



## Analytical Study of the International Impact of China's Economic and Geographical Expansionist Policy

Dr. Ajay Krishna Tiwari<sup>1</sup>

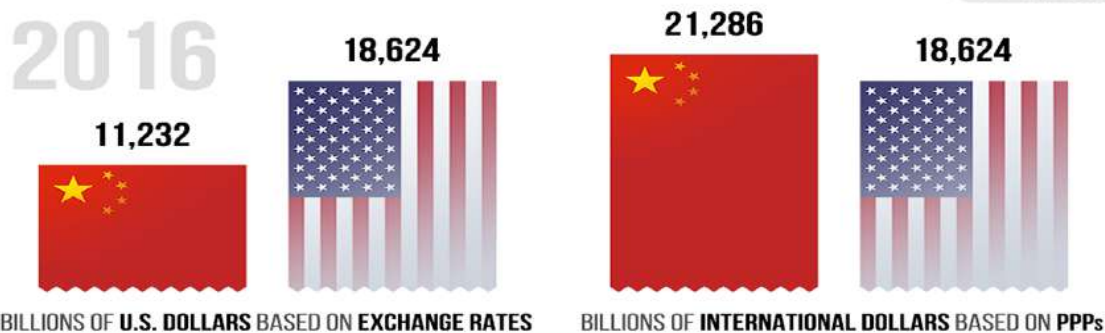
<sup>1</sup>Academician & Economist and Ph.D. Guide.

### Abstract

Overview of the project and challenges in this research work at the international level. It goes without saying again that China is one of the biggest factors influencing the trends in the international community as a whole. Particularly since the late 2000s, China has increased its economic and military power, strengthened its territorial and maritime claims, and occasionally taken practical actions to change the status quo. On the other hand, they are developing cooperative diplomacy with foreign countries under the “One Belt, One Road” concept and trying to increase their influence. It has extended to the countries along the route. Recent years have seen a sudden increase in China's presence in international politics, both economically and militarily. It can be said that the rapid increase in demand and the response of other countries to it has been a major factor in this growth. In particular, the conflict between the United States and China, which has intensified since the end of 2017, has become a dispute over trade imbalance. First, it is beginning to look like a long-term struggle for dominance in the international community. That conflict has given rise to many others. If the problem worsens by involving other countries, the existing order international system, which is characterized by openness and inclusivity, will be subject to major challenge.

**Keywords:** International community, conflict between America and China, China's foreign policy, One Belt, One Road.

China vs United States GDP Based on Different Approaches



knoema

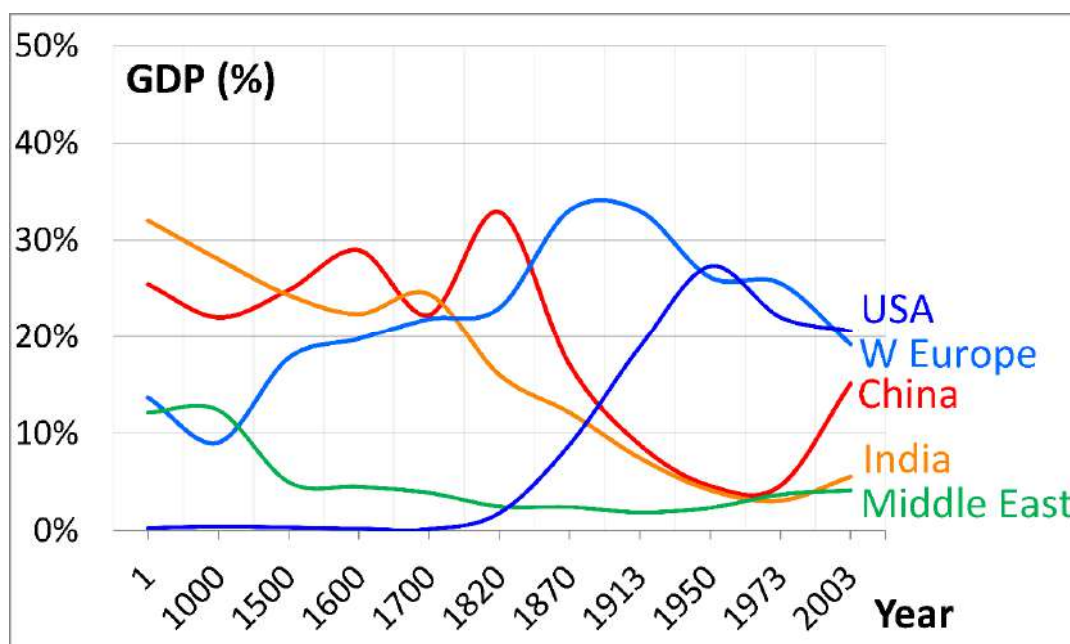
Sources: International Monetary Fund

## Introduction

Accurately assess trends in the international community, which are increasingly uncertain as we approach such a major turning point. We need to analyze the question of whether such an impact will be brought about from more diverse perspectives than ever before. This problem involves the following two questions. In other words, what kind of external actions will China take using its economic and military power? The question is, what kind of policies will foreign countries adopt in this regard and what will be their external steps based on this? Research Project Sponsored by the Japan Institute of International Affairs: “China's Foreign Policy and China's Policies of Other Countries” What effect will the interaction of these two variables have on the existing international system? This is an attempt to consider whether this is possible or not.

### To achieve this objective

This project involves two research teams (Team A: Team B: “Trends in other countries' perceptions of China and trends in the international system”) We are conducting research and sharing information with each other. Team A covered various aspects of China's domestic situation that influence foreign policy, as well as some important external by analyzing the development of policies, we will clarify the reasons and trends of China's external actions and trace their evolution.



