighbors. Coalition of central Asia countries and every regional power will be influenced on international system. If central Asia countries coordinate to their south neighbors, this case will be hard in that if central Asia countries are unified so that political and economical benefits will be damaged. China considers central Asia in framework of Euro Asia. Not only they play role by political and cultural view, but regarded central Asia as bridge between east and west. China is interested in welfare of region, any conflict is so important for political economical cooperation too central Asia. China is opposes any behavior or thought which resulted to stability with aim of welfare, third, it gives priority to mutual extension and infra border to central Asia countries. Ever these relations are closer, more benefits each other. Fourth, china considers its relation to central Asia countries by stability point of view. China extends dynamism framework out of Sin Kiang borders and will be developed relations based on equality and beneficiary principles.

3. Doerty, James and Robert Graph, 1993, Conflict Theories in International Relations, Alireza Tayyeb

Silk Road established close link between china and people of central Asia countries. China government emphasizes on five peaceful strategies for its relation to other countries: these principles are: peace, cooperation, development, business, interaction welfare, advancement.

Conclusion:

China is one of the countries that deepen relations to central Asia countries because of cultural shared, access to safety of east borders, political and economical interests. In general, china creeping into that region after dissolution of Soviet Union and independent of colony countries was commenced and to now, it was continued by different shapes. It shall say that basic principles of china are divided to three clusters against central Asia:

1. Peaceful relations are free from ideological effects and free from peaceful coalition.
2. Supply stability and safety in region and west borders by developing friendly relations to central Asia countries
3. Obtain action in developing to commonwealth countries than other regional rivals.

Based on china insight, region countries are regarded as article and this is strategy is dominant in foreign policy as if the said strategy signifies economical benefits in foreign policy of china. Other aim is to supply
stability and safety in western borders. This country confronts to challenge named separation trends in Sin Kiang located at northwest. Doubtless, after dissolution Soviet Union, intra-regional countries like America, European, Iran and Russia performed some actions against it and china with knowing economical and political advantages tucked in this path. The main rivals of china are in central Asia, America and Russia. It seems that the most important tools for access to former aims is shanghai cooperation organization as well as mutual cooperation capacity that was established by fight against terrorism, extremist. Kazakhstan, Qrzistan , Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are members of cooperation organization.

4. Parvin Dadandish, new image of national safety of Russia, Journal of Studies of Central Asia, fourth year, No.52, winter 2005

Since shanghai cooperation organization is a safety organization, thus china tries to cooperate to countries and deepen its penetration, as result, china believed that importance of central Asia will be increased , thus, it tries to enhance access to predicated aims. At sum, in general concluding, china policy is evaluated in central Asia. Firstly, china policy is divided in two steps. First period, is against central Asia during 1950-1991 that is in the time of establishment republic of People china till dissolution of Soviet Union and independence of five countries of central Asia. Second era is against central Asia from 1991 to now.

One of the specifications of policy in china was first period in which Peking regarded these republicans as part of Soviet Union and position of these five countries were evaluated. From this sight, at first step of china ceremony, central state of Peking ordered self-authority Sin Kiang to establish commercial and cultural relation to Soviet Union in central Asia.

Nut in second step, china ceremony was commenced to central Asia after dissolution of Soviet Union. Government considered independence of five countries of central Asia and in next steps, considers its strategy against republicans with considering strategically benefits. In present situation of international relation, china is as country for conversion to new geo politics terms. Increment effect of Peking will not be ignored in political-economical- cultural section.

Also, china follows variations of central Asia precisely because of its vital role. Similarly, china is growth of multi economical step and can superior to all central Asia countries. Simultaneously, with incredible increasing china economical power, number of population is increasing and weight of political power is heavy.

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