

Chinese Borders

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Abstract—The abstract goes here.

I. INTRODUCTION

As China is not particularly friendly to most of its neighbouring countries and has the longest land border in the world, it is no wonder that there are several disputes and even more interesting facts about these lines on the map.

The topic of Chinese borders gives an insight into Chinese history, for which the Russian and Mongolian relations to China as well as Hong Kong and Macau are examples. It explores who and what gets transported out and into the country, such as workers building the Belt and Road Initiative, products being sold by China and North Koreans fleeing their country. Border disputes and the people living in these regions are yet another interesting case study along the Chinese border to Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Myanmar and, although already resolved, Nepal. While one would think being a communist lead country would help increase the relation to China, as it did with Laos, Vietnam shows that China is more picky and looks for more than just political beliefs. After having established all these interesting relations to all of its bordering countries China on land it tried extending its influence on the South China Sea.

II. NORTH KOREA

Along the border separating China from North Korea lies one of the holy sights of all Koreans: Mount Paektu. [1] Here South Koreans as well as North Koreans visit the Heaven Lake, although separated by multiple meters, as to not be able to see one another. From this mountain the two rivers Yalu and Tumen form. These rivers serve as the separation between the two countries.

Further west in Dandong a significant portion of North Korea's trade with the outside world is being moved by trucks over a single bridge. These trucks are being loaded up in China and send to North Korea, where they are unloaded and send back - mostly empty. The imports from China make up about 57%[7] of North Korea's imports in total.

One of the reasons China is exporting so many goods to North Korea is fear of the regime collapse, which would send thousands of North Korean emigrants over the border to China.

As there are already some defectors crossing the border further east, the shallow river is protected by Chinese guards.[4] All fleeing persons found, are sent back to North Korea, where they will most likely face death.



Fig. 1. Satellite image of a part of Aksai Chin from Google Maps. The road goes from the top left to the bottom centre of the image and has a light brown colour.

III. INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The border shared with India, Pakistan and Nepal is crowded with border disputes. The rough terrain made it impossible to establish borders for the longest time in history. Now, with the technology to reach these isolated sections, many nations claim their chunk.

A. Jammu and Kashmir

When Britain left India they decided to split the country into a Moslem (now called Pakistan and Bangladesh) and a Hindu (still called India) part, according to the affiliation of people living in each region. In some regions the local ruler could choose to which side the region should belong. In Jammu and Kashmir the ruler opted for independence of both, but after being invaded by Pakistan, turned to India.

The northern part of Jammu and Kashmir, Aksai Chin, is hard to access from India. So when China built a road through this terrain during the 1950s, India did not notice until 1957. Since then Aksai Chin is administered by China. A section of the road can be seen in figure 1.

B. Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh is a region located between China and India both regionally and culturally. While it is governed by India the native spoken language in this region is Tibetan. Therefore China claims the region it refers to as South Tibet.



Fig. 2. Satellite image of Subi Reef[5]. The runway and some boats are clearly visible.

C. Nepal

A natural border is formed between Nepal and China: the Himalayas. The highest peak, Mount Everest, can be reached from both sides and lies exactly on the border.

IV. HONG KONG AND MACAU

The border between Hong Kong and China divides not countries, but values. Both Hong Kong and Macau were foreign colonies and are therefore what is called a special administrative region, which means they are allowed to have their own laws.

One of the most obvious differences between mainland China and Macau is the absence of the law that forbids gambling. This has transformed Macau's skyline into a string of casinos. In 2018 the World Bank estimated Macau's GDP to be around 54 billion US dollars.

Hong Kong on the other hand is known for its freedom of speech, which has led many people reporting on the Chinese regime to move to this island. China, however, is starting to intervene in the highly valued right of freedom. The protest from the Hong Kong citizens against this behaviour was called umbrella movement.

Both borders are separating China from what is technically also China. The procedure of crossing is very similar to an international border, as you need your passport and a visa for China[3] [6].

V. SOUTH CHINA SEA

The Spratly Islands, located in the South China Sea, near the shore of the Philippines, are the objective of a relatively new extension of China's borders. Since 2014 seven of the reefs located there have had huge amounts of sand heaped on them. Now the newly formed islands serve military purposes, as can be seen in figure 2. By owning these islands China would increase exclusive economic zone, defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea[2].