Will find out. My goal has been to portray my hopes. Team B focuses on foreign countries that influence trends in the international system. We will select some of these regions and discuss the current situation and changes in their perceptions and policies towards China. It aims to identify trends by clarifying the factors that determine trends and determining factors. What is shown in each chapter of this report is the research conducted by the members of the research committee who form Team A and Team B. These are the results of the research. As presented in the next section, each paper draws on its own unique perspective, highlighting several important facts.

These are China's domestic situation; foreign policy and this book provides useful knowledge to understand the current status and prospects of international relations.

## Reason analysis of China's domestic situation and foreign policy

This report is the first report on the topic “Causal Analysis of China's Domestic Situation and Foreign Policy” (=Team A). Each paper in the section (Chapters 1 to 9) and “Trends in the Perception of Foreign Countries Towards China and in the International System” Trends” (=Team B) This book contains papers on the book's topic in Part 2 (Chapters 10 to 20) and general discussion and recommendations at the end of the book. The main points of discussion in each chapter are as follows.

Foreign Policy	Description of Policy Position
<b>isolationism</b>	country stays out of foreign entanglements; keeps to itself; non-involvement
<b>containment</b>	country tries to limit spread of opposing ideological viewpoint or military expansion
<b>preemption</b>	country uses threat of or actual use of force to promote policy goals
<b>retaliatory</b>	country counters measures taken by another country; economic, political, military
<b>selective engagement</b>	country maintains military presence; engagement through alliances & installations
<b>intervention</b>	country intervenes for humanitarian reasons; economic aid, health resources, etc.
<b>interdependence</b>	country ties itself to other countries through political, economic & defense policies

## Chapter 1

“China's Domestic Politics and Sino-Japanese Relations” (Akio Takhar), shows that, unlike US-China relations, relations are improving. We will discuss the factors behind successful Japan-China relations, focusing on the development of the domestic situation in China. At the time, the framework presented by Takhar’s paper was a “four-factor” model of emotion and cognition, namely domestic politics, economic interests, international environment and security, and national. According to Takhar’s paper, strengthening the power base of the Xi Jinping administration; China is moving closer to Japan due to the slowdown of the Chinese economy, the deterioration in US-China relations, and the improvement of the Chinese public's perception of Japan. This forms the background on the other hand, Takhar’s newspaper argues that there is serious strategic mutual distrust between Japan and China. It states that measures should be taken to stabilize and develop relations between the two countries.



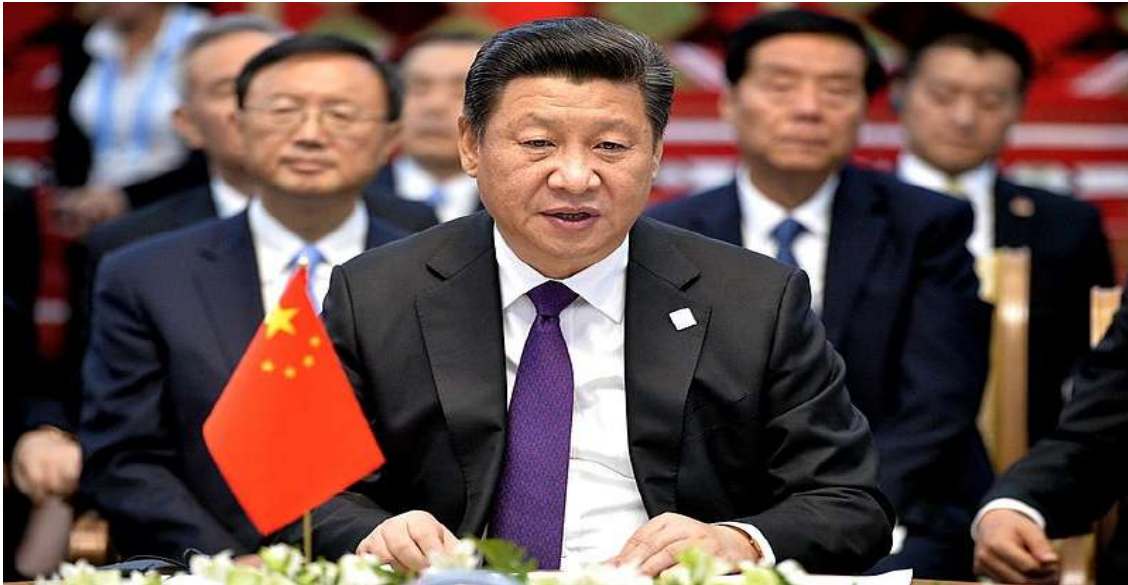
## Chapter 2

“AmenRICA-China Strategic Competition and China's Domestic Factors” (Shinji Yamaguchi), focuses on China's recent politics towards the United States. Related to China's domestic foreign policy formulation with the aim of clarifying the background of China's foreign policy A comprehensive look at the situation. Discussed. According to Yamaguchi's paper, the domestic situation is influenced by the relationship between (1) elite politics and (2) policy formulation and implementation. (3) society's pressure abroad through three channels. Affects policy. Yamaguchi's paper is based on the Xi Jinping administration. Under his rule, Xi Jinping (General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party) strengthened his power among the elite and changed policy. We will summarize the actual situation in which the enforcement process and controls on society have been strengthened, and then examine whether this relates to China's foreign policy or, in particular, consider the implications it has for the development of the current U.S.-China strategic competition.



