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

Pan Junwu
Northwest University of Political Science and Law
Xi'an, China
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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



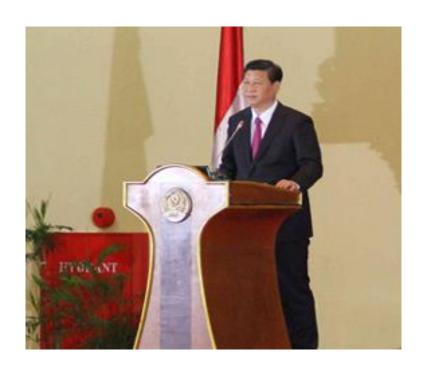
- → The main paradigm of maritime politics cannot remain largely statecentric.
- → However, the arrangements should not produce any prejudice to the underlying territorial and jurisdictional issues.



### 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





#### 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

- **→3.** Marketbased operation and multistakeholder 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





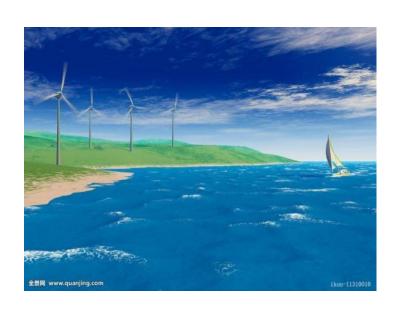
- Northeast China Coastal Economic Belt
- The Yellow Sea Economic Belt
- → China-Russian Maritime Economic Passage
- China- Korean maritime cooperation
- China-Japanese consultation

#### VI. Cooperation in Prospect



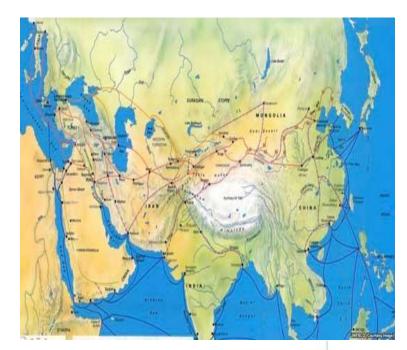


### 1. GreenDevelopment



- 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. OceanbasedProsperity



- 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 antiterrorism and anti-violence on the sea

#### 4. InnovativeGrowth



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- 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 oversea 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.CollaborativeGovernance

- The Blue Partnership
- Inter-governmental and interdepartmental
- 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.



