



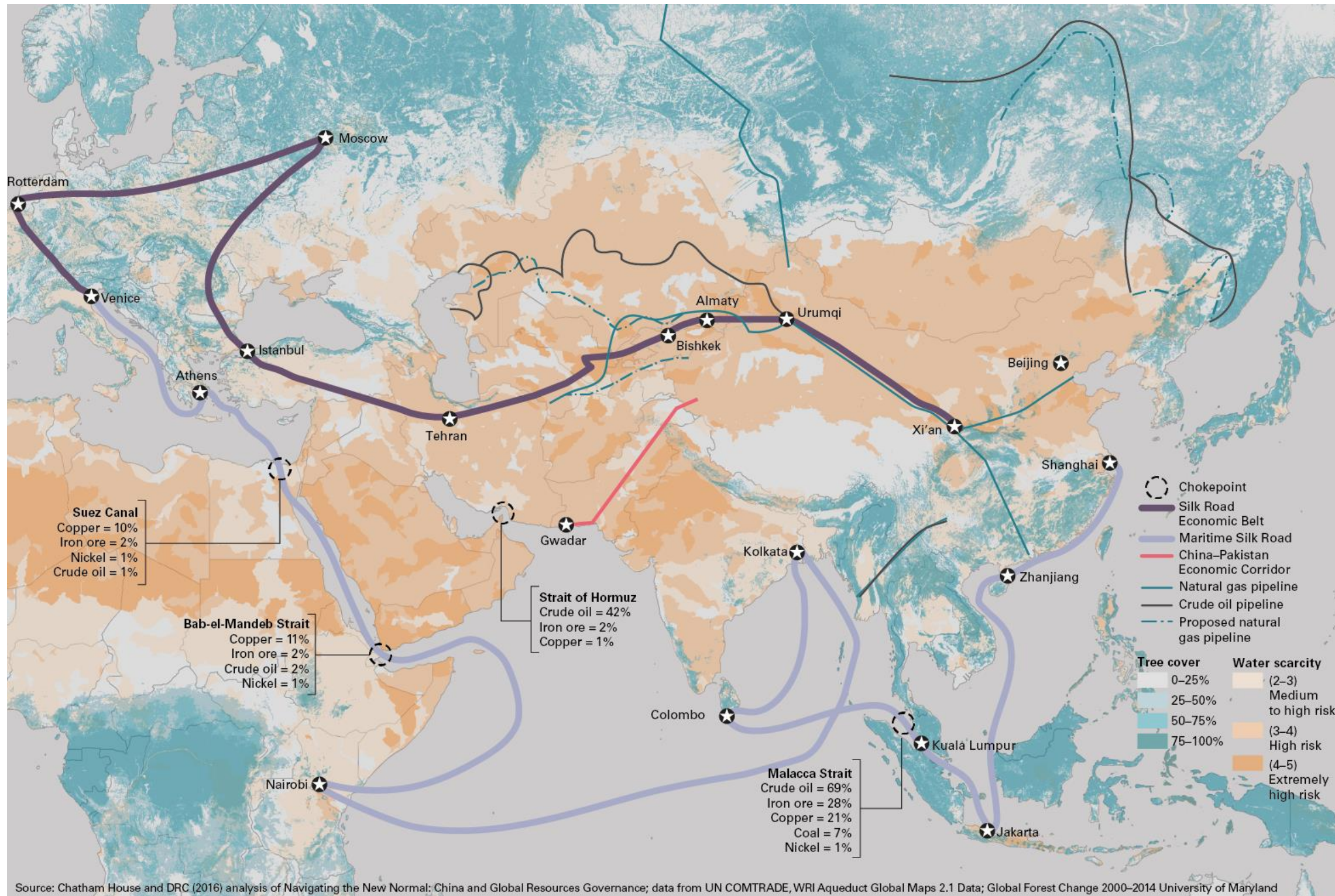
湖北大学
HUBEI UNIVERSITY



China's New Silk Road: Strategy and the Role for Regional Development

Prof. Dr. Run Wang

How Big is the Belt and Road?



The Belt and Road Initiative will extend from the Chinese mainland to Europe and include more than 60% of the world's population living in 60-plus countries across Asia, Europe and Africa. This will cover 30% the world's GDP, and 35% of world trade.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a blueprint spearheading immense opportunities on the Chinese Mainland and in countries along the Belt and Road.

For this initiative there are also different voices from the world.

CHINA FIRST

EU ambassadors band together against Silk Road

EU ambassadors to Beijing warn that China's Silk Road project flouts international transparency norms and is aimed at furthering Chinese interests. The paper reflects Beijing's strategy to divide the bloc.