## Chapter 3

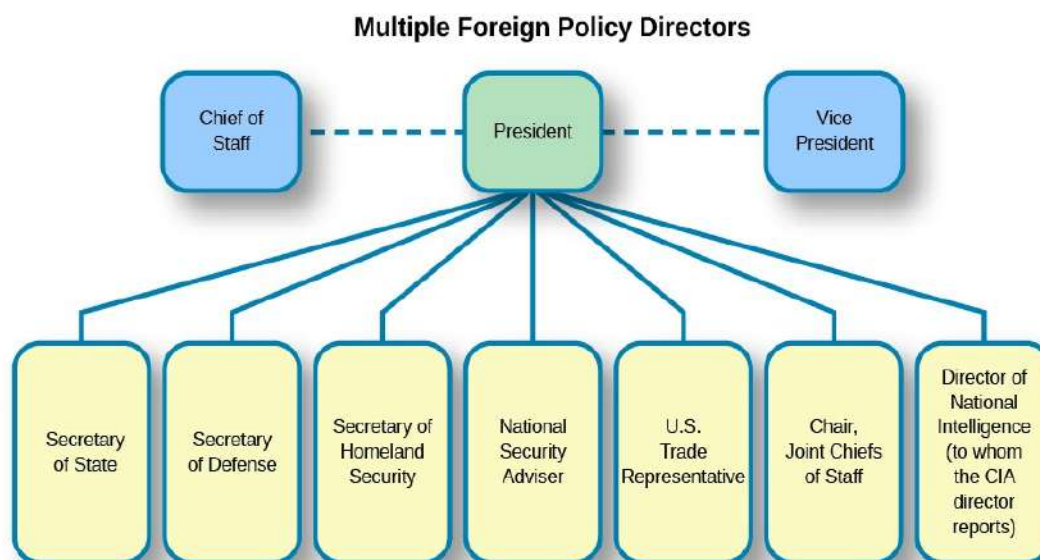
“Specific Political Factors in the Foreign Policy of the Xi Jinping Administration” (Li Hao), based on the findings of Yamaguchi's paper.



The focus has been on the specific political factors (1) of the path taken, and these have been analyzed in more depth. Ru Li's paper examines the relationship between political elites and foreign policy by examining the elite's policy preferences, worldview, and foreign policy. examines the relationship between. We examine the balance of power between REITs and the relationship between elite and regional interests from three perspectives. From these perspectives, Li's paper examines how the great Why was the concept of power brought forward? We will consider whether a unipolar foreign policy will be developed, and examine recent US policy as a specific example. This explains the background of Japan policy.

## Chapter 4

“Foreign Policy Decision-Making and Execution Process under the Xi Jinping Administration: Conflicts over “Preservation of Power” and “Prosperity” Implications of “Reform”” (Shinya Kiyosaki) Foreign including passages shown in Yamaguchi's paper ② Discusses policy decision-making and implementation. We are considering related systems. According to the Kakutani newspaper, China's leadership has called for the protection and expansion (“maintenance”) of rights and interests in the country and necessary for economic development. Maintenance (= “maintenance”) of a peaceful international environment at the same time, it is also performing two conflicting tasks: The Kiyosaki paper states that the Xi Jinping administration must promote these issues in a coordinated manner, we must implement policy-Any reform to the formulation and enforcement process system must also consider its implications for foreign policy.



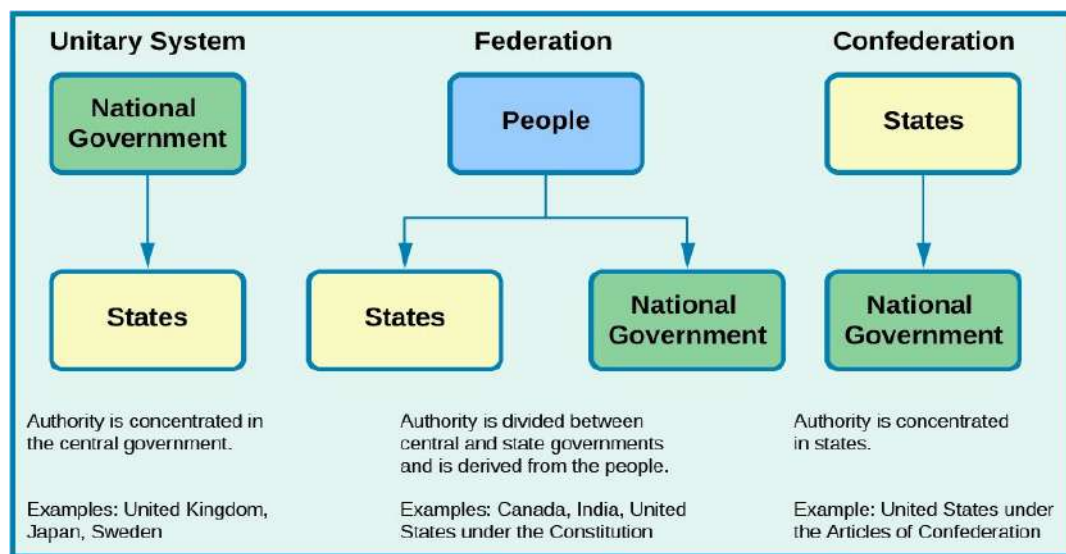
## Chapter 5

“The Current State of Nationalism in Chinese Society and the Ability of the Party and Government to Control It – China in Yamaguchi's essay “Factors Behind the Rise of Patriotic Public Opinion and the Media Policy of the Xi Jinping Administration” (Shino Nishimoto), he the impact of patriotic public opinion on policy is discussed in detail. The Nahshon theory text examines the degree of market openness to the media, leaders' awareness of the media's role, and the degree of patriotism of the general public. In any given situation, the degree of participation of the general public in public opinion formation is variable. Examine whether public opinion influences foreign policy. From that perspective, it highlights the foreign policy characteristics of the Xi Jinping administration, which contrast with the Jintao administration.



