

# Strive for a win-win outcome on the Indian Ocean 中印应在印度洋力争共赢

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one belt one road 一带一路  
India 印度

His signal victory with AIIB at the Bo'ao Forum notwithstanding, Xi Jinping 习近平 faces trouble with the Belt and Road (land and sea Silk Road investment initiatives). Many dogs are barking, not least in India, whose PM Modi has had successes of his own with an India-centred cooperation mechanism in the Indian Ocean. The early results are promising, and the Xi administration will need to address Modi's tacit claim that the 'Indian Ocean is India's ocean'. A limited military presence is not inconceivable, but China must resist the temptation, fostered by its wealth, to throw its weight around.



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India is getting more suspicious over China's Westward strategy for two reasons: first, India cannot accept China's direct influence in Colombo. ...

Second, India was shocked when, in September and November last year, Chinese submarines docked in Colombo. ...

Actually, it was the long-standing rift between India and Sri Lanka that allowed for Sino-Sri Lankan relations to significantly improve in recent years. ...

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Modi focused on security on his visit [to the Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka]. He repeatedly stressed the vital importance of Indian Ocean security; the underlying message here is clear. ...

Modi's trip shows that maritime security is high on India's agenda: setting up an India-centered cooperation mechanism on the Indian Ocean. ... During his visit, he extended a clear invitation to Mauritius and the Seychelles to join in the mechanism.

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Modi's visit to these two islands may have a more particular meaning. *The Times* of India reports an Indian official stating negotiations have been going on for many months on development rights for the two islands [Agalega from Mauritius, and Assumption from the Seychelles], and that this visit marks victory for India. It signifies the Indian Ocean is becoming India's Ocean.

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This is going too far. India should understand that China, while not an Indian Ocean state, has huge legitimate interests there. To protect the safety of its oil and commercial shipment routes and deal with the complex security situation that may arise in the Middle East, China will certainly continue to increase investments so that, in the future, a limited military presence is not inconceivable. ...

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近来，印度对中国“西进”战略的疑虑进一步加深。有两方面原因：一是中国影响力直接进入科伦坡使印难以接受。.....

第二个原因是，去年9月和11月，中国两艘潜艇先后停靠科伦坡港，印度为之震惊。.....

其实，恰是印度与斯里兰卡关系长期不睦，为中斯关系近年来长足进展提供了机遇。.....

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莫迪在访问期间言必及“安全”，反复强调印度洋安全之极端重要性，其“弦外之音”清晰可辨。.....

莫迪此行显示，印在海上安全方面有一行动目标，即要建立起一个以其为中心的印度洋地区合作机制。.....莫迪在此次访问期间，明确邀请毛里求斯和塞舌尔也加入这一机制。

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此次莫迪对这两个岛国的访问或许更有特殊含义。据《印度时报》报道，印官方人士说，在这两个岛获取开发权事宜已谈判数月，莫迪来访拍板成功，标志着“印度洋正在成为印度的洋”。

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此话显然说过头了。印方应该明白，虽然中国不是印度洋国家，但中国在印度洋拥有巨大的合法利益，为保护其横跨大洋的石油和商贸航线的安全，应对中东地区可能出现的复杂安全形势，中国必然会继续加大相关投入，以致今后在印度洋地区维持有限的军事存在也并非不可想象。.....

At the same time, however, China, just because it has money, should not throw its weight around. India dominates in the region; it is located in the centre, and India has a far-flung diaspora. Its leading position in regional affairs is inevitable. ... The Andaman and Nicobar Islands moreover guard the Malacca Strait, giving India a very prominent geopolitical advantage. China, when developing westward, is going to have to wake up to the fact that India—a regional power—cannot be bypassed. Only by respecting India's legitimate interests, paying attention to its reasonable concerns, and seriously putting the 'cozy, sincere, reciprocal, inclusive' mantra into practise, can China get what it wants and can there be a mutually beneficial outcome for both sides.

但同时，中国也不应“有钱就是任性”（当下中国网络热语）。印度在印度洋地区一国独大，位置正中，且印裔遍布四周，由其领头地区事务不可避免。……再加上印度东部的安达曼和尼科巴群岛扼守马六甲海峡，其享有的地缘战略优势非常突出。讲到底，中方应清醒认识到，中国西向发展绕不开印度这一地区大国，只有尊重印方的合法利益，重视印方的合理关切，认真践行“亲诚惠容”的理念，中方才有可能如愿以偿，与印方一道获得共赢结果。

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