China’s Reemergence and Its Foreign Policy

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CHINA’S FOREIGN POLICY
---- A MORE ASSERTIVE CHINA?

- “A new type of great power relationship” between the U.S. and China

- Increase in conflicts concerning maritime territorial rights from 2007, especially with the Philippines, Vietnam and Japan

- BRICS New Development Bank

- New Silk-Road Strategy
  & Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
  & Silk Road Fund

⇒ A more assertive China?
⇒ desire to overturn the existing international order?
⇒ tensions between its foreign policy and defense strategy?
⇒ differences between its approach to the Asian region and approach to major powers outside of Asia?
FUNDAMENTAL GOALS OF CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- To create a favorable international environment
  - To establish a stable relationship with the U.S.
  - To maintain a stable peripheral environment

- To defend China’s “core interests”
  - China’s territory at land and sea
  - Taiwan
  - Tibet and Xinjiang

- To maintain political and social stability and to keep the momentum of economic growth

- To reemerge as a superpower
The New Silk Road Strategy = China’s Marshall Plan?

- A new slogan for China’s Asia policy
- A new term for “West China Development Program”
China’s Asia Policy

== 周辺外交 policy towards its surrounding countries

“surrounding countries” (周辺国家)

== three geopolitical definitions

the narrowest definition
the broadest definition
between the narrowest and the broadest

⇒ Shift from its narrowest definition to the broadest definition
three stages of China’s Asia policy

- Shift toward placing importance on surrounding countries: the end of Cold War ~ 1996
- China’s engagement policy: 1996 ~ 2006
- Reaffirmation of national interests in Asia: 2006~
CONTINUITY AND CHANGES IN CHINA’S FOREIGN POLICY

- Changes in China’s foreign policy
  - Re-definition of its national interests in 2006 economic development
  - Sovereignty, security and developmental interest
  - China’s Pivot to the West and South

- What drives these changes in China’s foreign policy?
  - UNCLOS
  - U.S.’s pivot to Asia
  - China’s assessment of the future new world order
“Engagement” and multilateralism in China’s foreign policy

- China’s engagement policy in Asia
  - ARF 1994~
  - ASEAN+3 1997~
    - Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) : 2002
    - TAC : 2003
    - Six-Party Talks 2003~
    - SAARC 2005~
  - China-CEE Summit
  - China-Arab States Cooperation Forum
  - China-GCC Strategic Dialogue
  - Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

- Pursuit of global power
- Reemergence of “South-South cooperation principle” in China’s foreign policy
- No-compromise on territorial issues
Thank you for your attention!