

Considerations on Society as a Global System - IV

Regionalization
in a global system:
East Asia

Goal for Four Sections

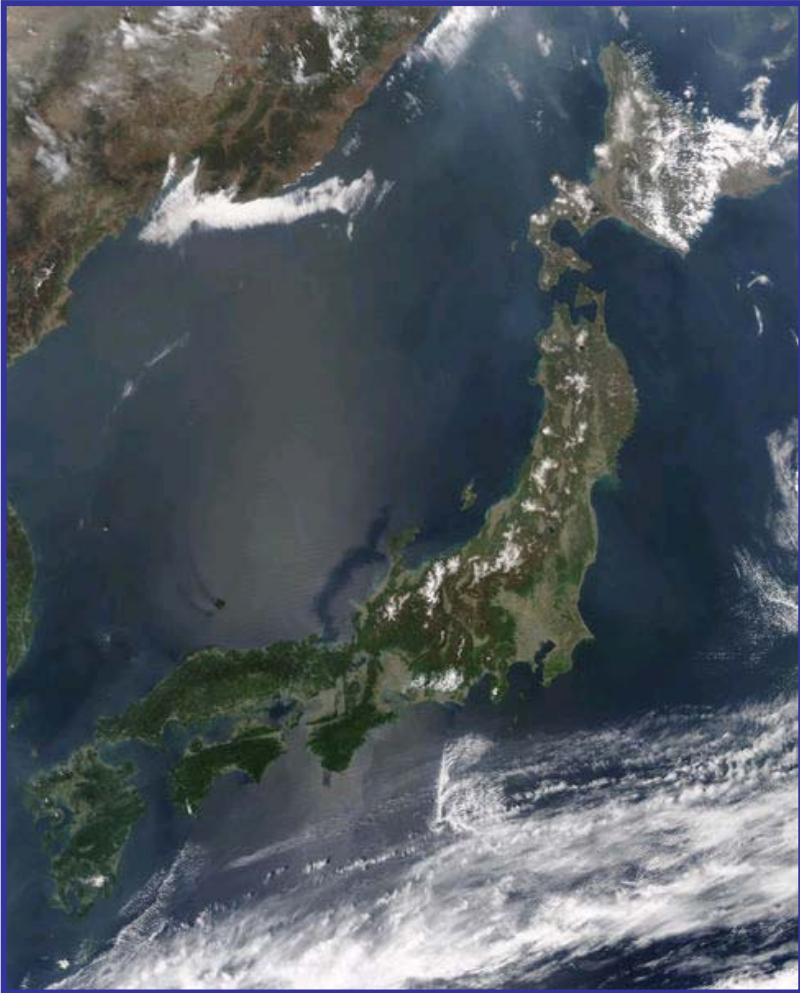
- 1st Section - Remarks of forerunners (Review and contemplate on text materials.)
- 2nd Section - Simplification and theorization (Formulate a model as thinking framework)
- 3rd Section - Concept building to apply to the reality (Review correlation between concept and reality)
- 4th Section - Current status analysis (Analyze with fact and data)

Case Study: East Asia after the Cold War

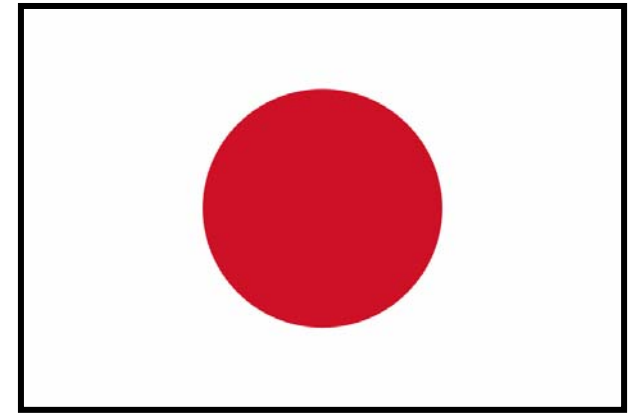


Countries and Regions in East Asia

Japan



source : wikipedia
http://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%94%BB%E5%83%8F:Satelite_image_of_Japan_in_May_2003.jpg



Area 378K sq km²

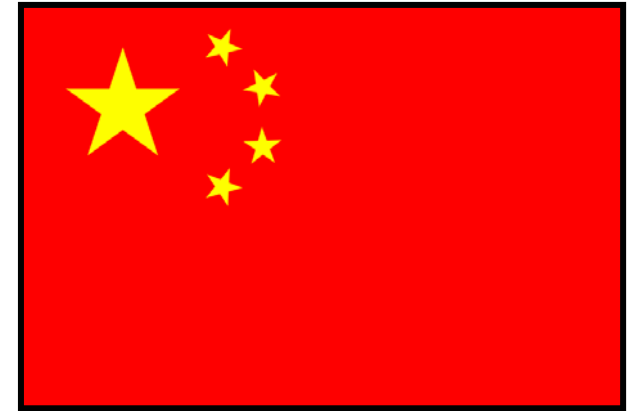
Population 127,630K

GDP \$4,663.9 bil

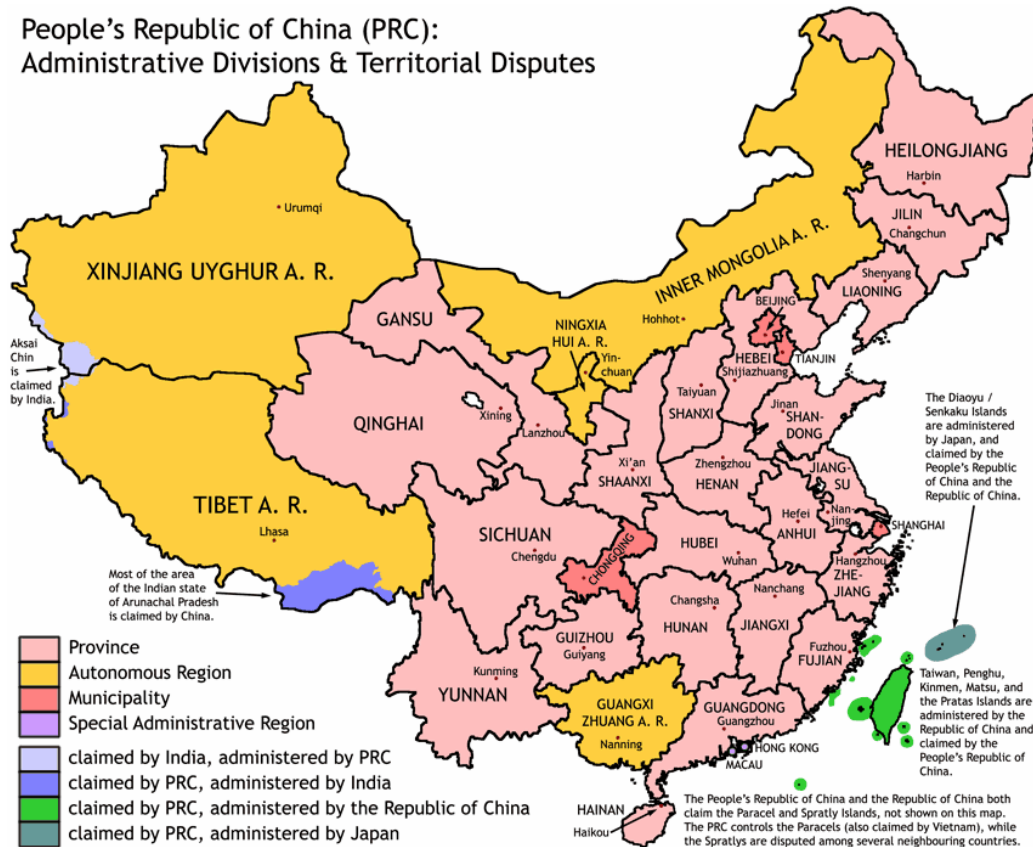
GDP/p \$36,542

Japanese, Shintoism,
Buddhism

People's Republic of China



People's Republic of China (PRC):
Administrative Divisions & Territorial Disputes



