

Chapter 1 : Asia news - breaking news, video, headlines and opinion - CNN

Southeast Asia or Southeastern Asia is a subregion of Asia, consisting of the countries that are geographically south of Japan and China, east of India, west of Papua New Guinea and north of Australia.

For China, many factors are increasing political uncertainty: This uncertainty casts a shadow over the peace and prosperity of the region, since China is deeply integrated into the global economy and anchors the region economically but also selectively embraces and seeks to shape international norms and rules to advance its interests. The interplay between security competition, regime stability, and economic cooperation will color most regional interactions, with middle powers and smaller states alike seeking assurances against Chinese assertiveness that will not sacrifice economic opportunities with China; the risk of a less-robust Chinese economy is a further complication. Increasingly self-reliant Japan will take on more international engagement—potentially increasing its involvement in regional and global security affairs and becoming a stronger partner of the United States—initially by building on its robust economic relations, especially in Southeast Asia. India is likely to insert itself further into East and Southeast Asian economic and security matters, especially if its relationship with Japan continues to strengthen. Burning in Indonesian forests contributes to global carbon emissions as well as air pollution and rising death rates from bronchial disease across Southeast Asia. Malaysia and Indonesia, like other Muslim states, face the influence of increasingly intolerant Salafist Islam on traditional Sufi Islamic practices, fueling tension in their multiethnic and multireligious societies. Thailand and the Philippines are struggling with governance issues resulting in emerging preferences for strongman rule. Major economic shifts, demographic changes, and urban stresses—driven by ongoing migration to cities—are likely to become more significant in Asian countries in the next five years and will demand political responses. Economic inequality could boost public dissatisfaction in China and elsewhere in the region, particularly as firms face greater pressure from low-cost competitors in the region and elsewhere. Beijing will face pressure to meet the aspirations and demands of its growing middle and affluent classes or to manage their disappointment. Climate change—through severe weather, storm surges, sea level rise, and flooding—disproportionately affects East and Southeast Asian countries, whose populations cluster in coastal zones. Ongoing stress will reduce resilience to even modest weather events. According to Pew polling, publics in China, Malaysia, and the Philippines consider climate change their top existential threat, and publics in Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea include climate change in their top three threats. Cooperation on water issues will be crucial in a heavily populated region, with disputes over water flows among Burma, Cambodia, China, and Laos, adding to the list of regional disputes. In public health, several countries in the region are considered hotspots for the emergence of influenza virus of pandemic potential. The highly pathogenic avian virus H5N1 is endemic in poultry in China, Indonesia, and Vietnam, and has a high mortality rate in humans. The highly pathogenic virus H7N9 is also circulating in Chinese poultry, and an increased number of human cases have been seen since. The next few years will test whether Beijing can continue to raise living standards and expand the number of economic beneficiaries while making structural changes in its economy, shifting it from export-driven to consumer- and service-driven and becoming a more-balanced player in global trade rather than an ever-greater consumer of raw materials. In addition to trade and commercial ties, China now figures strongly in the development plans of countries across the region; most East Asian publics—and many in South Asia, Central Asia, and Europe—look favorably on Chinese investment, providing Beijing a way to boost its foreign influence. Tibet, where population growth is the fastest in China, could be the scene of unrest similar to that of the past. Public health issues will come to bear during the next few years. Environmental problems will worsen. In many regions, Beijing faces challenges in providing water of sufficient quantity and quality to its citizens. Degradation of agriculturally significant resources and major industrial contamination have worsened air quality in many cities; environmental protests have occurred when these conditions have become locally intolerable. Cancer and other environmentally-induced illnesses are severe enough in some regions that no advanced methods are necessary to diagnose the situation. These tests will occur in a period of slowing economic growth, structural