## Chapter 6

“Social governance and world order targeted by the Xi Jinping administration” (Kaseko Kojima) We are looking specifically at the governance situation for the country. According to Kojima's newspaper, since the Xi Jinping administration, countries have shown off the superiority of their country's governance system. It is sometimes compared to Europe and the United States. It has become. It is said that the intention behind this is to establish a value system that can replace Western-led liberal democracy and achieve the status of a great power in terms of ideal-building. So, what is China's current system of governance? Kojima's paper focuses on social organizations and businesses. This paper illustrates part of the problem using examples of governance over international organizations and local communities.



## Chapter 7

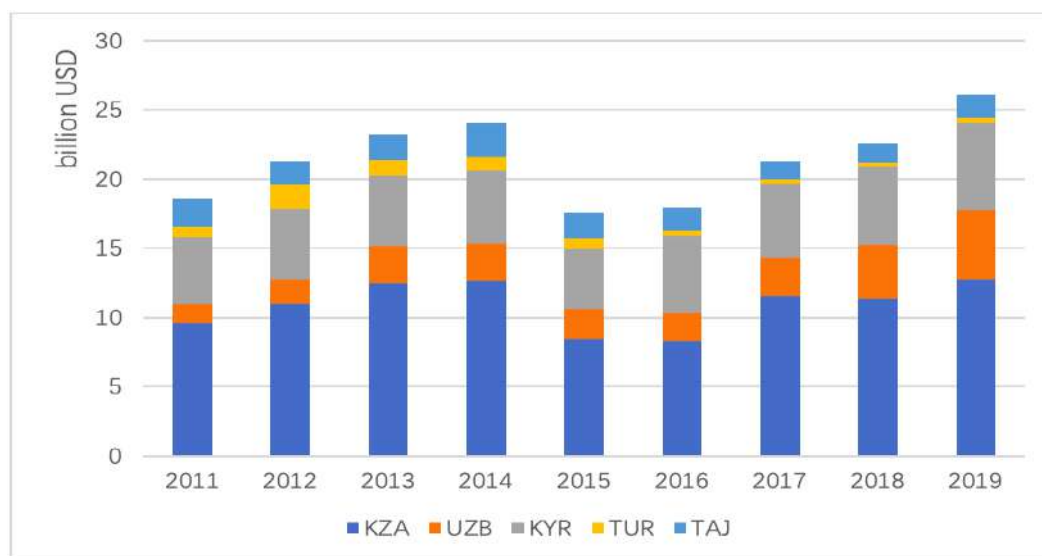
“US-China Conflict and System Competition: Is the 'China Model' Competitive?”. (Lam Jae-Hwan) This book provides an in-depth analysis of the current state of competition over governance models in China.



Lin's paper states that China is “totalitarian”. While working on building a safe international environment for the nation, we are also developing a Chinese model that can be exported to other countries. However, it is not that they have set up any system for exporting the product, nor are they actively working on its export. We reject the argument that the US-China conflict is viewed as a macro-system competition. On the other hand, taking the example of China's “military-civilian fusion” resource mobilization strategy, it is argued that competition between regimes is emerging.

## Chapter 8

“China's Infrastructure Finance - State Development Bank, Export-Import Bank of China, Asia Infra” “Comparison of Loan Performance between Hula Investment Bank and New Development Bank” (Watanabe Shino) focuses on “One Belt, One Road”. Financing for overseas infrastructure investment is also the core of this concept. The Watanabe paper is a four-pronged comparative investigation of each bank's credit performance and determining the scale, sector and country of each bank. It shows in detail whether Investment has been made as a goal. Through this, the infrastructure investment business of the National Development Bank, China's policy financial institution, is much larger than that of AIIB and NDB. Many important facts including the role of the government have been clarified in it.

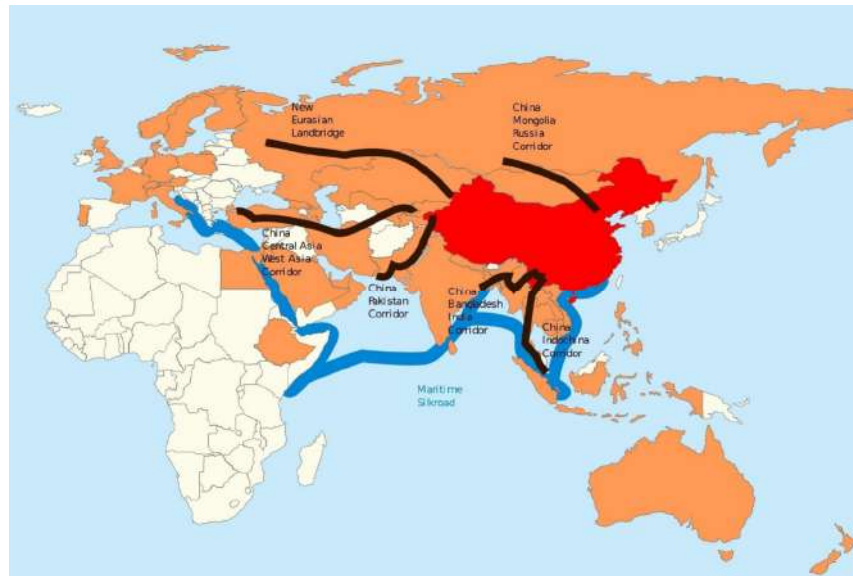


## Chapter 9

“China's 'Digital Silk Road' Concept - Background, Related Documents, Corporate Behavior -” (An Ito St.) Discusses new trends in the “One Belt, One Road” initiative, which is the foreign policy of the Xi Jinping administration. Has become a symbol. According to Ito's newspaper, in recent years China has been promoting the “One Belt, One Road” initiative against the backdrop of criticism from other countries about the “debt trap”. As part of this effort, we are building optical fiber facilities and e-commerce networks. The country is promoting “Digital One Belt, One Road”, which is reflected in its use of “Digital, One Belt, One Road”, Ito's paper said, stating that concrete There is a shortage of projects, it is clear that the demand is increasing



rapidly in emerging countries. This is a concept that can meet the demand for digitalization, and suggests that there is hope for further development.



