

Abstract

The active participation of China in international peacebuilding is a recent phenomenon that has not been adequately researched by academics of peace and conflict studies. As China's periphery expands along the Belt and Road Initiative, it must also consider the security and peace issues that are common among BRI participants. Peacebuilding becomes an essential component of the BRI. Regarding peacebuilding, China appears to have taken a page out from Asia's model of developmental peace, first promoted by Japan after the Second World War, and applying parts of this model to modern conflicts. China's periphery in Asia is of particular importance. By analysing developmental peace and its impacts in countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka and Myanmar, this dissertation will question whether an alternative peacebuilding model focused on economic development and non-intervention in domestic affairs is capable of creating sustainable peace in post-conflict/post-war societies.

Keywords: China peacebuilding, developmental peace, liberal peace, hybrid peace, Belt and Road Initiative, non-intervention