Book and the authors of the book



钱尼尔能

Outline



1

Introduction

OBOR Strategy and some Background

2

Home situation in Economy

Income, Urbanisation, Regional Difference, Environment

3

3 Stories about Resources

Water, Mines and Food

4

Discussion about the role in regional development



Background

National situation in Economy



02

General situation: GDP, Income, Urbanisation
Judgement and view on global & national economic
development
Challenges in national economy

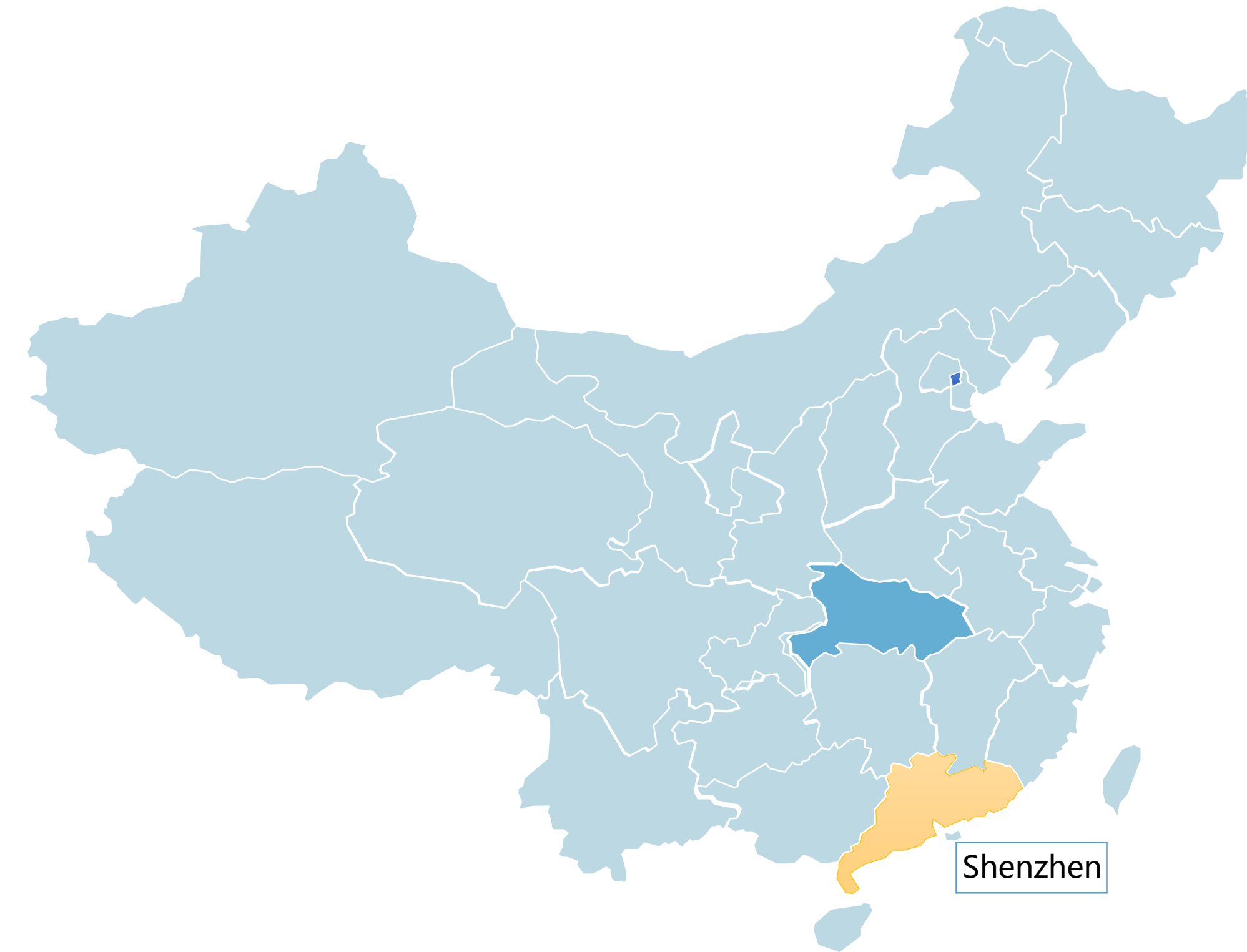
Liu He, the man in charge of China's economy

"I don't think the US and China are enemies," Mr Liu once told an American visitor. "Our real enemies are terrorism, climate change and [the challenges arising from] technological change."

National situation in Economy

1978

2018



Guangdon
g



Hubei



Shenzhen

Liu He, the man in charge of China's economy



Lessons From Global Economic Crises

Reasons for Development

1. Common acknowledge after Cultural Revolution
2. Opening policy and joining in globalization
3. Insisting on marketization as main reform theme
4. Achieving and preserving the political stabilization
5. Fully using the local superiorities nationwide
6. Giving full play to Chinese culture

Challenges and Key Problem

1. Changes in global economic structures and the location of Chinese economy
2. More Middle-Class and the education
3. Pathway of urbanization

03



3 Stories about Resources

Shortage of water Resources in Central Asia
Cobalt reserves and cobalt monopoly of China
Berlin Lobster and Chinese needs for food



(idw)

idw - Informationsdienst
Wissenschaft

08.01.2004 10:40

Viele Grenzen, viele Sprachen, wenig Wasser

Dr. Christian Jung *Presse- und Öffentlichkeitsarbeit*
VolkswagenStiftung

2003 war das internationale "Jahr des Süßwassers". Das Jahr ist vorbei, die Probleme bleiben. Ein Beispiel aus der Region Mittelasien.

