

CPSIS LETTER

*By Shanghai Center for RimPac Strategic and International Studies (CPSIS)
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Shanghai Scholars on "U.S. Weapons Sales to Taiwan" (Excerpt)

Behind US Arms Sales to Taiwan

By Shen Yi, Doctor at School of International Relations and Public Affairs Fudan University

For the US side, the government arms sales to Taiwan are more rooted in the objective demand for the domestic political development. The lobbying group's pressure accumulated from the late Bush administration, that weapons sales can provide job opportunities and profits in the context of economic recession, as well as needs of a "carrot and stick" "hedging strategy" for China, constitute the Obama administration's complex motives to implement the weapons sales to Taiwan.

As to China, since the 1970s when the China-US relations was eased, the United States by resorting to arms sales to Taiwan region, summoned the representatives of some separatist forces, which is believed to be continuous norm. However, in setting of 2010, two key background factors have changed: first, after 30 years' accumulation, China's national strength as well as the world's perception of China's strength, approach a certain critical turning point; second, against the backdrop of the global war on terror and financial crisis, the China-US balance of power and political will, by contrast, is close to a critical milestone. The key lies in China's capability to properly use its own strength, in the changed context, to more effectively defend its core national interests.

Arms sales to Taiwan may be just tip of the iceberg with respect to the 2010 China-US relations that are facing change. Thus, what China has to deal with is more than a specific issue of arms sales to Taiwan, but explore tactics, given the changes of balance of power, on challenges of uncertainty inevitably arising in the China-US relations. Of course, it is a task of strategic importance. (Jiefang Daily, January 8, 2010)



Shanghai Scholars on “Climate Change” (Excerpt)

Arduous Talks Just Starts

By Yu Hongyuan, Deputy Director for Research Center of International Organizations and International Law SIIS

Europe and the United States will continue, by taking advantage of the survival appeal from the least developed countries and small island states, to spread the "China Climate Threat Theory" and China's "status of developing country graduated theory." They criticized China on the mandatory emission reduction, denied the "common but differentiated responsibilities" and stressed on the so-called "in light of respective capacity" to cut down greenhouse gas emissions.

The Copenhagen negotiations will remain focused on two basic issues: The first is the likelihood of any consensus to be achieved under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities", to urge the developed countries to shoulder substantially quantified emission cut targets, and ensure those developed countries who hasn't approved the Kyoto Protocol to undertake emission cut pledges in accordance with their respective capabilities and, advance the participation of major developing countries in emission reduction; the second is on issues of maintaining comprehensive, effective and sustained implementation of "the Convention", the Parties have to bargain over institutional arrangements of mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, financial support and other issues, and through effective mechanism arrangements to facilitate common ground to be reached by both developed and developing countries on capital, technology transfer and capacity-building support, and push forward the globe, within the framework of sustainable development, to take appropriate adaptation and mitigation in light of respective national conditions.

China should be in coordination with other developing countries, by taking advantage of the divergence among developed countries in the field of emission reduction and climate change, to divide the developed countries' camp. "G77 and China" may criticize the negative emission reduction targets set by Japan, the European Union and the United States etc., and shift the public opinion and political pressure to the developed countries, while seeking to switch the topic of negotiations from technical specifics such as European and American heatedly-discussed peak and verification of emission reduction to the issues in favor of the mid-long term emission reductions and funding of developing countries. Hence, such efforts can ensure the victory of developing countries at the Copenhagen conference. (Wenhui Bao, 12-15-2009)



Travail Before the Onset of a New Order

By Shen Yi, Doctor at School of International Relations and Public Affairs Fudan University

Looking at the international system level, international wrestling on the emission reduction highlights the controversy over "two roads" to establish a new international political and economic order: "the Danish text" represents the traditional Western road, i.e., developed countries lay down the rules to guide the direction and path of the development for developing countries. In this mode, the treatment of developed and developing countries is completely different: the developed countries gains expansion in the sovereignty, while eroding the sovereignty of developing countries under the slogan of the "global responsibility"; the developed countries raised their interests to the global level, glowingly stated that "developed countries can enjoy emissions per capita twice that of developing countries", while developing countries should not only control their speed of economic development and limit the improvement of people's livelihood, but purchase the costly environmental technology or carbon emission rights with extremely limited fund accumulation. The world is no stranger to this path: in the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the International Monetary Fund's rescue program proves to be an early manifestation of this road. In the global financial crisis originated in the United States, the International Monetary Fund once again exposed many deficiencies of the "Western-centrism", which were then despised and discarded by awakened developing countries.

