

India-Japan-China Trilateralism

Challenges and Opportunities

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Enhanced economic dynamism

Geoeconomic construct : trade and energy flows

Distinctive maritime focus

Geostrategic construct : region characterized by continental and maritime powers

Economics and security shaping eco-pol-mil discourse

Rise of Asia in the 21st Century



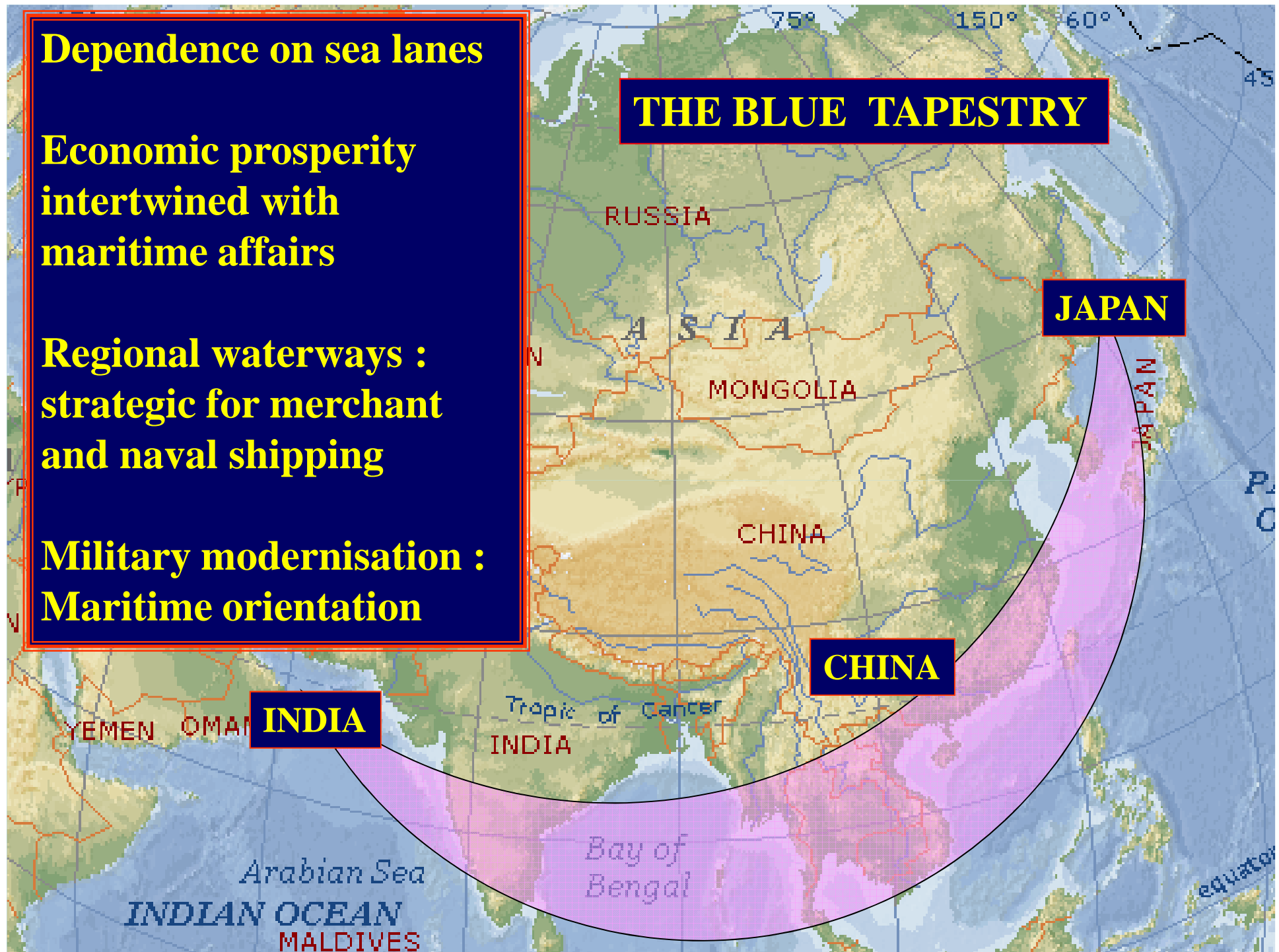
Dependence on sea lanes

Economic prosperity intertwined with maritime affairs

Regional waterways : strategic for merchant and naval shipping

**Military modernisation :
Maritime orientation**

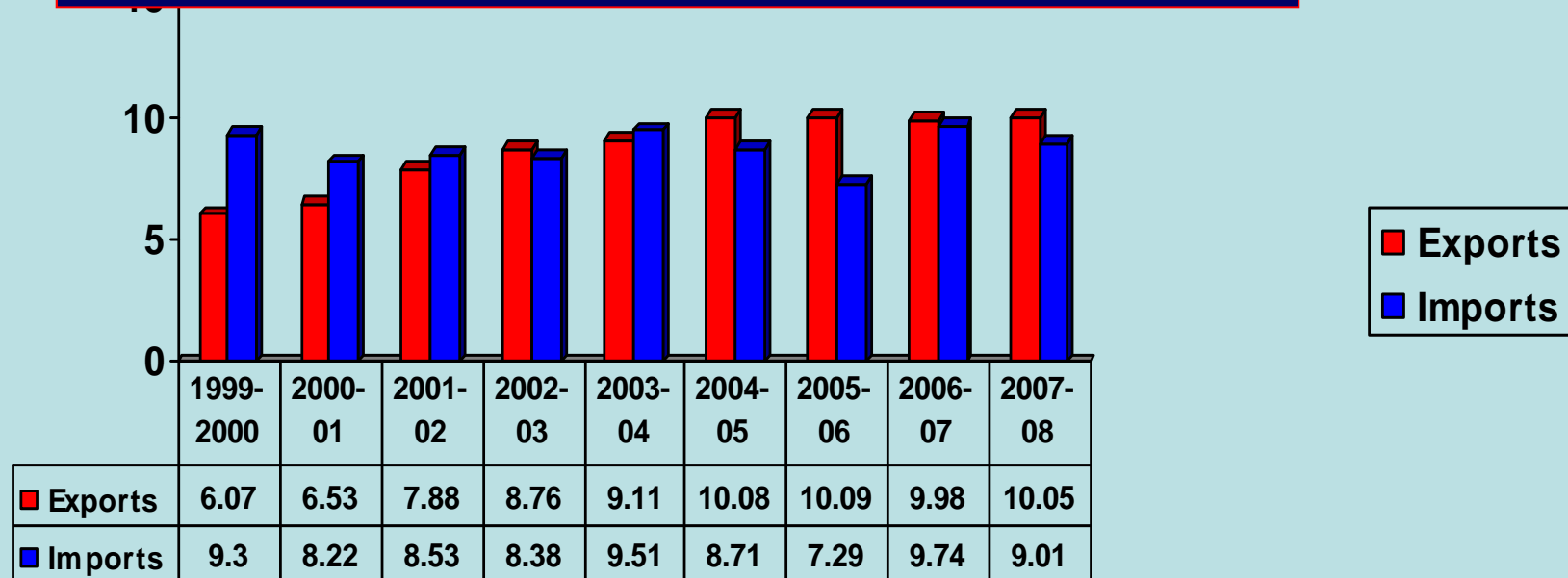
THE BLUE TAPESTRY



Sea Lines of Communication



India's Trade with ASEAN Countries : % of India's Total Trade



