

**“DAWNING OF A HIGHER LEVEL OF  
ASEAN-CHINA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP”**



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**PANEL OF KEYNOTE SPEAKERS  
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- For evaluating the sustainability of relations amongst countries and peoples, we have to re-examine the varying, often conflicting, narratives presented to us. **Do they accurately reflect our collective historical experiences? We should not be frozen in time and focus on current geopolitical dynamics alone.**
- We must look back to the developments that unfolded within and between China and its Southern neighbors over the centuries, as well as the imprint of social adaptation, cultural contacts (including intermarriage) and behavioral interaction between our peoples. These factors shape mutual perceptions and attitudes— especially those who live near each other.
- Just as we have concepts such as “political capital,” there is also **the idea of “civilizational capital” or “cultural capital.”** Moreover, there are the potentials for higher levels of relationships among nations and peoples through ongoing leaps in globalization and advances in digital technology.

## **BEDROCK OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN-CHINA**

**GOODWILL:** Geographical proximity, longstanding historical ties, trade, cultural exchange, common traditional values, peaceful relations, mutual respect



# TESTIMONIES OF COMMON ANCIENT TECHNOLOGY



**Honghe Hani  
Rice Terraces,  
Yunnan  
Province  
China**

**2,000-year old  
Banawe Rice Terraces  
Cordilleras, Philippines**

**Rice terraces abound in  
most Southeast Asian  
countries.**



# Immigration of Huge Numbers of Chinese to “Nanyang” (Southern Seas)



**Their entrepreneurial skills improved their lot and assimilated them with the native elite. In time, their social and economic influence expanded.**



**Their friendly presence enriched the cultural, culinary and artistic diversity and the trading practices of their hosts.**





**Western Imperialism and Colonialism  
in Southeast Asia**



## FRENCH POLITICAL CARTOON IN 1898

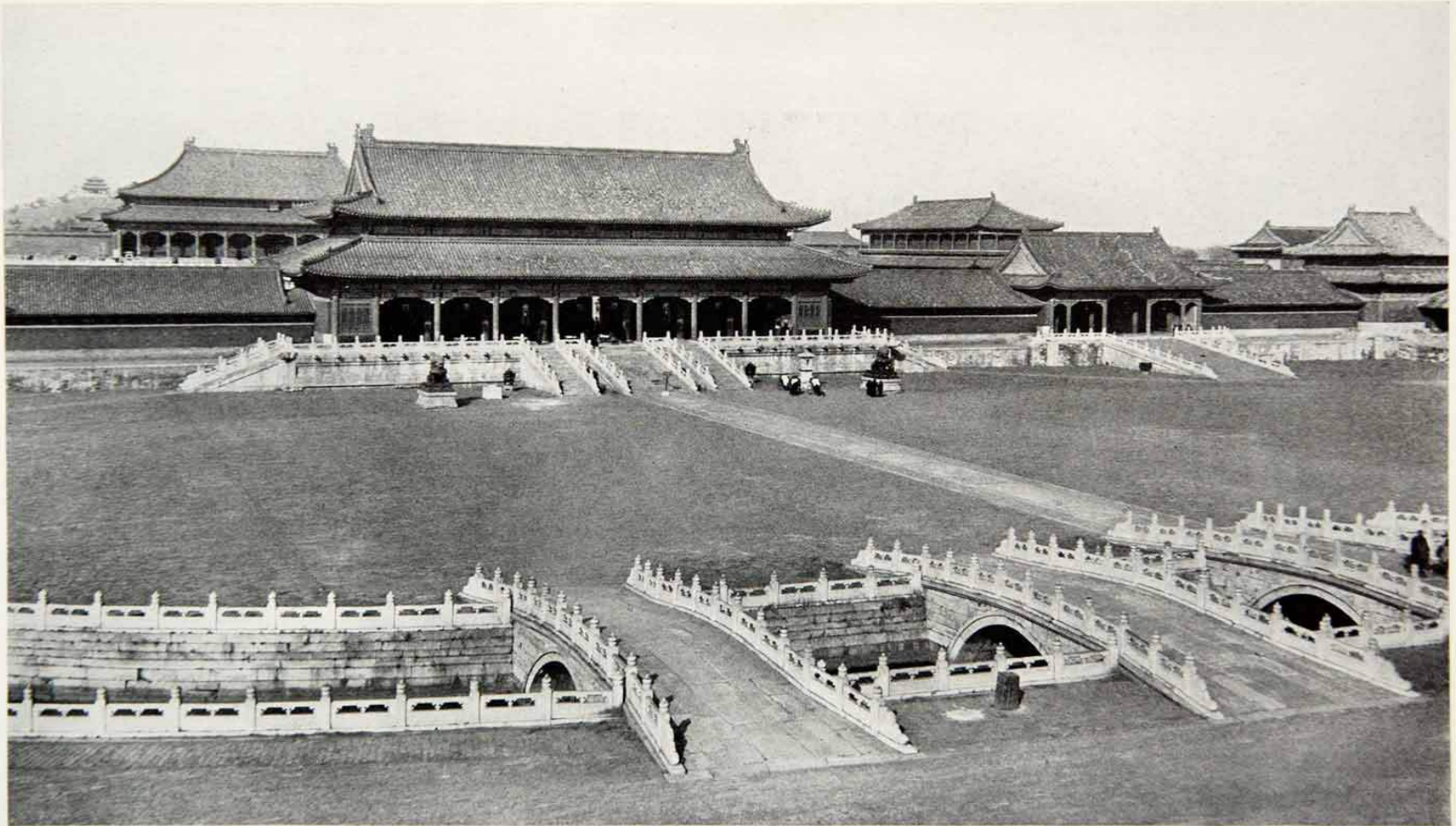
*“En Chine Le gâteau des Rois et... des Empereurs”* [“China -- the cake of kings and... of emperors”]



Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom, William II of Germany, Nicholas II of Russia, the French Marianne, and a samurai representing Japan.



- **Just as Southeast Asia suffered centuries of humiliation under the colonizers, China also experienced its own Century of Humiliation. It began in the mid-19th century, on the eve of the First Opium War amidst widespread opium addiction and the political decline of the Qing dynasty that followed. Major events during the Century of Humiliation: unequal treaties of Whampoa and Algon, the Second Opium War, sacking of the Old Summer Palace, Eight-Nation Alliance suppressing the Boxer uprising, the Sino-French War, the First Sino-Japanese War, the British invasion of Tibet, the Twenty-One Demands by Japan, and the Second Sino-Japanese War. China lost almost all except the last of the wars it fought, and was forced to give major concessions to the great powers in the subsequent treaties.**



PALACES AND COURTS RESEMBLE A SILENT CITY OF THE DEAD

Photograph by W. Robert Moore

**The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming dynasty to the end of the Qing dynasty—the years 1420 to 1912. As a result of the Century of Humiliation, Qing Dynasty China experienced its decline in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**WITH THE DEGENERATION OF THE QING DYNASTY,  
WIDESPREAD POVERTY PLAGUED THE COUNTRY.**





**1<sup>st</sup> October 1949: Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic—"Never again shall China be humiliated!"**

# First official educational delegation from the Philippines– Mar.-Ap. 1976



# Leaders who transformed China:



# THE NEW CHINA: A MUCH BIGGER WORLD PLAYER

- Now the world's second largest economy by nominal GDP and world's largest economy by purchasing power parity according to the IMF.
- Estimated \$23 trillion worth of natural resources, 90% of which are coal and rare earth materials.
- Largest manufacturing economy and largest exporter of goods in the world.
- Second largest trading nation. World's fastest growing consumer market and second largest importer of goods.
- President Xi Jinping promised in his opening speech at the 19th National People's Congress that 'no matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion.' China's friends hold him to his word.
- The world's growing respect for China has been built from past statements and concrete action of the Chinese leader who expressed in several forums his determination to foster democracy in the international system. By this, he meant recognition of equal rights of all nations not only in theory but more important, in actual practice. This kind of win-win diplomacy paves the way for "a new type of international relations and a shared future for mankind."