Area 9,600K sq km²

Population 1,299,880K

GDP \$1,649.4 bil

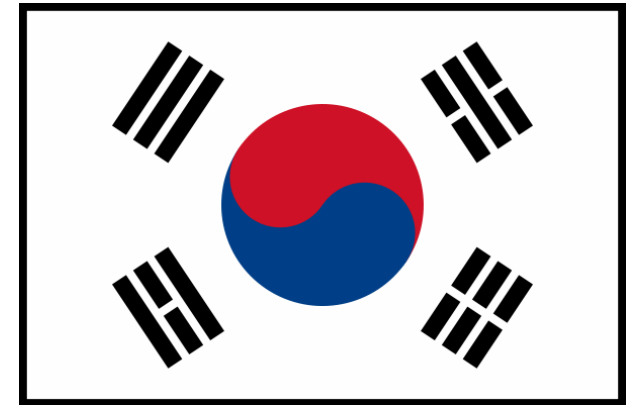
GDP/p \$1,269

Chinese, Buddhism,
Islam, Han and other
55 minority groups

source : wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:China_administrative.png

Republic of Korea



Area 99,274 sq km²

Population 48,080K

GDP \$680.1 bil

GDP/p \$14,143

Korean, Buddhism 27%,
Christianity 24%, others

source : wikipedia

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/df/Southkoreamap.png>

Democratic People's Republic of Korea



Area 121,000 sq km²

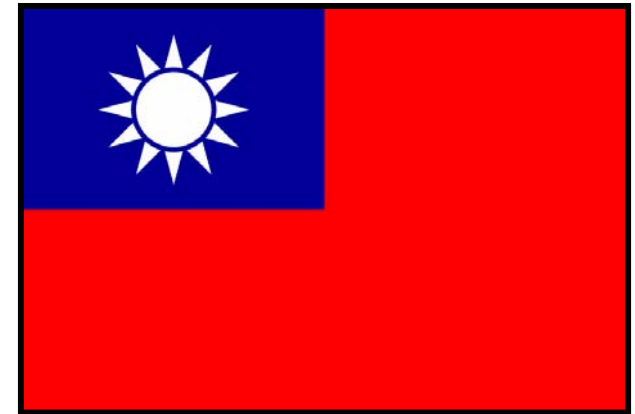
Population
23,310K

GDP \$22 bil?

GDP/p \$969?

Korean, Kim Jong-il
authority

Taiwan



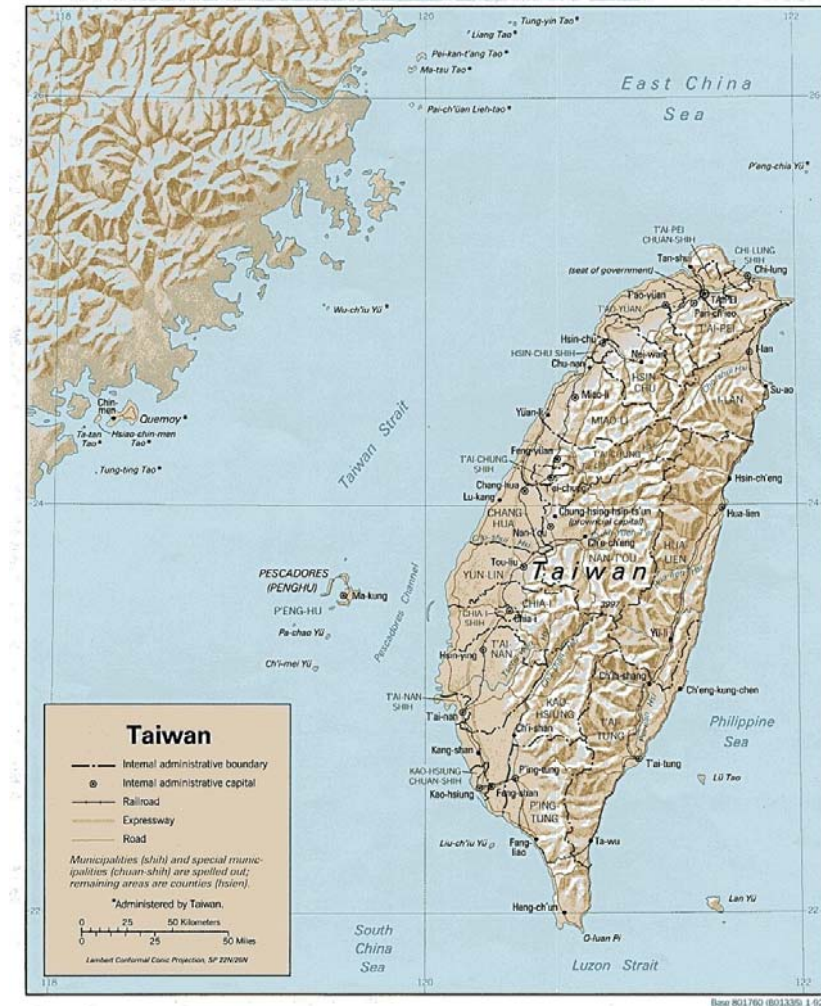
Area 360K sq km²

Population 22,690K

GDP \$306.1 bil

GDP/p \$13,490

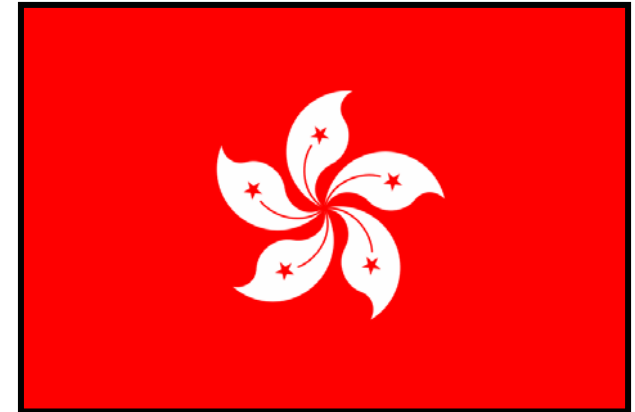
Native Taiwanese 85%,
Mainlanders 13%,
Native residents 2%



source : wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:TAIWAN_Karte_Gross.jpg

Hong Kong



Area 1,098 sq km²

Population 6,840K

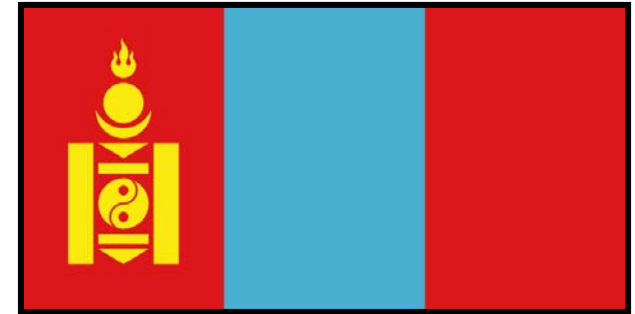
GDP \$164.6 bil

GDP/p \$23,917

Cantonese,
English, Mandarin



Mongolia



Area 1,560K sq km²

Population 2,530K

GDP \$1.2 bil

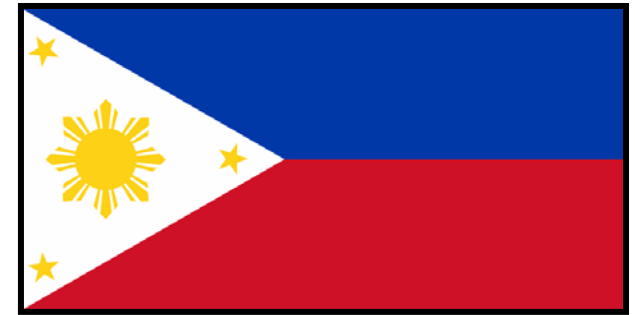
GDP/p \$445

Mongolian 95%,
Tibetan Buddhism

source : wikipedia

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/69/Mg-map.png>

The Republic of the Philippines



Area 299K sq km²

Population 82,660K

GDP \$86.4 bil

GDP/p \$1,046

Filipino, English, 80
other languages,
Catholic 83%, Islam 5%

source : wikipedia

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6f/Ph_physical_map.png

Brunei



Area 5,765 sq km²

Population 372K

GDP \$5.2 bil

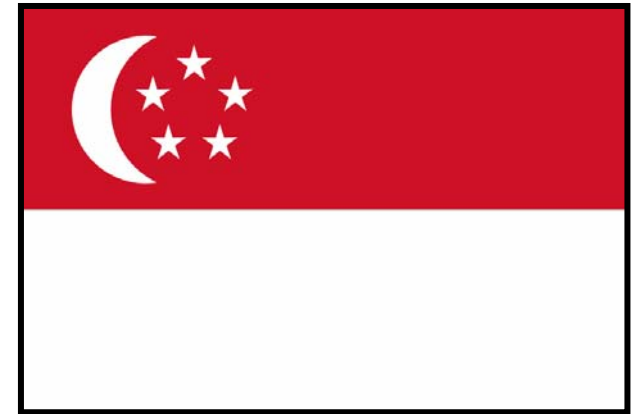
GDP/p \$14,250

Malay, Chinese,
Islam (national
religion)