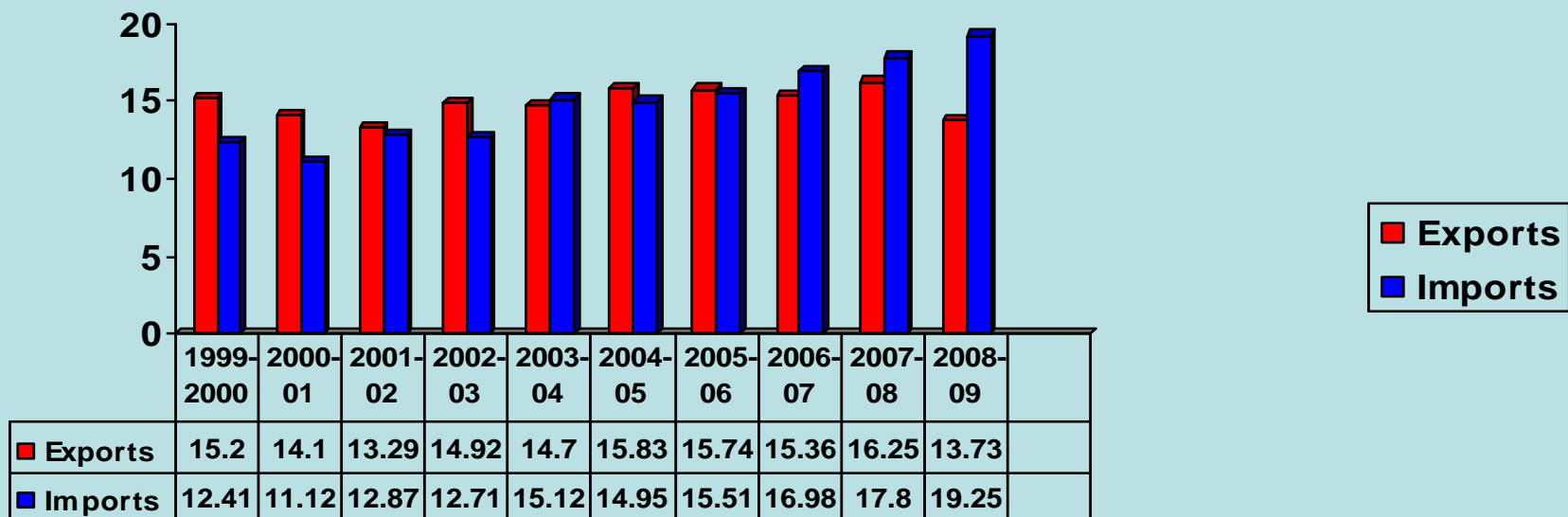
ASEAN-India Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement in Bangkok

13 August 2009 : ASEAN-India Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement in Bangkok signed after six years of negotiations

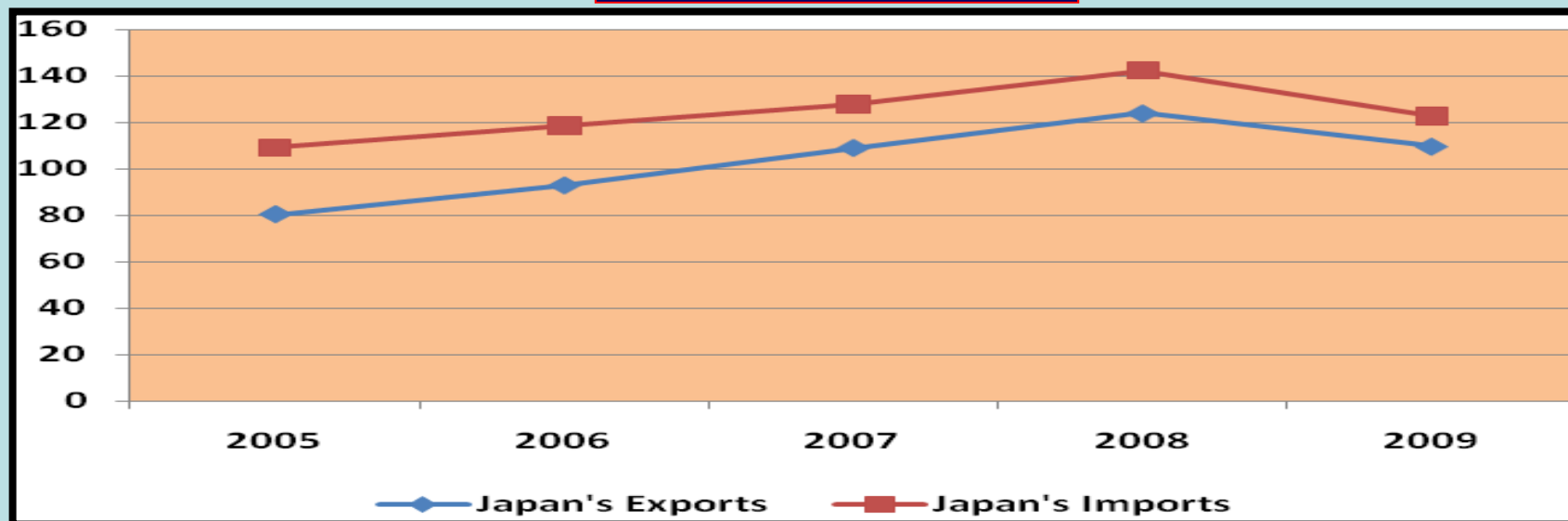
ASEAN-India TIG Agreement paves way for Market :1.8 billion people with combined GDP US\$ 2.75 trillion

