

# De China al Mundo

## *A Retrospect on the Belt and Road at Its Sixth Year*

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Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies,  
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The Belt and Road Forum (BRF) for International Cooperation  
Beijing, May 14-15, 2017.

# Belt and Road Initiative: International Cooperation for Common Development



# Belt and Road: a living initiative

- » Not a strategy, but co-designed initiative or development agenda
- » Open to all, but up to each
- » Inclusive: hardware and “software”
- » Beyond Eurasia already
- » No official mapping, but evolving and growing
- » Not only “joining” , but participation
- » Belongs to all

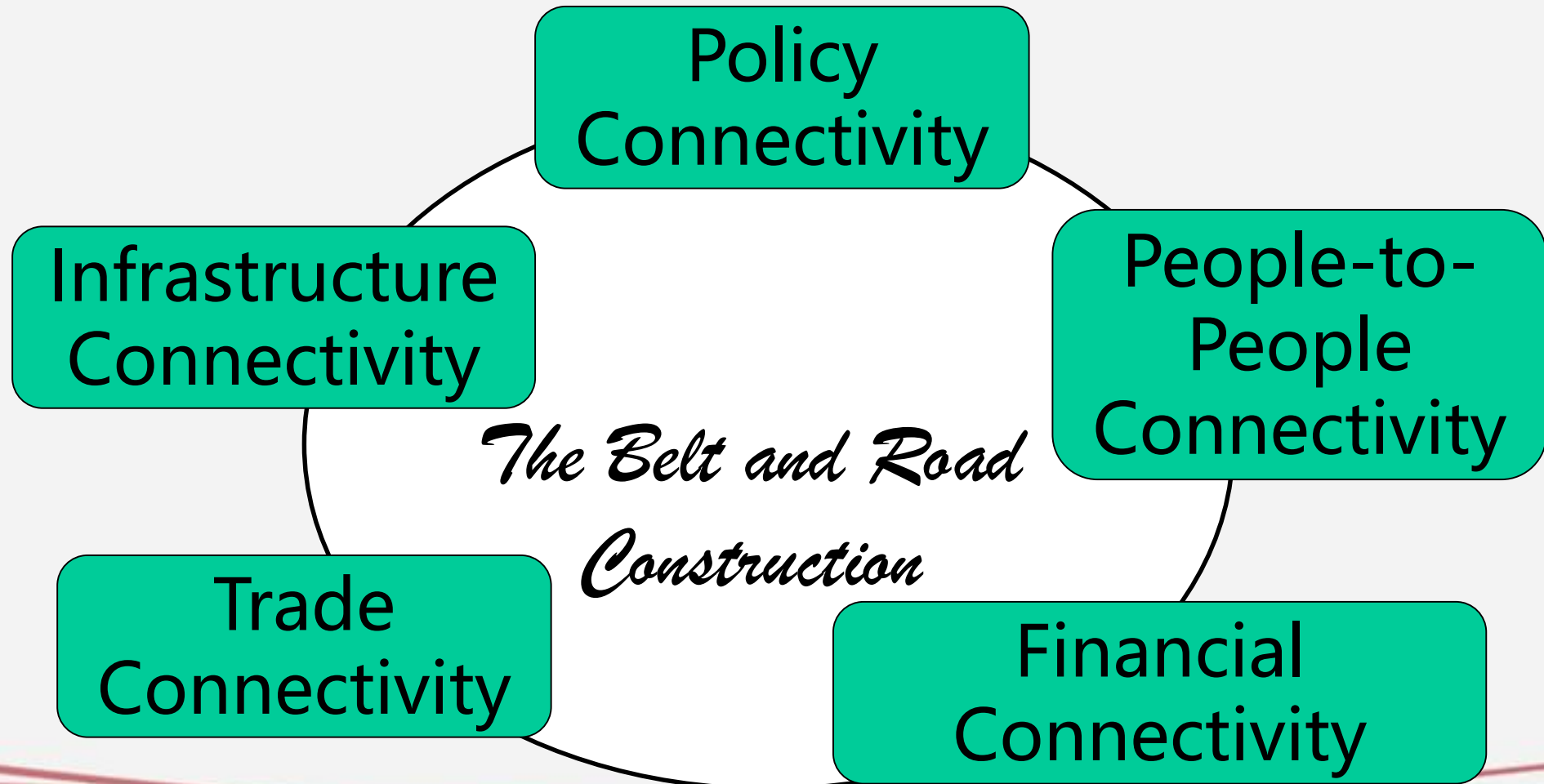
# Belt and Road: 1-10

- » **1 Vision** -- to promote global peaceful cooperation and common development
- » **2 Wings** -- Land and Maritime Silk Road
- » **3 Communities** -- Shared Interests, Shared Responsibilities, Shared Future
- » **4 Silk Roads** (in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century) -- Green, Health, Intellectual, Peace
- » **5 Pillars/Connectivity** – Policy, Infrastructure, Trade, Finance, People-people exchange

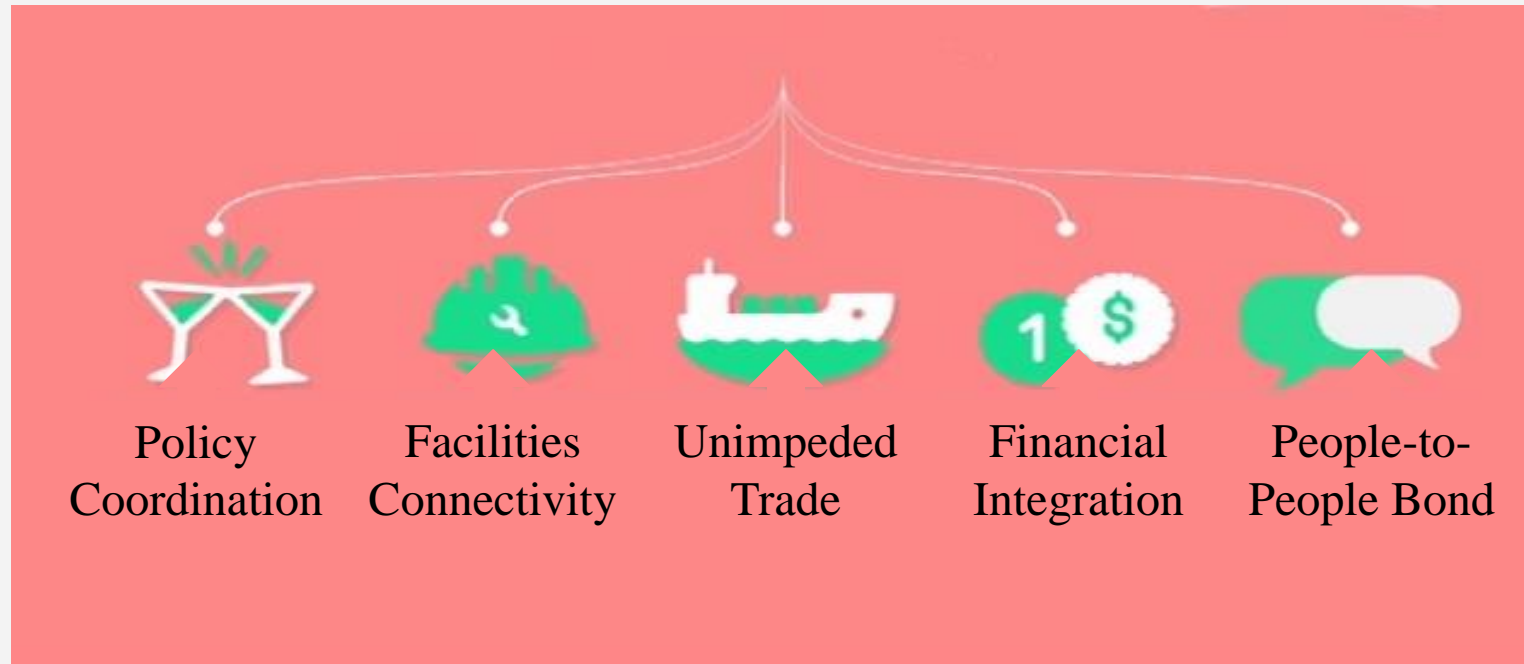
# Belt and Road: 1-10

- » **6 Economic Corridors**
- » **7 Involving Regions:** Asia, Europe, Africa, LAC, Oceania, Polar Regions, Third Party Cooperation
- » **8 Cooperation Areas:** Transportation and Infrastructure, Trade, Industrial Investment, Energy & Resource, Financial Operation, Humanities Exchanges, Environment, Maritime
- » **9 Immediate Missions (2018-2020)**  
[http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/gzdt/201705/t20170511\\_847228.html](http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/gzdt/201705/t20170511_847228.html)
- » **10 Key Words**  
<http://politics.people.com.cn/n1/2017/0518/c1001-29283687.html>

“5 Connectivity” as the main content for the Belt and Road

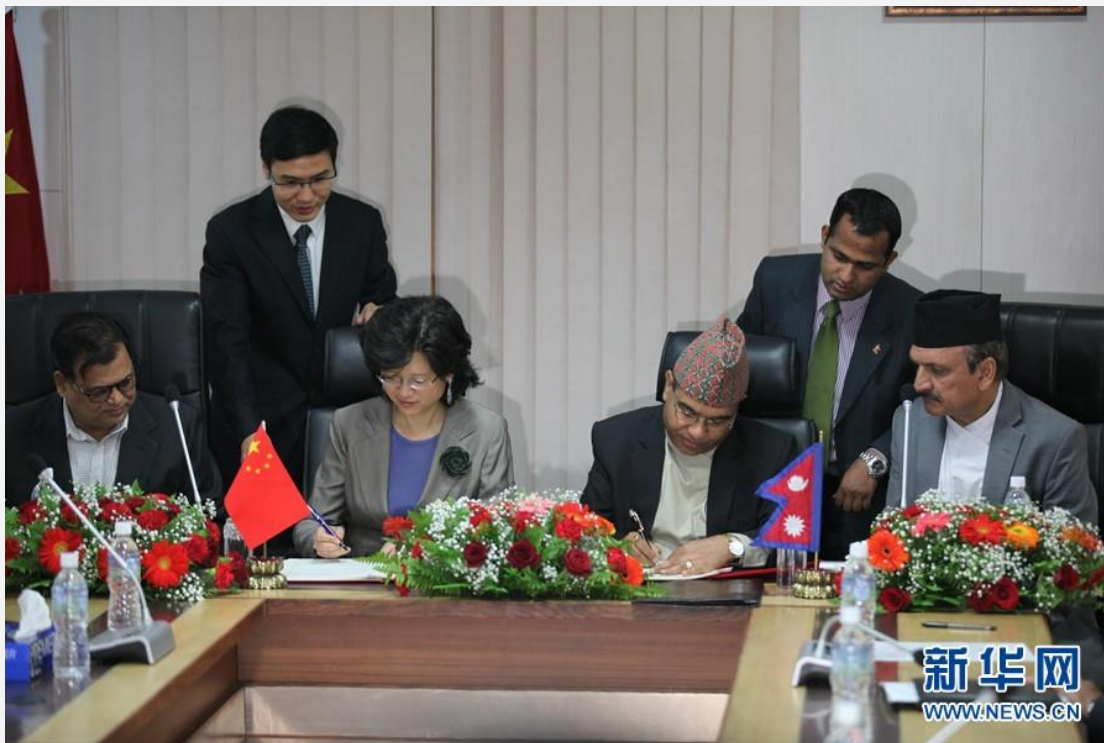


## 5 Pillars



Five years on, the Belt and Road Initiative is becoming a reality.





# Policy Connectivity

China-Nepal MoU on Belt and Road, Kathmandu, Nepal

# Infrastructure Connectivity



Padma Bridge, “Bridge of Dream” , South Dhaka, Bangladesh



Gilon, China-Nepal border

# Trade Connectivity

# Financial Connectivity



New Branch of Bank of China, Karachi, Pakistan

# People-to-People Connectivity



Chinese language class by Visva-Bharati University  
(International University), Kolkata, India

However, BRI also faces challenges



One Problem?