Die UNESCO schlägt Alarm: Spätestens Mitte dieses Jahrhunderts werden mindestens zwei Milliarden Menschen in 48 Ländern unter Wasserknappheit leiden. Und das ist nur die günstigste Prognose im jüngsten Welt-Wasser-Entwicklungsbericht der UN-Organisation. Die Krise werde keine Region auf der Erde verschonen und "jeden Aspekt des Lebens, von der Gesundheit der Kinder bis zur Sicherung der Ernährung, erfassen", mahnt UNESCO-Generaldirektor Koichiro Matsuura. Anlass genug für die UNO, das Jahr 2003 zum "Jahr des Süßwassers" auszurufen.

VW Project -Water Shortage and Water Use Conflicts in Central Asia (2001-2009)

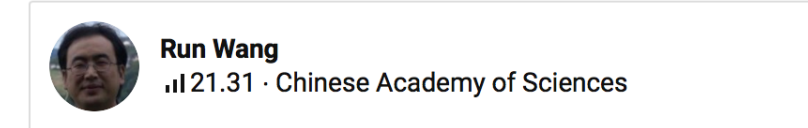
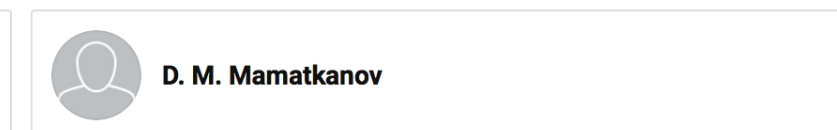
Die VolkswagenStiftung hat in der Vergangenheit immer wieder mal Forschungsvorhaben rund um die Thematik Wasserverknappung, Wassernutzungskonflikte und Wassermanagement gefördert. Beispielhaft stellen wir im Folgenden - gerade auch um über das Jahr 2003 hinaus das Thema im öffentlichen Bewusstsein zu halten - ein Projekt vor von **Professor Dr. Ernst Giese** vom Institut für Geographie der Universität Gießen, das die Stiftung mit 345.000 Euro unterstützt. Sein Thema: Die Situation der Wasserversorgung in Zentralasien.

Wasserressourcen und deren Nutzung im Flussbecken des Tarim (Autonome Region Xinjiang / VR China)

Article (PDF Available) · January 2006 with 53 Reads

Source: OAI

[Cite this publication](#)



Zentrum für internationale Entwicklung- und Umweltforschung
Der Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen

Central Asian Integration as a Way of guaranteeing
Regional Security, Economic Growth: Feasibility and Prospects