Tariffs on over 4,000 product lines will be eliminated by 2016

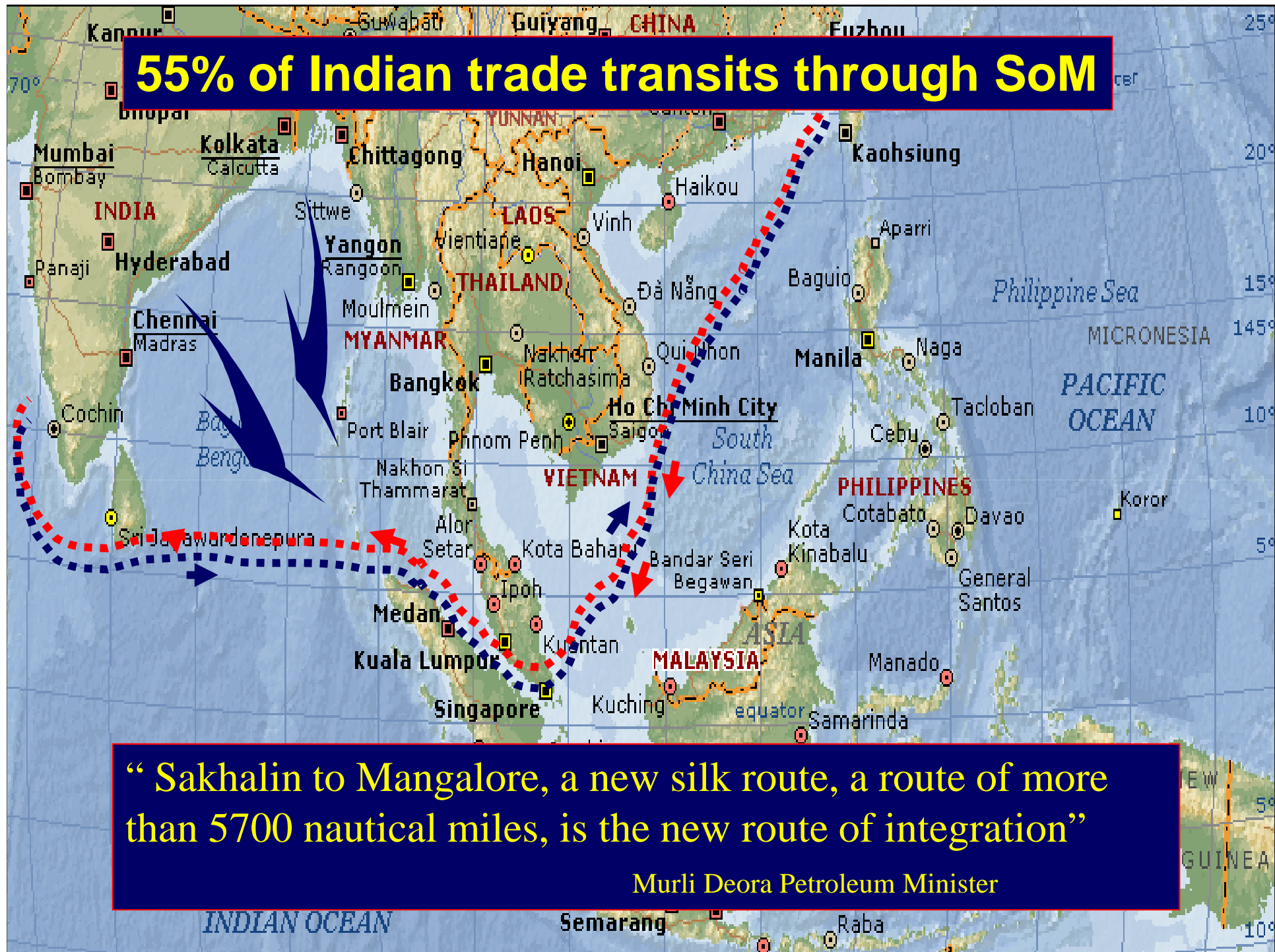
India's Trade with North East Asia : % of India's Total Trade