Singapore



source : wikipedia
<http://ja.wikipedia.org/upload/c/c3/Singapore.png>



Area 685.4 sq km²

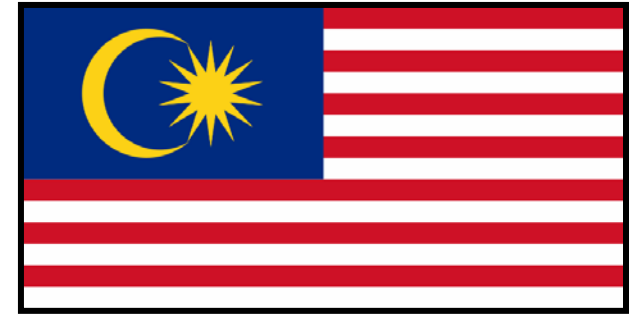
Population 3,480K

GDP \$106.8 bil

GDP/p \$30,633

Chinese 77%,
Malay 14%, Indian
8%

Malaysia



Area 330K sq km²

Population 25,580K

GDP 115.4 bil

GDP/p \$4,512

Malay 65.1%,
Chinese 26%,
Indian 8%

source : wikipedia

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7e/My-map.png>

Indonesia



Area 1,890K sq km²

Population 2.15M

GDP \$257.6 bil

GDP/p \$1,108

27 Malay ethnic groups,
Islam 87%, Christianity
10%, Hinduism

source : wikipedia

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/52/Indonesia_map.png

Thailand



Area 514K sq km²

Population 63,350K

GDP \$163.2 bil

GDP/p \$2,577

Thai, Chinese,
Buddhism 95%

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam



Area 329K sq km²

Population 82.07M

GDP \$39 bil

GDP/p \$483

Kinh tribe 90%, About
60 minority groups,
Buddhism 80%

source : wikipedia

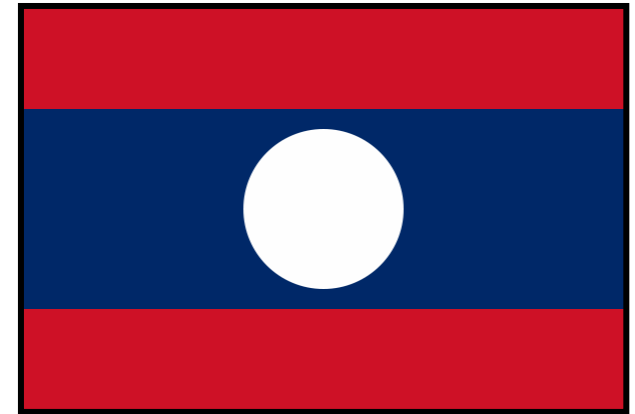
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e2/Vm-map.png>

Lao People's Democratic Republic



source : wikipedia

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:La-map.png>



Area 240K sq km²

Population 5,680K

GDP \$2.8 bil

GDP/p \$455

Lao 60%, 49 other ethnic groups,
Buddhism

The Kingdom of Cambodia



Area 181K sq km²

Population 13.3M

GDP \$4.9 bil

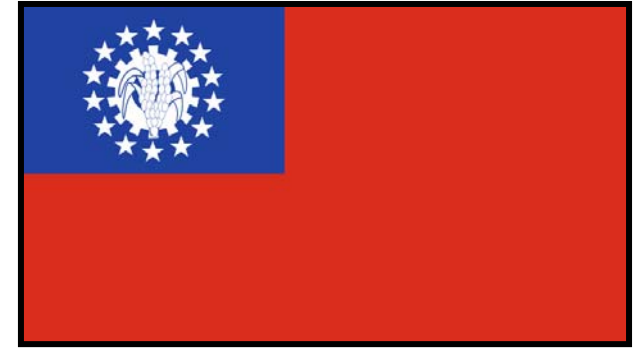
GNI/p \$365

Khmer >90%,
Buddhism

source : wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Cambodia_sm04.png

Union of Myanmar



Area 680K sq km²

Population 52.17M

GDP 69 bil (ppp)

GDP/p \$1,483(“)

Burmese 70%, many
other minority groups,
Buddhism 90%

source : wikipedia

<http://ja.wikipedia.org/upload/f/f4/Mm-map.png>

World and Japan Watch in 1989

01.07 The Showa Emperor died.

> US-Japan economic conflicts

- » “The Japan that can say NO”

- » Super 301

- » US-Japan Strategic Impediment Initiative (SII)

04. Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet collapsed (due to the Recruit scandal, etc.).

06.04 Tiananmen Square incident

11.09 The fall of the Berlin Wall

World and Japan Watch in 1990

- 07. US-Japan SII resolved.
- 07. Economic sanctions due to Tiananmen Square lifted. (Houston Summit)
- 08.02 The Gulf crisis
- 09.30 Diplomatic relations restored between South Korea and Soviet Union.
- 10.03 Unification of East and West Germany

World and Japan Watch in 1991

- 01.17 Persian Gulf War (-02.28)
- 04. Japan dispatched mine-sweepers to the Persian Gulf.
- 11.05 Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu resigned. Kiichi Miyazawa took office as prime minister.
- 09.17 North and South Korea both joined UN.
- 10.23 Cambodian Peace Treaty
- 12. Soviet Union collapsed.

World and Japan Watch in 1992

- 02. Maastricht Treaty signed (for the establishment of EU).
- 05.25 The first IAEA inspection in North Korea
- 06. International Peace Cooperation Law (Peace Keeping Operations Law) enacted.
- 08.24 Diplomatic relations restored between China and South Korea.
- 10.23 The Emperor of Japan visited China. (- 10.28)
- 11. Bill Clinton's victory in the US presidential election.

World and Japan Watch in 1993

- 01. President Bill Clinton took office.
- 03.12 Mounting suspicions regarding North Korea's nuclear arms ambitions (withdrawal from NPT on 3.12)
- 06.18 Non-confidence vote for Prime Minister Miyazawa (general election on 7.18)
- 07. US-Japan Framework Talks on bilateral trade (Numeric targets for semi-conductor, automobile, auto parts, etc.)
- 08.09 Norihiro Hosokawa took office as prime minister.
- 12.15 Conclusion of negotiations in Uruguay Round.

World and Japan Watch in 1994

- 04.28 Prime Minister Hosokawa resigned. Tsutomu Hata became a new Prime Minister.
- > Deepened crisis on the Korean peninsula.
(North Korea denied the statement by Chairman to UN Security Council. Unloaded spent-fuel rods. President Carter visited North Korea.)
- 06.30 Tomiichi Murayama took office as prime minister.
- 07.08 Kim Il Sung of North Korea died.
- 10.21 US-North Korea Agreed Framework

World and Japan Watch in 1995

- 01.17 Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake
- 03.20 Tokyo subway sarin gas attack
- 06.07 Lee Teng-hui visited US.
- > US-Japan Sub-cabinet Economic Dialogue concluded.
- 09.04 US sergeant's rape case in Okinawa
- 11. Dayton Accord regarding Bosnia

World and Japan Watch in 1996

- 01.11 Prime Minister Murayama resigned. Ryutaro Hashimoto became new prime minister.
- 03. Taiwan presidential election. Taiwan Straits Crisis.
- 04. President Clinton visited Japan.
US-Japan Joint Declaration on Security
- > Deterioration of relations between China and Japan (China's nuclear test in July, the Senkaku islands, Yasukuni shrine, US-Japan security)
- 11. President Clinton re-elected (Nov.).

World and Japan Watch in 1997

- 02.19 Deng XiaoPing died.
- 04.22 The hostage crisis in Japanese Embassy in Peru resolved.
- 07. Thai baht crisis
Financial crisis over East Asia
- 09. Revising the Guidelines for US-Japan Defense Cooperation
(Sep.)