by

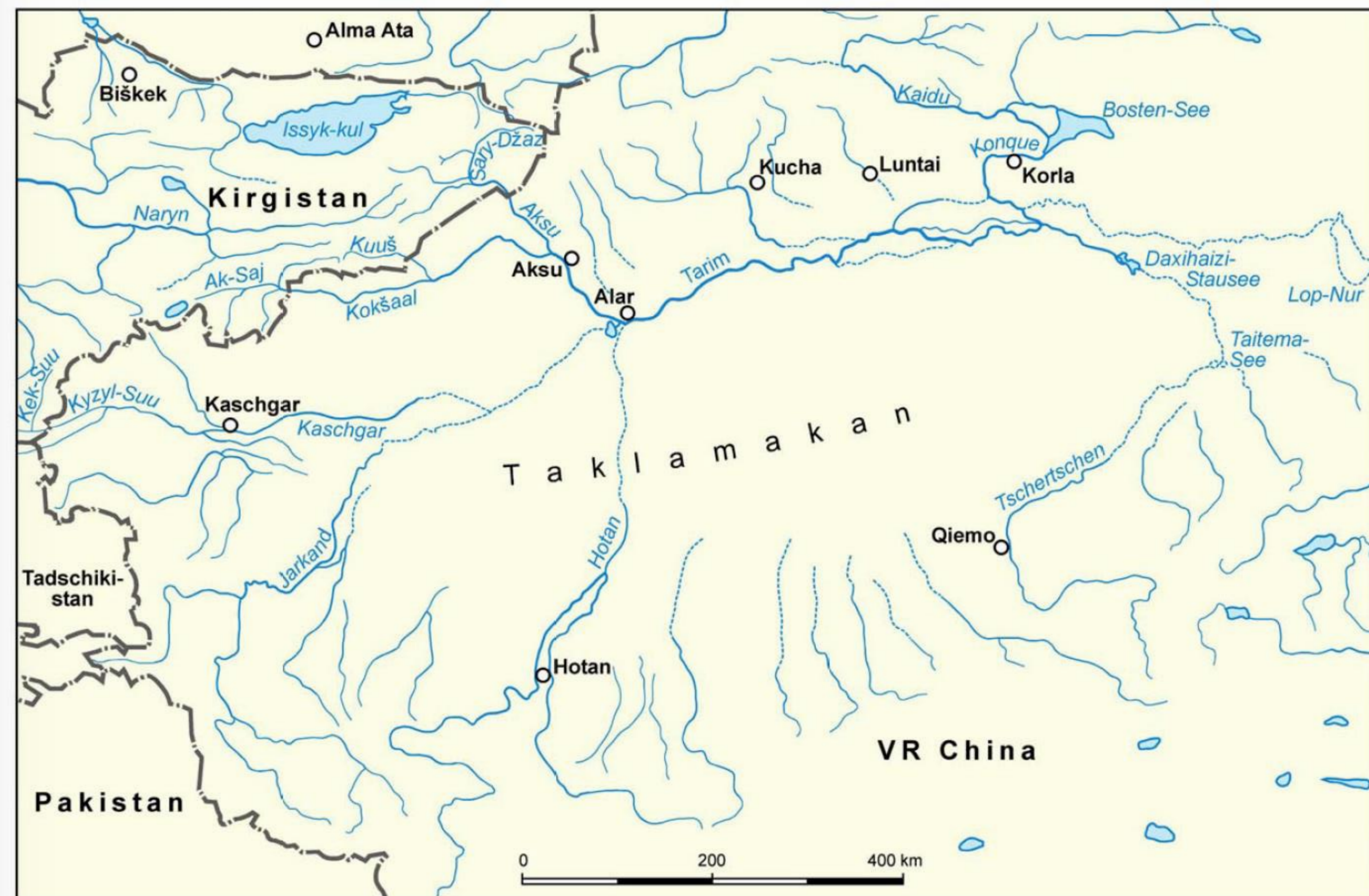
Ahadhon Najmitdinov*

Abstract

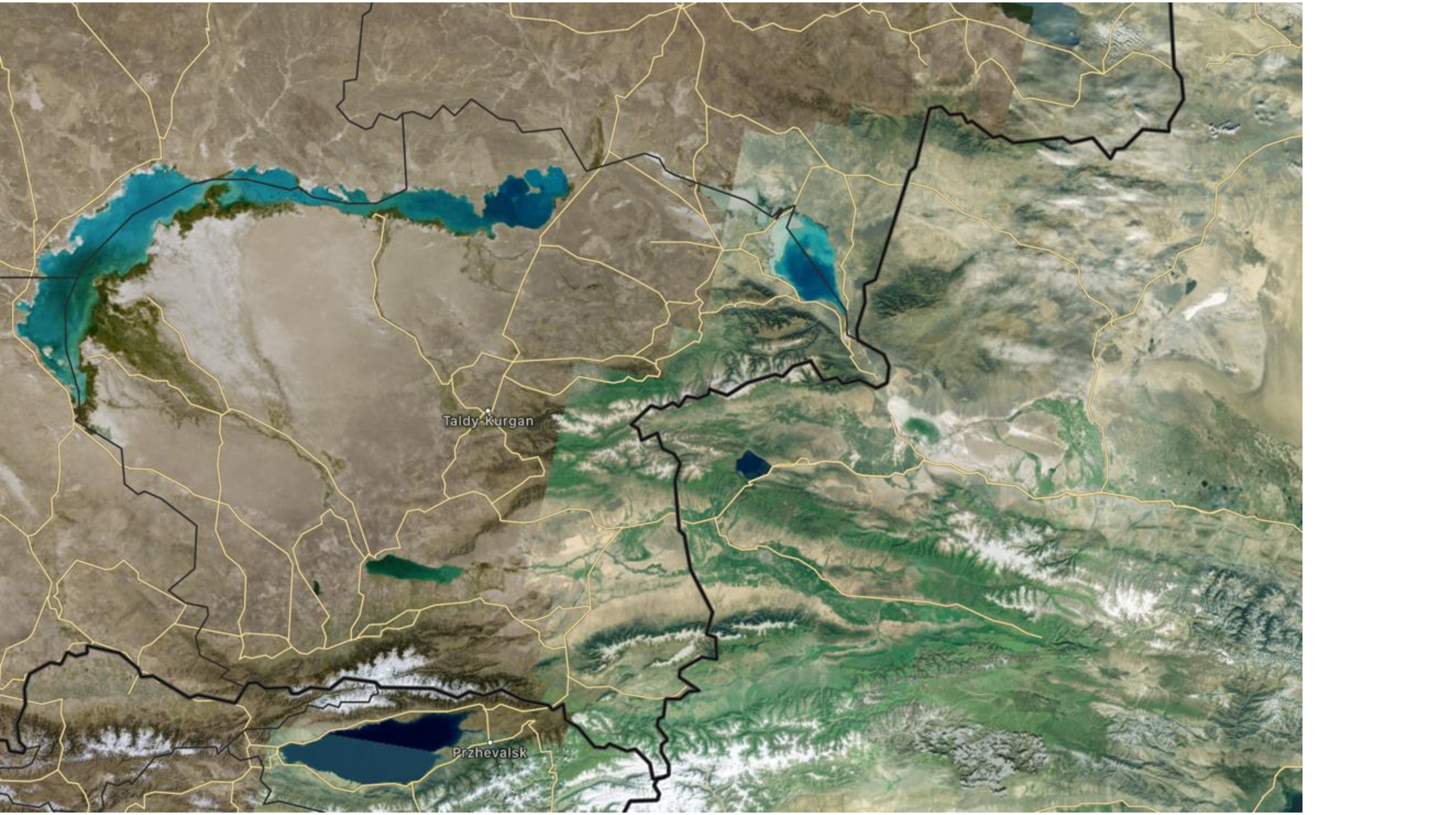
Die vorliegende Untersuchung wurde im Rahmen der Arbeiten zum Forschungsprojekt: "Wasserverknappung, Wassernutzungskonflikte und Wassermanagement in Trocken-gebieten Zentralasiens (Usbekistan, Kasachstan, Kirgistan, Xinjiang/VR China)" erstellt. Das Ziel des Forschungsprojektes bestand darin, die Ursachen und Auswirkungen der zunehmenden Wasserverknappung und Verschlechterung der Wasserqualität in den Trockengebieten Zentralasiens zu untersuchen. Die Untersuchungen wurden vergleichend in vier abflusslosen Beckenbereichen vorgenommen: im Aralsee-Becken, Ili-Balcha?-Becken, Issyk-Kul?-Becken und Tarim-Becken. Die vorliegende Untersuchung ist somit in enger Verbindung zu anderen vergleichbaren Studien zu sehen, wie jene von V. V. Romanovskij (Discussion Paper Nr. 22, 2004) über das Issyk-Kul?-Becken und weitere in Kürze in dieser Reihe und anderenorts erscheinende Studien.