# A DRIVING FORCE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

China has gained tremendous political capital through unrelenting support for its strategic partnership with ASEAN:

1. China was a **reliable ally in overcoming the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997**, which was a solid manifestation of its sincerity in developing a constructive relationship with its neighbors.
2. It was the **first signatory amongst the Dialogue Partners to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia in 2003**.
3. In the same year, **China acceded to the 7<sup>th</sup> Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity during the 7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-China Summit in Bali, Indonesia**.
4. ASEAN and China have been **cooperating under the ASEAN Defense Ministers Plus since its establishment in 2010**.
5. It was the **first Dialogue Partner to be a free trade partner of ASEAN**. The ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA) came into full effect in 2015.
6. In 2012, China was **the first Nuclear Weapon State (NWS) to express its intention to accede to the Protocol of the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANFWZ)**.

7. China remains as the **ASEAN's largest trading partner** with a total bilateral trade of \$364.4 billion in 2015, accounting for 15.2 percent of ASEAN's total trade.
8. Foreign Direct Investment flows from China to ASEAN amounted to \$8.2 billion in 2015, making China as **ASEAN's fourth largest source of FDI**. There are ongoing talks between the Philippine Stock Exchange and its Shenzhen counterpart on a potential investment to raise capital and expand its investor base.
9. China has become a **major source of tourists** for ASEAN. China and ASEAN agreed to designate 2017 as the ASEAN-China Year of Tourism Cooperation, during the opening ceremony held on 16 March 2017 in Manila.
10. China has cooperated in the **consultations and negotiations on the framework on the proposed Code of Conduct in the South China Sea**, in order to maintain peace and avoid confrontation in the area.
11. With **2018 marking the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of ASEAN-China strategic partnership**, our bilateral relations are poised to achieve even more robust growth.

## China's initiatives to respond to the US rebalance to Asia:

- **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB):** As of 16 June, there are now 80 approved members from all over the world.
- **Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)**– opportunities in synergizing with the ASEAN Master Plan of Connectivity and the BIMP-EAGA
- **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)**– initiated by ASEAN and endorsed by China
- **Free Trade Area in the Asia-Pacific (FTAA)** – promoted by China in APEC. Its success is the main driver for the success of the whole region.
- As Foreign Minister Wang Yi had stated, **China had contributed more than 50 percent of economic growth in Asia.** He noted that **each percentage point of economic growth in China lifts the economy of the region by 0.3 percent.** This constructive role in regional affairs underscores that as a member of the Asia-Pacific family, China accepts the responsibility to promote regional prosperity and stability.
- Through its various initiatives, including **political groupings like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA),** China, as an emergent power, is attempting to establish its leadership in the Asia-Pacific region and its partnership with ASEAN as the most promising Peace Brokers in the world.
- **China has been an effective and credible broker in diffusing tensions in North Korea.**

*Welcome to China*

中国欢迎您



1 vision  
identity  
community



WELCOME TO

# ASEAN COMMUNITY!

A COMMUNITY OF OPPORTUNITIES



## **HONORING JACK MA: SYMBOLIZING HIGHER LEVEL OF ASEAN-CHINA PARTNERSHIP THROUGH GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY**

**Jack Ma, Founder and head of the Alibaba Group and an icon of Chinese industry, was conferred by De La Salle University an honorary doctorate of science in Technopreneurship on 25 October 2017. He also had a lively and inspiring dialogue with students after the ceremonies.**

**In his Acceptance Speech, he said that “we come to countries like the Philippines not to make money from e-commerce initially, but to see what kind of infrastructure we can build for the Philippines that will enable its small businesses to participate in e-commerce easier.”**





**IN WAR, THERE ARE NO WINNERS. THE RATIONAL CHOICE IS:**

**MULTIPOLAR CONVERGENCE IN SOLVING THE  
SERIOUS CRISES THREATENING THE SURVIVAL OF HUMANITY**

**RUSSIA•CHINA•UNITED STATES•JAPAN•ASEAN**



**INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**

**PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION**

**CLIMATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, NATURAL DISASTERS**

**POVERTY AND FOOD SECURITY**

**TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES; CYBERCRIMES**

**PANDEMICS**

**MARITIME SECURITY**

**WATER AND ENERGY MANAGEMENT**