World and Japan Watch in 1998

- > Financial crisis spread over the world.
- 02. Kim Dae-jung took office in South Korea.
- 05. Suharto's collapse in Indonesia
- 05. Nuclear tests in India and Pakistan (May)
- 07. Hashimoto's cabinet facing a crisis due to his unfavorable economic policies. Resigned after Upper House Election. Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi succeeded the office (7.30).
- 06. Clinton visited China.
- 10. Kim Dae-jung visited Japan.
- 11. Jiang Zemin visited Japan.

World and Japan Watch in 1999

- 01. Official EURO currency
- 03. NATO's air strike in Kosovo.
- 05. Enactment of legislation to deal with "contingencies in the area surrounding Japan"
- 12. WTO ministerial meeting in Seattle

World and Japan Watch in 2000

- 03. Vladimir Putin elected president of Russia.
- 02. Prime Minister Ozawa resigned due to acute disease. Yoshiro Mori became prime minister (05).
- 06. Korean Peninsula North-South top-level meetings
- 11. George Bush elected US president.

World and Japan Watch in 2001

- 04. Prime Minister Mori resigned.
Jun'ichiro Koizumi took office.
- 09.11 Terrorists Attack on N.Y. and
D.C.
- 10. US attacked Afghanistan.

World and Japan Watch in 2002

- 01. EURO began to be used in transactions.
- > Focused attention on Iraq
- 09.18 Prime Minister Koizumi visited North Korea
- > Greatly increased suspicion of nuclear arms possession by North Korea.

World and Japan Watch in 2003

- 02. South Korean President Roh Moo-Hyun took office.
- 03. Iraq War
 - > North Korea crisis worsened.
- 04. Three-party talks
- 08. Six-party talks

World and Japan Watch in 2004

- 01. Self Defense Forces dispatched to Iraq
- 03. Taiwan presidential election (President Chen reelected).
- 05. EU enlargement (25 member states)
- 11. US presidential election (President Bush re-elected).

World and Japan Watch in 2005

- 04. Anti-Japanese riots in China
- 09. Japan had upper and lower house elections (LDP won by a big margin).
- 09. 4th six-party talks (joint statement)
(5th meeting in Nov)
- 10. Prime Minister Koizumi visited Yasukuni Shrine.
- 12. ASEAN+3 summit meeting
East Asia summit meeting

Characteristics of East Asia

- Chain reaction of crises
- Deepened regional ties

North Korea Nuclear Issue

1985	North Korea signed NPT.
~1989	Plutonium produced?
1991	US request for inspection. >North-South Agreement. De-nuclearization declaration.
1992	The North accepted IAEA inspection team.
1993.2	IAEA informally requests access to Yongbyon site.
1993.3	North Korea threatened to withdraw from NPT (although backed off later).
1994.3	IAEA inspectors returned.
1994.5	Deepened crisis in North Korea (US prepared for war)
1994.6	President Carter visited North Korea.
1994.7	Kim Il Sung died.

Geneva Framework (1994)

- US provided North Korea with light water reactors. North Korea ceased its current nuclear reactors and facilities under the IAEA surveillance. Eight thousand fuel rods were taken out of a nuclear reactor and shipped out of the country.
- North Korea remained in good standing regarding the provisions presented by the IAEA before the main equipment for the light water reactors would be removed. The past nuclear facilities were fully disclosed until the complete implementation of the light water reactor program.
- US provided 500k tons of heavy oil each year.
- The two countries placed a commission for negotiation as the first step toward the restoration of bilateral relations. US agreed not to threaten North Korea with a possible use of nuclear weapons.
- North Korea followed the nuclear disarmament program for the Korean Peninsula and made progress for the implementation of North-South Joint declaration.

Crisis in Korean Peninsula Eased

- 2000.04 The negotiations to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea restarted after seven and then five months.
- 2000.06 North-South Korea summit meeting was held. (Kim Dae-jung visited Pyongyang and announced North-South Joint Declaration. ->North-South Red Cross talks and ministerial meetings.
- 2000.07 North Korea joined ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF).
- 2000.10 Jo Myong-rok, vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK, visited US. Secretary General Albright visited the North.
- 2001.01 Kim Jong-il visited China.
- 2002.09 Prime Minister Koizumi visited the North. The DPRK-Japan Pyongyang Declaration was signed.

Crisis in Korean Peninsula Revisited

- 2002.01 President Bush made the “Axis of Evil” statement.
- 2002.10 Assistant Secretary James Kelly visited North Korea.
 - » North Korea was said to have admitted the possession of a uranium enrichment program.
- 2002.12 Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) made a statement that it would suspend the supply of heavy oil following the accused discovery of the program.
- 2002.12 North Korea announced that it had reactivated nuclear facilities and IAEA inspectors were expelled.
- 2003.01 North Korea declared its withdrawal from NPT.

Development of six-party talks

2003.04	Three-party talks (Beijing)
2003.08	1st six-party talks
2004.02	2nd six-party talks
2004.05	Prime Minister Koizumi visited North Korea.
2004.06	3rd six-party talks
2005.02	North Korea Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the possession of nuclear weapons
2005.09	4th six-party talks and joint statement
2006.07	Missile launched

US and North Korea Confrontation

<div>USA</div> <div>North Korea</div>	Negotiation without the use of force	Confrontation with military action
Abandonment of nuclear arms and negotiation	<div>2</div> <div>2</div>	<div>3</div> <div>1</div>
Development of nuclear arms and confrontation	<div>1</div> <div>3</div>	<div>0</div> <div>0</div>

US and North Korea Confrontation

<div>USA</div> <div>North Korea</div>	Negotiation without the use of force	Confrontation with military action
Abandonment of nuclear arms and negotiation	<div>3</div> <div>2</div>	<div>2</div> <div>1</div>
Development of nuclear arms and confrontation	<div>1</div> <div>3</div>	<div>0</div> <div>0</div>

Conclusion of US-North Korea Confrontation?

<div>USA</div> <div>North Korea</div>	Negotiation without the use of force	Confrontation with military action
Abandonment of nuclear arms and negotiation	<div>3</div> <div>3</div>	<div>2</div> <div>1</div>
Development of nuclear arms and confrontation	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>0</div> <div>0</div>

Six-party talks stagnating?

- US's hostile view and diplomatic response toward North Korea
- Reasons behind diplomatic response:
 - Difficulty from military perspectives. The location of Seoul.
 - Secondary sphere following the anti-terrorism war
 - Valuation of China's diplomacy
- Is there a constraint?
 - To export nuclear weapons

Taiwan Straits Crisis



Taiwan Straits Crisis

- 1995 Lee Teng-hui visited US.
- 1996 Presidential election
(Lee Teng-hui)
 - Missile tests and military exercise
- 2000 Presidential election
(Chen Chui-bian)
 - China verbally threatened Taiwan.
- 2004 Presidential election
(Chen Chui-bian)
- 2005 The Anti-Secession Law

