

China's Exploitative Trade Relations

What is the issue?

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Chinese trade investments and assistance in some Asian countries are taking shape as exploitative adventures, calling for a coordinated resistance.

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How are China's actions becoming exploitative?

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- SRI LANKA Investments China seems to have taken trade advantage in Sri Lanka by exploiting its economic vulnerabilities.
- \bullet Evidently, China has heavily financed some projects including the Hambantota port, power plant, airport, industrial park, sports complex, etc. \n
- Debt The investments made have proved largely uneconomical. \nphin
- Most of the projects remain unutilised or under-utilised and hardly make any substantial returns.
- Given this, the investments and assistance could soon become part of Sri Lanka's mounting official and unsustainable debt burden. \n
- Notably, Sri Lanka has been spending 90% of government revenues to service debts.
- **Threat** Unable to repay its debts, Sri Lanka has been forced to convert Chinese investments into equity in Hambantota.
- This has given partial ownership of the port to the Chinese, posing threat for Sri Lanka's sovereignty.
- The projects are also leading to a plunder of natural resources by the Chinese companies.

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- Notably, the World Bank has blacklisted some of these companies across the world because of their corrupt practices, including bribery. \n
- MYANMAR China's belt and road initiative in Myanmar is primarily concentrated on developing the Bay of Bengal port of Kyaukpyu. \n
- And connecting the port to neighbouring Yunnan province by oil and gas pipelines, and road and rail networks.
- But Myanmar is wary of over-dependence on China. n
- This is because of China's environmentally damaging energy projects and its yearning for access to precious metals and stones. \n
- **PAKISTAN** China's 'all- weather friend' Pakistan is facing problems in implementing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). \n
- Pakistan has some reservations with agreeing to the financial terms set by the Chinese. \sc{n}
- \bullet Notably, there is very little transfer of technology and know-how, and minimal local participation in Chinese construction projects. \n
- Evidently, China is only aiming at making use of its own surplus labour force and construction machinery and materials abroad. \n
- This is given the fact that its unprecedented domestic construction projects at home are completed. \n
- Pakistan is also concerned of the whereabouts of the resources to repay the debt that will accrue from the CPEC projects.
- Moreover, Pakistan will soon be unable to credibly claim sovereignty. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- This is because places like the Gwadar port are becoming more a Chinese-run military base, close to the strategic Straits of Hormuz. \n

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How do other countries respond?

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• India - By expressing its concerns over the Chinese presence, India has

made Sri Lanka retain the operational control of Hambantota port. \n

• This is to ensure that Chinese submarines and warships do not freely berth in the port.

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• Some pre-emptive action has also been taken to prevent the Chinese from developing Trincomalee as the next port of interest for its strategic ambitions.

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- The Indian Oil Corporation has established a business presence in Sri Lanka. $\slash n$
- This is particularly for a progressive involvement in the use of Trincomalee for import and processing of petroleum products. \n
- **Myanmar** Myanmar seeks the support of India, Japan, South Korea, the US, the EU and neighbouring ASEAN countries to resist the Chinese pressure.

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- Indonesia Indonesia has ensured that it responds cautiously to Chinese inducements and avoids getting closely drawn into a Chinese tactical web. \n
- In all, other countries should have a coordinated effort to strengthen the economic relations among themselves, to potentially tackle China's exploitative trade relations.

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Source: Business Line

