

# Diaoyu islands problems

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Key Words: Japan, Chinese, DiaoYu Islands, trade ties,

1.

Since the inception of long held wrangles regarding the legal ownership of DiaoYu Islands, tension has heightened between China and Japan (Junko & Mullen, 2012). This is evident from the recent demonstrations especially by Chinese in its various cities. Therefore, I propose that, Japan to respect China's sovereignty and cease from interfering with their economic activities, which ought to have taken place in the DiaoYu Islands (Moore, 2012). This is because China was the first to discover the uninhabited islands, before the latter using weird ways in collaboration with the US to annex it. Japanese regime despite numerous negotiations, which China has initiated to resolve the wrangle amicably and effectively, it has disregarded these efforts (Xinhua, 2012a). Hence, resulting to other ways meant to trigger more conflicts by being uncooperative and not adhering to the already established treaties. Primarily, this is evident from the Japanese regime deploying patrol boats in the waters close to the islands and interfering with fishing activities in the area (Hui & Dan, 2010). This is regardless of the clear prove evident from the numerous regions having Chinese names both near and in the Islands; hence implying the islands did not belong to them as they are currently claiming. Japan's interfering has somehow affected economic activities that ought to have started in the area besides fishing (Lee, 2011). For instance, petroleum exploits, which according to some studies the area seems to have underground reserves lying idle. In addition, this unjustified wrangle fueled by Japan with the aid of US behind the scenes, has interfered with the necessary cohesion amid the two states (Xinhua, 2012b). Chinese

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after realizing Japan is not ready for peaceful negotiations; recently has started declining to import merchandise from them, hence weakening the then strong trade ties (Hui & Dan, 2010).

2.

Judging from my opinion, the inception of Diaoyu Islands has led to the weakening of Japan-China trade ties (Xinhua, 2012). Mainly, this is evident from the recent Chinese' demonstrations where they boycotted using Japanese products citing of their trading partner's malicious decision to purchase Diaoyu Islands (Zhongqi, 2007). Consequently, yielding to the decline of exports to the China, this acts as the Japanese greatest exporting destinations besides EU, US and the ASEAN (Xinhua, 2012). This is due to prevailing tension amid the two states where China's aspiring candidates during their recent elections' campaigns, declared they would not give in to Japan's demands. Hence, frustrating strong trade ties established in 1952 and 2007 where at present the states are at crossroads. This is because none of them is ready to stoop low for peaceful negotiations despite their intentions to safeguard their weakening trade ties (Zhang, 2011). However, Chinese will not have much to lose compared to their trading counterpart. Since, they usually act as an importing state of the Japanese products, though they have a choice to buy from other regions (Voigt 2012). Conversely, this is a disadvantageous to the two states, which have maintained strong trade ties from 1952 besides affecting negatively their region's trade. Since, this conflict may trigger some of the neighboring regions like Taiwan siding with one side.

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