## Chapter 10

“The Trump Administration's Perceptions and Policies Towards China” (Tetsuya Umemoto), focused on This article discusses the US Trump administration's perception and policies towards China, which has displayed a confrontational attitude towards China. The Umemoto paper talked about the US national security strategy, the national defense strategy, and Vice President Pence's speech. Having addressed the fact that Japan's vigilance toward China has become more intense, we will discuss what trends are happening in China in the background. It is clear whether there was any concern or impatience on the part of the United States. Moreover, against the backdrop of such caution, the Trump administration will not take any action against China over trade, military and technological dominance. It discusses what measures have been taken and outlines the prospects for a strategic confrontation between the United States and China.



## Chapter 11

“Appendix: The China Policy Debate in the Trump Era” (Speicher Takagi), discusses American perception of China. Focuses on debate within the US strategic community, including political elites and experts on China issues.



I am organizing it. Takagi's paper was written against a backdrop of frustration with China, ahead of the 2016 presidential election. It summarizes the subsequent controversy, confirming that there was a major historical debate over the Trump administration's China policy. Takagi's paper shows that the sense of disappointment with China's involvement is widely shared. Although the United States is becoming more and more popular, a strong and unilateral attitude toward China does not necessarily dominate the United States' perception of China. Reveal what is not possible. At the same time, compared to the hardline stance from 2017 to 2018, it suggests that some adjustments have been made in the Trump administration's China policy.

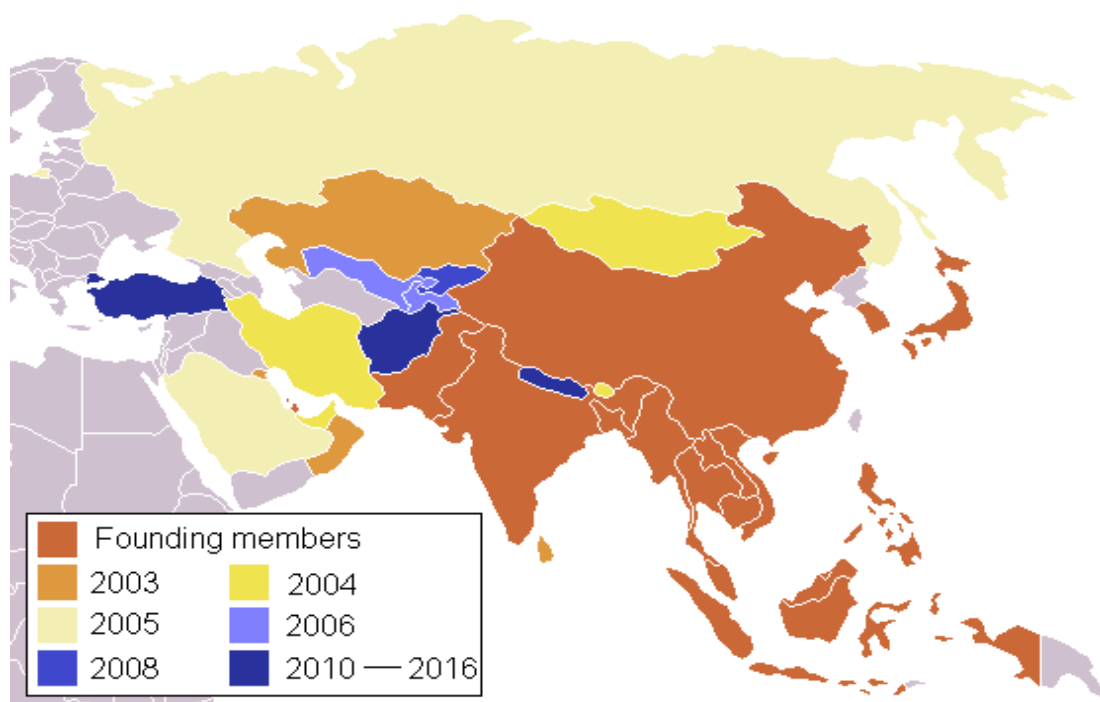
## Chapter 12

“Russia's Perception of China and Its Response to China: The Future of President Putin's Anti-US and Pro-China Policy” (Shinji Hood) examines all aspects of Russia, in contrast to the United States. Relations with China Russia's awareness and policy towards China is strengthening. Hood's paper on President Putin's worldview and Russia is based. I would like to clarify the factors behind Russia's approach toward China while situating the domestic situation in Russia and the development of U.S.-Russia relations. On the other hand, Hood's paper discusses the “Ice Silk Road” and nuclear issues involved in “One Belt, One Road”. There is discussion regarding the issue that it is one of the policies making elements.



