

***Answering to the Questions by the Chinese Daily News
On G20/OSAKA: Its meaning and perspectives for the future
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I The Historic Meanings of Osaka G20

The meaning of Osaka G20 summit should be located in the potential capacities to re-create the crippled multilateral world trade system to blockade the rising tide of protectionism with the rampant populism of the advanced nations in the Western world. It has been headed by the US under the President Trump.

Nevertheless, we could not expect a lot and the enough amounts of the fruits from OSAKA G20 because of the following two reasons.

First, the policy gaps between the US and China has been too large to be closed up, mainly because of their domestic political situations, particularly of the coming presidential election of 2020 of the US. The President Trump will certainly continue to strengthen the diplomatic posture of America first's protectionism in order to satisfy the frustrated white voters in the Rust Belt regions in the northern states of America. He also tries to advance the deal diplomacy to increase the American exports to her allies of her agricultural products and military aircrafts and arms to maximize the electoral supports in the Mid-Western and Southern states of America

Trump's deal diplomacy of "America first-ism" will continue to cripple the multilateralism at Osaka G20.

Second, the diplomatic mediator to make the Big Two, the US and China, to make compromises to walk halfway would be essentially absent on the current Osaka Summit.

Primer Abe has failed to enjoy the potential status of the skillful negotiator between the antagonized Big Two, the US and China as well as the US and the advancing potential nuclear powers either in East Asia or in the Middle East.

Premier Abe had intended to succeed in the go-between through his prier talk President Khamenei of Iran, but in failure. President Trump and the US frustrated the intentions of Premier Abe to gain the status of successful negotiator. Trump has more skillfully succeeded to block the Abe's trial through the assistance of the American traditional stratagem covered up by the diplomatic plots of the CIA.

Needless to say, Germany and other European countries could not hold the political leaderships to lead to the solutions on the retreat from the multilateral trade systems because of their domestic weak political positions in their own countries.

II Osaka G20 as the Transitional Stage

In these reasons we could not expect a lot from Osaka G20 either as the re-creator or as innovator of the new global governance.

Then, we should have more realistic views and expectations on the coming G20 summit in the following ways.

Osaka G20 should be relocated as the passing processes of the transitional stage from the old system under the Pax-Americana to the coming century of Pax-Asiana headed by China, the rising new hegemonic power, which would continue to be

assisted by the BRICs countries as well as the Asian major powers, Japan and Republic of Korea with the advancing nations of the ASEAN community.

The Belt and Road Initiative will certainly assist to lead the century of the Asian powers toward the larger scaled Eurasian continental economic cooperative sphere based on the common interests and common cultures through the win-win partnership relations rather than the win-lose military alliance system of the Anglo-American global governance regime.

The key words of the Belt and Road Initiative will connectivity, inclusiveness and survivability. The Asian Investment Bank (AIIB) as well as the Silk Road Bank will continue to function as those of the main financial supporters.

Japan could find out the huge potential markets in the Eurasian world through her cooperative projects with China in the third countries. Japan and China agreed to promote them at the First Beijing Forum of the International Cooperation in October 2018 in Beijing.

Japanese cooperation with China in the third countries in the fields of cooperative investment for their development would make it possible for the both Asian major powers to enjoy the huge amount of potential space bonus as well as population bonus in the developing areas in the Eurasian continent.

The excellent technologies of Japan could be utilized in those potential fields of areas with the cooperative works with China. The joint projects of both countries would certainly contribute to strengthen the cooperative security regime through the common works between two nations.

III On the US-China Economic War and Its Prospects

As a famous economist, Anatole Kaletsky wrote in the Project Syndicate in the issue of September 24, 2018, "the US could not win its tariff war with China, regardless of what Trump says or does in the coming months. China should easily win the tariff contest, or at least fight Trump to a draw as far as she applies the Keynesian economics of demand management rather than the Ricardian concept of comparative advantage. The effective demands of the huge potential market in and out China will supersede the limited demands of rather small scaled domestic market of the US with a large gap between the rich and poor under her neo-liberal casino-capitalist regime.

China under the leadership of President Xi Jinping will fight the protracted economic war with the US to prepare for the longest march as she had fought it under the leadership of Chairman Mao Zedong in the deep West of China in the last war with Japan during in the 1930s.

China would take advantages of huge amount of the bonus of population as well as of space which the Belt and Road Initiative would continue to produce. She would try to ensure the logistic assistances from the European countries would provide through the cooperative projects of the Belt and Road Initiative as she had enjoyed them in the last long protracted military war with the declining empire.

China is now learning the lesson of history from the trap of Japan in the 1980s at the high time of Japan as Number One country. The US as the hegemonic power had made a series of political and economic pressures to thwart the further rise of Japan as a number one nation threatening the status of the hegemonic power of the US in the fields of high technologies and finance. As Toshiba was targeted as the top electronic company in Japan to be thwarted by the US in the 1980s, Huawei has been targeted to thwart the rise of China as the hegemonic power in the field of G5

high technology with the China 2025 Plan.

Japan had been accepted the Plaza agreement in 1985 to reevaluate week yen to strong one to block the Japanese exports in the large consumer markets in the US. Now the US has been tried to produce the stronger Yuan and asked the change of the state controlled economic system of rising China with the higher r tariff to block the Chinese exports.

Learning the lesson of history Japan had been trapped in the 1980 and after, China would continue to negate the American demands and create the new global governance towards the more fair and peaceful international regime. The new global governance would be planned to be based on the concepts of the Belt and Road Initiative has succeeded to develop in its achievements of the last six years since 2013 when the new Silk Road Plan of 21st century had been demonstrated.

We should recognized the dire facts that the huge potentialities of G20 Osaka could provide for the political, economic and intellectual leaders in the way of the cooperative projects among the nation concerned to create the new global governance both towards the joint projects of the Belt and Road Initiative for the Eurasian century.

The traditional statecraft of Japan called “Leave Asia to Enter Europe” should be transformed into the one called “Join and Cooperate Asia and Europe” under the sea change of the 21st century globalization.

IV The Answers to the Other Questions

1; what are the Japanese contributions to the joint activities with China?

Japanese companies could find out the strong demands on the Chinese side in the fields of new type of automobiles using the high quality of technologies against global warming and to maintain environmental sustainability. Japan has also excellent technologies in the fields of Health, Food and Agricultural industries.

2; why do the Japanese still believe in the legitimacy of the alliance with the United States of America?

Japan has been heavily dependent on the intellectual and political influences of the United States for too many years since the defeat of the last world war as well as the end of the cold war. Most of the Japanese could not understand the realities of the rise of China and the dynamism of Asia. They still believe in the superiority of American power, either hard or soft, to maintain and increase our wealth and security while the realities have reversed under the rapid and sustainable growth of China and Asia.

3; why has Japan begun to change their policies towards the Belt and Road Initiative?

The benefits from joining in the Belt and Road Initiative would exist mainly in the economic and industrial fields. Japan could enjoy the economic dynamism not only of rising Asia but also of the Eurasian continent at large including Europe..

The companies have begun to understand the potential huge markets B&R projects could provide for us. The protectionist American first policy of the Trump administration has made the Japanese businesspersons to realize the limits of American economy as well as the changing fallacies of American democracy itself. The business persons have found out the new dynamism of the Chinese and Asian economies.