transformation of the Chinese economy, and bills from debt-fueled building at home and abroad since the global financial crisis. At the same time, the Chinese leadership is increasingly centralizing power and prosecuting an anticorruption campaign that—while popular with the public—has alienated a segment of the wealthiest Chinese. Beijing will also gain international influence and respect if its new multilateral investment initiatives succeed in boosting employment and livelihoods at home and abroad. Similarly, Beijing could benefit by playing a leadership role in helping the region manage greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to sea level rise, pollution, extreme weather, and biodiversity loss. As the ethnic Russian population in the Far East plummets and eastern Russian cities stand largely empty, it would be natural for Chinese interest and appetites to turn northward, potentially increasing friction in the area. Large numbers of Chinese have already been filtering into the region on a variety of pretexts, visas, and business interests. Partnership and alliance management will be the primary East Asian task for the United States, with free trade agreements such as the Trans-Pacific Partnership TPP offering the potential to help the region diversify away from overdependence on China. However, many TPP participants—as well as business elites, working publics, and political leaders in some Asian countries—see more opportunity than threat in China and are uncertain about the US approach and commitment to the TPP. In Northeast Asia, Beijing, Tokyo, and Seoul will remain economically interdependent, even while they improve their individual security capabilities. They will need to manage security risks resolutely and avoid security-dilemma dynamics and the reciprocal escalation that can occur when defensive measures are interpreted offensively. Political posturing and longstanding historical issues are likely to hinder a deepening of Japan-South Korea security relations in the next five years despite some progress. Meanwhile, Japan will continue to pursue active diplomatic and security engagement in the region and beyond. In Southeast Asia, growing economic interdependence will be the backdrop to great-power rivalry, internal strife, religious radicalization, and domestic political uncertainty, including struggles between democratization and authoritarianism. Some combination of these could threaten the open, stable, and developing regional community with stagnation, authoritarianism, and instability, but such outcomes remain unlikely. India, Indonesia, and Vietnam will become far more prominent players in Asia than in the past several decades, in part due to their own development achievements, rapidly growing trade relationships, and favorable demographic profiles relative to many of their competitors. The blueprint for economic integration in the region will be the ASEAN economic community and its goals of trade liberalization, harmonization, and improved customs procedures; trade in services; investment and capital market liberalization; and infrastructure connectivity. Security challenges will motivate continued buildup and potential use of military instruments in the region. With economic growth at or near current levels, countries around the region will boost military spending, partly for domestic reasons and partly to hedge against China and uncertainties about US attention to the region. Governance deficiencies affect authoritarian as well as democratic regimes in the region, and both will continue to find it a struggle to implement policies, address corruption, and manage often problematic relationships between national-level policymakers and local officials in charge of executing policy. How well governments provide public goods and meet rising demand for better standards of living will strongly influence levels of stability in the region. Beijing has long stimulated growth with unusually high investment in infrastructure and equipment—much of which has been underutilized or ineffective—as part of a now-unsustainable model that nevertheless will be hard to replace soon with consumption-led growth. Such high investment spending is otherwise unprecedented among major economies during peacetime. Greater private consumption would expand opportunities for private firms, which are more responsive to consumer demand than state-owned companies, but it would increase pressure on Beijing to make long-avoided improvements in the rule of law and intellectual property rights protections and to develop private consumer finance. Private consumption has lagged in China because of high individual saving rates, which are unlikely to shift unless Beijing strengthens social safety net programs, particularly healthcare and retirement benefits. However, such increases would compete against spending on military modernization and domestic security. A rebalanced Chinese economy certainly would remain a major player in the world economy and be better positioned for long-term growth, but it would also be a substantially different trade partner, both in the region and in the wider world. Worldwide, excluding China, the leading exporters of these goods are led by the

United States and Germany for consumer goods and the United States and the Netherlands for food and agricultural products ; these most-competitive exporters probably would see the greatest gains from strong Chinese demand growth. Even if a more-consumption-directed Chinese economy could meet much of its own needs, demand for such goods would increase worldwide, benefiting producers in China and elsewhere alike. Beijing has ample resources to help smooth the transition, using government and directed SOE spending to prop up growth while efforts to spur private consumption take hold, and might even be able continue dragging its feet for the full five years. Demographic data is presented for countries estimated to have the largest population in each region in

Chapter 2 : East Asian History CE: China, Korea, Japan

Japan and Southeast Asia Japan's reference to "quality infrastructure" has two meanings. While on the one hand, the term mocks China's construction quality, it also promises not to enslave countries through loans.

