

East Asian Regionalism and The Challenges Ahead: A Chinese Perspective

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China's View toward Asian Regionalism (I)

- ◆ Asian regionalism is still at its initial phase.
 - No common identity in the region
 - Great differences among countries
 - Lack of mutual trust
- ◆ Exploring the regionalism through different mechanism
 - 10+1, 10+3, EAS, SCO, APEC, ARF....

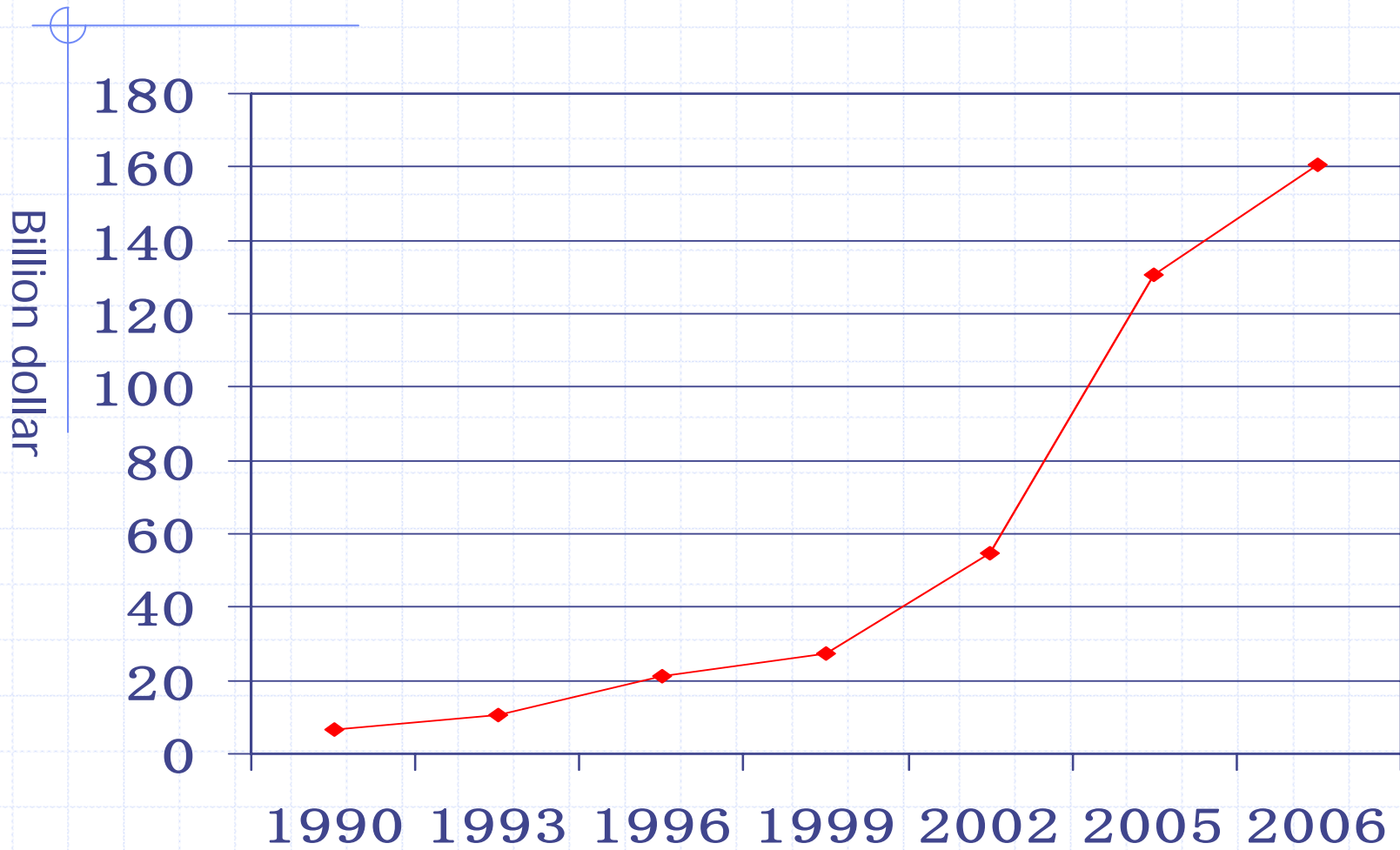
China's View Toward Asian Regionalism (II)

- ◆ More comfortable, confident, and active- “Influencing the world and changing ego”.

China's motivation of participation.

The unexpected outcomes: political, economic, and security.

The trade between China and ASEAN



China's View Toward Asian Regionalism (III)

◆ Asian regionalism is a process of socialization.

Process itself is more important than outcomes now.

Create regional identity, concepts and norms,

Asian Regionalism:next step

- ◆ A single Asia community is premature and is not China's near term goal.
- ◆ ASEAN's role as a driver should be respected.
- ◆ 10+1 and 10+3 are the main channels for China.

Regional challenges before 2012

- ◆ Keeping the regional integration momentum

The rising members, new members, the suspicions toward China

- ◆ The regional cooperation in northeast Asia

- ◆ Traditional hot spots.

transnational challenges before 2012

- ◆ Financial crisis
- ◆ Energy security
- ◆ Environmental crisis
- ◆ Terrorism
- ◆ Natural disaster and climate change
- ◆ Epidemic
- ◆ Organized crimes
- ◆ Something new?

Regionalist response

- ◆ What have we done?
- ◆ What is the problem?
- ◆ What is next?

Deepen the cooperation in ASEAN 10+1s and 10+3

financial cooperation; energy cooperation among northeast Asian countries

Explore the possibility of northeast Asia security regime.

What can the US do?

- ◆ Encouraging the deepening of Asia regionalism.
- ◆ Bilateral cooperation with alliances and other countries.
- ◆ Promoting Northeast Asia regional regime