

# **C** **ONTEMPORARY** **I** **NTERNATIONAL** **R** **ELATIONS**

■ Big Power Game/Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

*Cui Liru*

■ On Connotations and Conditions in China's New SOP

*Wang Zaibang*

■ Changes in the International Order and China's Regional Diplomacy

*Wang Sheng & Luo Xiao*

■ Personal View on Sino-U.S. 'Trust Deficit'

*Tao Wenzhao*

■ China Needs a New Diplomatic Focus

*Niu Xinchun*

Vol. 23 No. 2  
March/April 2013

# Contemporary International Relations

## Contents

Volume 23 Number 2  
March/April 2013

### Special Issue Studies

#### On Connotations and Conditions in China's New SOP

1

*Wang Zaibang*

In the second 10 years of the 21st century, China finds itself still in the period of strategic opportunity. Connotations and conditions in the period of new strategic opportunity have changed significantly, with China's own changes at the core. Accordingly, in terms of external work in the new period, China should firmly pursue peaceful development and adhere to promoting the establishment of a harmonious world.

#### Changes in the International Order and China's Regional Diplomacy

19

*Wang Sheng & Luo Xiao*

The increasing frequency of maritime disputes have damaged China's regional security situation. China is now debating whether it should change its policy of maintaining stability and put its national interests first? This paper looks at this situation from the perspective of recent changes in the international order, examines the reasons for these changes and whether China's new regional policy will be effective.

#### Personal View on Sino-U.S. 'Trust Deficit'

*Tao Wenzhao* 37

The fundamental reason for Sino-U.S. 'trust deficit' is the narrowing of the gap between the two countries' national strengths and the subsequent change in U.S. policy. Especially the U.S. involvement in maritime disputes between China and her neighbors have further complicated bilateral relations. The two countries should make concerted efforts to improve cooperation and trust and seek to build a new type of great power relationship.

#### China Needs a New Diplomatic Focus

*Niu Xinchun* 47

In the long term, China should concentrate solely on becoming a global economic power and not dilute its strategic resources in the pursuit of unrealistic political/security goals. Meanwhile, China should redirect its foreign policy away from the U.S.-led West and towards the developing world.

## International Politics and Security

### U.S.-Japanese TPP Strategies and China's Response

59

*Fan Libo, Zheng Wei & Zheng Xuedang*

The U.S.-driven TPP has caught the attention of the region and is bringing uncertainty to East Asian economic integration. China, the U.S. and Japan have taken different positions on the TPP itself. The U.S. is actively participating in TPP negotiations and trying to dominate it. Japan regards the TPP as a tool with which it can further explore markets as well as strengthen its relationship with the U.S.. China is currently assessing the U.S. shift in economic strategy towards East Asia and the potential impacts of TPP expansion.

### Food Shortages in the DPRK and Prospects for a Solution

*Quan Zhenan* 75

To tackle food shortages, the DPRK should implement an export-oriented strategy of economic development, push forward domestic reform and open up to the outside world, as well as improve its external position. Modernization of agriculture should be sustained by the development of secondary industries and modern services that increase food imports.

## Regional Studies

### Big Power Game/Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

*Cui Liru* 90

The China-U.S. relationship that is of global influence is built not on the sharing of a common enemy but on common interests. Peaceful co-existence is the only sensible option that suits the best interests of both sides. China and the U.S. are playing a game of chess, the Asia-Pacific being the most eye-catching theater for now and for the foreseeable future.

## Relations between China and Foreign Countries

### China-South Korea Relations

*Zhang Huizhi & Wang Xiaoke* 101

After China and South Korea established diplomatic relations two decades ago, bilateral ties made great progress. However, economic interdependence is limited, and there is conflict over North Korea, interpretation of history, maritime rights and other issues. The two need to adjust their mutual understanding, improve cooperation, adopt more explicit strategy, take measures to improve bilateral exchanges, and get their public behind improving bilateral relations.

## Academic Debates

### Co-evolution: Rethinking Sino-U.S. Relations in the Asia-Pacific Region

117

*Wang Honggang*

Sino-U.S. relation mode in Asia-Pacific region is the combined result of "general trend" in the Asia-Pacific and Sino-U.S. intellectual scheme. If both sides can be rational in terms of the general situation, be innovative, shoulder responsibility courageously, there is great likelihood they will both prosper based on "mutual co-evolution".