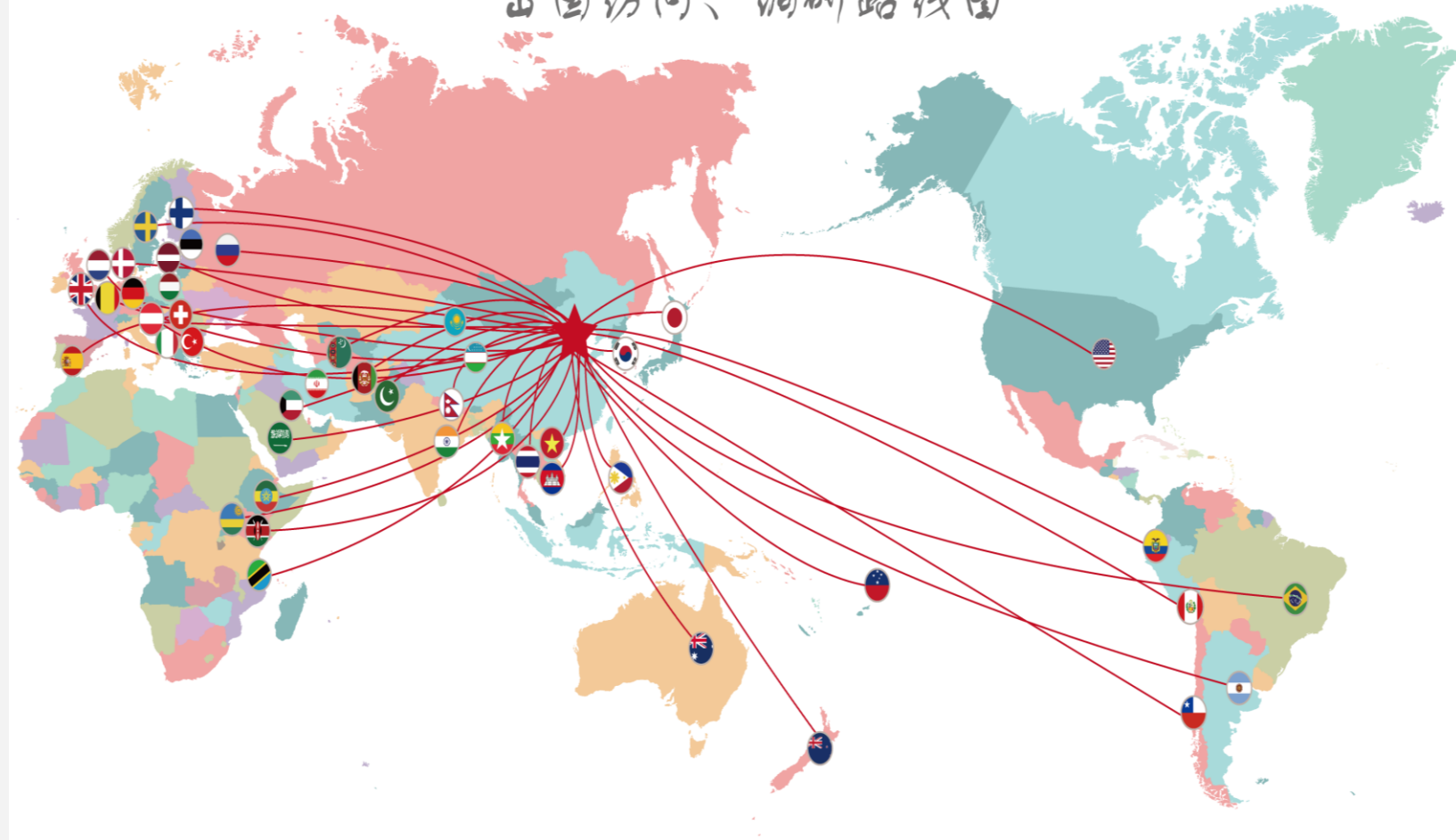


# Belt and Road Initiative: An Assessment at Its Sixth Year





2016、2017年中国人民大学重阳金融研究院  
出国访问、调研路线图



我们对“一带一路”的研究基于全球范围内的广泛调研

**Based on global-scale fieldwork**

# 基于中国人民大学的自有数据库

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extensive data  
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## “一带一路”研究与决策支撑平台

Research and Decision-making Support Platform of the Belt and Road Initiative

标题

首页 报告 案例 行业 法规 项目 园区 数据 图表 资讯 规划方案 机构 国别 省市

### 资讯

#### 发改委与法国财政总署中法第三方市场合作新一轮示范项...

为落实李克强总理访法期间两国政府发表的中法第三方市场合作联合声明，11月8日，国家发展改革委副主任宁吉喆与法国财政总署署长奥蒂尔·雷诺·巴索共同主持召开了中法第三方市场合作... [【详细】](#)

- 前十月我国进出口总值增长11.3% 对“一带一路”国家增速高于整体
- 泰媒：中泰同意加强经贸关系 在七大领域展开合作
- 中缅签署皎漂深水港项目框架协议 缅方占股30%
- 马来西亚中行与马外贸局签署合作备忘录 助力马企业进军中国
- 中国和乌克兰工商界期待深化农业、基础设施和能源等领域合作

WTO: 世界关税概况2018 (EN) [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [更多](#)

报告 国别

基于人大重慶全球  
知識網絡和團隊合  
作研究

Based on an  
international  
intellectual network  
and cooperative  
teamwork



# 1. “一带一路”五周年总体评估

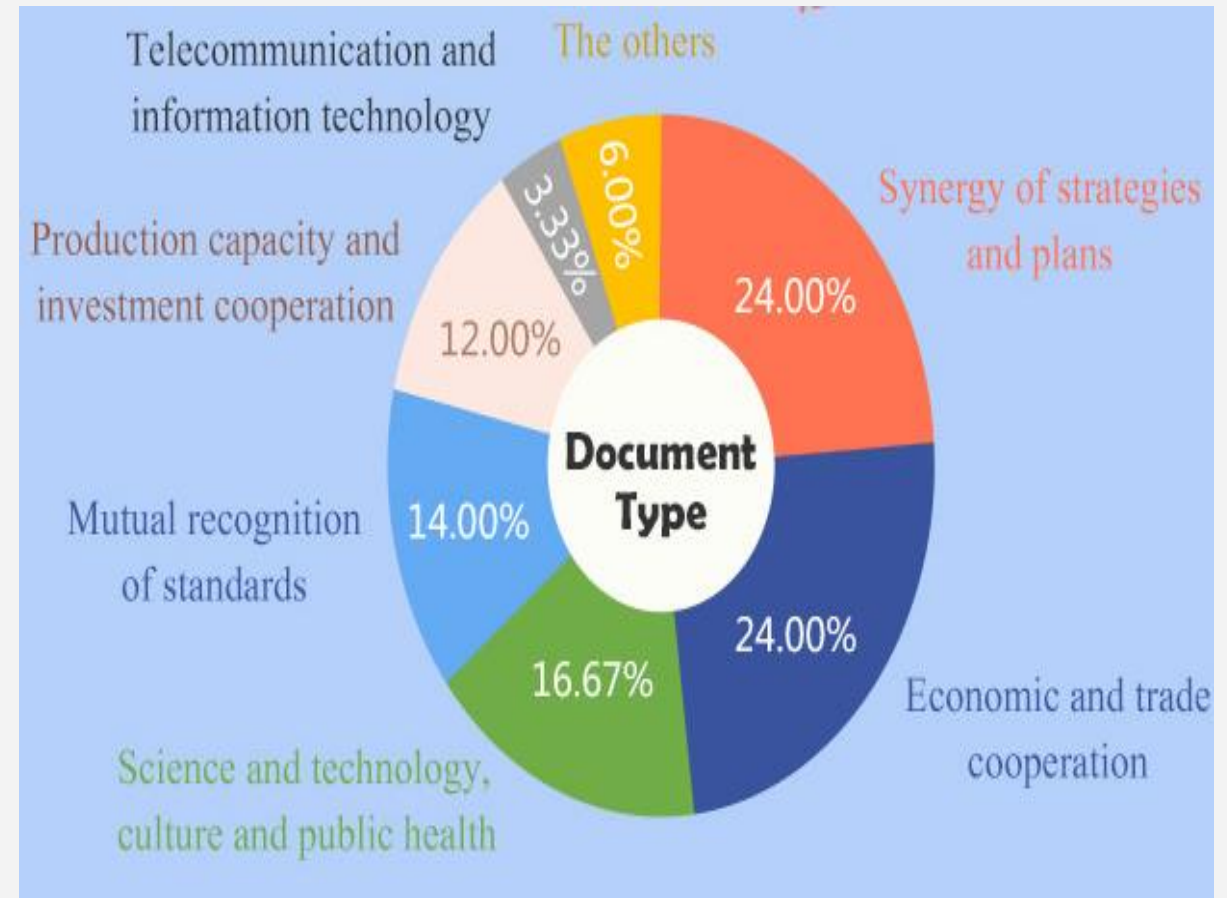
## A Five-year Overall Evaluation of BRI

1) 共建“一带一路”已形成更为广泛的国际共识

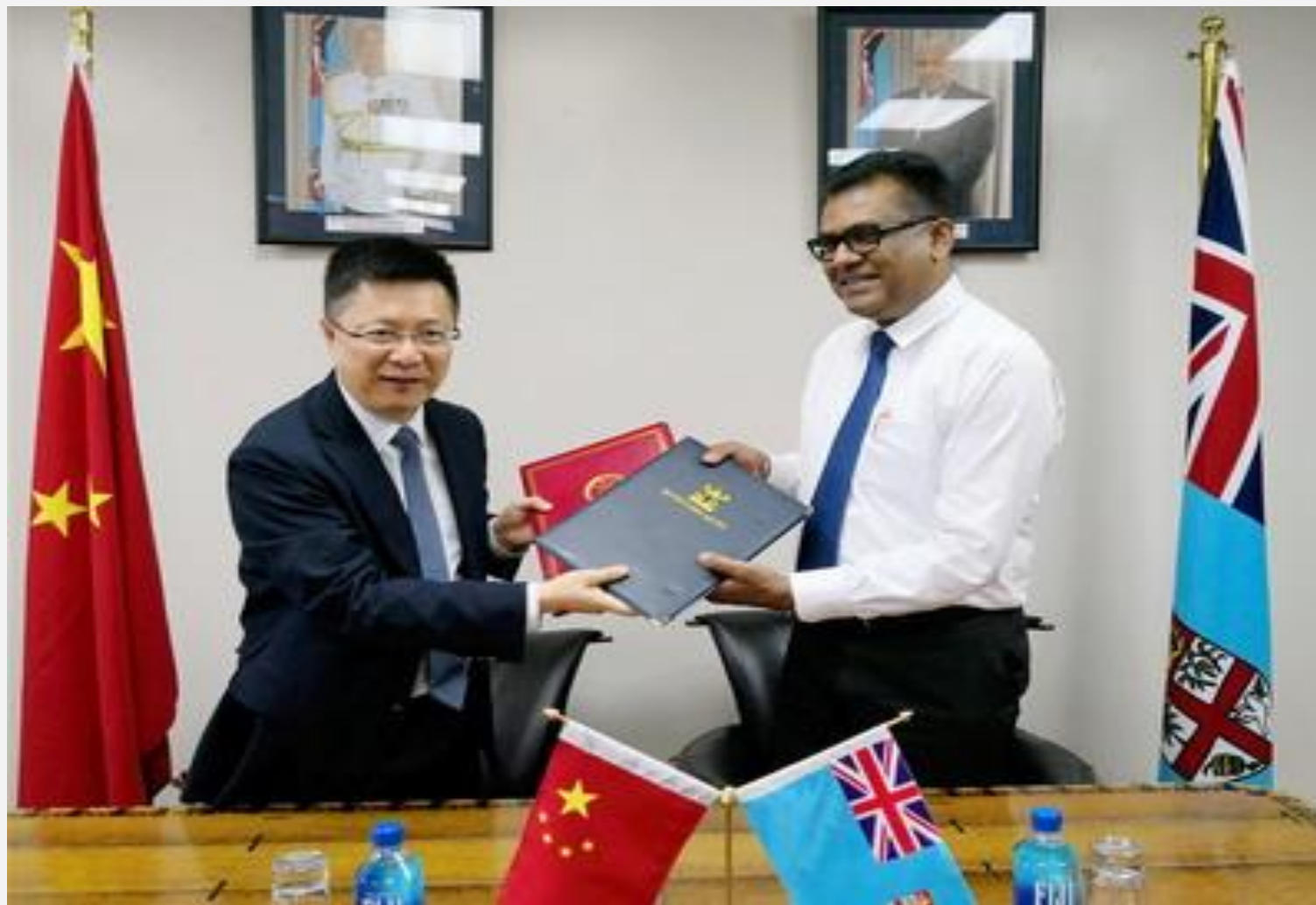
Broad international consensus has been reached to jointly build BRI

目前，已有超过110个国家和29个国际组织与中国签署了超过150份合作文件。

Up till now, there have been 110+ countries and 29 international organizations signing 150+ BRI cooperation documents with China.