Background of Taiwan Straits Crisis

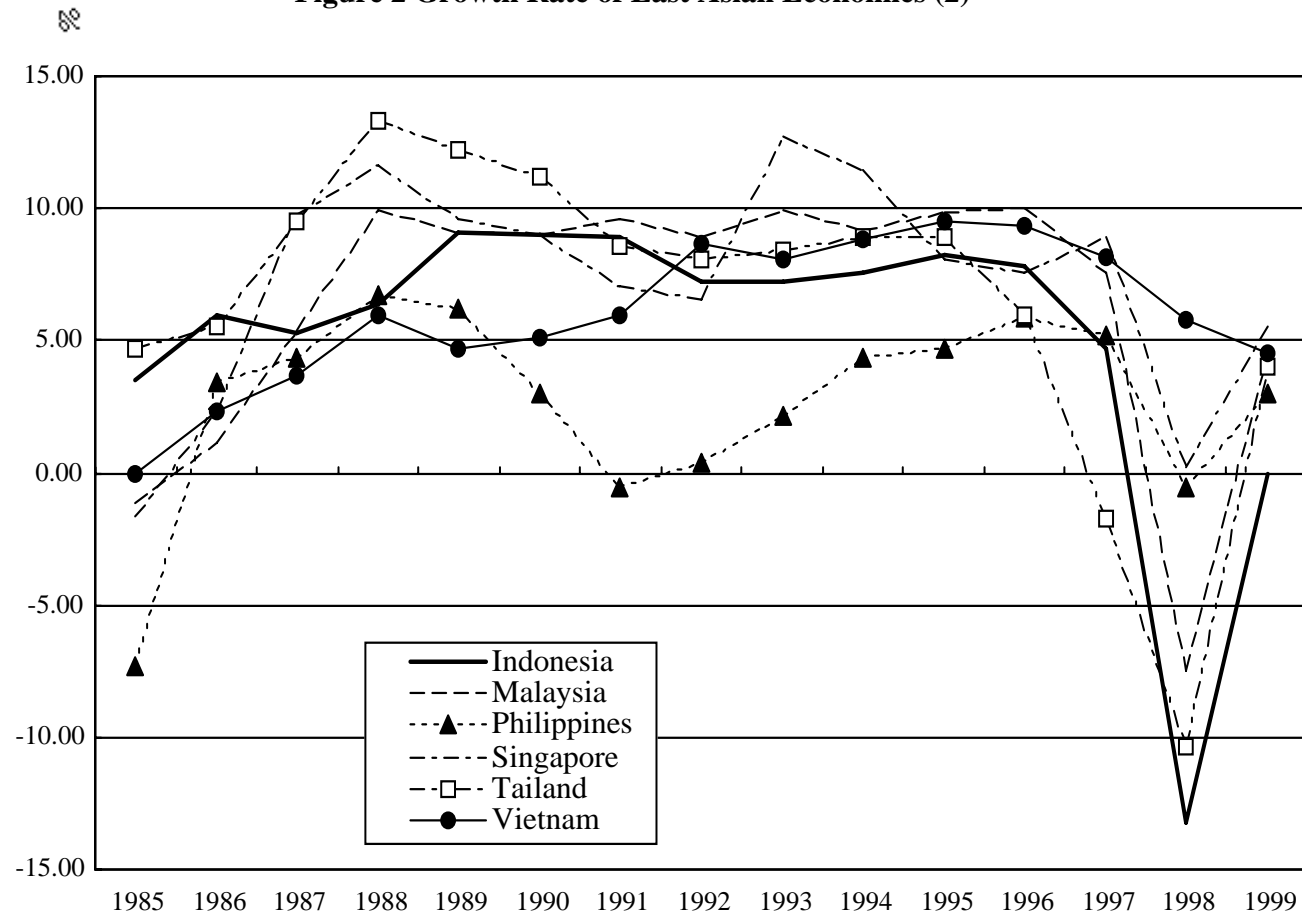
- Kuomintang (KMT) and Chiang Kai-shek's leadership
- Native Taiwanese
 - Taiwanese aborigines 1.7%
 - Southern Fujianese (Min-nan) 73.3%
 - Hakka 12%
- Mainlanders 13%
- Democratization and Taiwan identity

Taiwan Situation

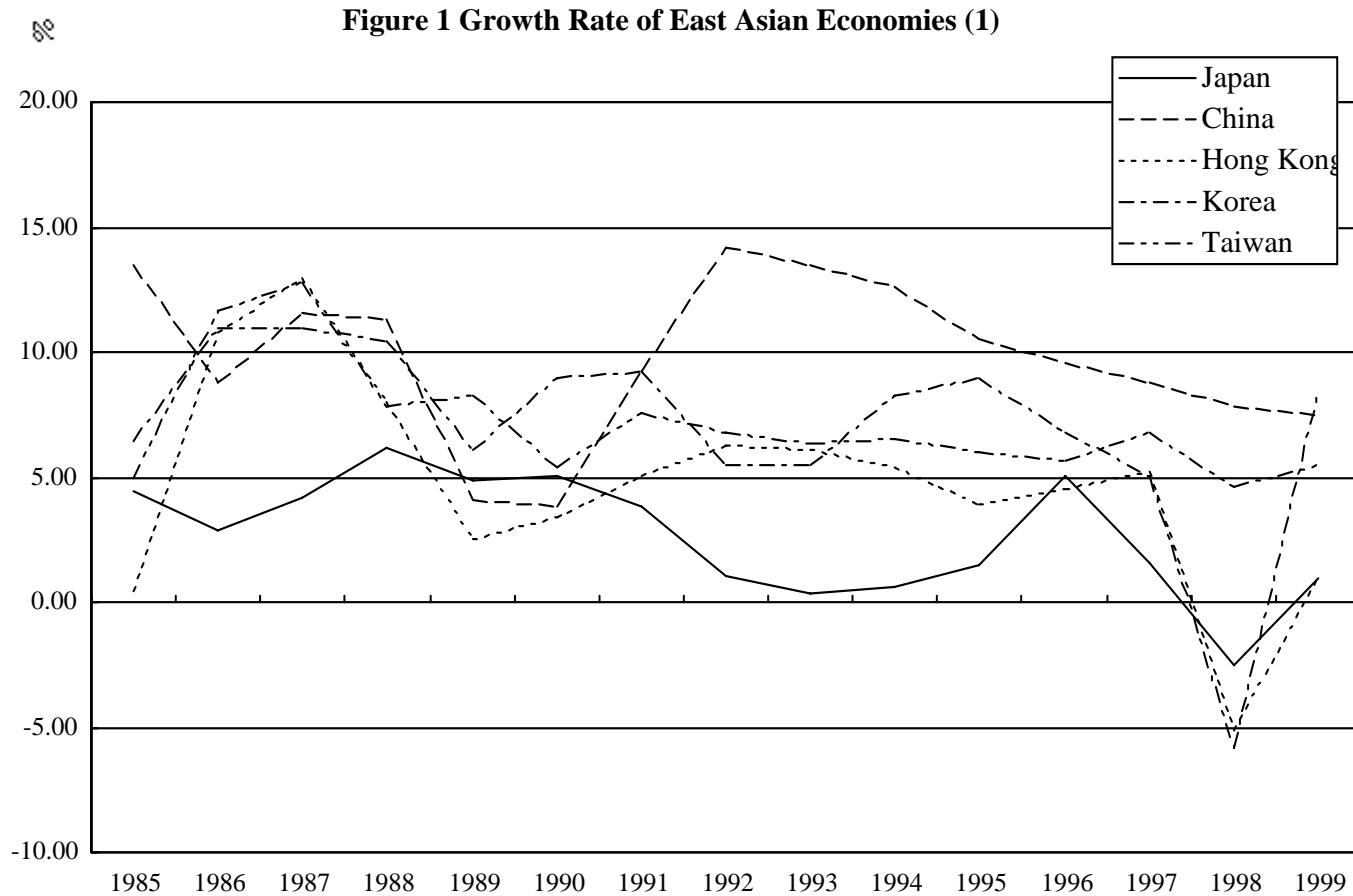
- 2004 Presidential election:
 - Referendum vote showed that people favored “independence.” China applied diplomatic pressure.
 - Opposition against unilateral approach by US and Japan.
 - Chen Chui-bian won the presidential election.
- 2004 Election of the Legislative Yuan (Opposition part's victory.)
- The Anti-Secession Law was adopted by National People's Congress in China.

East Asia Financial Crisis (1)

Figure 2 Growth Rate of East Asian Economies (2)



East Asia Financial Crisis (2)



Political implications of East Asian financial crisis

1997.07 Thai Baht in crisis

Latter half of 1997

Spillover over South Korea and
Indonesia

1997.11 Following the fall of Chavalit, Chuan
Leekpai from Democrat party took office
in Thailand.

1998.5 Suharto resigned.

1998 South Korea “ruled by IMF”

- Have international political frameworks been stable in the midst of crises?
- Unstable relations between major countries (US, China and Japan)

Unstable Relations between Major Countries

<Three Threats>

Early 1990s

->->Japan as a threat: "Japan containment"

1990s

->->China as a threat: "China containment" or
"involvement"

1990s

->->US as a threat: "Monopolar control"
and "hegemonism"

Effects of 9/11

- Improvement in US-China relations
- Improvement in US-Japan relations
- “Hot Economics and Cold Politics” in China-Japan relations.
Emergence of domestic issues in China and Japan.
- Does 9/11 have continuing influence?

Community that acts together and advances together.



“Our goal should be the creation of a ‘community that acts together and advances together.’ And we should achieve this through expanding East Asia cooperation founded upon the Japan-ASEAN relationship.”

East Asian Community?

"Seek to build an East Asian community which is outward looking, endowed with the exuberance of creativity and vitality and with the shared spirit of mutual understanding and upholding Asian traditions and values, while respecting universal rules and principles."

(Tokyo Declaration, ASEAN summit, Dec, 2003)

Source: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/12/12declaration_e.html

East Asian Community?

"The Government will play an active role in the creation of an East Asian community (EACh), an open community that shares economic prosperity while embracing diversity."

