

Peace and Maritime Cooperation in Northeast Asia under the Belt and Road Initiative

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Definition of Peace: Northeast Asian Perspective



➔ The history and development of Northeast Asia have convinced the people here to value peace more profoundly and practically.



➔ Northeast Asians, generally, would rather treat free trade, interdependence and globalization as fundamental elements in the definition of peace.



- ➔ Norman Angell once argued:
- ➔ *The growth of economic interdependence between the great powers made war between them futile and therefore unlikely.*
- ➔ Still Positive



II. Problems Confronted



➡ Intention:

- ➡ Maritime cooperation is by nature transnational, and thus intention is essential for the cooperation between States.



➔ **Two major barriers** to effective maritime cooperation in Northeast Asia:

➔ **The shadow of power outside the region**

➔ **The sense of distrust**



➡ The main paradigm of maritime politics cannot remain largely state-centric.

➡ **However, the arrangements should not produce any prejudice to the underlying territorial and jurisdictional issues.**



III.

Opportunity: the Belt and Road Initiative





- ➔ In 2013, President Xi Jinping raised the initiative of jointly building the *Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road*
- ➔ In 2015, China issued *The Vision and Actions on Jointly Building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road*

➡ **China advocates the Silk Road Spirit – “*peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit*”.**

➡ Build open and inclusive cooperation platforms, and establish a constructive and pragmatic Blue Partnership to forge a “blue engine” for sustainable development.



The "Belt and Road" initiatives will not be a solo for China but a real chorus comprising all countries along the routes.

Xi Jinping

President of P.R.China



IV. Principles: On Chinese Initiative



➡ 1. Shelving differences and building consensus

- ➡ The existing international ocean order and the diversified concepts of ocean development accepted by the countries along the Northeast Asian maritime Belt should be respected.
- ➡ The common ground is more focused than the differences



➡ **2. Openness, cooperation and inclusive development**

- ➡ Further opening up the market, improving the investment environment, eliminating trade barriers and facilitating trade and investment
- ➡ Inclusive development and harmonious coexistence



➔ **3. Market-based operation and multi-stakeholder participation**

- ➔ **Market rules and international norms play the dominant role in the cooperation.**
- ➔ **Enterprises are main players.**
- ➔ **The participation of governments, international organizations, civil society, and industrial and commercial sectors in ocean cooperation are welcome and encouraged.**



➡ **4. Joint development and benefits sharing.**

- ➡ The will of the countries along the Belt and the interests of all parties are all respected and calculated.
- ➡ Developing together & Benefiting together.
- ➡ A community of shared interests



V. Framework



- ➡ Northeast China Coastal Economic Belt
- ➡ The Yellow Sea Economic Belt
- ➡ China-Russian Maritime Economic Passage
- ➡ China- Korean maritime cooperation
- ➡ China-Japanese consultation



VI. Cooperation in Prospect



➡ 1. Green Development



➡ Protecting the marine ecosystems and conserving rare and endangered species.

➡ Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys



- ➡ Cross-border marine ecological corridors
- ➡ Plan of Green Silk Road Envoys
- ➡ The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Blue Carbon Report
- ➡ International Blue Carbon Forum



➔ 2. Ocean-based Prosperity



- ➔ Establishing industrial parks for maritime sectors and economic and trade cooperation zones
- ➔ Developing the blue economy and mariculture
- ➔ Improving the market environment for international transportation and to facilitate maritime transportation
- ➔ Information networks will be improved
- ➔ Commercial use of the Arctic route



➔ 3. Maritime Security



- ➔ Provide satellite positioning and information services
- ➔ Participate in bilateral and multilateral maritime navigation security and crisis-control mechanisms
- ➔ Exchange visits, information sharing, personnel training and joint drills
- ➔ Joint maritime law enforcement, fishery law enforcement, and anti-terrorism and anti-violence on the sea

➡ 4. Innovative Growth



- ➡ Launch a Marine Science and Technology Cooperation Partnership Initiative
- ➡ Jointly surveying and researching the key waters and passages along the Road
- ➡ Researching the interactions between monsoons and the ocean
- ➡ Mutual recognizing marine technological standards and technology transfer
- ➡ Establishing overseas bases for the demonstration and promotion of marine technology



- ➔ Marine data and information sharing
- ➔ Jointly developing marine big data
- ➔ The Marine Scholarship Program
- ➔ Marine knowledge and cultural exchange and integration programs
- ➔ The Ocean Culture Year and the Ocean Arts Festival
- ➔ Media “circle of friends”

➔ 5.

Collaborative Governance

- ➔ The Blue Partnership
- ➔ Inter-governmental and inter-departmental
- ➔ The Global Blue Economy Partnership Forum
- ➔ 21st Century maritime Silk Road think-tank alliance
- ➔ Mechanisms for the formulation of policies and rules
- ➔ NGOs Involvement



VII. Conclusion



➡ All the regional parties should be ready to take both opportunities and challenges while drawing up the blueprint for the new cooperation on the Maritime Silk Road.



THANK YOU