The "voluntary emission reduction" that Premier Wen Jiabao mentioned times in his speech, represents the appeal of developing countries, namely, on the basis of "voluntary", "symmetry" and "balanced" principles, to establish a new path to a new order of managing global issues. It is noteworthy that, as was manifested in the Copenhagen Conference, e.g., the speech by representative from small island state of Tuvalu, the African country's "strike" as well as of the Chinese representative's statement, developing countries are no longer appeared in silent flight, rather, begin to resort to the international arena to voice their views, put forward their own action plans. This phenomenon can be perceived as the initial manifestation of a new order of international relations, which exerts a remarkable and far-reaching impact on the development of the international system in the days to come. (Wenhui Bao, 12-20-2009)



Global Warming: Reactions of Nations Vary

By Yu Hongyuan, Deputy Director for Research Center of International Organization and International Law SIIS

In the face of human being's common survival crisis, responses to the global climate change are more than a purely moral issue, instead, an international game. Since the 1992 UN Rio Conference, the address on climate change issues has gone through several phases e.g., pre-Kyoto, post-Kyoto and Copenhagen process etc.. However, climate change talks that have lasted for 20 years remain in shambles, the Copenhagen conference at the end of 2009 is filled with uncertainty. The reason is that global warming to different countries and regions brings a far cry of impacts and benefits-- the sea-level rise will place small island states in survival peril, which causes a highest willingness of them in action; the global warming threatens European climate setting of warm Winter and cool Summer, which gives rise to European countries' sensitiveness to the change; When it comes to China, India and Brazil etc., who are of a large population, in short of resources, relatively backward economy and technology and management, they on the one hand, turn vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change; on the other, as the economic growth accelerates and urbanization progresses, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions skyrocket; the U.S. energy consumption model features extravagance and waste, and it has long taken a fairly negative attitude toward the mandatory emission reduction target; the oil-exporting countries count oil exports as its economic lifeline, and are resolutely against bargaining for the carbon dioxide emissions curb system; Russia, Norway, Iceland and other high-latitude countries will not only benefit from climate warming, but due to their possession of abundant resources and energy, present a negative stance.

Looking ahead into the future, assuming the developed countries agree to deeper emission reduction commitments, advance breakthroughs in financial and technical cooperation, and push the big developing countries to limit their emissions growth, the Copenhagen process will usher in a considerable success, and create a new mechanism and framework for global joint efforts in climate change. As the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pointed out, what every country is supposed to take into account is how to take measures to promote the common interests of mankind, rather than demanding for other countries concessions to make. Successful agreement in Copenhagen Climate Change Conference would mean more prosperous, secure and equitable world, which will broaden the overall interests of humanity. (China Weekly, 12-01-2009)



Disappointed Africa

By Zhu Ming, West Asian and African Studies Center SIIS

To gain the initiative during the climate change conference, African countries adopt a proactive action before the Conference, holding several in-house coordination meetings, in the hope for a common policy position, speaking with one voice and adding to their say. Ethiopian PM Meles Zenawi once indicated that 53 African countries were to use "quantity" advantage to seek a favorable Convention on Climate Change, or they would veto any agreement. However, in the climate change conference, the theoretical "quantity" advantage of the African countries failed to be fully displayed. Western countries, relying on its solid capital and cutting-edge technology, again managed by means of divide and rule to have disunited the developing countries bloc, leading to insufficient observation on Africa's concerns and desires. African delegates complained that in the Copenhagen conference, the role of African countries is simply props at the photo shoots and rubber stamp in the Conference.

What has disappointed and discontented Africa is that in the "Copenhagen Accord", part of the text involving the provision of international aids and technology transfer by developed countries to developing countries is too sketchy, and lacks many advisable specifics, in particular, not legally binding. These uncertainties have severely undermined the operability and sustainability of the international pledges, raising suspicion on its ability to deliver and fulfill them. In addition, African countries also feared that Western countries on aid issues will repeat the old practice of robbing Peter to pay Paul, i.e., the Western countries would transform the funding for other projects, in a new disguise, into climate change aid. However, such assistance to Africa and other developing countries remains without an increase in aggregate, and will in nature make fairly limited sense. (Jiefang Daily January 4)

Shanghai Center for RimPac Strategic and International Studies

(CPSIS) News Update:

“Chen Qimao International Academic Seminar”

Held in SJTU on December 5

“Chen Qimao International Academic Seminar ”, hosted by School of International and



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Public Affairs, Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), and organized by RimPac Research Center SJTU and Shanghai Center for RimPac Strategic and International Studies, was held on December 5 at School of International and Public Affairs SJTU. Liu Yungeng, Director of Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Pan Shiwei, Vice Minister of Publicity Department of CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, participated and delivered important speeches. The opening was hosted by Prof. Hu Wei, Dean of School of International and Public Affairs SJTU. Following the remarks by Director Liu Yungeng and Vice Minister Pan Shiwei, Chen Qimao, Chairman of CPSIS, professor and consultant at School of International and Public Affairs STJU, Honorary President of Shanghai Society of International Relations, reviewed in the seminar his academic research history and academic thoughts achieved over the past 80 years. Yang Jiemian, President of SIIS also addressed the seminar. Participating experts and scholars speak highly of Chen Qimao, for his dedication to revolution during his college life in STJU before liberation, and for his great political enthusiasm, although in his eighties now, in hosting and conducting the international studies and Cross-Strait relations study. They also put high value on the book "Explore the World in Transformation—Collected Works of Chen Qimao" (World Knowledge Publishing House), which is first-ever released in the seminar. The seminar was winded up with concluding remarks by Wang Shaopu, Director for RimPac Research Center STJU.