# China-Fiji MoU on BRI



# 1. “一带一路”五周年 总体评估



## A Five-year Overall Evaluation of BRI

2) “一带一路”项目进展顺利，预期良好

BRI Projects: Doing well with  
positive prospects



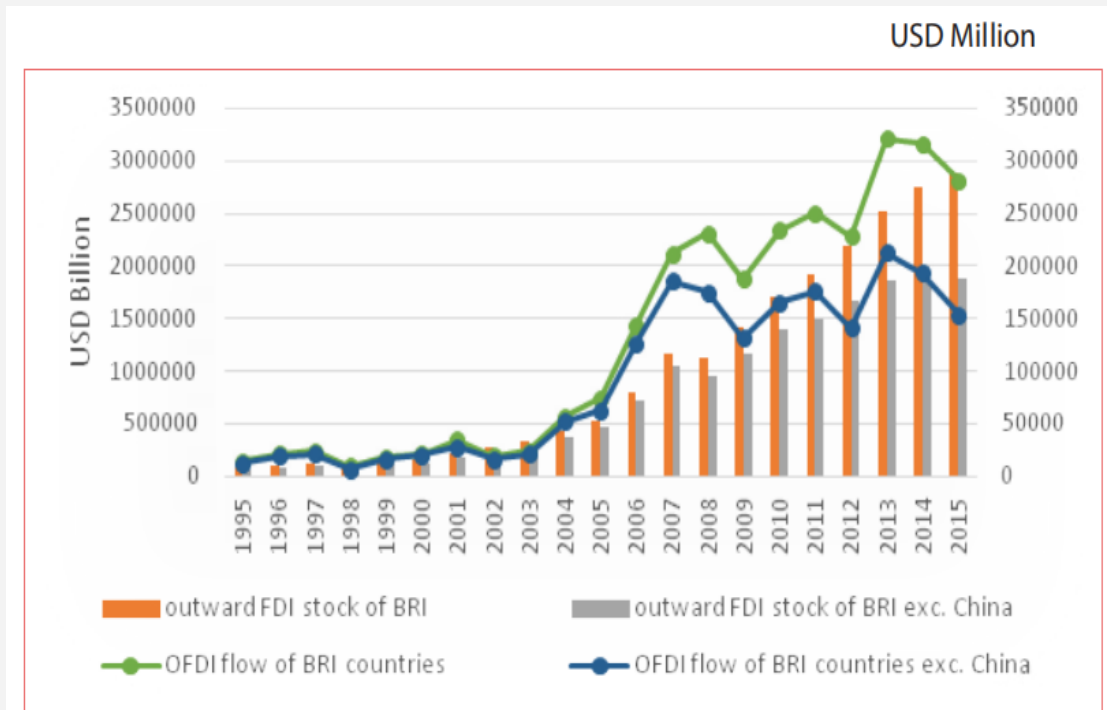
# Projects Updates for CPEC

CPEC		HOME	ABOUT CPEC	CPEC PROJECTS	LONG TERM PLAN	PROGRESS UPDATE	MAPS	EVENTS	MEDIA	CONTACT US
Energy	Infrastructure	Gwadar	Others	Rail Based Mass Transit	New Provincial Projects	SEZs	Social Sector Development	Westren Route		
<h3>CPEC Energy Projects</h3>										
#	Project Name	Progress Update			Pictures	Details				
1	2×660MW Coal-fired Power Plants at Port Qasim Karachi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Closed (FC) achieved</li><li>• Civil works on site started in May 2015</li><li>• Jetty completed</li><li>• Plant 2 months ahead of schedule</li><li>• Energization in October 2017</li><li>• 1st Unit Inagurated in November 2017</li><li>• Second Unit Commercial Operation Date (COD) 25th April 2018</li><li>• Project completed 67 days ahead of schedule</li><li>• Current Status: Operational</li></ul>				<a href="#">view details</a>				
2	Suki Kinari Hydropower Station, Naran,Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Financial Close achieved on 31st December 2016</li><li>• Land acquisition award announced on 17th Nov, 2016</li><li>• Construction work under way</li><li>• Expected Commercial Operation Date (COD) December 2022</li></ul>				<a href="#">view details</a>				

# 1. “一帶一路”五周年总体评估 A Five-year Overall Evaluation of BRI

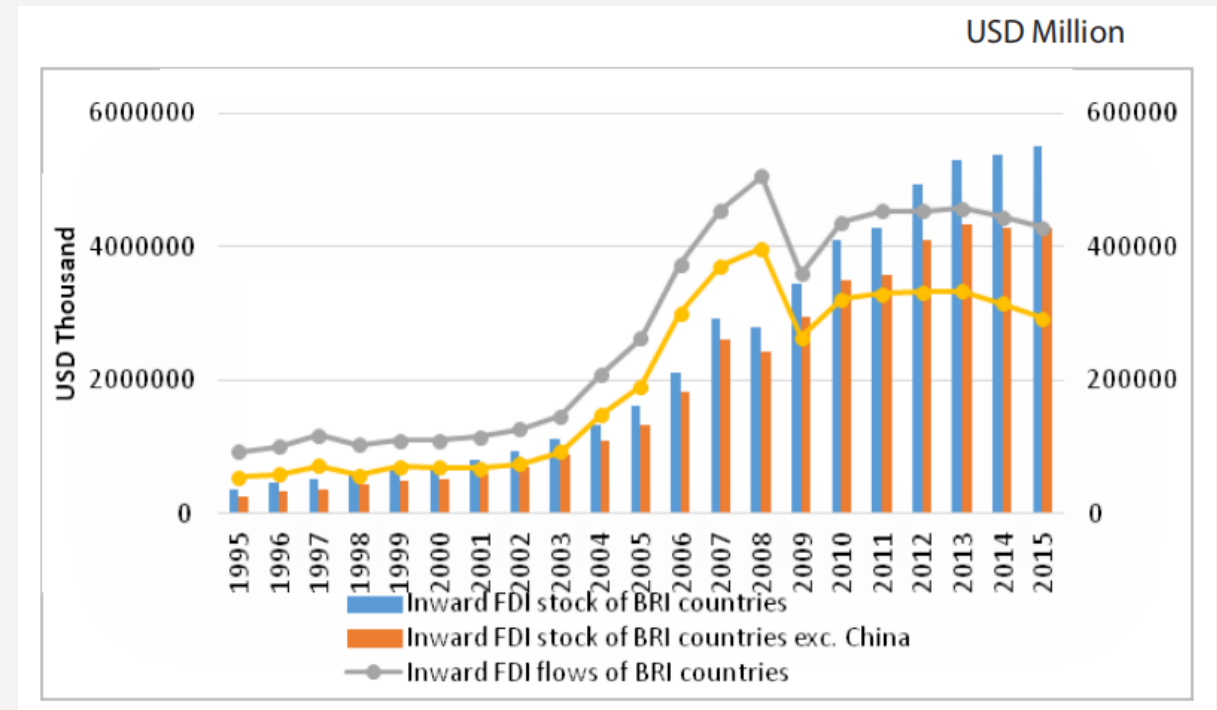
3) “一帶一路”有助于世界分享中国发展红利

China shares Development Dividend with the world through BRI



Graph 3.5 Outward Investment of the countries and regions along the Belt and Road

Source: World Bank Database



Graph 3.6 Inward Investment of the countries and regions along the Belt and Road

Source: World Bank Database



# Suning Global Supply Summit



## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 1) 政策沟通 Policy Coordination

元首外交、高层互访，完善双边合作机制  
Head-of-state Diplomacy & High-level Visits  
Improved Cooperation Mechanism

充分利用现有多边合作机制，加强对话沟通  
Take Full Advantages of Existing Multi-lateral  
Cooperation Mechanism to Facilitate  
Communication and Mutual Understanding



Table 1 Factsheet of the Head-of-state Diplomacy since the Introduction of the “Belt and Road” Initiative

Time	Countries and regions visited by the leadership of China	Meetings attended by the leadership of China	Related countries and regions tied to the “Belt and Road”
2017	Switzerland, Finland, USA, Kazakhstan, Russia, Germany, Vietnam, Laos	The World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2017, the 17th Meeting of the Heads of State Council of SCO, the opening ceremony of the Expo 2017 Astana, the Twelfth G20 Summit, and the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting	Switzerland, Finland, Kazakhstan, Russia, Germany, Vietnam, Laos, Asia-Pacific Region
2016	Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Czech Republic, Serbia, Poland, Uzbekistan	The 16th Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States, the 11th ASEM Summit	Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Czech Republic, Serbia, Poland
2015	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Vietnam, Singapore, United States, United Kingdom, Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Pakistan, Malaysia, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile	The Seventh Summit of BRICS Leaders and the 15th Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States, the Asian-African Leaders Meeting and the 60th Anniversary of the Bandung Conference, the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2015, the 14th Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States, the 4th China-CEEC Meeting of Heads of Government, the East Asia Summit Meetings, the 17th China-EU Summit, and the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting	Zimbabwe, South Africa, Singapore, Belarus, Pakistan, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Chile
2014	Netherlands, France, Germany, Belgium, South Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, India, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Angola, Kenya, United Kingdom, Greece, Germany, Russia, Italy, Myanmar, Kazakhstan, Serbia	The Fourth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Third Nuclear Security Summit, the Sixth BRICS Summit, the 14th Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States, the Ninth G20 Summit, the Tenth ASEM Summit, the East Asian Cooperation Leaders Series Meeting, the 13th Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO Member States, the China-CEEC Meeting of Heads of Government, the Leaders Meeting on Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation, the Pacific Island Countries Leaders' Meeting, China-Latin America and the Caribbean Summit	Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, France, Germany, Belgium, South Korea, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Angola, Kenya, Russia, Myanmar, Serbia, Cambodia, Laos

Table formulated by the author. Source: database interpretation of people.cn on Xi Jinping's 2017 diplomatic visits, <http://fangtan.people.com.cn/GB/415888/index.html>, visited on July 10, 2018.