Though most of its continental borders are clearly defined, there are gray areas. Europe and Asia are technically located on the same overall landmass, and combined the two are referred to as Eurasia. Armenia , Azerbaijan , and Georgia are sometimes referred to as Asian and other times as European. Russia and Turkey tend to be cut into regions. On the other side of the continent, the islands which separate Asia from Oceania can also be difficult to delineate. Indonesia and parts of the Philippines are sometimes categorized as part of Oceania rather than as Asian. This being said, it is important to note that these divided regions do not constitute separate countries or autonomous regions claiming sovereignty such as the cases of Hong Kong or Palestine. Asia is often divided into culturally and geographically similar regions. West Asia is sometimes referred to as the Middle East, with is actually a misnomer since the cultural region we define as the Middle East often included countries outside of Asia, such as Egypt in Africa and Cyprus in Europe. South Asia is also referred to as the Indian Subcontinent, separated from East Asia by the Himalayan Mountains between China and India and defined largely by the Indian Tectonic Plate on which its countries largely rest. Finally, it is also worth noting that Russia is not included in any of these regions. It cannot be categorized into any of these regions alone and so is kept separate. There are also several unrecognized and partially recognized states within Asia. Palestine, which is made up of the Gaza Strip and West Bank regions in and around Israel, declared its independence in and is currently recognized as independent by countries, though it is not an official member of the United Nations and is not considered to be its own country by every G-8 nation except Russia. Abkhazia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and South Ossetia are all located in the Caucasus and all declared their independence during the s, with limited recognition internationally. Northern Cyprus declared its independence in but is only recognized as a sovereign state within the UN by Turkey, with every other member considering it as simply part of Cyprus. Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan are all considered by China to be a part of its territory, but each see themselves as either entirely independent in the case of Taiwan or fully autonomous in the cases of Hong Kong and Macau , operate largely autonomously in terms of currency and government, and have varying degrees of international recognition as separate states. Taiwan actually operates under various names as a result of its contested statehood: West Asia has some of the highest temperatures on the planet as a result of its warm desert climate. Factoring in the heat index and wind speeds, summers in the region have risen to dangerous temperatures, with parts of Iraq and Iran having recorded feel-like temperatures of over degrees Fahrenheit 71 degrees Celsius. Inversely, Asia is also home to the coldest weather in the populated world excluding Antarctica , which was recorded as degrees Fahrenheit Most of the northern half of Russia is characterized by continental subarctic climates similar to Alaska and much of Canada , and its far north is classified as an arctic tundra comparable to the far north of the Canadian territories or the coasts of Greenland. Both extremes in precipitation can also be found on the Asian continent. Some of the driest places on Earth are located in the desert climates of West Asia, the steppes of Central Asia, and parts of China and Mongolia. At the same time, the northeast India n village of Mawsynram is the absolute wettest place on Earth, with an average of South Asia has a mixture of the monsoon weather which lends itself to such heavy precipitation along with tropical savannas with intense heat. Much of continental Southeast Asia has a savannah climate similar to some of the drier parts of South Asia, while its island portions between Asia and Oceania are distinct for their tropical rainforests. The various climates of Asia also allow it to have many different geographical features, such as mountains, rivers, and deserts. The Himalayas, home to Bhutan and Nepal and separating South Asia from China, is the tallest mountain range in the world and its highest peak, Mount Everest, is the tallest mountain on Earth. Three major Asian rivers are also sourced from the Himalayas, the Brahmaputra, the Ganges, and the Indus, which each approach 2, miles 3, kilometers in length. However, the longest river in Asia is actually the Yangtze River, which runs from the southwest region of Tibet all the way to the Pacific coastal city of Shanghai and measures at 1, miles 2,