China Japan Trade



55% of Indian trade transits through SoM



“ Sakhalin to Mangalore, a new silk route, a route of more than 5700 nautical miles, is the new route of integration”

Murli Deora Petroleum Minister

INDO-PACIFIC OCEAN

South China Sea

Gulf of Aden

Straits of Malacca

CHINA	
INDIA	
JAPAN	

	Financial support	Techno support	Service support	Naval patrolling
CHINA				
INDIA				
JAPAN				

	Financial support	Techno support	Service support	Naval patrolling
CHINA				
INDIA				
JAPAN				



Senkaku Islands

Limited capability against China
US military sales

US \$ 2 billion for
6 Kilo Class submarines
12 SU-30MKK

Focus on Counter Insurgency

Scorpene submarines
12 SU-30MKK



ASIA
0 250 500 1000 KM
0 250 500 1000 MI



Asian Pacific Region Naval Acquisitions

2010-2015 : US\$60 billion

2010-2020 : US\$108 billion

2020-2030 : US\$173 billion

Defense Spending as % of Global Military Spending

	Asia	North America
2007	24%	39%
2016	32% 	29% 

	Aircraft Carrier	Nuclear & Conventional Submarines	Expeditionary Platforms	Sea based BMD
CHINA				
INDIA				
JAPAN				