Table 6 Bilateral Documents Signed by China and Countries and Regions along the Belt and Road

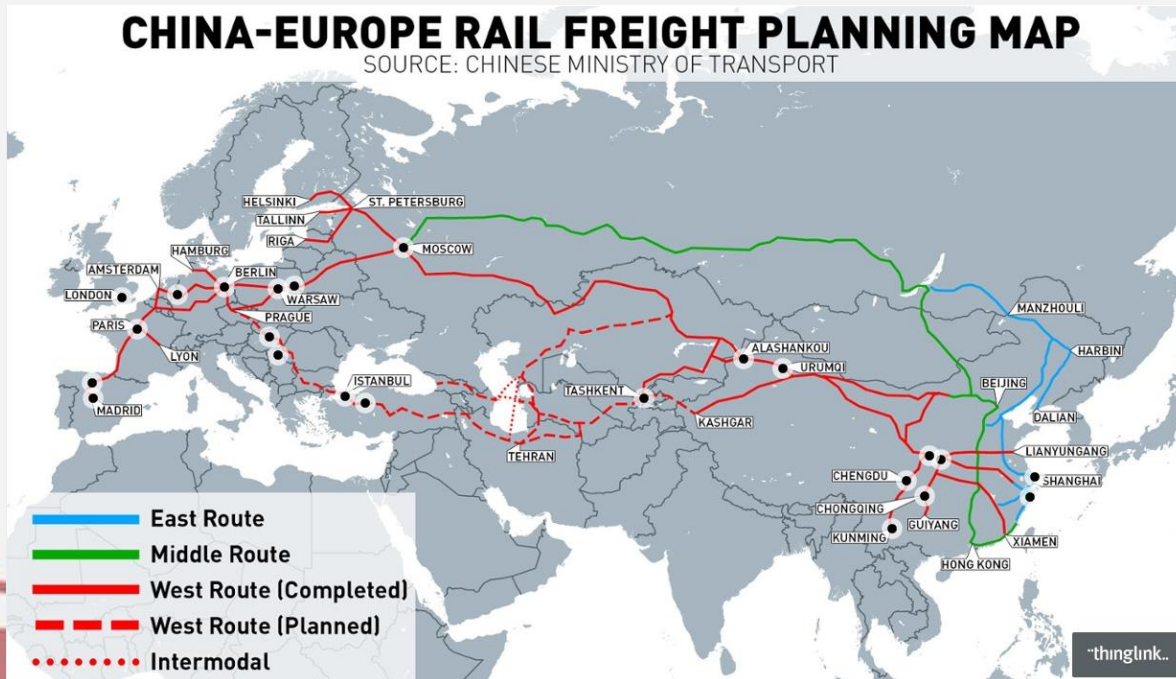
Year	Date	Bilateral Documents
2018	January 9	<i>Joint Declaration between the People's Republic of China and the French Republic</i>
	January 11	<i>Joint Communique between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia</i>
	March 1	<i>Joint Press Communiqué between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Tonga</i>
	April 8	<i>Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Austria on Establishing a Friendly Strategic Partnership</i>
	May 7	<i>Joint Statement between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia</i>
	June 8	<i>Joint Declaration by the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation</i>
	June 19	<i>Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the Plurinational State of Bolivia on Establishing Strategic Partnerships</i>
	June 21	<i>Joint Declaration between the People's Republic of China and Nepal</i>
	July 6	<i>Joint Communique between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Bulgaria</i>
	July 7	<i>Sofia Guidelines for Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries</i>
July 9	<i>Joint Statement by the People's Republic of China and the State of Kuwait on Building Partnerships</i>	

Table formulated by the author. Source: Policy documents on "Belt and Road" Portal, [https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/info/iList.jsp?cat\\_id=10008](https://www.yidaiyilu.gov.cn/info/iList.jsp?cat_id=10008), visited on July 18, 2018.

## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 2) 设施联通 Facilities Connectivity

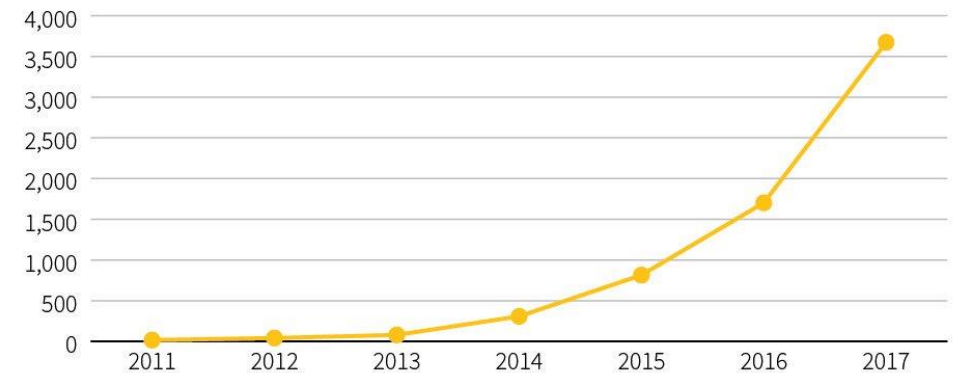
截至2018年8月，中欧班列已突破10000列，国内开行城市48个，到达欧洲15个国家43个城市。Till 2018 August, China-Europe Railway Express has set off more than 10,000 trains, involving 48 Chinese cities, and reaching 43 European cities in 15 countries.



### China-Europe Railway Express

Fuelled by Beijing's plans to grow trade along ancient Silk Road routes to Europe, the number of train trips between China and European countries has increased.

#### NUMBER OF TRAIN TRIPS



Source: China Railway Express

## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

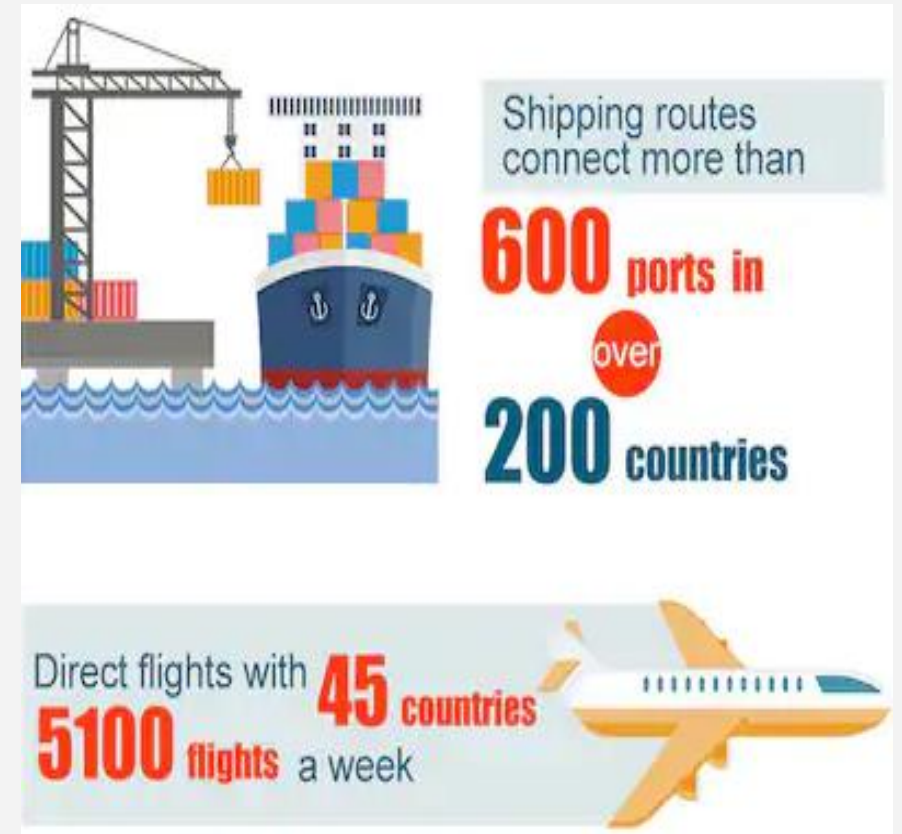
### 2) 设施联通 Facilities Connectivity

截至2018年8月，中国已与45个沿线国家实现空中直航，每周约5100个航班。

Till 2018 August, China has operated direct-airline with 45 countries along the Belt and Road, 5100 flights per week.

目前，中国与沿线47国签订了共38个双边和区域海运协定，海运互联互通指数保持全球第一。

Up till now, China has signed 38 bi-lateral and regional maritime navigation agreements with 47 countries along the Belt and Road, ranking top 1 on the Global Maritime Connectivity Index.

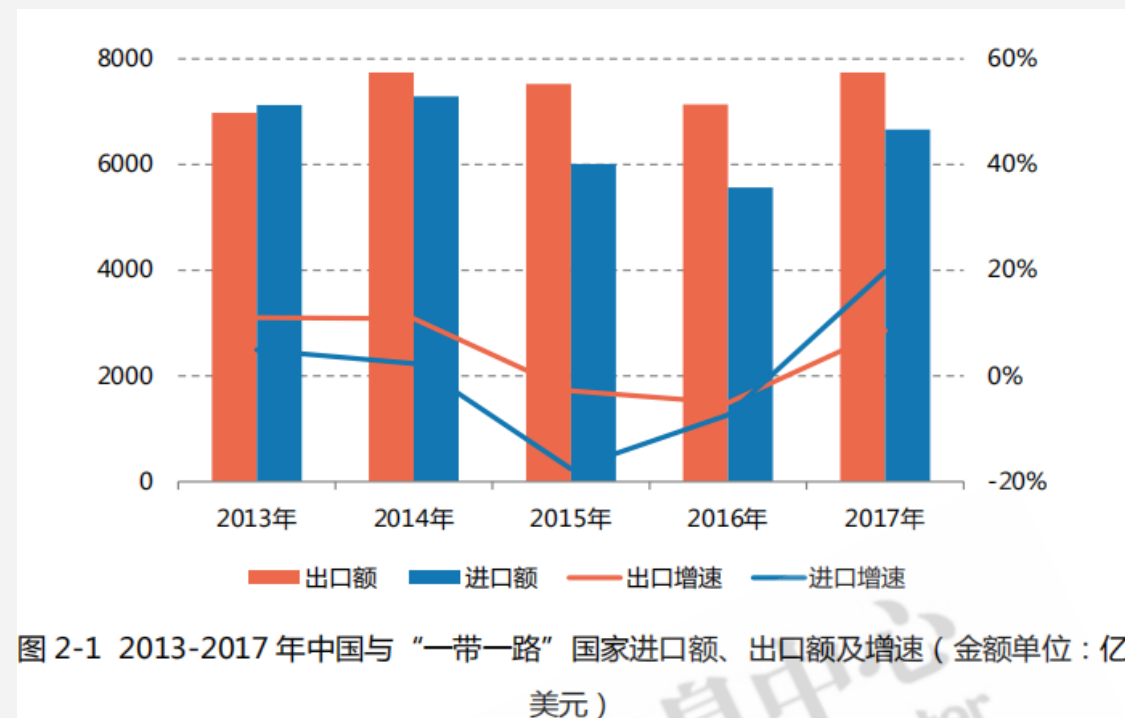


## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 3) 贸易畅通 Unimpeded Trade

2017年，中国与“一带一路”国家的进出口总额达到14403.2亿美元，较2016年增长13.4%。

In 2017, the total volume of China's foreign trade with countries along the Belt and Road reached \$1,440.32 billion, increasing 13.4% compared to 2016.



## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 3) 贸易畅通 Unimpeded Trade

过去5年，中国与沿线国货物贸易总额达到5.5万亿美元，对沿线国家投资超过800亿美元，已建立82个境外经贸合作区，为当地创造了24万多个就业岗位。

In the past 5 years, the total volume of goods trade between China and countries along the Belt and Road reached \$5.5 trillion. China invested over \$80 billion and established 82 overseas economic and trade cooperation zones, creating 244,000 jobs.



## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 4) 资金融通 Financial Integration

多个资金平台为“一带一路”项目融资，新型国际金融公共产品供给与金融合作机制正在形成。

Various platforms are financing BRI projects, providing international financial public goods and shaping new type of financial cooperation.

Table 8 Financial Mechanisms for the Construction of the “Belt and Road”

Funding Platform	Funds Pool
China-Africa Development Fund (development, growth, production capacity)	\$22 billion
China-CEEC Investment Cooperation Fund	\$1.5 billion
China-Eurasia Economic Cooperation Fund	\$5 billion
BRICS New Development Bank	\$100 billion
Special loan on China-ASEAN infrastructure development	\$20 billion
Silk Road Fund	\$54.5 billion (estimated)
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	\$100 billion
China Insurance Investment Fund	\$43.5 billion (estimated)
RMB overseas fund business	\$43.5 billion (estimated)
Special Loan of China Development Bank	\$36.2 billion (estimated)
Special Loan of Export-Import Bank	\$18.8 billion (estimated)

Table formulated by the author. Source: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, previous years catalogues of China Foreign Trade and Cooperation Economic Gazette, <http://www.mofcom.gov.cn/article/b/g/201804/20180402730759.shtml>, visited on July 10, 2018; Xi Jinping's Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the "Belt and Road" Forum for International Cooperation, May 14, 2017, Xinhuanet [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2017-05/14/c\\_1120969677.htm#](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2017-05/14/c_1120969677.htm#), visited on July 16, 2018.