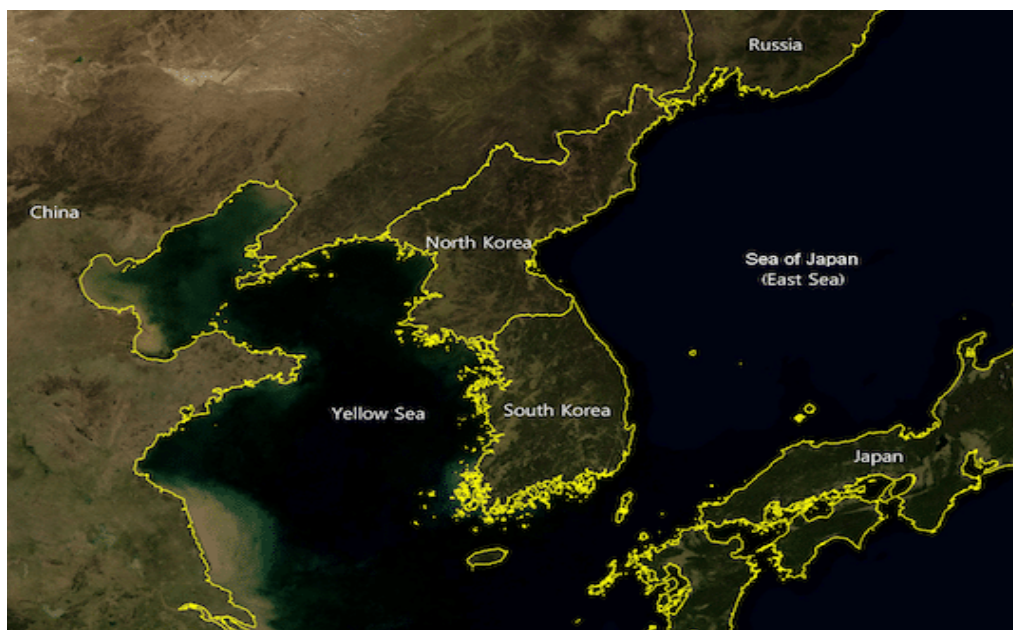
### Chapter 13

“The Interrelationship of Russian and Chinese Initiatives in Northeast Asia Regional Development Cooperation – Russia's “As a Clue to Our Understanding of China”” (Hironori Fuchida) focuses on economic relations between China and Russia. The Northeast Asian region that Fuchida’s paper focuses on is characterized by the Putin administration's “shift to the east” and the Xi Jinping administration's “initial turn”. Obioha the two leaders have approached cooperation on the development of the region. expressed strongly. I have done it. However, Fuchida’s paper points to the fact that real development has not moved forward through China-Russia cooperation. And the inconsistencies in the intentions of the two countries behind this are clear. While Fuchida’s paper focuses on China, he denies that Russia's cooperation remains superficial only for political reasons.



## Chapter 14

“Establishing a Peace Regime on the Korean Peninsula and China: North-South Disparity in Involvement in China Without Multilateral Consultation” (Kura Hidey Tae) Nuclear development issues of North Korea and issues of establishing a peace regime and the Korean Peninsula in relation to China Examines developments in the situation. Discuss relations between North Korea and China have deteriorated since a hydrogen bomb test in September 2017.



However, during preparations for the first US-North Korea summit (June 2018), a “reversal” occurred and since then Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea, and General Secretary Xi Jinping hold frequent talks. Behind Karata’s paper it systematizes the intentions of both China and North Korea, and highlights the “discrepancies” between them. Furthermore, the Korean Peninsula reflects a situation where China and South Korea, who share interests in being involved in this situation, are getting closer.

## Chapter 15

“Indian Modi government's perception and policy towards China” (Tsar iota), deals with the Modi government's relations with China. Discusses the surprising developments the need for bilateral cooperation has increased and relations with China deteriorated significantly following the Dhokla crisis in the summer of 2017. However, India-China relations began to improve after Prime Minister Modi's visit to Wuhan in April 2018. Is. Ito's paper examines the dynamics of India's China policy by examining only India-China relations, which have fluctuated significantly over the years. The report also focuses on the impact of US-India and US-China relations.