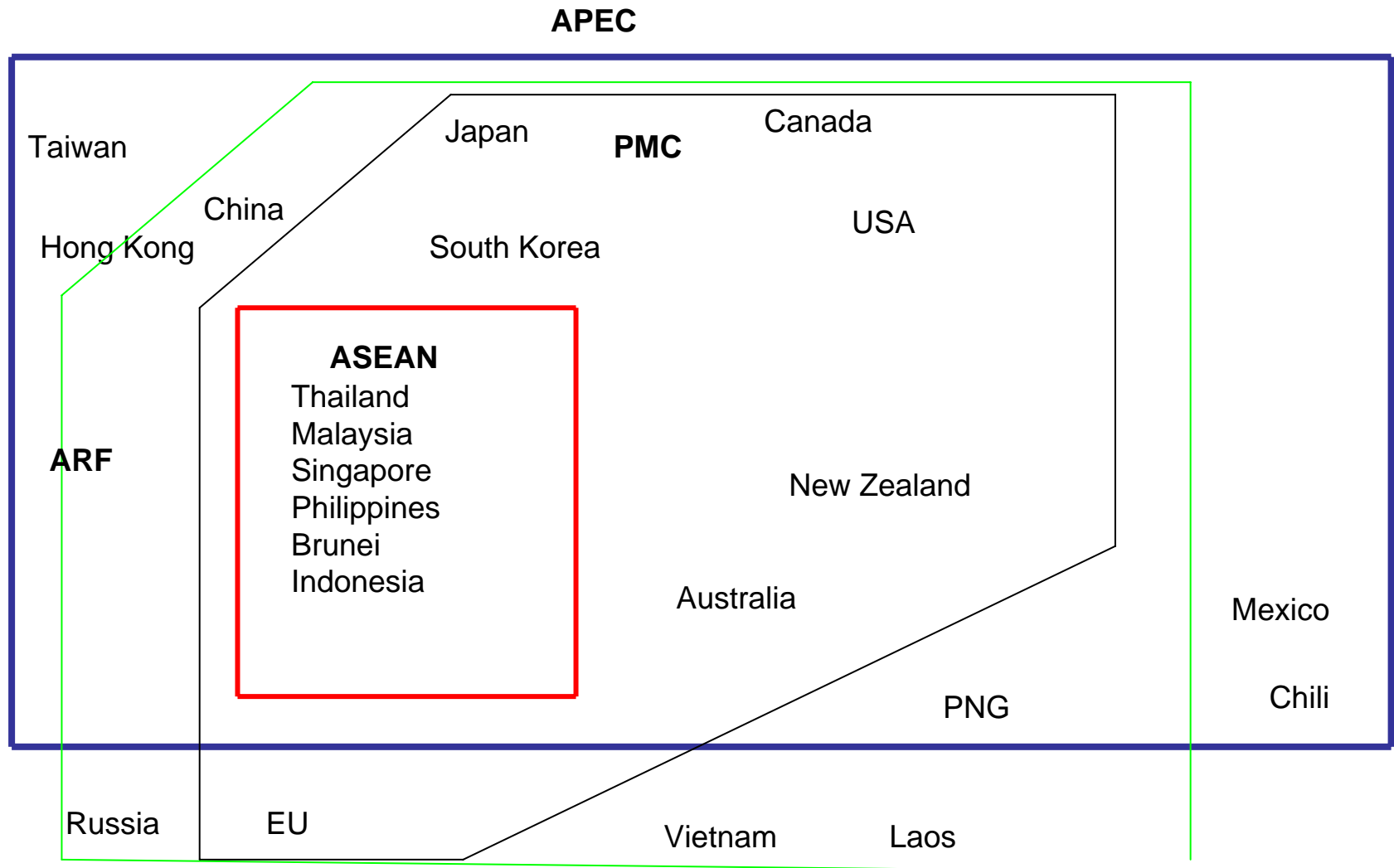
(General Policy Speech by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to the Diet, January 21, 2005)

Source: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2005/01/21sisei_e.html

Regional Framework in Asia

- | | |
|-------|--|
| 1967 | Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) |
| 1980s | ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting |
| 1989 | Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting |
| 1993 | APEC Ministerial Meeting |
| 1994 | ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) |

Regional Framework in Asia until 1995



East Asia Economic Group (EAEC) Initiative

Dec 1990, Malaysia's
Prime Minister Mahathir
proposed East Asia
Economic Group (EAEC)
initiative.



Increasing criticisms against EAEC



source : wikipedia
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/69/James_Addison_Baker_III.jpg

“(EAEC) would draw a line in the Pacific Ocean , and lead to a split between the US and Japan.” A strong opponent to EAEC.

(US Secretary of State James Baker)



It would cause a negative impact for APEC...

(U.S.Ambassador to Japan Michael Amacost)

ASEM (Asia Europe Meeting)

1994 Singapore's Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong proposed Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM)

1994-1995

Informal meetings for ASEAN, Japan, China, and South Korea

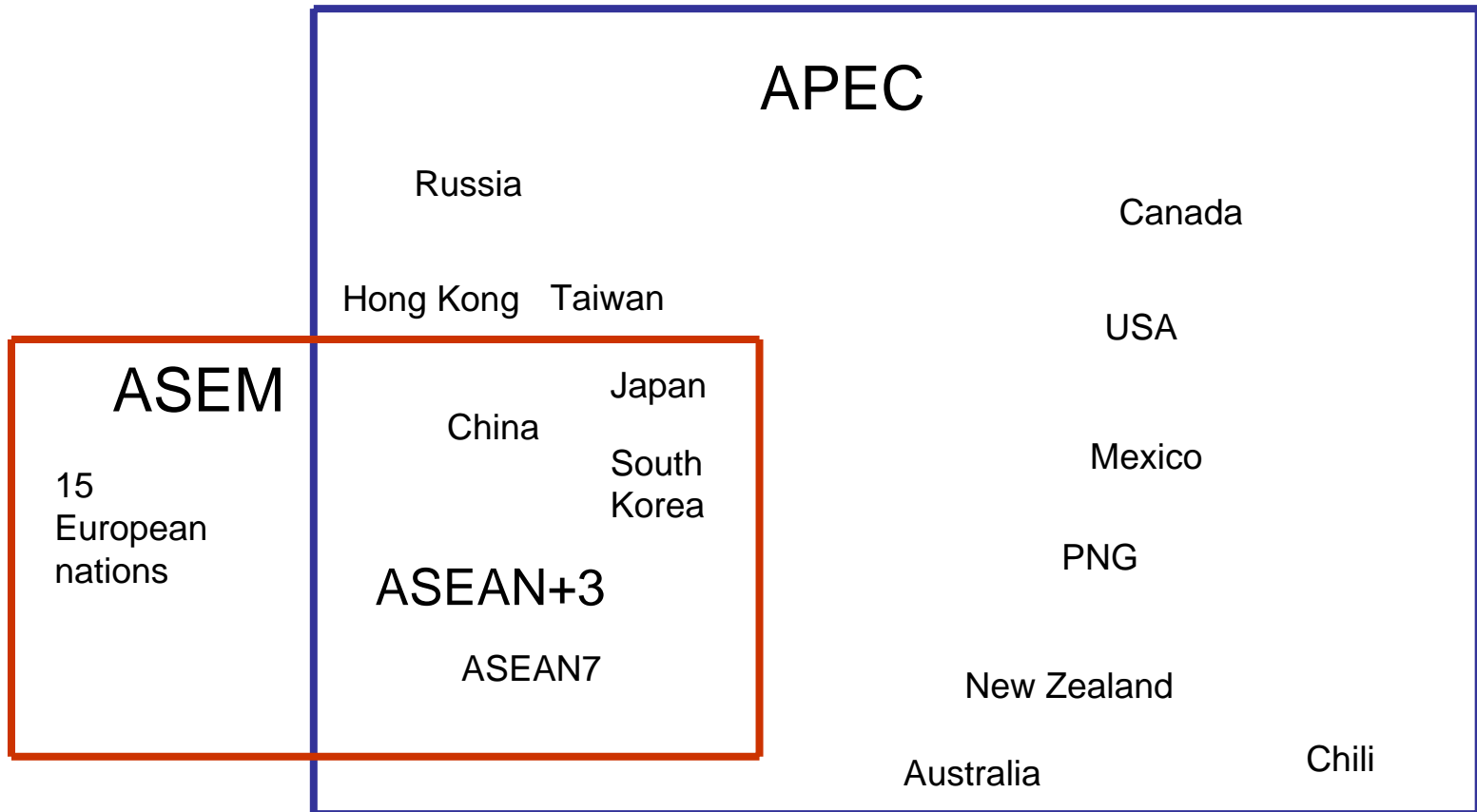
1996.2 1st ASEM (Bangkok)

Biannual ASEM hereinafter.