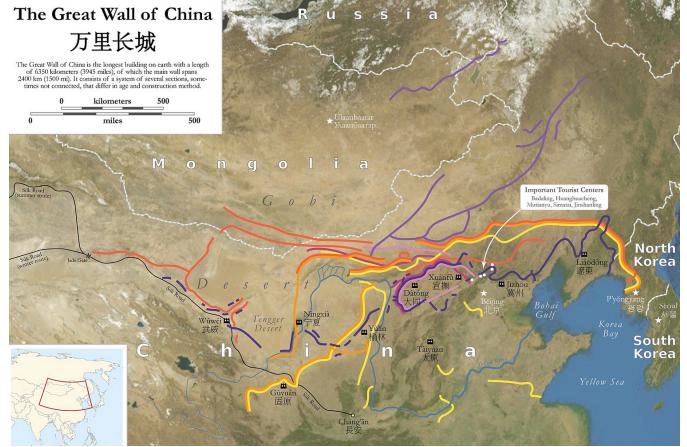


Fig. 3. A section of the map published by Wikipedia[8]. The different colours represent different ages in which the sections were constructed. The light purple lines represent wall segments from the 11th and 12th century AD and extend north into nowadays Mongolia and Russia.

VI. MONGOLIA

Next to Mongolia lies the Chinese province of Inner Mongolia. In this province the Great Wall of China protected Chinese citizens from Mongols in the 5th century BC up until the 17th century AD[9]. As the map of the Great Wall of China shows, rather than building a single line where the border is, the wall was constructed over a long period of time and moved regularly. This can be seen in figure 3.

Since then the Mongol Empire has collapsed. Now most people with a Mongol ethnicity live in Inner Mongolia (about 50% more than in the state Mongolia).

The Trans-Siberian Railway, partly running through Mongolia, transports travellers and freight between Russia and China. Now this railway network is becoming part of China's Belt and Road Initiative.

VII. MYANMAR

Its geographic location made China's Petroleum and Chemical Corporation interested in Myanmar. Before 2014 most of China's oil and natural gas imports were shipped from Africa and the Middle East over the Indian Ocean and through the Malacca Strait before arriving at a Chinese port. With the building of a pipeline, connecting the deep-water port of Kyaukphyu to the Yunnan province in China, a new route was secured.

The construction work of the pipeline and the deep-water port were partly done by Chinese workmen, while many of the simple tasks were given to local people. Additionally China tries to get more popular with the Myanmar population by financing schools and opening the border. These influences have persuaded many parents to get their children to learn Mandarin. They believe that it will be easier to get jobs when being able to communicate with Chinese.

VIII. LAOS AND VIETNAM

The Laos-China and Vietnam-China border is characterized by huge rainforest areas. Only few cities are located near the border.

Historically China disliked Vietnam and Laos, even though they are communist lead states, because they did not want to follow Maoism, Chinas idea of how a communist state should be run.

A. Laos

Laos shares two border crossings with China, only one of which can be accessed by third-country citizens. The rest of the border is lined with rainforest sometimes interrupted by coffee plantations.

B. Vietnam

A railway connects Nanning in China to Hanoi in Vietnam. It allows travellers to make the journey by night in one of the night trains available.

Once arriving at the border however, the passengers are awoken by Chinese border guards collecting all passports and requesting all passengers to collect their belongings and leave the train. While the train is inspected other Chinese staff sort through all passports. After everything has been checked the train can be boarded again and the passports are handed back.

After having travelled a few hundred meters the guests are once again requested to leave the train and hand over their passports, this time to the Vietnamese boarder patrol. Passports are checked once again and then slowly handed back by a soldier trying to read the names out to the group of waiting tourists. Back inside the train the journey is continued, without any further stop until reaching the destination.

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IX. RUSSIA

X. KAZAKHSTAN

XI. KYRGYZSTAN

XII. TAJIKISTAN

XIII. AFGHANISTAN

XIV. BANGLADESH

XV. BHUTAN

XVI. CONCLUSION

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