## Chapter 16

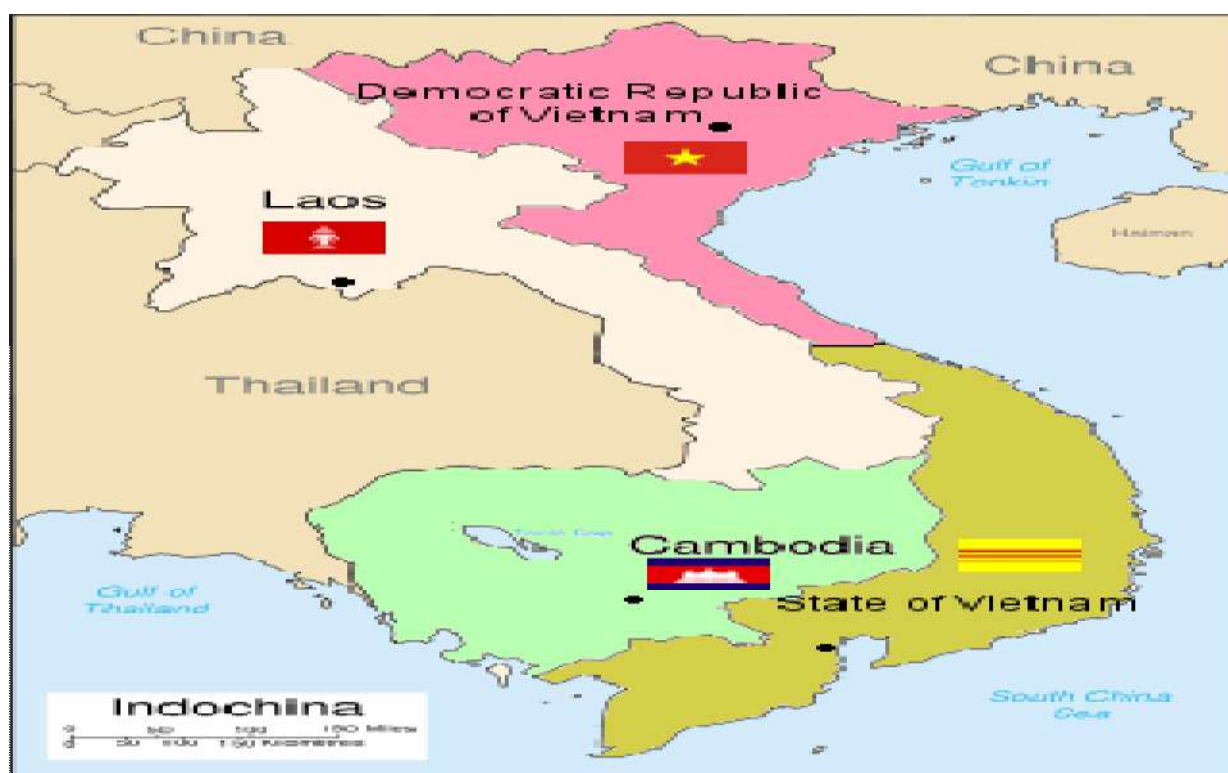
“The Philippine Duterte Administration's Perspective on National Security and Relations with China and the United States” (Yuko Ito) will highlight the Philippines' relations with China and the United States in recent years. In July 2016, the China Arbitration Tribunal ruled against the country's “historical rights” in the South China Sea, but the Duterte administration did not take advantage of this situation and launch an aggressive campaign against China, but instead pursued conciliatory diplomacy. Ito's paper touched upon deepening economic ties between China and the Philippines, the Duterte administration's distrust of the United States, and the idea of “national security” that domestic Gives top priority to political and social stability and economic prosperity, this explains the background behind the Duterte administration's stance towards China.



## Chapter 17

“Vietnam's Recognition and Response to China: Beyond the Tyranny of Geography” (Toyonaka Shoji) It provides a historical overview of Vietnam's relations with China to date and clarifies its characteristics. According to Shoji's newspaper, Vietnam can avoid worsening relations with China on its own by maintaining a cautious stance to prevent the influence of the “One Belt, One Road” initiative from penetrating too deeply into its country.

The United States is developing a complex China policy. Shoji's paper focuses on the structural factors of “super geographical proximity” and national power asymmetry, as well as territorial issues in the South China Sea, the pursuit of economic development, and the similarity of political systems. It is argued that Vietnam's attitude towards China was formed through a complex interplay of various factors.



## Chapter 18

“The canary in the coal mine’: Australia's response to China” (Teruhiko Fukushima) After showing the historical evolution of US relations with China, we will explain its recent trends. With Australia placing its alliance with the United States at the core of its security, Africa has become less economically dependent on China. The Fukushima paper argues that Australia has developed within this basic structure since the late 1990s.



This book provides a detailed picture of the complex China policy that has evolved over the years. Furthermore, Australia's perception of China has deteriorated significantly due to widespread opposition to China's intrusive actions using so-called “sharp paper” “war”. The report details new developments since the second half of 2017.

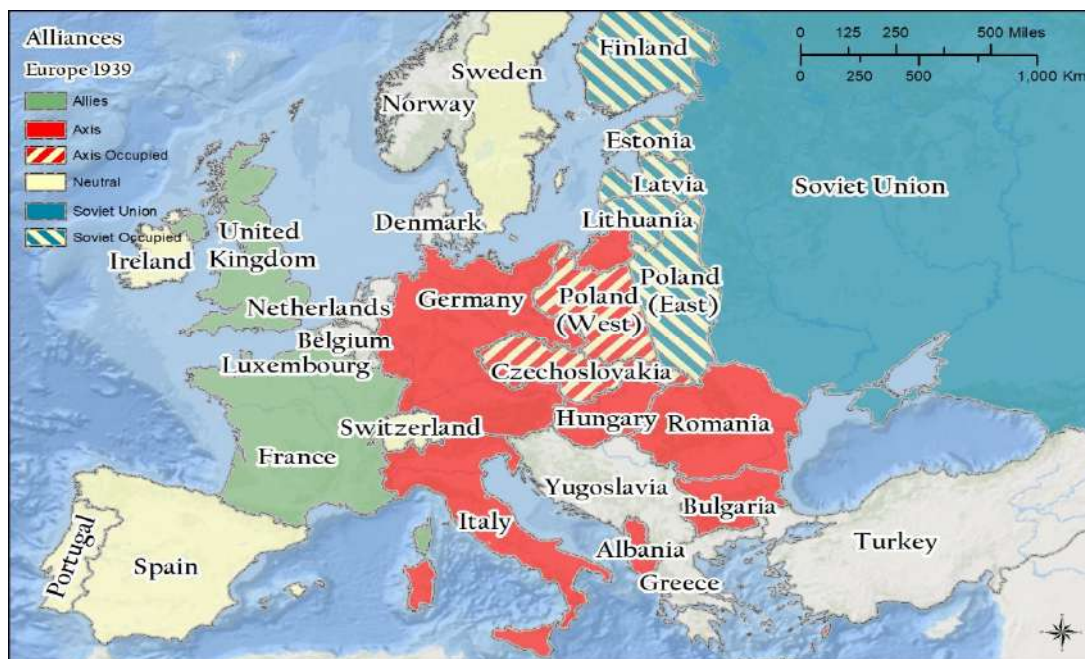
## Chapter 19

“Unity and Division on Europe's Perception of China and China Policy: The EU Oscillating Between Norms and Interests” (Daisuke Hayashi) examines the European Union's (EU) perception of and policies toward China in recent years. Hayashi's paper focuses on the multifaceted nature of EU countries and defines their perception of China. The main factors are the economic “benefits” from strengthening relations with China, human rights, Democracy, rule of law, etc. List the “criteria” From this perspective, Hayashi's paper calls for strengthening engagement with China, including cooperation on the “One Belt, One Road” initiative. The book Reveals the process and background that has led Japan to become increasingly critical of the EU since 2016. It also makes some important recommendations regarding what type of diplomacy Japan should develop towards the EU.