kilometers in length. The height of the Himalayas, for example, blocks rainclouds coming from the Indian Ocean and pushes them back into the Indian Subcontinent while simultaneously keeping northern cold air from travelling any farther south, accounting for both the hot monsoon weather of South Asia and the cold deserts and steppes of Central Asia. The largest countries of Asia include Russia 6. If Hong Kong and Macau are recognized as separate countries, then Macau History Due to its immense size and diverse populations, it is nearly impossible to offer a unified history of Asia. The continent is the birthplace of nearly all major religions in the world today, as well as a vast number of technological and civilizational advancements. The West Asia was also home to the first known human civilizations, such as Ancient Sumer and the ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Akkadian empires. West Asia saw the creation of the first Kingdom of Israel , which fostered early Judaism, the birth of Jesus Christ and onset of early Christianity, and the birth of the Prophet Muhammad and the initial spread of Islam. Forms of early Hinduism were practiced in South Asia as far back as the Indus Valley Civilization, and it was codified as a religion during the Vedic Period which followed it. Parshvanatha, the oldest historical leader of Jainism, was born in South Asia, as was Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. Taoism has origins in East Asia stretching back to the very onset of Ancient China, perhaps even prehistoric China. The Shinto religion has ancient origins on the Japanese islands, though its first recorded history began alongside the rise of early imperial dynasties there during the Medieval Period.

Demographics With a population of roughly 4. The most populous countries in Asia are China 1. If Hong Kong and Macau are included as countries, then Macau thousand people becomes the third-least populous country in Asia. Several different religions are widely spread throughout the Asian continent. This being said, Islam is followed by about 1. However, most Muslims actually live in South and Southeast Asia. Bangladesh , India, and Pakistan have Muslim populations of well over million, while the Southeast Asian country of Indonesia has more adherents to Islam than any other country, with over million Muslims. The second-largest religion in Asia is Hinduism, which follows close behind Islam with roughly 1 billion adherents. Christianity is also fairly widespread, with the majority of people in Armenia , Georgia , and Russia following various Orthodox churches, East Timor and the Philippines adhering to Roman Catholicism, and South Korea largely following Protestantism though with a sizeable minority of Roman Catholics. Other notable religions in Asia include Sikhism and Jainism which are found mostly in India and Pakistan , Judaism with Israel being the only country in the world with a majority Jewish population , and Zoroastrianism the first Iranian religion and still practiced in parts of modern Iran and other countries. This fact can be partly explained by Communist state policies in China and North Korea regarding religion, but also by the nature of the traditionally prevalent religions of East Asia. Regarding international languages, the most widely spoken language on the continent is Mandarin, which is spoken by 1. Russian also crosses official language borders, being the official language of Russia, Kazakhstan , and Kyrgyzstan alongside various other state and regional languages and having roughly million speakers. Arabic is perhaps the third major international language, recognized as official in most of the countries in West Asia and spoken by about million people. It is also worth mentioning that English is internationally popular throughout Asia. Though it does not have many recognized native speakers, it is recognized as an official or regional language in Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Singapore. Other populous national languages include Indonesian million speakers , Bengali million speakers , Japanese million speakers , and Filipino 90 million speakers , though most other countries in Asia also have their own national languages.

Additional Asia Geography Notes Burma: Military authorities have promoted the name Myanmar since as the conventional name for their state. That decision was not and is not approved by any sitting legislature in Burma , and is not accepted by the U. However, Myanmar is widely accepted by numerous countries, and by the United Nations. The Russian landmass west of the Ural Mountains is commonly referred to as European Russia in most educational atlases, and by the vast majority of geography experts. It is not a separate country, but rather called that because of its political, cultural and geographical blendings with Europe. For reference purposes it is shown above to the west of the dashed-line, however, the entire country as a whole is still considered part of the continent of Asia. Countries considered part of the Middle East or West Asia are shown in a lighter shade of gray. Note that they are all still a part of the continent of Asia. Opinions vary as to what countries make up the modern definition of Asia and the Middle

East. Historically, Armenia and Azerbaijan have been long associated with the Middle East, but in recent years, some sources now consider them to be more closely aligned with Europe based on their modern economic and political trends. We have moved in that direction, and the same can be said for the island country of Cyprus.

