

**Panel:** China and India (Lilac & Tulip Room)

**Date/Time:** Wednesday, December 12, 2012 / 09:00-10:15

**Talking Points for:** Jia Lieying, Professor, Beijing Language and Culture University

**1. The China's literature concerning the relations of Sino-India could be divided below.**

- (1) By time, during the cold war or after the cold war; or on each term of the country leader. Mao, deng, jiang, hu; Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Behari Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh.
- (2) By circle of relations between the two side, such as from clashing cooperation, to friendly cooperation, to hostile indifference.
- (3) By two side's cognitive period: neither enemy nor friend, kind friend, enemy, neither enemy nor friend.
- (4) By problematic sectorial division ,politics ,economy, security and culture,
- (5) By language and nationality
- (6) By research methods, historical\political\psychological

**2. The relations of Sino-India embedded in the multi-structure**

- (1) The multi-lateral diplomatic structure, such as South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation(SAARC), Asia and Europe meeting(ASEM);Shanghai Cooperation Organization(SCO);G20;the mechanism of China-India –Russia cooperation; East Asia Summit(EAS);G8+5;BASIC;Brics;Vista; Several tri-angular relations affected each other.
- (2) The relations of Sino-India in the structure of international politics, it is one super power and several powers. The super power is decreasing, and china is rising.
- (3) The relations of Sino-India in the changing international economical structure ,the Goldman sachs predict the big five of economic power will be China,USA,India,Brazil and Mexico in 2050.

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### 3. The orientation of present Sino-India relations by Chinese people

- (1) The level of government: The strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity between the two sides. The leaders of two sides pay attentions to Sino-India relations on the strategic point.

In 1988, Deng Xiaoping told Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that no genuine Asia-Pacific century or Asian century would come without the development of China, India and other developing countries.

In 2005, china premier Wenjiabao said there is no war forever between China and India.

In 2008, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said in Beijing there is enough space in the world for the development of both China and India and enough areas for the two countries to cooperate. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also observed that when India and China speak with one voice, the world will listen.

The strategic and cooperative partnership embodied in the joint statement of 2005, the 2006 joint declaration and shared vision on 21 century in 2008.

- (2) The Chinese scholar often emphasized the two sides of positive and negative, the relations is uncertain. it depends.
- (3) The common people have different idea. some do not care, some have not certain opinions, some are very sensitive and emotional.

### 4. the latest development and the communication mechanism

- (1) From 2011,the two sides began to launch the mechanisms of regular mutual visits by heads of state and government ,the hot line between two premiers is opened, so that, they could exchange views at any time. The year 2011 was the ‘Year of China-India Exchanges’. In this March, President Hujintao and premier Singh announced starting 2012 as the Year of China-India friendship and cooperation.
- (2) From 2008, the regular exchange mechanism between CPPCC and people house of India parliament started.

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- (3) Foreign ministries of the two countries maintained increasingly closer coordination and collaboration in multilateral mechanisms and in tackling global challenges. There are annual mutual visits by foreign ministers, press spokespersons and the officials of African affairs bureau.
- (4) In 2012, the two sides begin to set up consultation and coordination mechanism on boundary affairs, and hold the first meeting at Beijing in this March , and the 15th meeting of the Special Representatives on the China-India boundary question Was held in new Delhi.

In recent years, the two sides kept military exchange, such as warships visited each other this year.

- (5) The two sides held strategic economic dialogue twice, started exchange and dialogue on investment, infrastructure, high technology, energy saving and environmental protection.

The trade volume between our two countries has grown from \$2.9 billion in 2000 to \$73.79billion in 2011. The bilateral trade volume increased nearly 20 times. China is India's largest trade partner, and India is China's largest trade partner in South Asia.

- (6) The public diplomacy between the two sides

##### **5. The suggestions on how to improve the relations further**

They are to enlarge contact, increase mutual trust, strengthen mechanism, and construct the future.

We have the same historical fate, same task of development, we are geographical neighbor, and we have the possibilities and the necessities. Our 2.5 billion populations occupied the 1/3 of the mankind.

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