China's Foreign Relations under President Xi Jinping

Jiemian YANG
Shanghai Institutes for International Studies

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1. Features



- 1.1. Major Power Diplomacy
- China's major power diplomacy used to be referred to its relations with world's major powers.
- Mr. Xi Jinping came into power at a time that China rise to a major power in the world. China thinks and behaves as a major power with global vision, governance and activities.

1.2. Global Vision



President Xi Jinping appealed to the world for a Community of Shared Mankind Destiny by equal partnership, new security pattern, benefit-all development, inter-civilization exchanges and green econ-system.

- China attaches greater importance to global governance in the context of globalization.
- China works at maintaining and upgrading int'l system and order, promoting UN SDGs and Climate Change Paris Conference, and dealing with non-traditional security threats.
- China contributes more to the UN budget, UN peace keeping foreign assistance and South-South cooperation.

1.3. Global Governance







1.4. Global Diplomacy











China moves
 towards the
 world center stage and
 carries out
 diplomacy in all
 parts and
 issues.

China will host the G20 in Hangzhou in September 2016, the first time for rule making summit globlewide. O

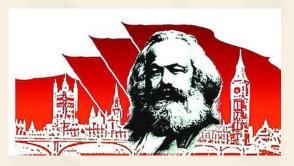
- 2.1. Traditional Cultures
- In terms of diplomatic theories, the traditional cultures are embodied into the following four aspects:
- ❖ Pursuing for Datong (大同) The world is a great commonwealth.
- Holistic Thinking
- Dialectic Relation between Peace and War
- Inclusive and Co-existing
- Traditional cultures must be updated and kept with times.

2. Theories





2.2. Marxism & Progressive Ideas



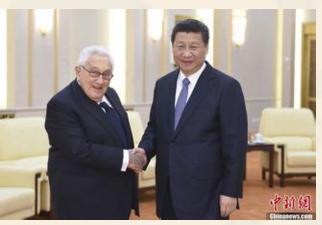




- Marxism commands China's mainstream ideology but witnesses evolution from a revolutionary theory to constructive one. In order to adapt to the fast changing world, China pursues socialism with Chinese characteristics.
- While retaining the ideas of equality and justice, democracy, freedom, rule of law, etc. are added to the current Chinese core values.
- Most of all the Chinese leaders believe in historical materialism and dialectical materialism.

- President Xi Jinping has always stressed that China is a learning country. The Chinese leaders often seeks for opinions and advice from internationally renowned strategists such as Dr. Henry Kissinger and Dr. Helmut Schmidt.
- ❖ The Chinese universities and think tanks are familiar with contemporary theories on international relations and diplomacy. ○

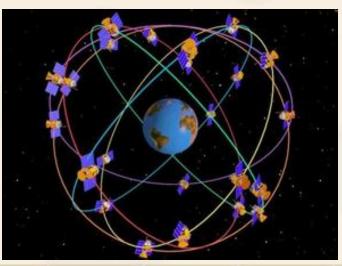
2.3. Contemporary Diplomatic Thoughts





3. Strategies





- 3.1. Top-Level Planning
- Diplomatic strategies serve as the key link between diplomatic goals and policies.
- China has long and rich tradition of strategic cultures with Mr. Sun Tzu

 (B. C. 545-470) as its most prominent representative.
- The current Chinese leadership pays great attention to long-term and systematic thinking as well as overall planning.

3.2. Strategic Lay-Outs



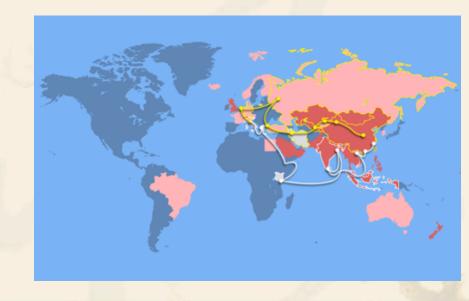


China's diplomatic lay-outs consist of country/region and issues such as major countries, neighbors, developing countries, multilateral platforms, climate changes, development, global commons and others.

- Belt and Road Initiative was proposed by President Xi in September and October 2013. Its focuses are on inter-connectivity, capacity cooperation and cultural exchanges.
- * Asian Infrastructure **Investment Bank (AIIB) was** proposed by China on October 2, 2013. Portugal became one of the 57 founding members in March 2015. It was formally established on December 25, 2015 and had its opening ceremony on **January 16, 2016.** \bigcirc

3.3. Strategic Highlights

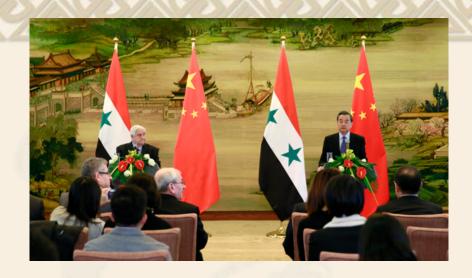




4. Policies







- 4.1. Continuities and Changes
- President Xi Jinping inherits many of China's foreign policy such as independence, selfdetermination and peace. However, there are also some noticeable changes:
- More proactive and responsible
- More integrated and comprehensive
- More determined and clearer.



4.2. China-U.S. Relations







His state visit to the U.S. in September 2015 was both difficult and successful.

4.3. China-Russia Relations



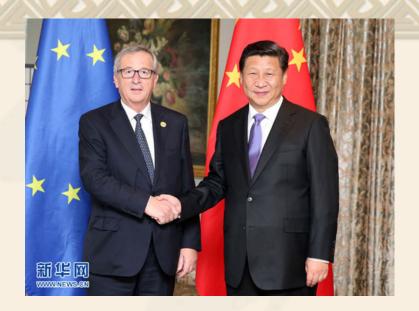


China and Russia enjoy an all-round strategic and coordinated partnership. The two countries support each other on major international issues and try to match their economic and people to people relations to their strategic and political ones. However, they need to face such problems as strategic priorities and diplomatic coordinations.

4.4. China- Europe Relations

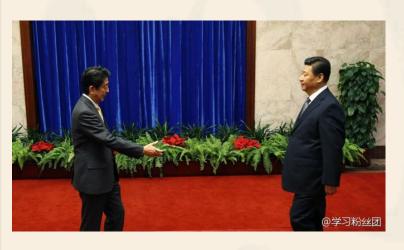


China-Europe relations in recent years see less ups and downs and develop at regional, subregional and state levels.



- China-EU have strategic and long-term goals.
- China has developed its relations with Germany, France and Britain.
- China has found a new platform in "16+1" cooperation.

4.5. China-Japan Relations





- China and Japan reached four-point agreements and resumed leaders' meeting in November 2014.
- The main problems include: history, current disputes over territories and Japan's role.
- The U.S. strategy and actions of "Rebalancing in the Asia-Pacific" have played an important role as a Third Party.

4.6. China-Neighbors Relations



- Belt and Road Initiative
- South ChinaSea Disputes
- Myanmar or Burma
- North Korea
- Pakistan
- India
- Sri Lanka
- ❖ Central Asia□

