



Beyond Geopolitics
-- PM Singh's Visit to China

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Triangle Relations among India, China, Pakistan

- Geopolitically speaking, two strong powers sharing borders cannot get along with each other very well
- China has regarded India as strategic competitor while Pakistan as strategic partner since 1960s
- India regards Pakistan as security threat and China as formidable supporter behind Pakistan

China-India Disputes

- Border disputes
- Tibet issue
- Nuclear issue
- Military buildup
- Pakistan

India-Pakistan Disputes

- Territorial disputes over Kashmir
- Religion clashes
- Arms race
- Nuclear issue
- Terrorist attack

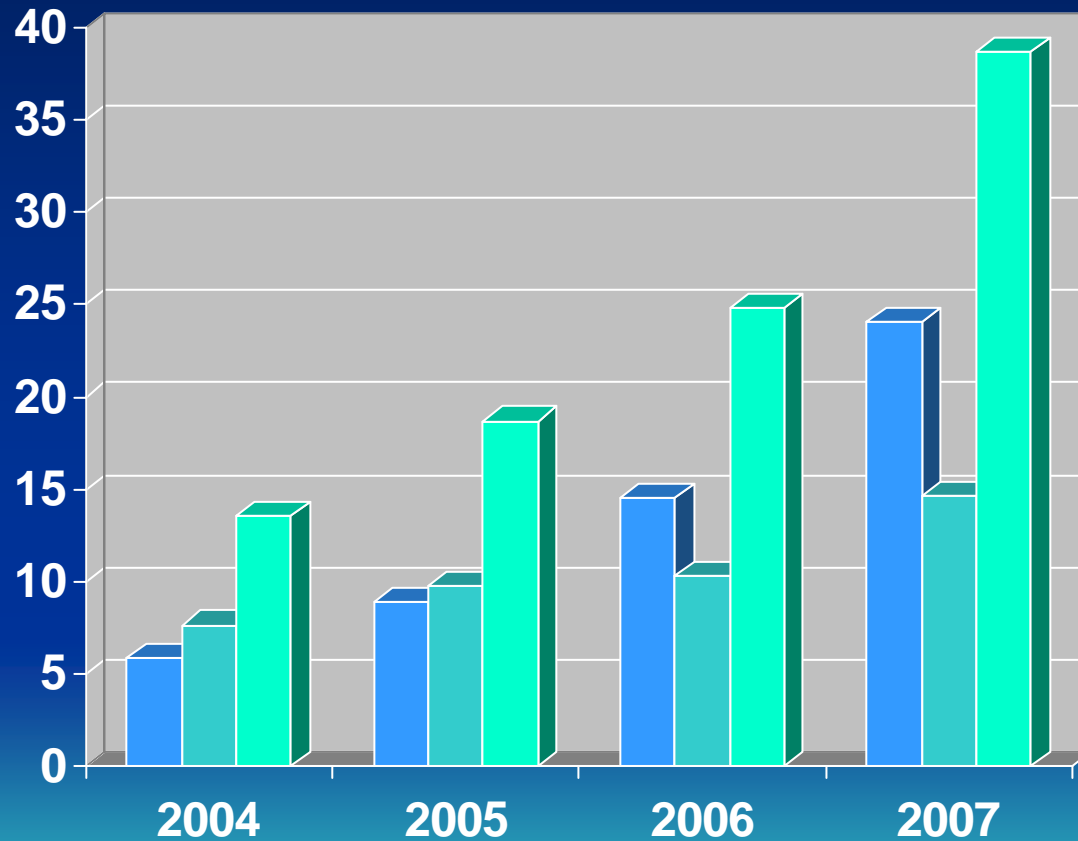
China-India Relations

- **1950** Establishment of diplomatic ties
- **1954** Two premiers' mutual visit, joint advocacy of Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (*or Panch Shila*)
- **1962** China-India Border War
- **1976** Resumption of sending ambassadors to each other
- **1988** Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi's Visit to China
- **1991** Reopen of consulate general in Shanghai and Bombay
- **1996** Chinese President Jiang's visit to India
- **1998** India's nuclear test, deterioration of bilateral relations
- **2000** Indian President Narayanan's visit to China, first round security dialogue
- **2005** Chinese Premier's visit to India, first round strategic dialogue
- **2006** Chinese President Hu's visit to India
- **2008** Indian PM Singh's visit to China

No perpetual enemy

- Multipolar era after end of cold war
- Anti-terror war after Sept.11 attack
- Chaotic domestic situation in Pakistan
- Rocketing bilateral trade
- Good performances of both countries' economy
- New issues emerging: climate change, civil nuclear utilization, energy cooperation

China-India Trade Boom



Unit: US\$ billion

Source: China's Ministry of Commerce

■ China's export
■ China's import
■ total trade volume

Singh's Fruitful tour to China

- ***A Shared Vision for the 21st Century***
- Documents signed, covering fields of
 - ◆ macro-economic management
 - ◆ railway
 - ◆ housing, urban poverty alleviation
 - ◆ land resource management
 - ◆ paleo-climatic and palaeo-environmental changes
 - ◆ traditional medicine
 - ◆ sustainable development of agriculture

Singh's Fruitful tour to China

- Two countries reiterated commitment to maintaining peace and stability on the border areas
- China assured India of support its civil nuclear program
- The Sino-India trade target was revised from 40 billion U.S. dollars to 60 billion dollars to be achieved by 2010
- Two countries agreed to launch a feasibility study on a regional trading agreement



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“二十一世纪的印度与中国”

印度总理曼莫汉·辛格博士

中国社会科学
中国 北京

2008. 01.

XINHUANET

China-India first joint military training exercise (in Kunming, Dec. 2007)



Problems in Bilateral Ties

- China's expanding trade surplus against India
- Security concerns and border disputes remain a stumbling block
- China's stagnant investment in India
- Low value addition in India's export basket
- In 2007, the Year of China-India Friendship, India received less than 100,000 of 35 million Chinese travelers abroad for that year

Strategic importance of “CHINDIA” to the world

- Population: 2.5 billion, accounting for more than 1/3 of world's total
- Members of the BRICs, fastest economic growth
- Carbon emission heavyweights (China: No.2; India: No.4. UNFCCC 2000 data)
- Both are nuclear powers

“Only when China and India develop well, can one claim that the century of Asia has come. If China and India strengthen cooperation, Asian unity, stability and prosperity will be very hopeful, the world will be in peace and make more progress.”

-- Deng Xiaoping

“We have no eternal allies, and we have no perpetual enemies. Our interests are eternal and perpetual, and those interests it is our duty to follow.”

-- LORD PALMERSTON, remarks in the House of Commons defending his foreign policy, March 1, 1848

Thank You!

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