East Asia is the eastern subregion of Asia, which can be defined in either geographical or ethno-cultural terms. Culturally, China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam are commonly seen as being encompassed by cultural East Asia (East Asian cultural sphere).

China has since experienced a history of barbarian invasion and internal warfare. Buddhism has now become a major influence within China, reaching all members of society, from top to bottom. Most importantly, both Confucianism and Buddhism have been imported into Korea from China, and have made great headway there. Japan continues to receive influences from Korea, with which it still has strong links. Wet rice cultivation and literacy based on Chinese writing have arrived here within the last couple of centuries. By this stage in history BCE both regions were home to well-established farming communities. Agriculture was beginning to spread to neighbouring regions of ancient East Asia. Millet farming had recently arrived in the Korean peninsula from northern China, while wet-rice cultivation was beginning to spread from southern and eastern China. In particular wet-rice agriculture is spreading outwards from its core area in the Yangze Valley in all directions. In both northern and southern China, material culture is advancing, and both have seen the rise of powerful chiefdoms who can support the services of skilled craftsmen. Trade routes cover the entire East Asia region except Japan, leading to cultural and technological exchanges between widely dispersed areas; and East Asia has also received influences from further west: These various stimuli are leading to the emergence in China of one of the greatest civilizations in world history. To the north east, millet cultivation has spread across the Korean peninsula, whilst in Japan, the ancient Jomon hunter-gatherer culture continues to thrive. Bronze technology has come to East Asia, ultimately from the Middle East via a chain of small-scale exchanges across central Asia. In particular, the rise of the Shang dynasty in northern China marks the beginnings of written history in ancient China. The pictographic script used is very similar to the modern-day Chinese writing system. Meanwhile, rice farming is spreading into South East Asia from southern China. Under the Zhou, who have come from the fringes of the old Shang world, the various characteristics of Chinese civilization which developed under the Shang remain in place, though material and artistic culture may have declined somewhat for a time. Bronze technology reaches the Korean peninsula about now, from northern China. Hunting and gathering remain the major preoccupations, however. China, Korea, Japan in BCE The past centuries have seen the Zhou kingdom of northern China fragment into a number of large, highly organized states. These are continually at war with one another. Despite this, civilization has made huge strides in all spheres. This is leading to widespread social change, and into this fluctuating environment comes one of the most important philosophers in world history, Confucius. His teachings will be hugely influential on the life and thought of the peoples of East Asia from ancient times right up to the present day. Bronze age Korea is divided into numerous small but warlike chiefdoms, whose aristocracies have developed a fashion for large stone-built graves dolmens, often furnished with bronze weapons, fine ceramics and jade objects as burial goods. Contacts between Korea and Japan are growing. At this time groups of Koreans are migrating to Japan, introducing their culture, based on rice cultivation, and their knowledge of bronze working, to the southern Japanese island of Kyushu. This proved to be a false dawn. The use of iron has spread to both Korea and Japan by this date. In Korea, powerful chiefdoms centred on small walled towns have appeared, while in Japan, the rice-growing culture brought from Korea in about BC “ which in Japan is called the Yayoi culture “ is gradually spreading north and east. The peace they have maintained has led to an upsurge in prosperity and in material civilization. Chinese power has also enabled a new trade route to the West to be opened up “ the famous Silk Road across central Asia. It will not do so for much longer. The late Han period in China sees an important advance in technology, with the invention of paper. This apparently took place at the imperial court itself, in an effort to make administration more manageable. Furthermore, links between the Korean peninsula and Japan remain very strong, and these act as a conduit for Chinese influences into these islands. China, Korea, Japan in CE In China, centuries of disunity have given way to unity, under the Tang dynasty “ one of the greatest empires in world history. It is home to the wealthiest and most advanced civilization of