CPSIS Guo Longlong and Jin Yingzhong Visit Taiwan

CPSIS Vice Chairman Guo Longlong, and Secretary-General Jin Yingzhong joined a group visit to Taiwan from November 21 to December 5. During the visit, they had extensive contacts with the island's scholars and some officials, including the "Presidential Palace" national policy advisor Stephen Chen, "National Security Council" advisor Chen Te-Sheng, the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation Chairman Chao Chun-shan, as well as the island's scholars on Mainland issues: Yang Kai-huang, Zhang Wu-yueh, Chen Yi-hsin, Wang Kao-cheng, Ding Shuh-fan, Liu Fu-Kuo, Tang Shao-cheng and retired Lieutenant-General Fu Ying-chuan etc.. In this time, they also conducted academic exchanges with some of the "pro-green", "pan-green" scholars on a number of issues, e.g., the island's current Cross-Strait political talks.

Prof. Ji GuoxingXing on Academic Visit to Japan

At the invitation of Japanese Foundation for International Exchange, Prof. Ji GuoxingXing, Director of Maritime Security Studies Program CPSSJU, in the company of Dr. Gong Yingchun, Institute of International Law China Foreign Affairs University and Dr. Jin Yongming, Institute of Law Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, launched an academic visit to Tokyo and Okinawa during November 15-22, 2009. During the visit, they conducted exchange of views



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with Japanese ocean policy and maritime law scholars and experts on the East China Sea delimitation and joint development of oil and gas resources. Both sides agreed that China and Japan need to enhance mutual trust and bridge the differences, with a view to developing the East China Sea into a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Introduction to Chen Qimao's New Works: "Explore the World in Transformation"

Chen Qimao, Chairman of CPSIS, professor and consultant of School of International and Public Affairs STJU, Honorary President of Shanghai Society of International Relations has recently published his latest works: "Explore the World in Transformation"(384 pages, by World Knowledge Publishing House, first edition in Oct. 2009). The book is divided into four parts of "the World in Transformation", "China's Foreign Relations", "Taiwan issue and Cross-Strait Relations" and "Theoretical Exploration," containing a selection of 31 essays and reports that have been created since his transfer to the research units in 1981. As the author writes in the Preface, the transformation of the contemporary world is not a simple, linear process, rather, a tortuous, multi-layered, complex process. This transformation can be cut into at least five layers: The first layer is transformation of the era, namely, the world evolved from the era of war and revolution into that featuring the main theme of peace and development; the second is the transformation of world's pattern, i.e., transition from bipolar pattern to multipolar; the third is the development of globalization; the fourth comes to the technological revolution, i.e., the evolution of productivity; and the fifth, is that the world's different types of countries are invariably undergoing transformation.

Ji Guoxing's latest monograph:

"China's Maritime Security and Maritime Jurisdiction"

Shanghai People's Publishing House published in September 2009 the monograph authored by CPSSJU Prof. Ji Guoxing: "China's Maritime Security and Maritime Jurisdiction". The works offers a discussion of China's maritime security and maritime jurisdictional issues, as expanded on the basis of the research project funded by the Ministry of Education, the United States Institute of Peace, and the Ford Foundation. The book is divided into two parts and 18 chapters, Part I touches on in a comprehensive and objective manner China's current maritime security situation; while Part II makes an attempt to explore, in accordance with



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"the UN Convention on Law of the Sea" and the international maritime delimitation practice, principles to be abided by of resolving the dispute over sovereignty of China's sea and its corresponding approaches in order to protect maritime rights and interests. The issues addressed in the works are sensitive but absorbing.

Prof. Ji Guoxing Attended Vietnam-Sponsored International Workshop on "South China Sea" Cooperation for Regional Security and Development"

At the invitation of Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam, Prof. Ji GuoxingXing, Director of CPSSJU Maritime Security Studies Program left for Hanoi during November 26-27 2009 to attend the International Workshop on "South China Sea": Cooperation for Regional Security and Development. The Agenda involves: the South China Sea under the changing international environment; the recent development in the South China Sea and impact on the regional peace, stability and cooperation; the South China Sea cooperation framework. In addition to the Vietnamese scholars and officials from maritime departments, attendants are also include those scholars and experts from the ASEAN countries, Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, South Korea, Norway, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom, the United State. Prof. JI Guoxing at the workshop also delivered an address on "Maritime Jurisdiction and Maritime Security Cooperation in South China Sea".