Establishment of ASEAN+3

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1997.01 | Prime Minister Hashimoto proposed to hold a summit meeting with ASEAN+Japan. |
| 1997 Spring | ASEAN invited heads of states from Japan, China, and South Korea to ASEAN ministerial meeting. |
| 1997.07 | Thai Baht in crisis |
| 1997 Fall | Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) |
| 1997.12 | ASEAN+3 ministerial meeting |

APEC, ASEM, ASEAN+3



Institutionalization of ASEAN+3

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1998 | Agreed to hold regular meetings and organize forums on cross-sectoral and specialized subjects |
| 1999 | ”Joint Statement on East Asia Cooperation” |
| 2000.05 | Chiang Mai Initiative
Cross-sectoral forums increased. |
| 2004.11 | Agreed to hold East Asia summit (EAS) in 2005. |
| 2005.12 | East Asia summit (EAS) |

Diversity of East Asia (scale)

- Area
 - China 9.6 mil km², Japan 370K km², South Korea 100K km², Brunei 5,765 km², Singapore 685km² (Shanghai 6,741km²)
- Population
 - China 1.3 bil, Japan 130 mil, South Korea 48 mil, Singapore 4.16 mil , Brunei 350K
- GDP
 - Japan \$4.3 tri, China \$1.1 tri, South Korea \$421.1 bil , Singapore \$99.4 bil, North Korea \$15.7 bil, Laos \$1.5 bil

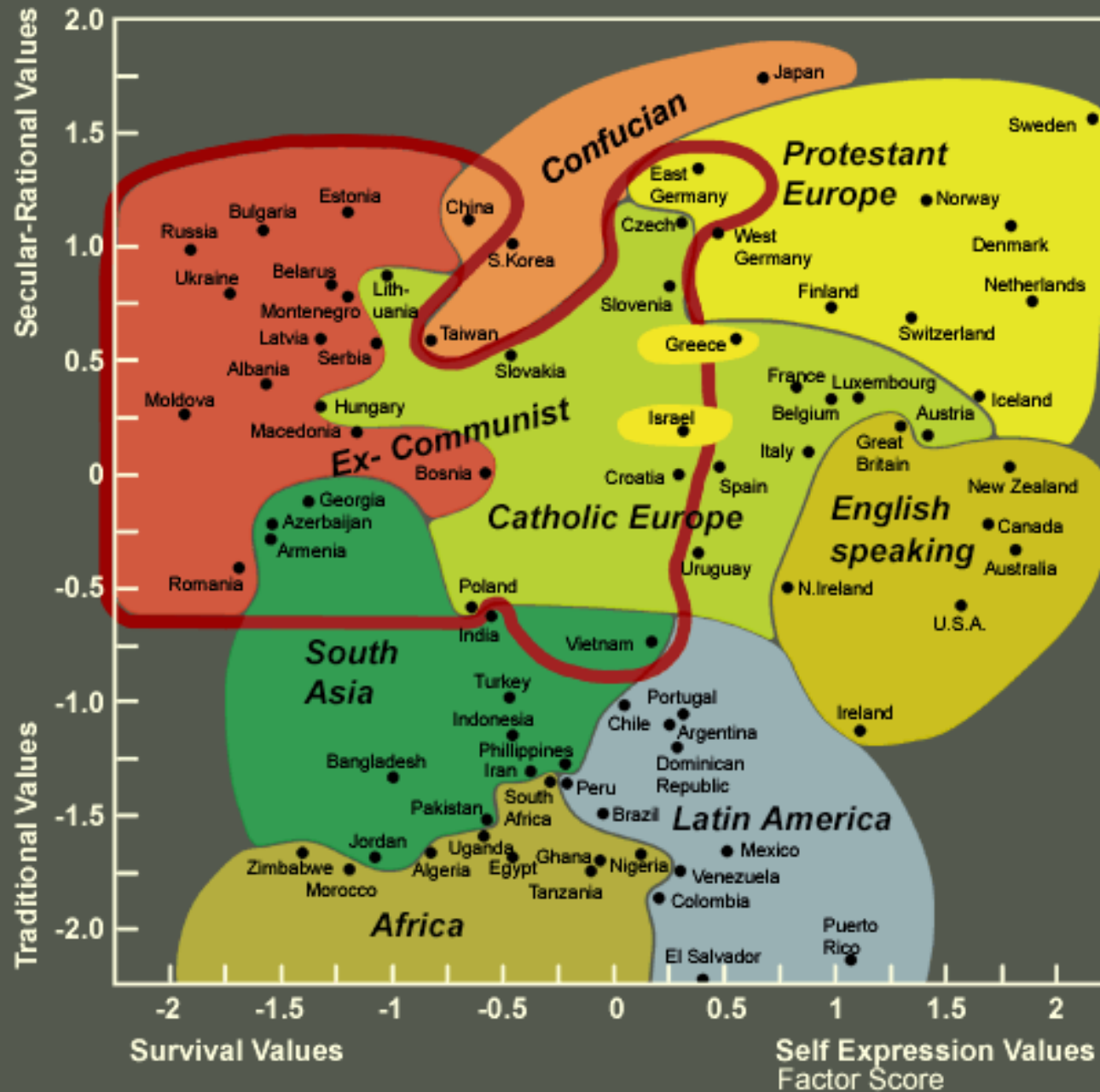
Diversity of East Asia (political systems)

- Liberal democratic regimes
- Authoritative regimes
 - Malaysia and Singapore
 - Communist regimes (China, Vietnam, Laos)
 - Military dictatorships (Myanmar)
 - Rule by Sultan (Brunei)

Diversity of East Asia (culture and religion)

- Buddhism (Mahayana Buddhism, Theravada Buddhism)
- Confucianism
- Taoism
- Shintoism
- Christianity (Protestant, Catholic)
- Islam
- Hinduism