Trotz aller Schwierigkeiten gebe es eine "sehr vertrauensvolle" Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Projektpartnern, betont Giese - und fügt hinzu: "Die Finanzierung des Vorhabens durch die Stiftung ist extrem wichtig für die wissenschaftliche Arbeit in Ländern wie Kirgisistan. **Die Akademien der Wissenschaften haben dort große Finanzierungsprobleme.** Sie befinden sich in einer sehr kritischen Entwicklungsphase." Das Projekt trage dazu bei, die Wissenschaft dort am Leben zu erhalten und jungen Leuten eine Chance zu geben.

Abb. 1a Das Tarim-Becken. Hydrographische Übersicht





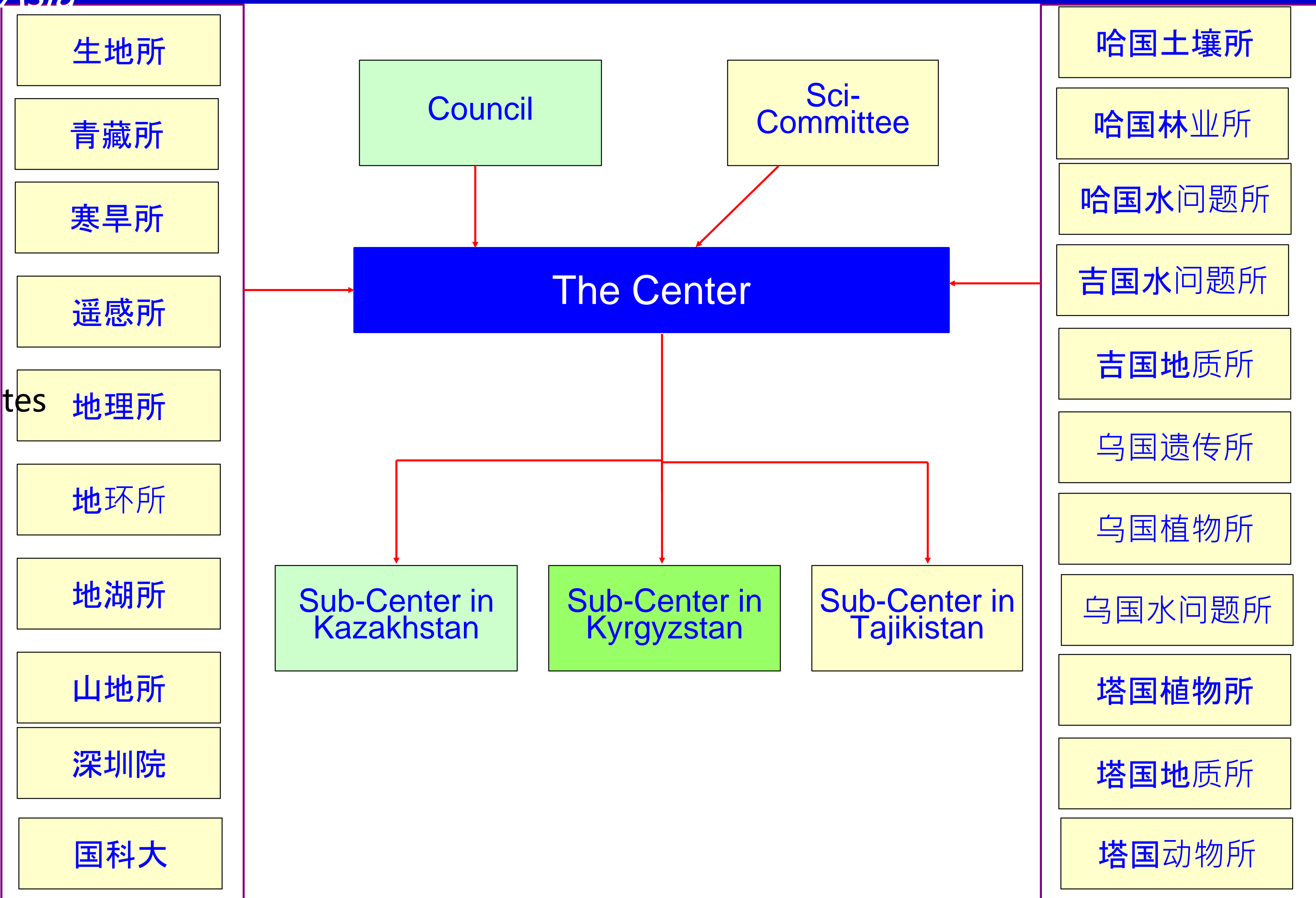


Taldy-Kurgan

Przhevalsk

Academic Structure of *Research Center of Eco-Environment for Central*

Chinese Institutes



KA

KY

UZ

TA



34 Employee paid by Center

	Sub-Center in Kazakhstan		Sub-Center in Kyrgyzstan		Sub-Center in Tajikistan	
	Name	Position	Name	Position	Name	Position
1	Saparov Abdulla	哈分中心主任	Sakiev Kadyrbek	吉分中心主任	Farhod Rahimi	执行主任