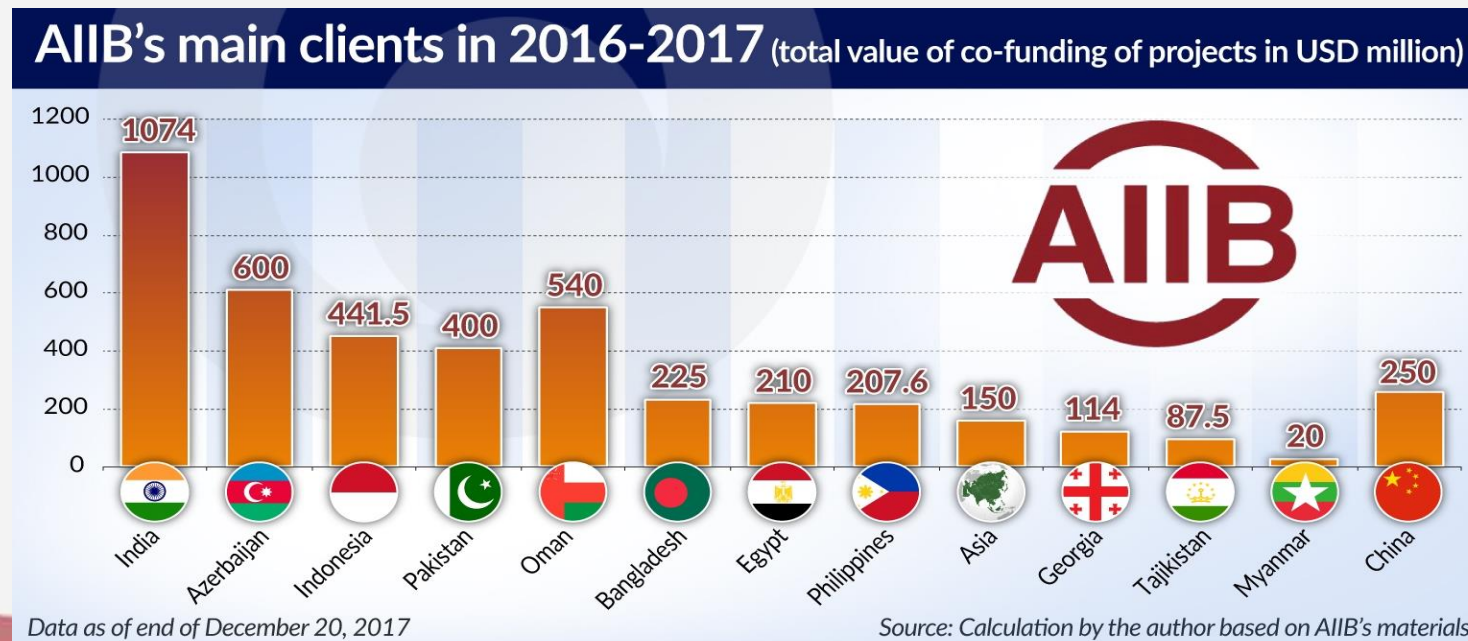


## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 4) 资金融通 Financial Integration

截至目前，亚投行成员数由成立之初的57个增至87个，参与投资的基础设施建设项目数达到28个，涉及13个国家，贷款总额超过45亿美元。

Up till now, the member states of AIIB has increased to 87 from 57. AIIB, whose total loan exposures has exceeded \$4.5 billion, has invested 28 projects in 13 countries.

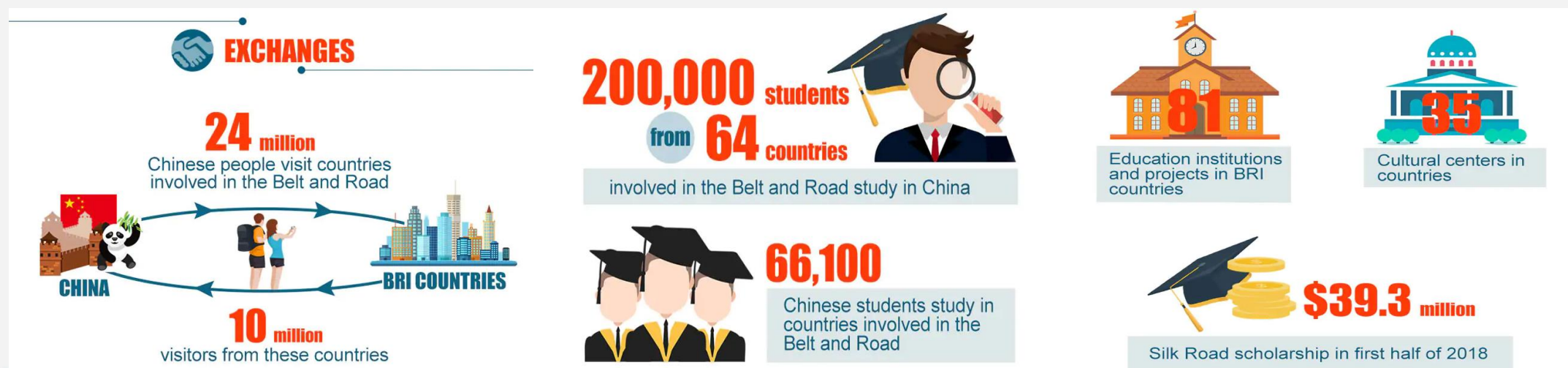


## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 5) 民心相通 People-to-people Bond

五年来，中国与沿线国家旅游、文化、教育、科技等多领域合作日益深化，互派留学生、提供奖学金、建立合作研究中心和文化中心等方式也极大地促进了青年交流和人才培养。

In the past five years, the tourism, cultural and educational cooperation between China and countries along the Belt and Road has been prosperous.



## 2. “一带一路”建设基本进程 Construction Process of BRI

### 5) 民心相通 People-to-people Bond

中国已与 53 个沿线国家建立 734 对友好城市关系，博览会、旅游节、电影节、论坛、联合考古等交流活动频繁。

China has established 734 pairs of sister cities with 53 countries along the Belt and Road.

旅游方面，中国已与 24 个沿线国家实现公民免签或落地签，逐步向西亚北非、中东欧等地区扩大。

China has achieved visa exemption or visa on arrival with 24 countries along the Belt and Road.

### Arts and Culture



### 3. “一帶一路” 威胁论 BRI Threat Theory

1) 中国模式输出论：认为中国正输出“共产主义+一党”治理模式

Enforcement of “Chinese Model”: China is deemed to export its own governance model of “Communism + single-party system”.

2) 势力范围冲突论：认为中西将产生欧亚大陆的地缘冲突

Sphere-of -influence Conflicts: China is deemed to have geopolitical conflicts with the West on Eurasia.

### 3. “一帶一路” 威胁论 BRI Threat Theory

3) 国际秩序另造论：认为中国将推翻二战后的国际秩序

Starting Afresh of A New International Order: China is deemed to overthrow the existing international order which was set up after WWII.

4) 朝贡体系复活论：认为中国将重新构建明清时代的朝贡体系

Resurgece of Tributary System: China is deemed to re-establish the tributary system existing during the era of Ming and Qing dynasty.

### 3. “一带一路”威胁论 BRI Threat Theory

5) 债务帝国主义论：认为中国通过债权新型殖民与控制所在国

“Debt Imperialism”: China is deemed to colonize countries along the Belt and Road through serving large loans to them for infrastructure construction projects, especially for those ones who already have heavy debt burdens.

6) 过剩产能威胁论：认为中国转嫁国内过剩产能与生态污染排放

Threat of Excess Capacity: China is deemed to transfer domestic excess capacity and environmental pollution to countries along the Belt and Road.

### 3. “一带一路”威胁论 BRI Threat Theory



7) 分而治之欧洲论：认为中国通过“16+1”分化欧盟  
“Divide and Conquer” Theory: China is deemed to break EU's unification towards China through China-CEEC 16+1 Cooperation Mechanism.

8) 中华复兴黄祸论：认为中国人蜂拥而至、破坏当地，应强烈反对

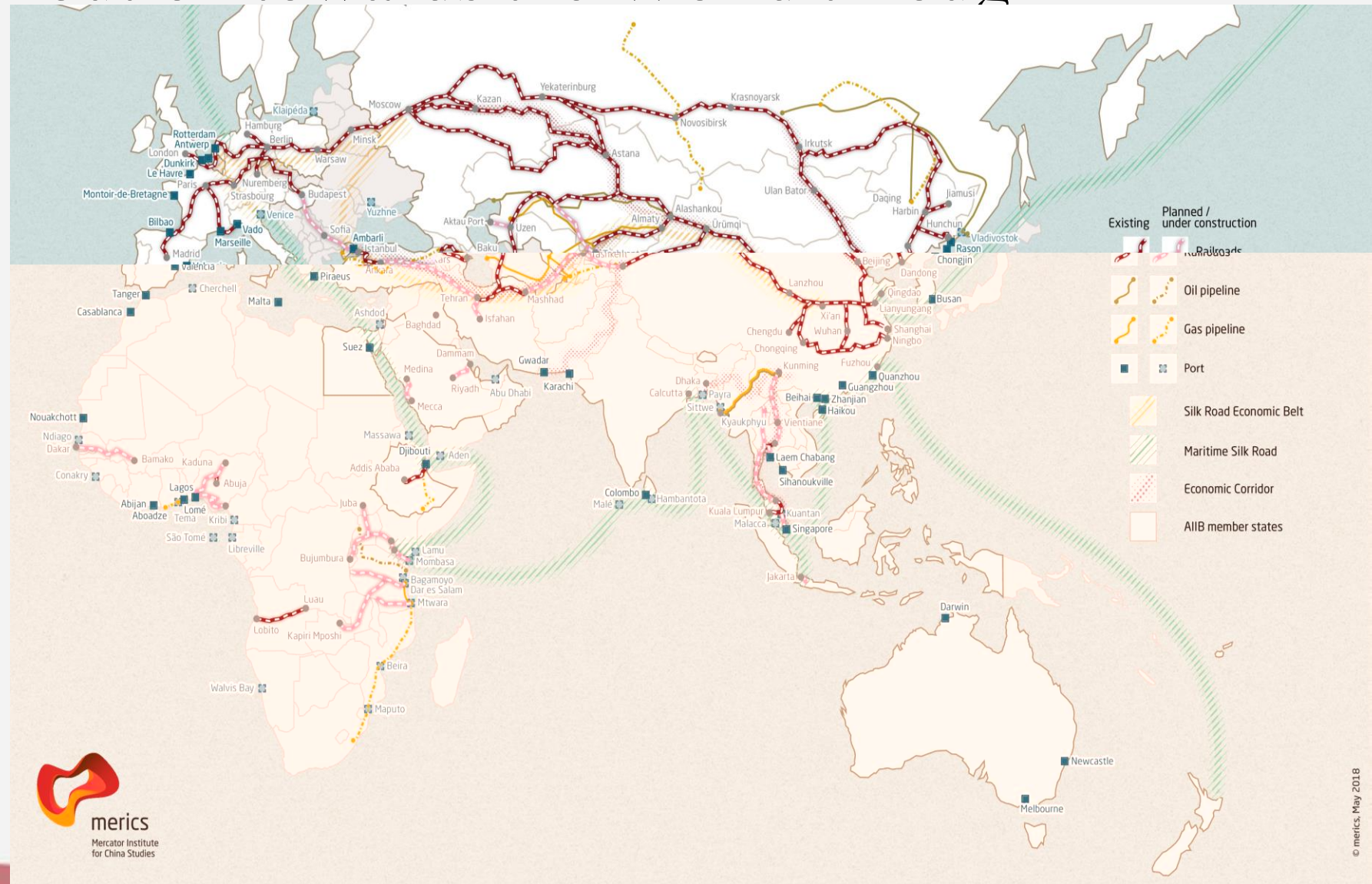
New Round of “Yellow Peril”: Chinese people are deemed to rush in local community and made destruction.

