

WS44 – Servicemen

Session 1

The Chinese vision

- Develop a harmonious society
- Defend on its own Chinese interests and territory. Refuse all alliance.
- Contribute to security in the Asia-Pacific zone.
- Work for peace in the world.

The European questions addressed to Chinese

- Q1 : Defense policy and organisation of forces ? A: Nuclear armament; it is the second artillery. No potential aggressor designated but be “ready for” Asia-Pacific stability. Establish mutual trust by a series of accords. Budgetary effort; off to a slow start (compared to other large countries, it is recent and slow. Emphasise implementation of modern information systems.
- Q2 : Chinese naval strategy ? A : A marine more oriented to the high seas. No aircraft carriers for the moment. No inspection of supply waterways (energy). Security of the South China Sea and the Strait of Malacca.
- Q3 : Myanmar ? A: Good relations State to state. No interference but discussions through councils.
- Q4 : NATO and western deployment in Central Asia . A: No impact on China. Not considered a threat. Europe must not consider Central Asia as its extension. For China, it is Europe that is the extension of Central Asia.
- Q5 : PANAMA – CUBA ? A : No Chinese military presence of any kind. Generally, no Chinese military deployment in a sovereign state.
- Q6 : Disarmament ? Arms checks ? A: China is putting in place a structure to this effect. It is up to China to show the measures taken to others.

Session 2

The European vision

- Creating a successful European Union (expanding and deepening integration) and establishing Europe as a world player (Europe as a super power) while ensuring the stability and security of the population and territory of each member state,
- protecting Western values (freedom, democracy, the law, universal human rights)
- protecting the interests of Europeans worldwide (access to energy and raw materials, free trade, ideas and information)
- being cooperative, including with neighbouring countries
- being actively involved in preserving peace and stability (including the fight against terrorism, organised crime and the proliferation of arms) using all available tools and means, civil and military.

The Chinese questions addressed to Europeans

- The role and function of NATO in this age of high security (the United States' use of its capacity and structures as a starting point)
- -Problems with the depletion of energy resources, climate change, water distribution, etc.
- -How can the European Union solve consensus problems (necessary for the ESPD, former involvement in Iraq)
- -Will member states have the "patience" to see peace operations through to the end (exit strategy)
- -How does the EU determine the regions in its "regional approach to crisis management"
- -What is the position of neutral countries (Sweden) on NATO?

Session 3

The convergences between the European and Chinese society

- Common Responsibilities
- CHINA's and Europe's principles of caution are very close. In particular, they both agree to use force only at the last resort : to quote.
- Sun Zu : “ think twice before using force ” or “ do not open the PANDORE BOX ” (European proverb)
- When used, armed forces are one instrument (among abroad panophy of diplomatic economic, legal, rule of law measures) in the hand of the “ politicians ”
- Armed forces should only be engaged ont the basis of commonly agreed, strong mandates and capacities (capabilities), not only on media pressure.
- CHINA is ready to support Europe inits efforts to cope with the issue in the field of proliferation of Weapons of Mass destruction (in particular in the field of nuclear weapons (NORTH COREA, IRAN)
- Afghanistan has been mentionned as an area of common interest and probably of common cautions (to be confirmed in session 4), perhaps through S.C.O
- In more general terms, vision management and arms control are areas of common interest

Session 4

Acting together on common challenge

- Take any opportunity to : train together, go on crisis management (peace beeping), humanitarian operations, improve interoperability
- Sit around the table to calm tensions, explain, understand (by dialog) each other on any source of potential tension (on energy supplies, pollution, etc)
- Go from bilateral relations to China-Europa relations. Have regional approach of bilateral cooperations. Apply “Clearing House” process. “clearing house”, mandated but not regulated by EU. mandated to participate by “members”. voluntary : you may take part but don’t have to working level : “engine room” of coop. result practical and mutually beneficial



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