2	Isataeva.K	会计	Rustam Orozbaev	学术秘书	Abdusattor Saidov	塔分中心主任
3	Isanova.G	学术秘书	Sardar Tunaibaev	办公室主任	Gulayozov Majid	办公室主任
4	Konstantin Pachikin	科研人员	Chikinova Tatyana	出纳	Yunus Mamadjanov	学术秘书
5	Galymzhan Saparov	科研人员	Dusheeva Elvira	会计	Ahzmah	出纳
6	Ginara	实验员	Kotova Anna	实验员	Oimahmadov Ilhomjon	科研人员
7	Yegemova Saltanat	实验员	Zholdosheva Chynara	实验员	Anvar Kodirov	科研人员
8	Mamayev Dauren	信息分中心工程师	David Blank	科研人员	Mustafo Gadoev	科研人员
9	Gabit Adamin	野外台站负责人	Alamanov Salamat	科研人员	Hurshit	实验员
10	Ibrayeva Mariya	科研人员	Mamatkanov Diushen	科研人员	Daliyer	实验员
11	Otarov Azimbay	科研人员	Satylkanov Rysbek	科研人员		
12	Abai	司机	Abdyzhapar Salamat	科研人员		

Алматы қаласының Әділет департаменті Бостандық ауданының Әділет басқармасы
Занды тұлғаны мемлекеттік тіркеу туралы анықтама

БСН 150740002179

02.07.2015

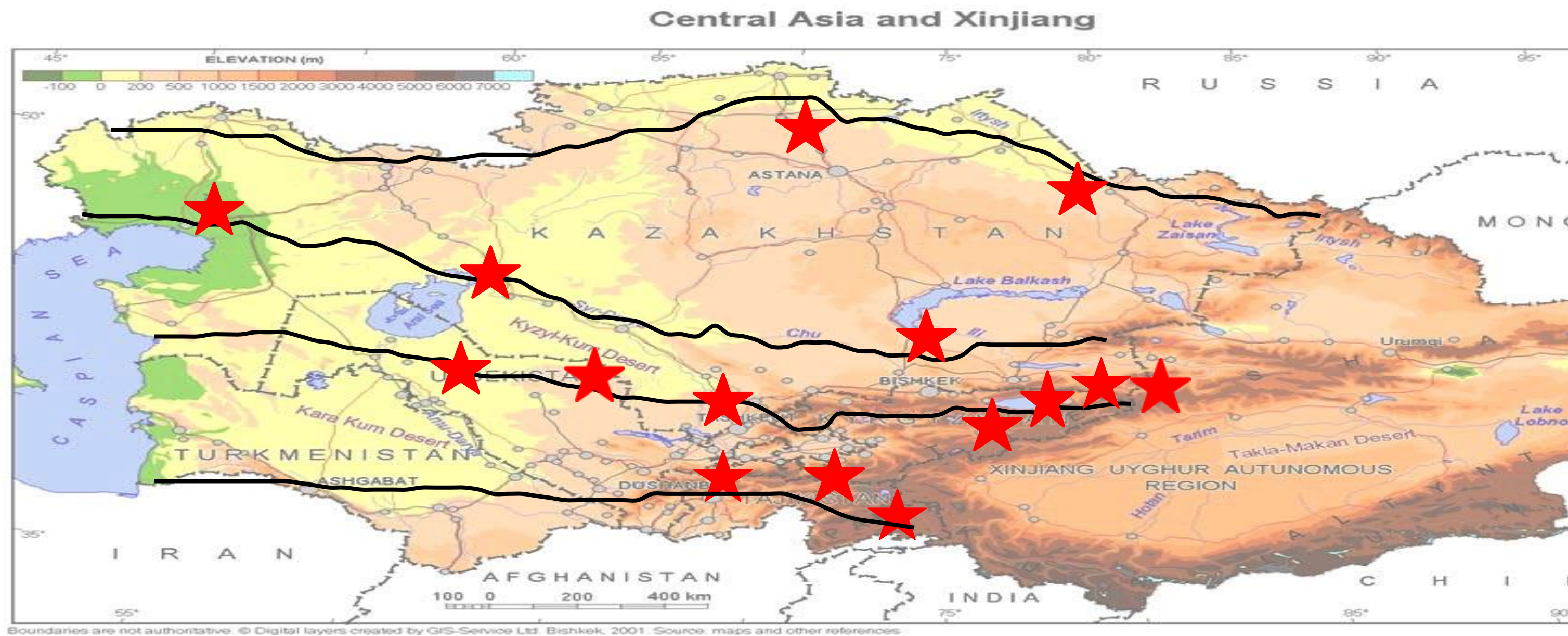
Атауы: "Орталық Азия экология және қоршаған орта ғылыми-зерттеу орталығы (Алматы)" жауапкершілігі шектеулі серіктестігі