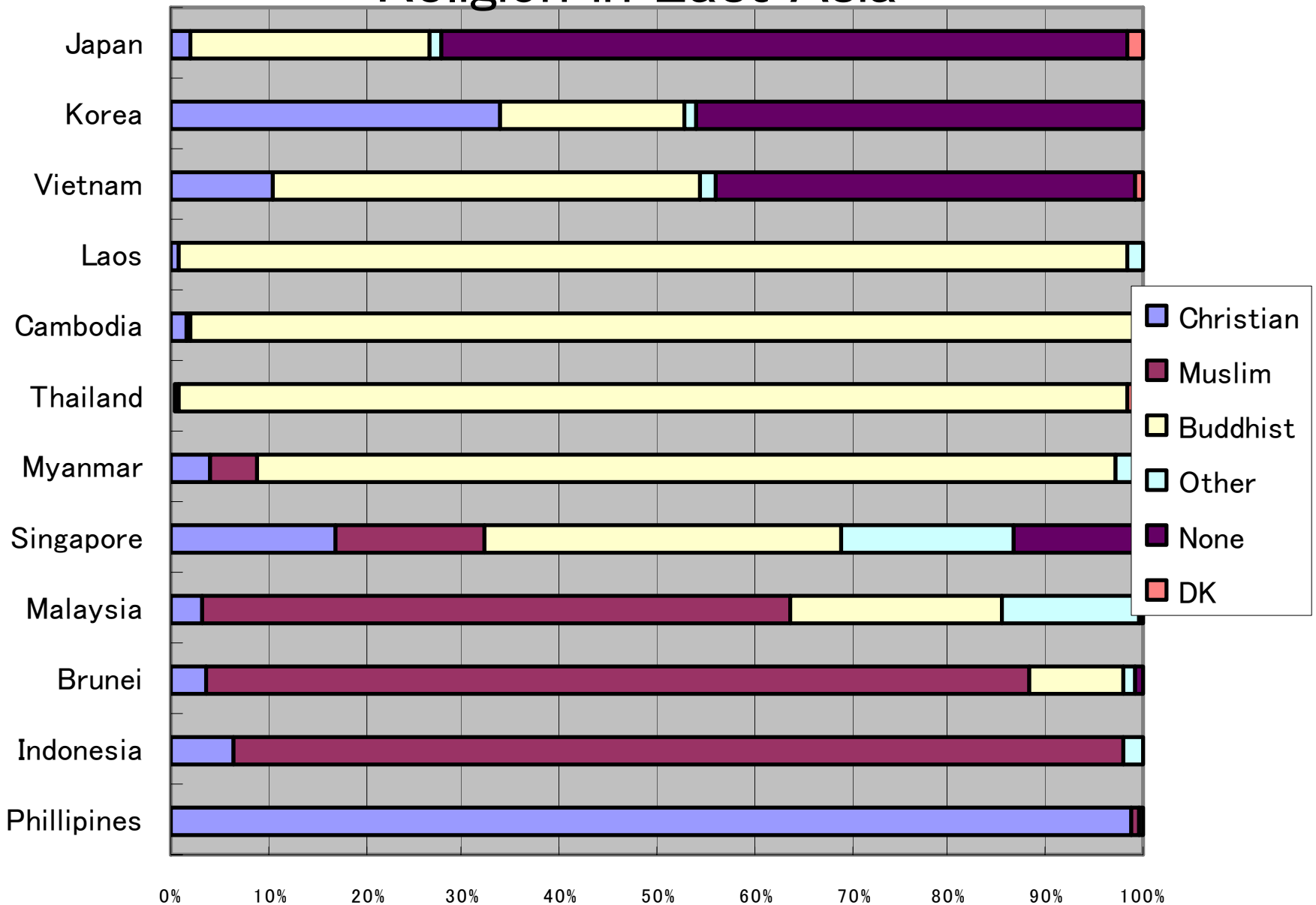
The Inglehart Value Map



Findings of Asia Barometer

- Project undertaken by the Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo (Inoguchi, Dadabaev, Tanaka and forthcoming)
- Standardized attitude survey of Asian countries on daily life, society, and politics of ordinary people
- In 2003, the survey was carried out in 10 Asian countries.
- In 2004, the survey covered an additional ten Southeast Asian countries, Japan, China, and South Korea.

Religion in East Asia



Do you think that ,overall, you are happy these days?

- Japan 63
- South Korea 53
- China 68
- Malaysia 76
- Thailand 72
- Sri Lanka 83

What kind of person do you want your child(ren) to be? (Male)

- “A great scholar”
- Myanmar
79
- Thailand 38
- China 24
- South Korea 11
- Japan 1

What kind of person do you want your child(ren) to be? (Male)

- “Person who takes good care of family”
- Myanmar
12
- Thailand 34
- China 16
- South Korea 31
- Japan 64

Which country do you think you belong?

- Thailand Thai 100
- South Korea South Korean 100
- Japan Japanese 91
- China Chinese 85

Do you think you are a part of a large group including other countries? (Asian)

- Myanmar 92
- South Korea 71
- Thailand 68
- Japan 42
- China 6

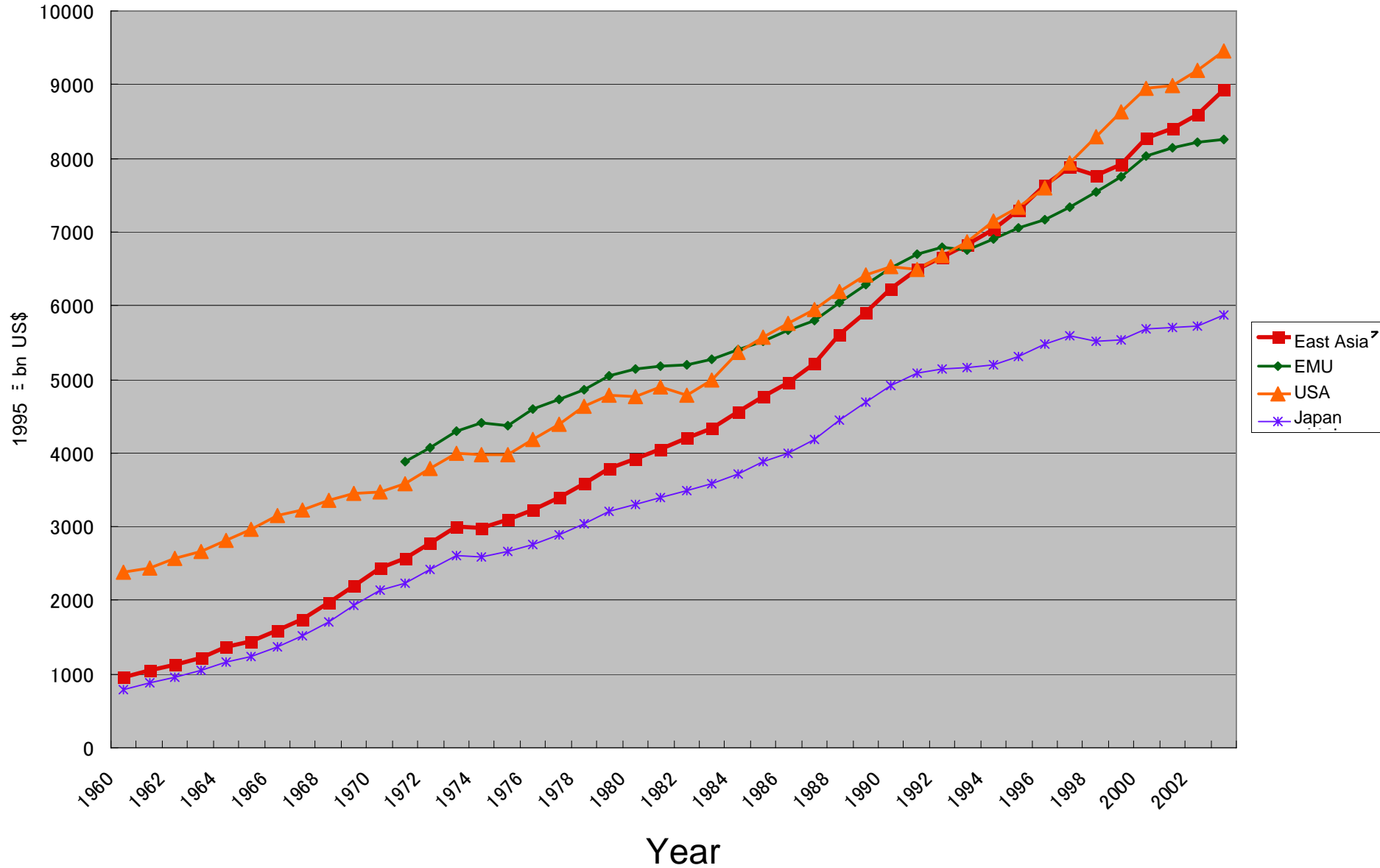
Is it possible to establish an East Asian community?

- It appears difficult to establish a “community” embracing values and beliefs in the short run.
- However, it does not mean “regional cooperation” is impossible or desired.
- The growing economic dependency requires proper regimes for economic crisis management and negotiation.

Changes in Regional Trade (1980-2003)

- Ratio of regional imports in East Asia
 - From 33.9% to 50.5%
- Ratio of regional import in NAFTA
 - From 33.6% to 55.4%
- Ratio of regional import in EU
 - From 61.0% to 61.4%

GDP Trend





source : NASA
http://www.nasa.gov/centers/goddard/images/content/94112main_flat_earth_nightm.jpg

Political Potential

- "East Asia" is increasing its presence in the political arena.
- More "forums" (ministerial meeting, etc.) are held.
- Major countries (Japan, China) play more active roles.
- US expresses less opposition than before.

Constraints?

- Economy-led formation of community?
- Community of the elite
- Is there a populous foundation?
- Is there substantial progress?
- Is free trade in agriculture possible?
- Confrontation between Japan and China
- Issue of political leadership
- How does the geography change?

Relationship with International Policy in Crisis

- Mechanism beyond bilateral relationship? Buffers for the conflict between Japan and China.
- Inadequate scheme for a crisis such as Korean peninsula and the Taiwan Straits
- Building a community of people would take a long time. On the other hand, the formation of a community is a meaningful goal to achieve in the long run.

What shape is emerging East Asia going to take?

- Present crises will continue.
- Korean peninsula may become an even more dangerous area.
- The stabilization of the Taiwan Straits is unclear.
- The unstable relations between major countries will continue.
- Economic interdependence will be deepened.
- Initiatives for cooperation and community formation will make a progress.