Back to the future: spheres of influence in Europe and Asia

An old concept takes on new life, and not just between the US and China

C. Raja Mohan

By Invitation

While playing host to the Prime Minister of China in the historic Hall of the People in Beijing last year, President Xi Jinping said China was not seeking a “sphere of influence” in the region.

“The concept of a ‘sphere of influence’ was not invented by us, but it is a concept we have been using on the world stage. We have been using it to shape our foreign policy and to shape the world. We have been using it to shape the world and to shape China’s foreign policy.”

And so, in light of the recent developments in the region, it is important to ask: What is the concept of a “sphere of influence”? How does it work? And what are the implications for China’s foreign policy?

The concept of a “sphere of influence” has its roots in the 19th century. It was first used by European powers to describe the areas of their influence and control in the regions they occupied. The concept was later adopted by China, which used it to describe its interests and influence in the region.

In recent years, the concept of a “sphere of influence” has been used by China to describe its interests and influence in the region. This is particularly true in the area of the South China Sea.

The South China Sea is a strategically important area, with a wealth of natural resources and a number of trade routes passing through it. It is also a region with a complex history, with both China and the US having a vested interest in it.

The concept of a “sphere of influence” has been used by China to describe its interests and influence in the region. This is particularly true in the area of the South China Sea.