Defence Spending

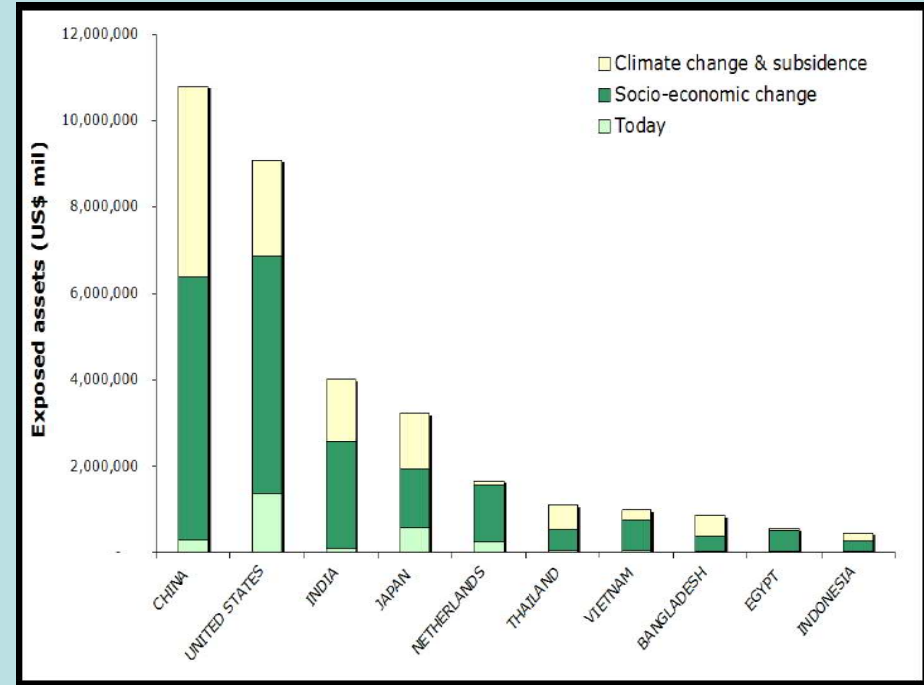
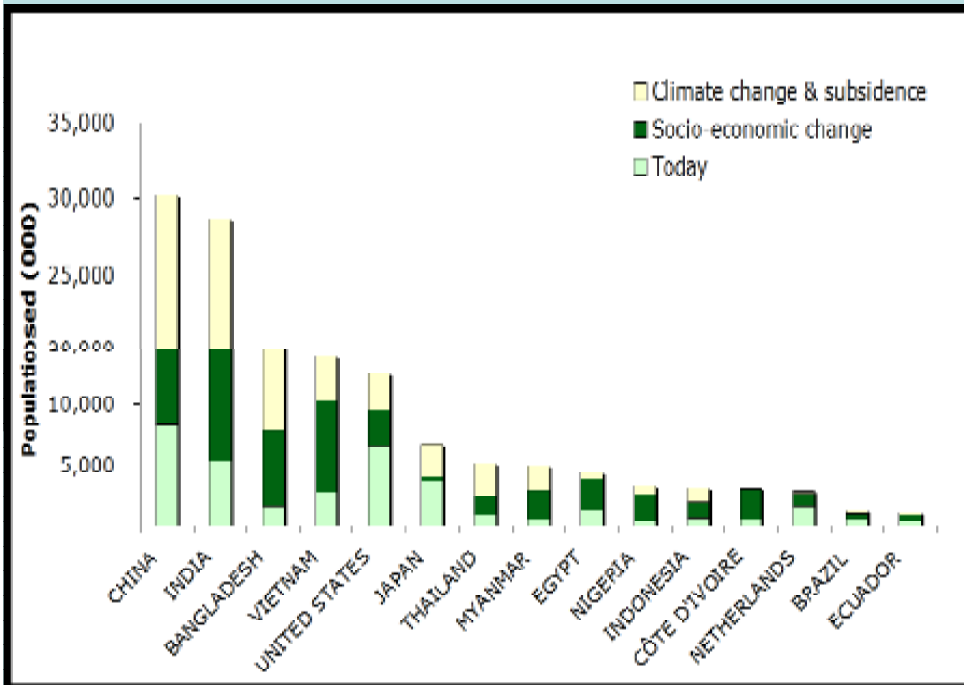
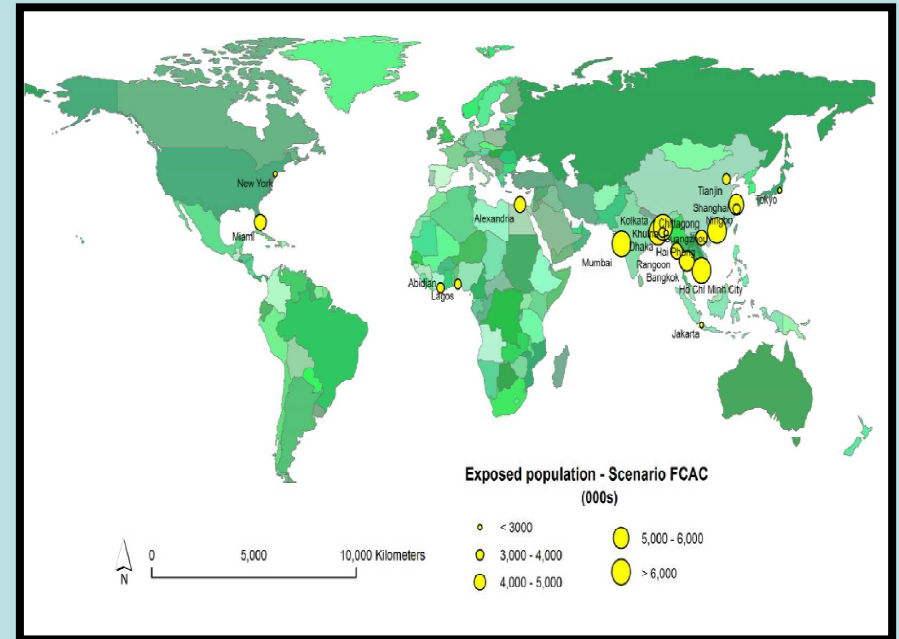