Орналасқан жері: Қазақстан, Алматы қаласы, Бостандық ауданы, Әл-Фараби даңғылы, 75В үй

Басқарма басшысы Г.Есболғанова

Monitoring stations

15 stations, 3000 km away from Chinese border



哈萨克斯坦6个，乌兹别克斯坦3个，吉尔吉斯斯坦3个，塔吉克斯坦3个
冰川 (1) 山地 (3) 林地 (2) 草原 (2) 绿洲农田 (2) 湿地 (2) 荒漠 (3)

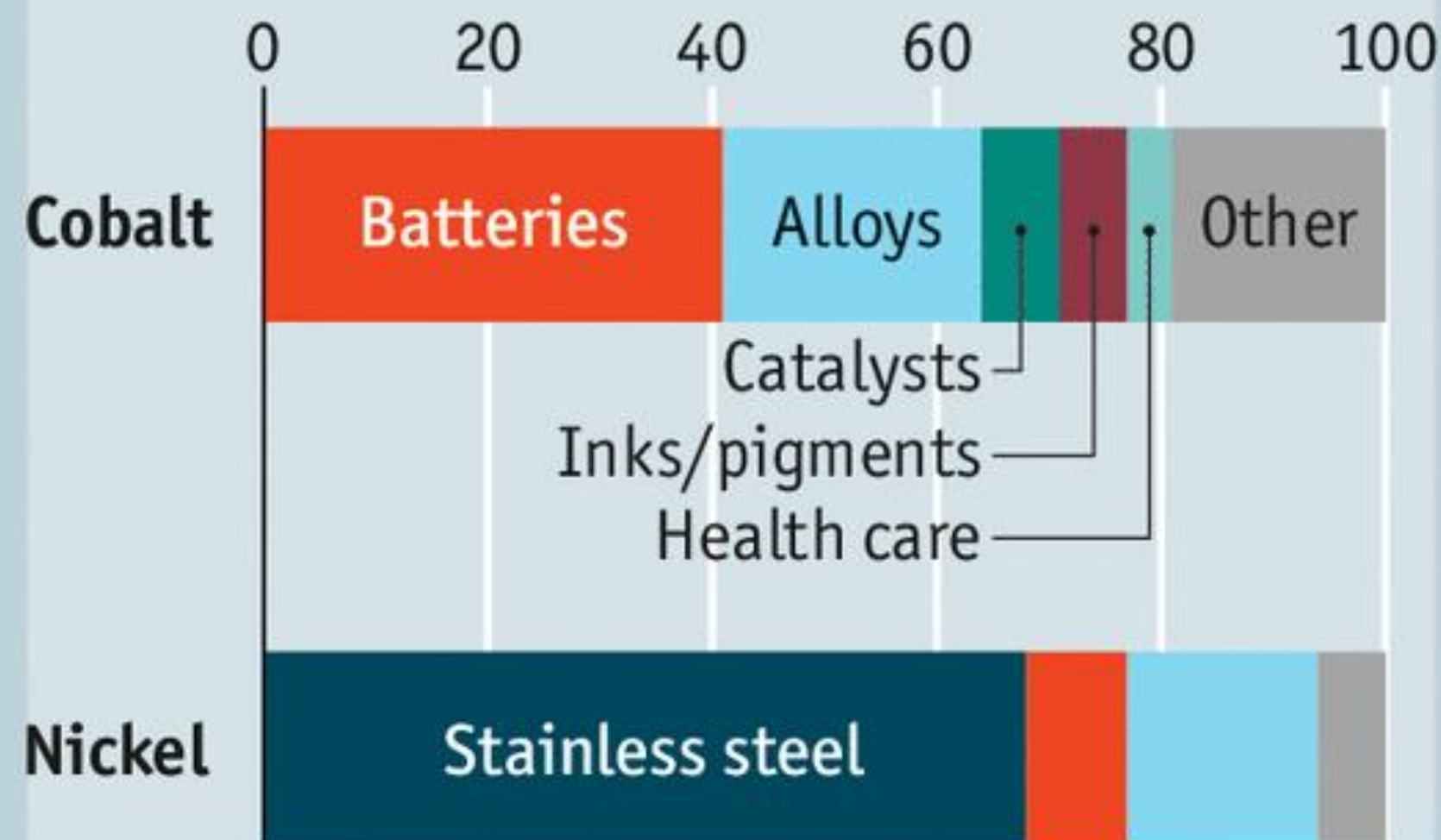


Cobalt rush

\$ per tonne, '000



Uses of elements, 2015, %



Sources: Thomson Reuters; Nickel Institute; Cobalt Institute

Story of Cobalt

with

China Molybdenum Co., Ltd

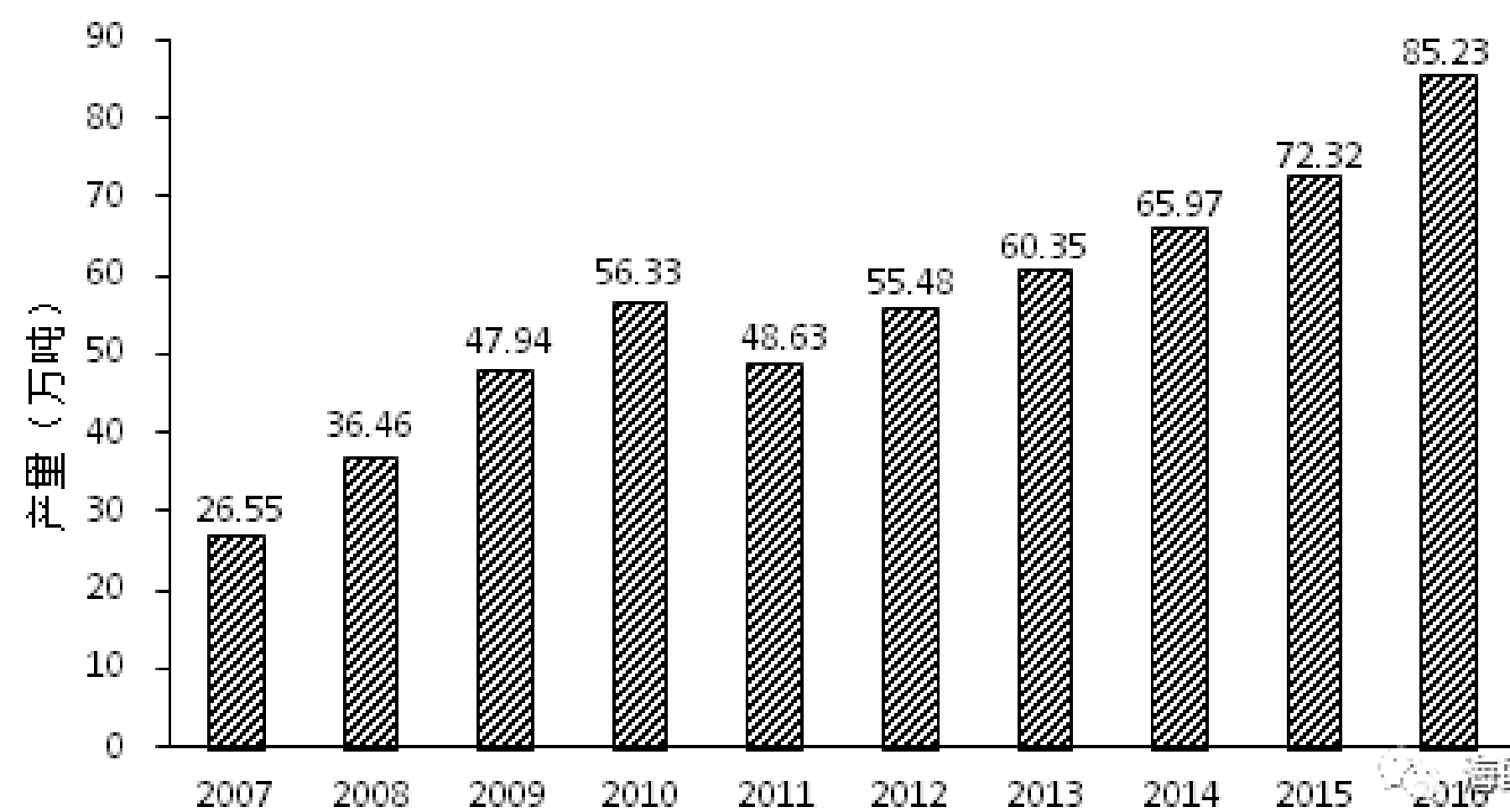


图7: Tenke 矿山地理位置



资料来源:《洛阳钼业非公开发行A股股票预案》,天风证券研究所

英特有色



85.23 x 10000 x 1000 x 20
= 12 times as Chinese population

04

Discussion about the role of BRI in regional development

Q1: EU Ambassadors Express Near Unanimous
Opposition to Belt and Road

Q2: Future of Europe-China Relations within
BRI

Q3: how about Italy - China in the future BRI?



creating win-win economic development for all nations

April 18, 2018

On Wednesday, it was reported by [*Handelsblatt*](#) that 27 out of 28 EU ambassadors to China signed a report criticizing China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The Hungarian ambassador was the only exception. It is unclear when the report will get published, and whether *Handelsblatt* saw a draft of the report or a finished version. However, if *Handelsblatt's* claims turn out to be true, it will mark one of the biggest setbacks the BRI has seen to date...

Lest the skeptics forget, the Belt and Road projects are not China's alone but belong to the whole world. So every participant in such projects bears the responsibility of spreading the right message and shape agreements. Apart from the infrastructure and connectivity projects, healthcare, education, tourism and even digital cooperation have been integrated into the Belt and Road proposals. In a split world which is being damaged by isolationism, unilateralism and trade protectionism, even military muscles, the voices that nurture trust and promote cooperation are valuable. And that is exactly what China and the EU should do: nurture trust and promote cooperation to boost regional integration and multilateralism.





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Thank you for your attention and
Welcome to the discussion

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