the time. It is no surprise that this period sees the high watermark of Chinese cultural influence upon neighboring countries. Across this border passes one of the key Chinese inventions, paper. China, Korea, Japan in CE In China, the great Tang dynasty has given way to the Song , a dynasty which will not experience the same degree of military success as the Tang but which will preside over a great period of economic advance in Chinese history. Korea and Japan are both loosening their ties with China, politically and culturally. Their aristocracies now play a much more prominent role in their societies than has been the case in China, where the civil service has been the key power broker, since at least the time of the Han dynasty. China, Korea, Japan in CE In its recent history, China has experienced mixed fortunes over the past two centuries. The Song dynasty has shrunk drastically in terms of its geographical reach, now ruling only southern China; however, this period is probably the one in which Chinese civilization makes the most dramatic technological and economic advances in all its history. Both Korea and Japan experience political instability and civil war, and in both countries military dictatorships come to power. Chinese cultural and political models continue to make headway to the south, in Vietnam. However, in central Asia developments are taking place which will leave none of the lands of East Asia unaffected. This is the rise to power of the great Mongol leader, Genghis Khan.

Chapter 4 : East Asia - Wikipedia

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In territorial extent, it is among the largest, most successful series of military operations ever conducted. The Japanese offensive managed to destroy the front-line naval assets of two peer competitors, sinking seven capital ships without loss. It also managed to capture the greater portion of what is now ASEAN, the most economically dynamic region in the world. Although Japan would only hold the territory for four years, the offensive helped end formal colonialism in East Asia. The advance In the years prior to the opening of the Pacific War, Japan had already made significant territorial acquisitions. In the Japanese Army seized Manchuria; in , it began a war against China that would lead, by , to the occupation of much of the north and east of the country, as well as several coastal enclaves. Finally, in Japan occupied French Indochina, giving it critical bases for the advance into the rest of the region. Invasions of the Philippines, Malaya and Thailand followed in the next few days. Borneo and Sumatra suffered invasion later in the month. In January the Japanese Army began its seizure of the greater part of Burma; in February it captured the British military fortress at Singapore and invaded Java. Japanese victories would continue through April. The peak How did a state with a backward economy compared with America and Britain manage to conquer so much of Southeast Asia within three months? From the vantage point of the Battle of Khalkhin Gol, where the Soviets simply outfought and out-muscled the most elite elements of the Japanese Army, the prospects for success looked grim. But the Japanese had good timing. The British were occupied in Europe, fighting the Germans and the Italians. The Dutch and the French were literally occupied, and in any case their colonial regimes enjoyed little local support. The prewar American military buildup had not yet taken full shape. Moreover, trends in Japanese training and equipment procurement coincided, through both good planning and good fortune, with the moment of Western weakness. A modern military success of this scale is almost unimaginable. For one, in the contemporary technology environment, no state could keep all of the moving parts of its offensive concealed nearly as successfully as the Japanese. For another, the existing regimes of East Asia and most of the rest of the world have a degree of genuine popular foundation; they would not topple at the arrival of a few brigades. The Sino-Japanese War gave the Chinese Communists an opportunity to seize power, which they took advantage of. In short, the Japanese managed to rewrite the map of East Asia in four months, and no one has ever managed to put it back the way it was.

Chapter 5 : East and Southeast Asia

Lam Peng Er, "Japan's Postwar Reconciliation with Southeast Asia," Asian Journal of Peacebuilding vol. 3, no. 1 (), pp. The results of this research were controlled for the location of the visits "only within the countries of interest" and excluded multiple meetings during the same.