# 4. 通过“一带一路”，中国为世界造福

## China's Contribution towards the World through BRI

1) “一带一路”帮助建设全球基础设施互联互通网络

The BRI  
Creates A  
Global  
Infrastructure  
Network

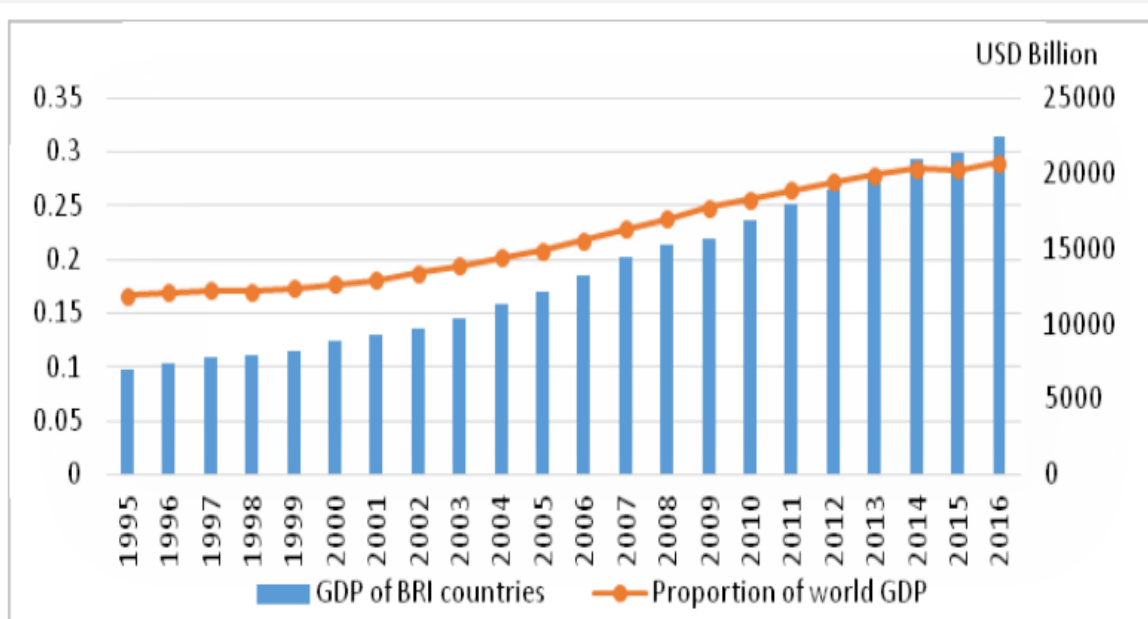




# 4. 通过“一带一路”，中国为世界造福

## China's Contribution towards the World through BRI

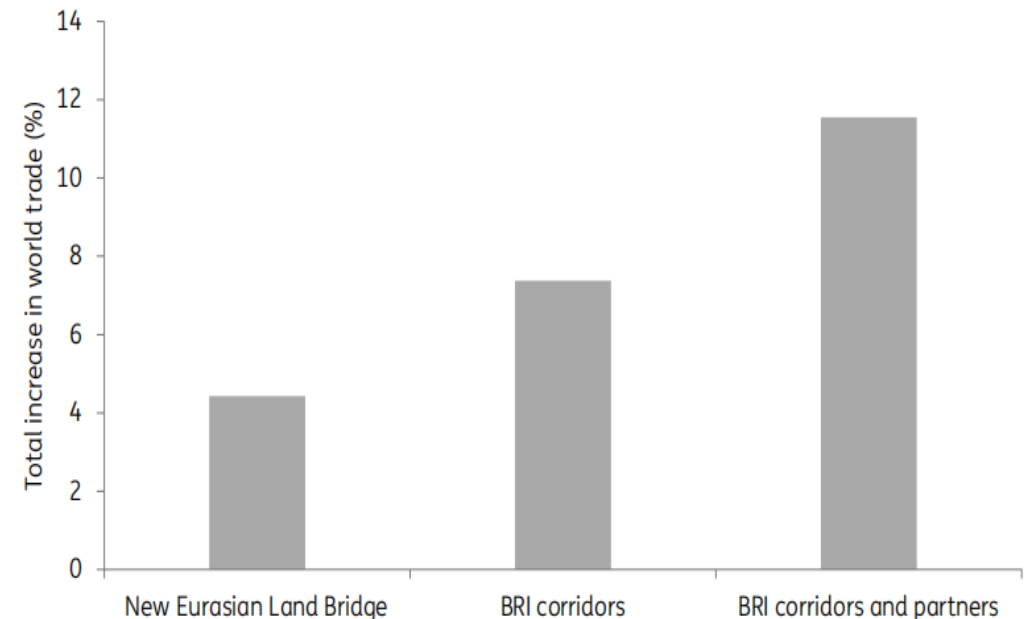
2) “一带一路”极大地带动了沿线国家的经济增长，促进了国际贸易  
 BRI has outstandingly boosted the economic growth of countries along the Belt and Road and facilitated global trade.



Graph 3.1 Overview of countries' and regions' GDP (including China)

Source: World Bank Database<sup>5</sup>

Fig 3 More trade along the Belt and Road could increase world trade by 12%



Note: Increases in world trade in three different scenarios.

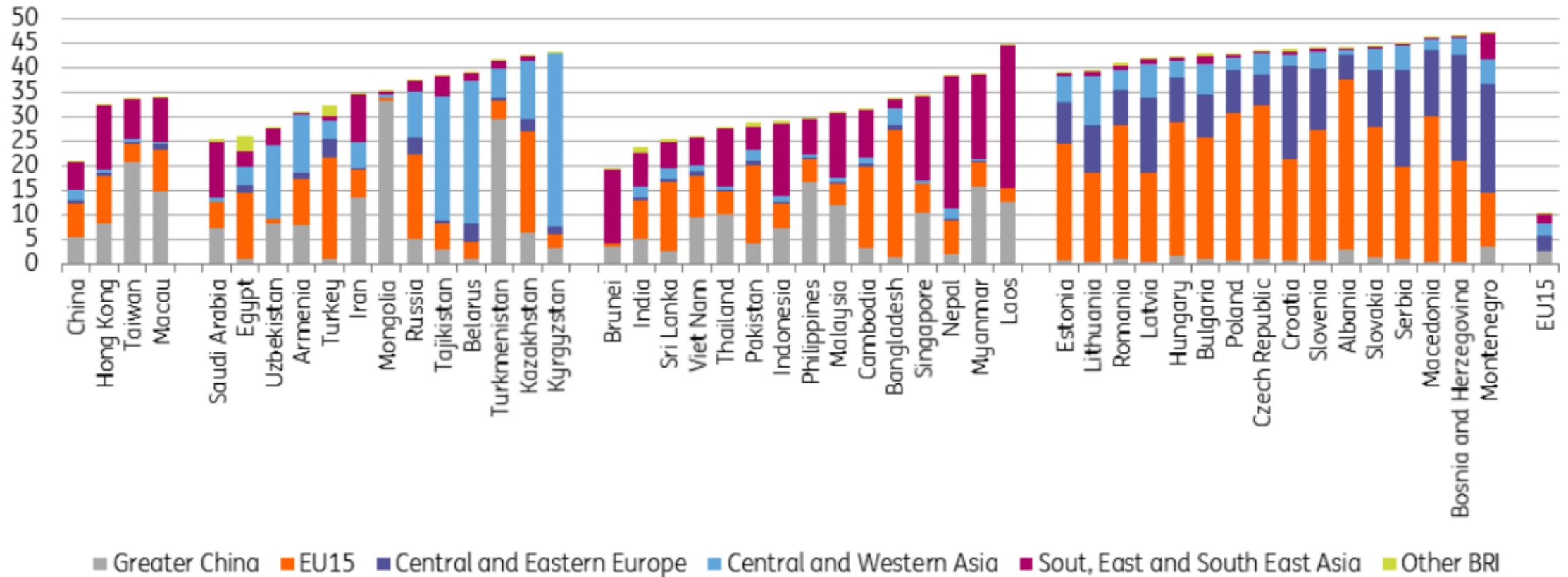
Source: ING calculations based on UNCTAD data

# 4. 通过“一带一路”，中国为世界造福

## China's Contribution towards the World through BRI



Fig 4 Eastern Europe and Central Asia could see large increases in trade



Note: increases in exports following a halving in trade costs between BRI corridors and partners.

Source: ING calculations based on UNCTAD data

# 4. 通过“一带一路”，中国为世界造福 China's Contribution towards the World through BRI

3) “一带一路”  
五通推动实现联合国2030可持续发展目标

Five cooperation priorities of BRI help to achieve UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030).