## Chapter 20

“Conflicts between Germany and Central and Eastern European Countries over Relations with China” (Shinnosuke Sato) focuses on Germany's relations with Central and Eastern European countries and China.



In 2012, relations were established between China and Central and Eastern European countries. A “16+1” dialogue and cooperation framework was established, but Sato's paper discusses its progress (and its slow pace). By comparing (delay) investment performance. Furthermore, it discusses the diverse attitudes of Central and Eastern European countries towards China and their backgrounds, with special reference to Poland and Hungary. Furthermore, with regard to

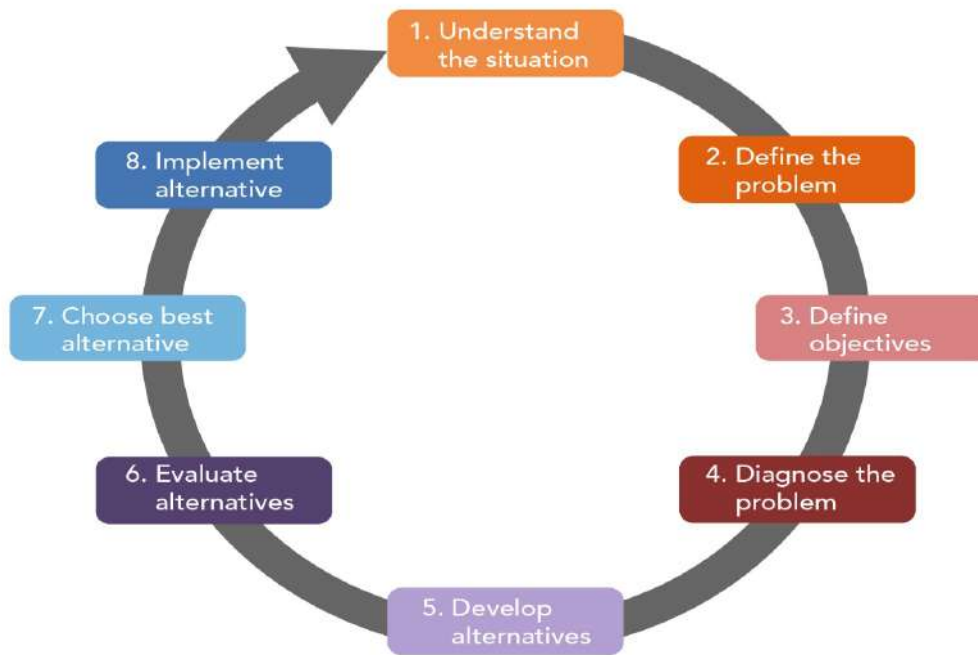


Germany's China policy, the cooperative attitude that had been in place since the Merkel administration took office changed around 2016, and the level of caution toward China has increased in recent years.



## Conclusion

This points to the fact that the situation is strengthening and makes the reasons clear. In the general discussion and recommendations, based on the results of each study, China's domestic situation and foreign policy and China's policies of other countries, the impact of these interactions on the international community are summarized, and cooperation with other countries is provided. In order to maintain a free and open international system and rules and safeguard national interests in the long term, recommendations are made based on what approach Japan should take toward China. Each paper included in this report was created after discussions in more than 20 study groups over a three-year period. Each committee member wrote the report as an individual, and the content may not agree on all points. In this sense, although this report is a final report, it is still essentially an interim report. However, our "disagreements" are themselves important points for deepening related research in the future. Points have been presented. It is hoped that further research will build on the results of this report.



## References

- Arata, Shawn and Kioeas Tanaka (2013), “Regional Investment Liberalization and FDI,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 13-E-088.pp-57-64.
- Baldwin, Richard and Toshihiro Okubo (2012), “Networked FDI: Sales and sourcing patterns of Japanese foreign affiliates,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 12-E-027.pp-32-39.
- Comorian, Yoshimasa (2014), “How the Movement of Natural Persons Agreement Could Fuel FTAs,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 14-E-041.pp-67-74.
- Ishikawa, Jota and Fiji Horiuchi (2012), “Strategic Foreign Direct Investment in Vertically Related Markets,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 12-E-014.pp-52-59.
- Markus, Keith E. and Lei Yang (2013), “The Impacts of Post-TRIPS Patent Reforms on the Structure of Exports,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 13-E-030.pp-78-83.
- Matous, Petr and Yasukuni Todor (2014), “The Effects of Endogenous Interdependencies on Trade Network Formation across Space among Major Japanese Firms,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series.pp-67-72.
- Okubo, Toshihiro and Eiichi Tomioka (2013), “Regional Variations in Productivity Premium of Exporters: Evidence from plant-level data,” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 13-E-005. Pp-23-27.
- Sato, Hitoshi (2013), “On Biased Technical Change: Was technological change in Japan electricity-saving?” RIETI Discussion Paper Series 13-E-077. Pp-45-67.