Japan-China dispute and South East Asia! At the heart of the dispute are eight uninhabited islands and rocks in the East China Sea. The islands, the mutual problem for the Asia-Pacific sea giants, are now controlled by Japan. They matter because they are close to important shipping lanes, offer rich fishing grounds and lie near potential oil and gas reserves. They are also in a strategically significant position, amid rising competition between the USA and China for military primacy in the Asia-Pacific region. The dispute has rumbled relatively quietly for decades. But in April, a fresh row ensued after outspoken right-wing Tokyo Governor Shintaro Ishihara said he would use public money to buy the islands from their private Japanese owner. But this angered veto member China, triggering public and diplomatic protests. Since then, Chinese government ships have regularly sailed in and out of what Japan says are its territorial waters around the islands, invoking protests from Tokyo. In November, China announced the creation of a new air-defence identification zone, which would require any aircraft in the zone "which covers the islands" to comply with rules laid down by Beijing. Japan will sign a defence pact with Indonesia next week, the latest effort by Tokyo to forge closer security ties with Southeast Asian region. Indonesia, the largest country in Southeast Asia, has been a self-appointed broker in the myriad territorial disputes between its neighbours and China over the South China Sea. Indonesian President Joko Widodo visits Tokyo next week for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and the two sides will sign an agreement on increasing cooperation in military training and technology, the officials said. Currently, the two countries only have an agreement for the exchange of military students. Although it will be a non-binding agreement, it is seen as the first step in bolstering defence ties between them. Other officials said the two countries could also discuss sharing of intelligence. However, Widodo will also visit China immediately after his stop in Japan. Indonesia and China have a more developed military relationship and Jakarta has bought Chinese-made missiles and other military hardware. Widodo will bring up the South China Sea issue as part of regional stability talks during his visit to Japan and China, Nasir said. Japan is supplying maritime patrol boats to Vietnam and the Philippines and will also hold its first naval exercises with the Philippines in the coming months. For Japan, closer ties with Indonesia could also give its defence firms a better chance to compete against South Korean military equipment makers, who are establishing themselves in the region, a Japanese defence ministry official said. Japan has already bolstered partnerships with the Philippines and Vietnam, the two countries most at odds with China over a territorial row in the South China Sea. Japan itself is embroiled in a bitter dispute with China over uninhabited islands in the East China Sea, further to the north. Under the deal, the US is given military bases in Japan in return for its promise to defend Japan in the event of an attack. This means if conflict were to erupt between China and Japan, Japan would expect US military back-up. US President Barack Obama has confirmed that the security pact applies to the islands "but has also warned that escalation of the current row would harm all sides. Though China remains the largest credit giver to USA, each nation regards each other as a potential adversary as well as a strategic partner. Chinese President Xi Jinping stated that a confrontation between the two countries would be a disaster. China's "United States relations have generally been stable with some periods of open conflict, most notably during the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Currently, China and the United States have mutual political, economic, and security interests.

Chapter 6 : Southeast Asia | Asia Times

Preserving the stability of two vital seas for Japan's sea lanes of communications "the South China Sea and East China Sea" has become a renewed policy agenda for Japan's engagement in Southeast Asia.

Chapter 7 : Southeast Asia - Wikipedia

The Diplomat is a current-affairs magazine for the Asia-Pacific, with news and analysis on politics, security, business, technology and life across the region.

Chapter 8 : Japan's Southeast Asia offensive in retrospective | The Japan Times

For instance, Vietnam is part of Southeast Asia, but it shares cultural similarities to East Asia. Siberia is located in North Asia, but the Russian Federation shares ties with nations to the east. Taiwan, South Korea, Japan and China are considered part of East Asia in the world of business and economics.

Chapter 9 : Japan - Southeast Asia Archives - Comparative Connections

No, Japan is not located in South-East Asia. It's location is as in the Pacific Ocean, because the Sea of Japan divides Asia from the Japanese Islands. The following countries are located in South-East Asia: Philippines, Myanmar, Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.