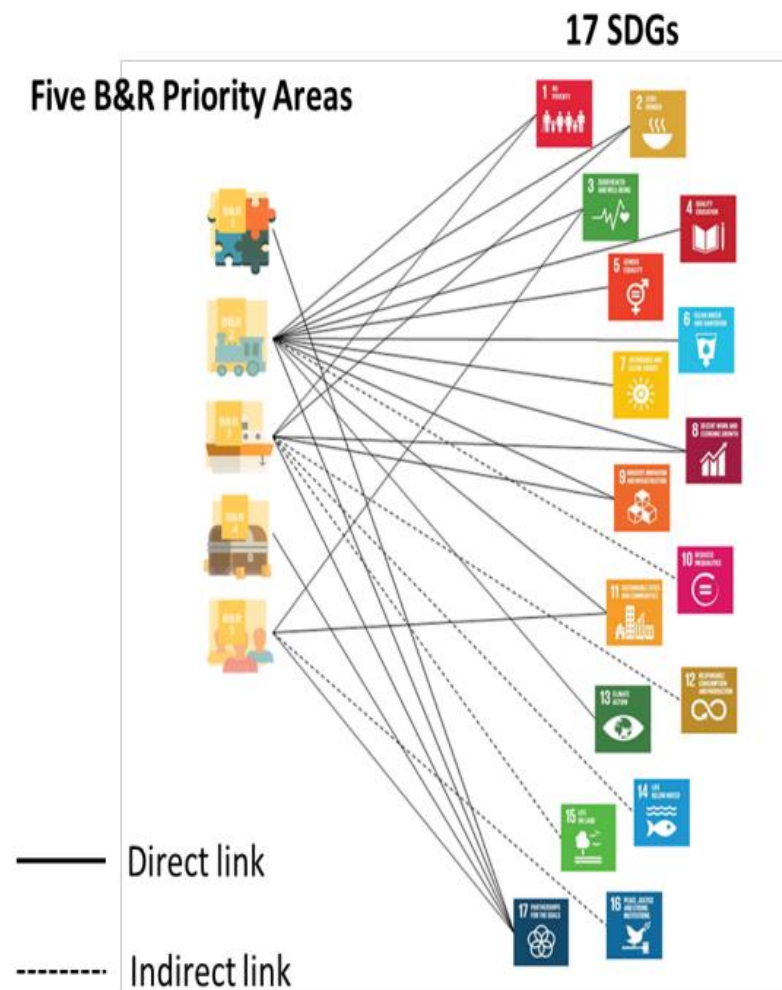


Figure 2. Contribution of the Belt and Road to the achievement of the SDGs

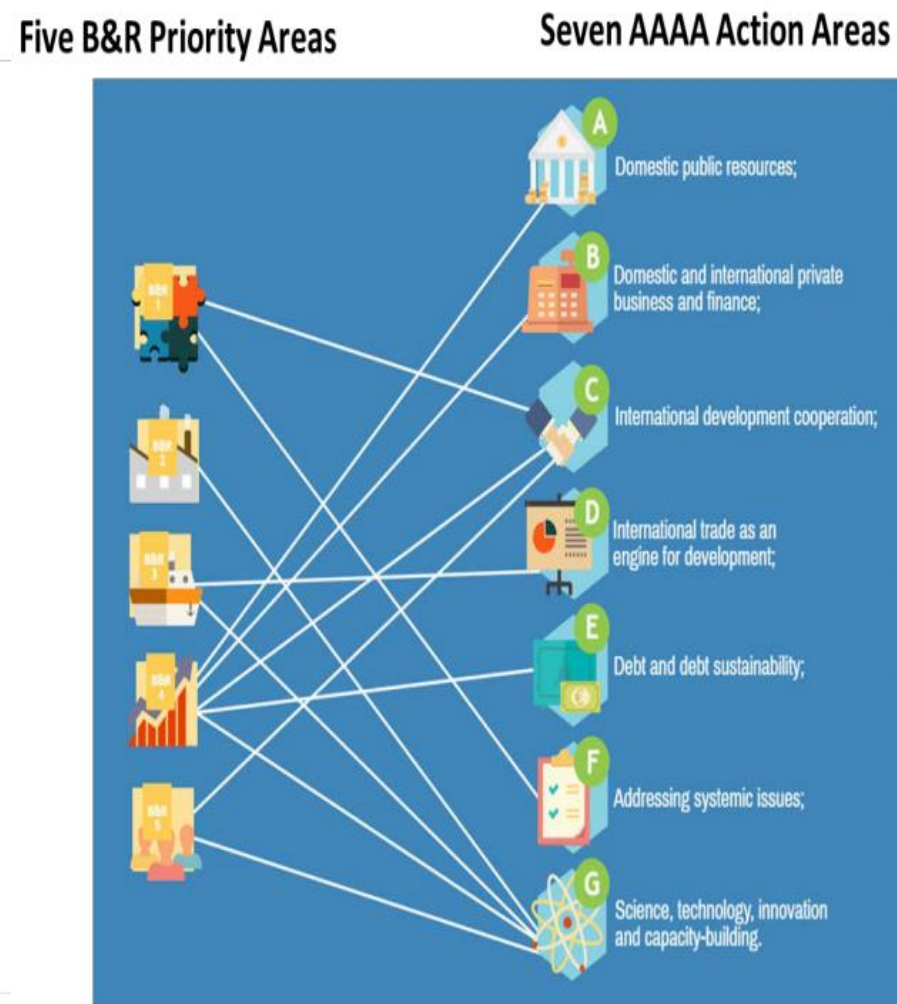


Figure 3. Links from the Belt and Road to the AAAA Action Areas

## 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

### 1) 战略互信仍待加强 Strategic Mutual Trust Needs to be Strengthened

战略互信是国际社会开展“一带一路”合作的基石，也很大程度上决定了该倡议未来能否行稳致远。目前，不同国家对“一带一路”的看法有差异，部分国家仍在存在战略层面的疑虑：

As the cornerstone of international cooperation, strategical mutual trust to a large extent determines how successful the BRI could be in the future. Currently, there's existing divergent views towards BRI. Some countries still have misgivings at strategical level:

# 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战

## Current Challenges Faced by BRI

中美关系：当“一带一路”遇到印太战略？  
China-U.S. Relations: BRI meets Indo-Pacific?

How Belt and Road Initiative, U.S.-Japan Indo-Pacific strategy overlap



## 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

欧洲的态度：欧盟与成员国、西欧与中东欧存在分野；整体立场摇摆，时而释放积极信号，时而又显得犹疑尚存；极少数政客无端指责抹黑

Europe's Ambiguities towards BRI: Quite divergent among EU and different Member States as well as between western and central eastern part of Europe; EU's overall position is shaking between positive and negative side; baseless accusations from a very few politicians.

# 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战

## Current Challenges Faced by BRI



印度的态度：对中国始终抱有地缘政治焦虑，对中国与巴基斯坦、尼泊尔等邻国的关系保持警惕，将中国视为地缘竞争对手

India's position: Viewing China as geostrategical competitor and always worrying about China's relationship with neighboring countries, in particular Pakistan and Nepal.

## 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

### 2) 国际能力亟待提升 China's Global Capacity Needs to be Improved

对“一带一路”面临的困难和挑战要做充分心理准备，要有持久政策耐力

China needs to be prepared mentally on the difficulties and Challenges faced by BRI and increase policy patience & sustainability.

国际传播能力亟待提升，对外交往应实现增信释疑的目标，塑造良好国家形象

China needs to largely improve its international communication skills to enhance mutual trust and remove misgivings as well as shaping positive national image.

需要培养更多“一带一路”复合型人才

China needs to cultivate more inter-disciplinary talents that could perfectly fit trans-cultural working environment.



## 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

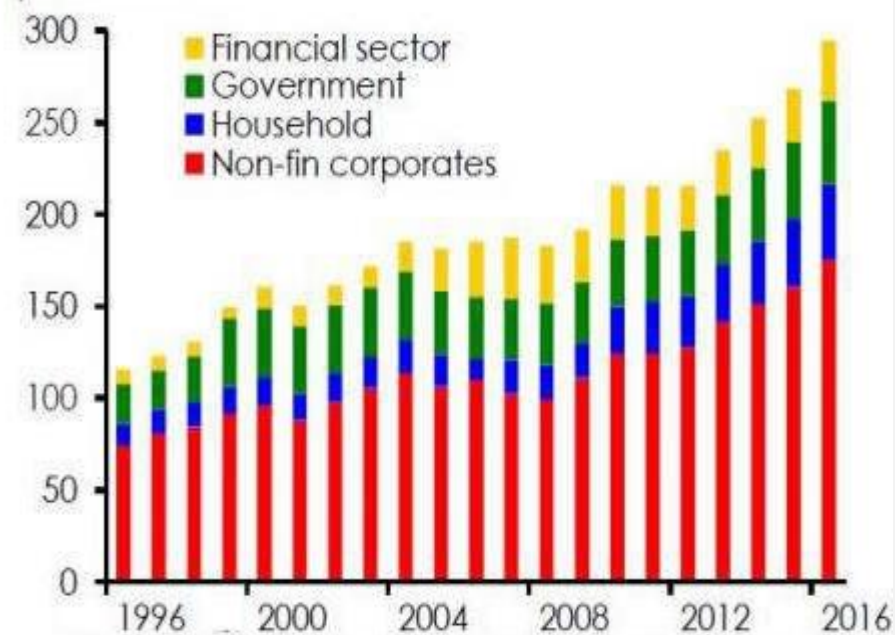
### 3) 中国需实现自身高水平可持续发展 Solve Problems of Domestic Development

#### 三大攻坚战 Three Tough Battles in the Coming 3 Years

3.1 防范化解重大风险：地方政府和企业特别是国有企业要尽快降低杠杆，努力实现宏观杠杆率稳定和逐步下降。要分类施策，根据不同领域、市场金融风险情况，采取差异化、针对性办法。

Preventing & Defusing Financial Risks: China should reduce the leverage ratio of local governments and companies, especially State-owned enterprises. Tailored policies should be used to control risks in different financial markets.

China: Total Debt-to-GDP  
percent of GDP



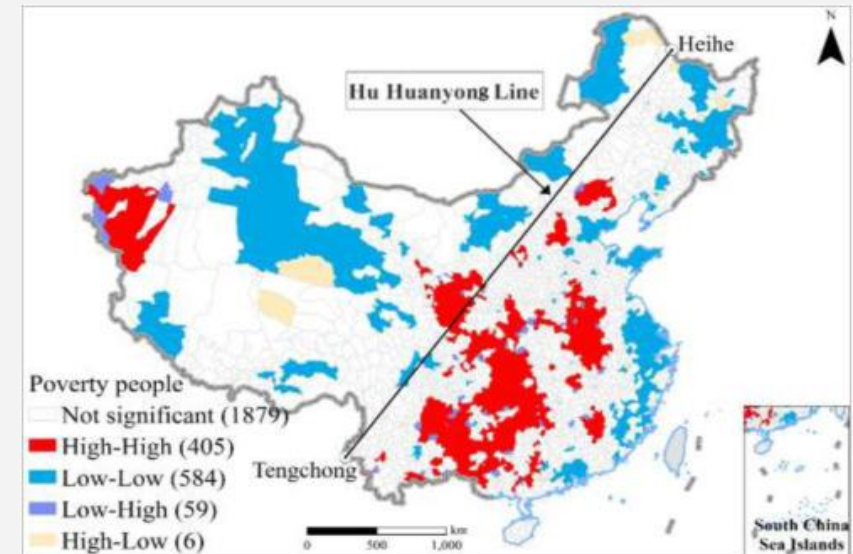
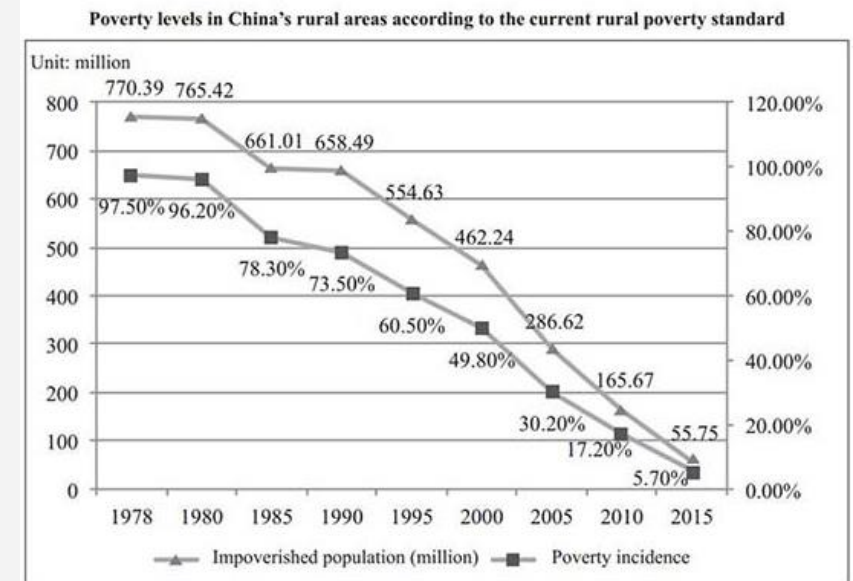
Source: PBOC, BIS, IMF, IIF.

# 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

## 3) 中国需实现自身高水平可持续发展 Solve Problems of Domestic Development

3.2 精准脱贫：咬定总攻目标，严格坚持现行扶贫标准，不能擅自拔高，也不能降低。

Targeted Poverty Alleviation: Chinese government should stick to the current poverty relief standards, not making arbitrary decisions to raise or lower the standards.



# 5. 当前“一带一路”建设面临的挑战 Current Challenges Faced by BRI

3) 中国需实现自身高水平可持续发展

Solve Problems of Domestic Development

3.3 污染防治：到2020年使主要污染物排放总量大幅减少，生态环境质量总体改善。1) 调整产业结构；2) 调整能源结构；3) 调整运输结构；4) 调整农业投入结构。

Pollution Control: To significantly reduce major pollutants release, China needs to 1) adjust industrial structure phasing out surplus and backward industries while fostering new growth drivers; 2) adjust energy structure cutting coal consumption while increasing the use of clean energy; 3) adjust transport structure reducing road transport while increasing rail freight; 4) adjust input structure of agriculture cutting the use of pesticides while encouraging the use of organic fertilizers.