Climate Change Induced Impacts on Coastal Megapolises

Coastal assets exposed to climate change

2005 US\$3000 billion

2070 US \$35000 billion



Rank	Country	Urban Agglomeration	Exposed Assets Current (\$Billion)	Exposed Assets Future (\$Billion)
1	USA	Miami	416.29	3,513.04
2	CHINA	Guangzhou	84.17	3,357.72
3	USA	New York-Newark	320.20	2,147.35
4	INDIA	Kolkata (Calcutta)	31.99	1,961.44
5	CHINA	Shanghai	72.86	1,771.17
6	INDIA	Mumbai	46.20	1,598.05
7	CHINA	Tianjin	29.62	1,231.48
8	JAPAN	Tokyo	174.29	1,207.07
9	CHINA	Hong Kong	35.94	1,163.89
10	THAILAND	Bangkok	38.72	1,117.54

Rank	Country	Urban Agglomeration	Exposed Population Current	Exposed Population Future
1	INDIA	Kolkata (Calcutta)	1,929,000	14,014,000
2	INDIA	Mumbai (Bombay)	2,787,000	11,418,000
3	BANGLADESH	Dhaka	844,000	11,135,000
4	CHINA	Guangzhou	2,718,000	10,333,000
5	VIETNAM	Ho Chi Minh City	1,931,000	9,216,000
6	CHINA	Shanghai	2,353,000	5,451,000
7	THAILAND	Bangkok	907,000	5,138,000
8	MYANMAR	Rangoon	510,000	4,965,000
9	USA	Miami	2,003,000	4,795,000
10	VIETNAM	Hai Phòng	794,000	4,711,000

Average temperatures in the Arctic region rising twice as fast as elsewhere in the world.

Arctic ice getting thinner, melting & rupturing

Prospects for marine living and non living resources (83 bbl oil and 1550 tcf)

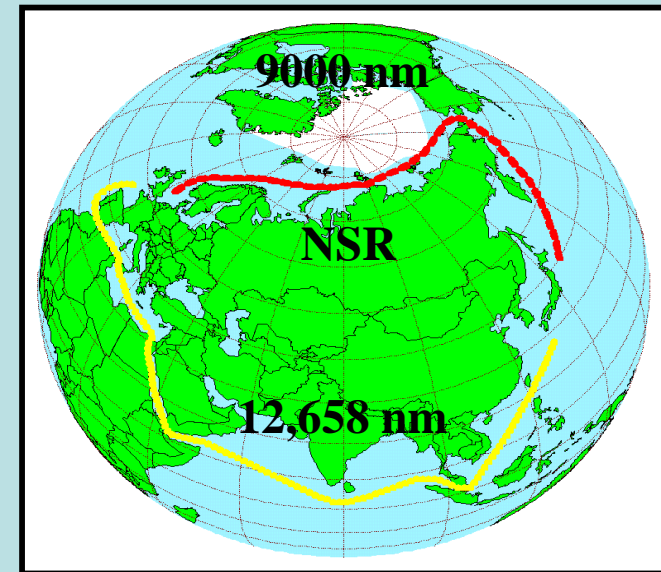
Accessible as Arctic sea-ice melts and commercial shipping begins

Arctic Tourism

Hardened positions due to economic and strategic Interests

Economic opportunity could benefit all of the Arctic rim states if climate change is seen as an opportunity

Arctic Council : China, Japan and India



Assessment

Maritime security and energy transportation security key issues in security calculations of China, India and Japan

Counterterrorism is a convergent security variable that draws the politico-military synergies among the three countries

Cooperative security operationalized on benign /constabulary and humanitarian missions are the favoured planks

Prepare for contingencies related to HADR and also those arising from the adverse impacts of the climate change

Prepare to mitigate the effects of climate changes on the coastal infrastructure and populations

New strategies focused on capacity building and response