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contents

introduction

Chinese Foreign Policy: External and Internal Factors

Aspiring to be a global power, China seems aware of the need to balance its national interests and its increasing global responsibilities. Its foreign policy is becoming less personal, radical and less ideological, but more pragmatic, calculated and professional now. It is still in transition and will continue to adjust to the changing international and domestic conditions while upholding longstanding principles.

by Zhiqun ZHU 185

research

Lying Low No More? China's New Thinking on the *Tao Guang Yang Hui* Strategy

Although almost everyone agrees on the importance of TGYH in China's foreign policies, its exact meaning is debateable. There are still heated debates about the TGYH strategy within the Chinese foreign policy establishment. While TGYH is criticised for its inadequacy and obsolescence, critics can seldom offer a viable alternative.

by Dingding CHEN and Jianwei WANG 195

China and International 'Human Rights Diplomacy'

Beijing's increasing international influence and growing ability to project its power within the international arena are clear signs of China's advancement towards achieving a global power status. However, in one area, China's status seems unimproved, or at least has not improved as much as it has in other areas — its human rights record. In fact, China's human rights problem appears to be Beijing's Achilles' heel in its foreign policy.

by Yuchao ZHU 217

China's Japan Policy: Seeking Stability and Improvement in Uncertainties

The ups and downs in the bilateral relationship illustrate the uncertainties in Sino-Japanese relations and in the international environment. Beijing's official think-tank publications, which likely reflect the position of the Chinese foreign policy establishment, place emphasis on the international power structure, the US policy towards Asia and China, and the broad socio-political trends in Japan in their considerations of Sino-Japanese relations and Japan's China policy.

by Joseph Yu-shek CHENG 246

Contemporary Sino-Southeast Asian Relations

Due to geographic proximity and the small-to-medium power status of Southeast Asian countries, the region is a bellwether for how China's rise might affect the world. China's rise has benefitted Southeast Asia in economic terms, and from a political perspective, China's new diplomacy has reduced tensions in the region. Nevertheless, China's rise does produce challenges for the region.

by Paul J. BOLT 276

comments and notes

A Tale of Two Realisms in Chinese Foreign Policy

Considering Beijing's choices when confronted with other great powers and lesser states in East Asia, China's rise and its consequences appear more easily explained by using the offensive realist theoretical prism rather than the defensive realist one. In its relations with great powers in East Asia, Beijing has clearly tried to limit these countries' respective influences over the region.

by Yves-Heng LIM 299

Norm Entrepreneur or Interest Maximiser? China's Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations, 2001–2010

China's participation, or non-participation, in UNPKOs involves more than a simple decision about resource allocation. It reflects a political statement of the Chinese position on the multilateral security regime and its attitude towards the other great powers. The decision is the result of careful assessment and evaluation of its foreign policy stances and political and diplomatic environments.

by Chien-pin LI 313

Idealism under Pressure: China's Foreign Policy Principles and the Korean Peninsula Crisis

Regarding itself as the centre of power, Beijing has expected obedience from Pyongyang. China hoped to use economic interdependence to induce North Korea to alter its stand on the nuclear issue. This paper suggests that China has treated North Korea as a vassal state, like in the traditional chaogong tixi (tributary system). However, this policy has failed to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.

by Dominik MIERZEJEWSKI 328

India in China's Foreign Policy

Sino-Indian cooperation and relations have been issue-oriented and despite multiple convergences based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, there have been no marked signals that China is interested in promoting its relations with India to a higher strategic plane. Both countries need to take a look at the way they perceive each other and reshape their foreign policies accordingly.

by G. VENKAT RAMAN 342

CONTENTS

China-ASEAN relations

Chronology of Events: October 2010 to March 2011 353
compiled by WENG Cuifen

Documents: October 2010 to March 2011 358
compiled by WENG Cuifen