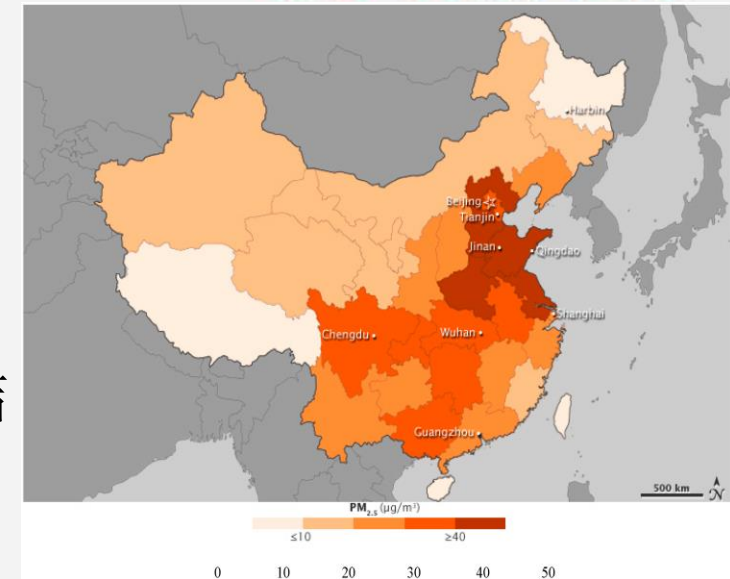


Figure 1. Coal control targets in Chinese provinces (Source: National and provincial air pollution action plans.)

# 6. “一带一路”能否成功的四个决定因素

## Four Determinants of BRI's Success in the Future

### 1) 中国国内可持续发展水平以及对外的国际示范效应

#### China's Own Sustainable Development and Int'l Demonstration Effect



**Securing a Decisive Victory in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects and Embarking on a Journey to Fully Build a Modern Socialist China**

**The period between now and 2020 will be decisive in finishing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects**

We must follow the requirements on building this society set out at our 16th, 17th and 18th National Congresses, act in response to the evolution of the principal contradiction in Chinese society, and promote coordinated economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement. We must show firm resolve in implementing the strategy for invigorating China through science and education, the strategy on developing a quality workforce, the innovation-driven development strategy, the rural vitalization strategy, the coordinated regional development strategy, the sustainable development strategy, and the military-civilian integration strategy. We must focus on priorities, address inadequacies, and shore up points of weakness. In this regard, I want to stress that we must take tough steps to forestall and defuse major risks, carry out targeted poverty alleviation, and prevent and control pollution, so that the moderately prosperous society we build earns the people's approval and stands the test of time.

**The period between the 19th and the 20th National Congress is the period in which the timeframes of the two centenary goals converge**

In this period, not only must we finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieve the first centenary goal; we must also build on this achievement to embark on a new journey toward the second centenary goal of fully building a modern socialist country.

Based on a comprehensive analysis of the international and domestic environments and the conditions for China's development, we have drawn up a two-stage development plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of this century.

**In the first stage from 2020 to 2035**

We will build on the foundation created by the moderately prosperous society with a further 15 years of hard work to see that socialist modernization is basically realized.

**In the second stage from 2035 to the middle of the 21st century**

We will, building on having basically achieved modernization, work hard for a further 15 years and develop China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

# 6. “一帶一路”能否成功的四个決定因素 Four Determinants of BRI's Success in the Future

2) 中国与各国的双边关系尤其是战略互信程度  
Bi-lateral Relations between China and Countries related to the Belt and Road, Especially the Level of Strategic Mutual Trust



一帶一路日本研究センター  
Belt and Road Initiative Japan Research Center (BRIJC)  
一帶一路日本研究中心簡介  
일대일로 일본연구센터 개요

## 6. “一带一路”能否成功的四个决定因素 Four Determinants of BRI's Success in the Future



### 3) 具体项目的推进建设程度

### The Construction Progress of BRI Projects



## 6. “一带一路”能否成功的四个决定因素 Four Determinants of BRI's Success in the Future

### 4) 克服阻力、应对挑战的能力

### The Capacity to Overcome Difficulties and Address Challenges



Fake News for 1000 times can be true?

# Belt and Road Initiative: Future Directions





# “一带一路”未来愿景 Future Prospect of BRI

## What do we talk about when we say 'Belt and Road'



Source: Defense Meteorological Satellite Program

# “一帶一路” 未来愿景 Future Prospect of BRI

“一帶一路”：通向绿色、智能、和平、繁荣之路

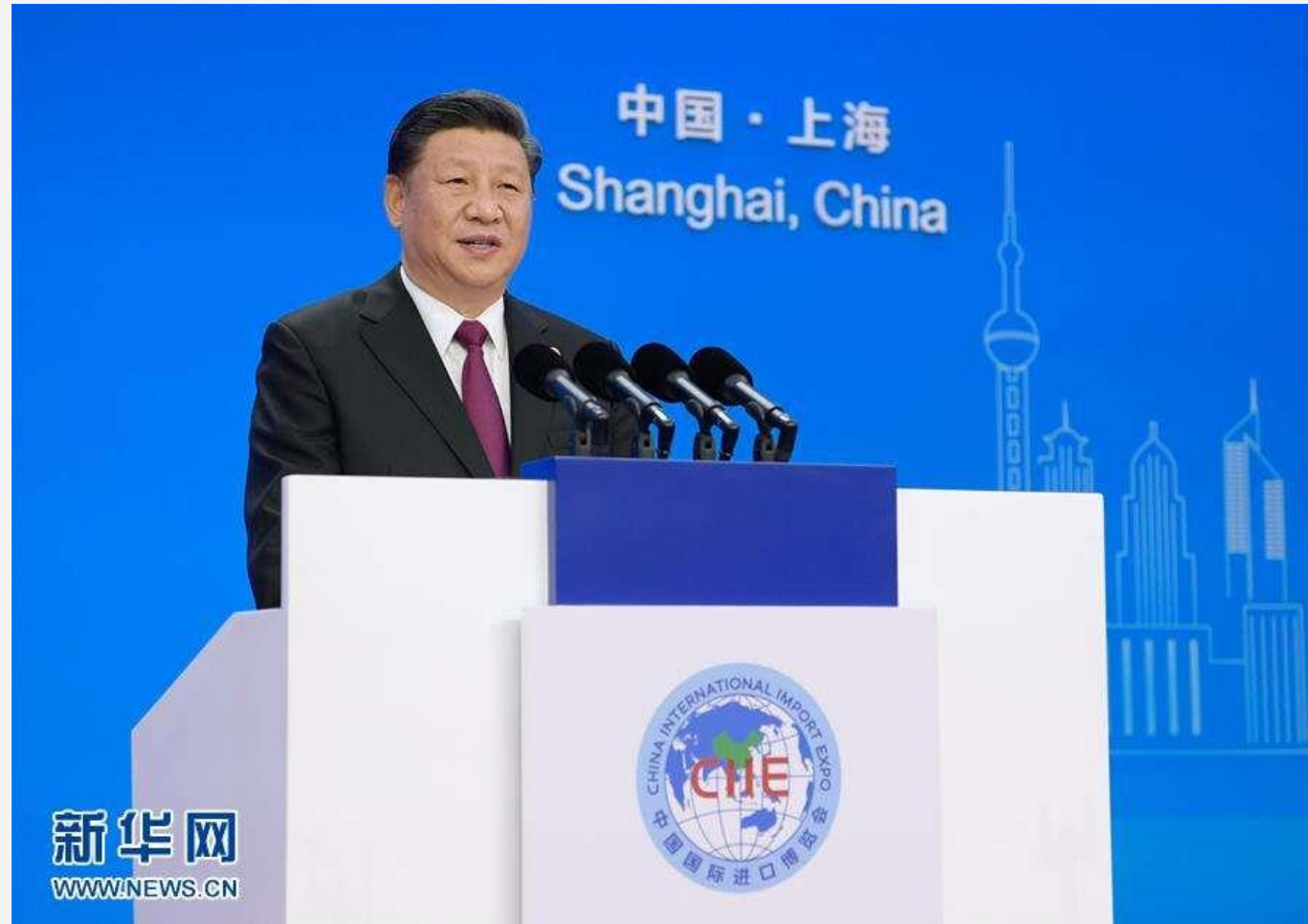
## BRI: A Path Towards Greenness, Innovation, Peace and Prosperity



# China Int' l Import EXPO



# China Int' l Import EXPO



# China Int' l Import EXPO



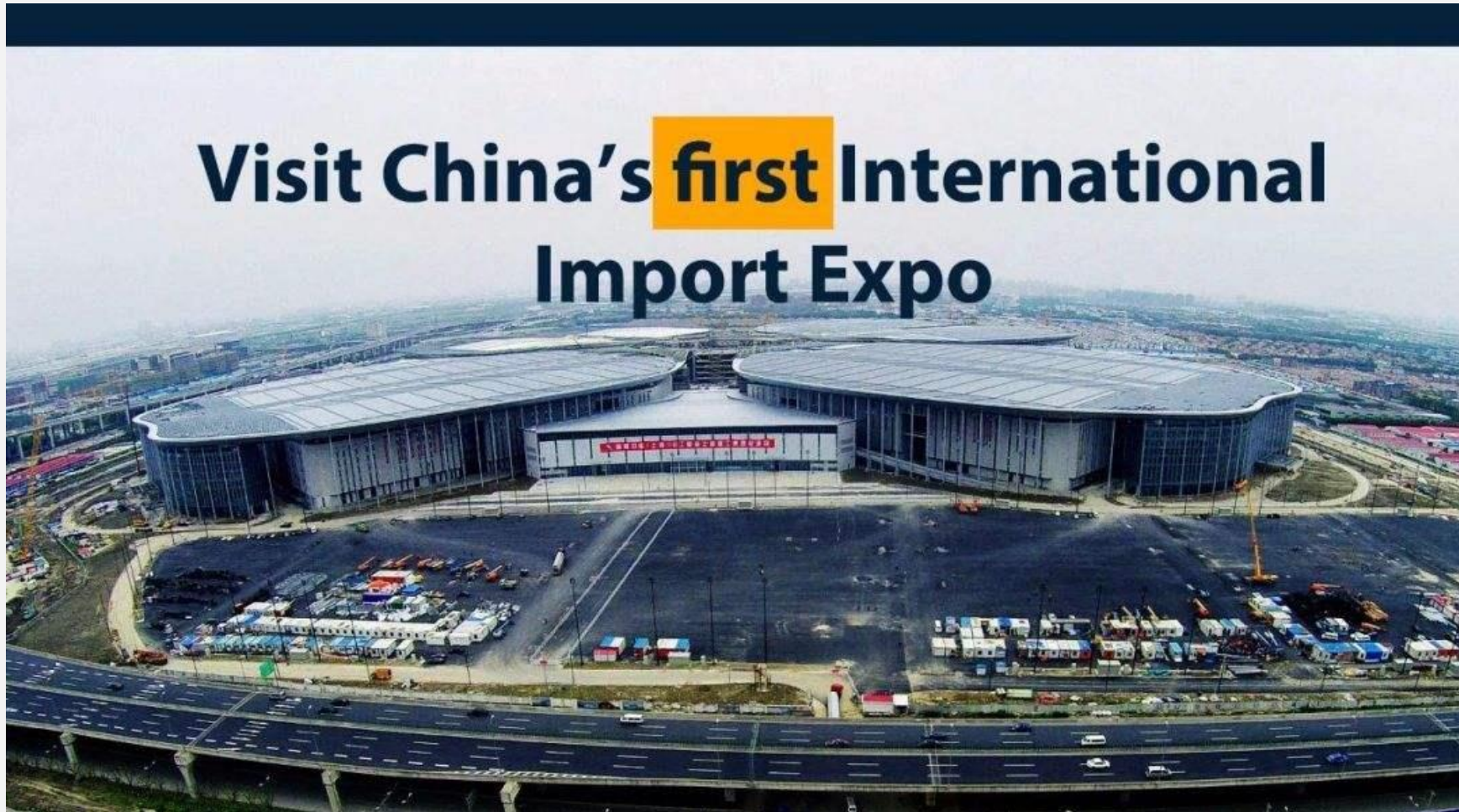
# China Int' l Import EXPO



# China Int' l Import EXPO



# China Int' l Import EXPO





# The Second BRI Forum



¡Gracias!  
谢谢!  
Thank You!



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