

一带一路

ONE BELT, ONE ROAD (OBOR)



Two main components: the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road

Silk Road Economic Belt

Road stretching from China to Europe and encompassing a host of trade and infrastructure projects

21st Century Maritime Silk Road

Sea-based network of shipping lanes and port developments throughout Asia and the Pacific

SOURCE <http://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/11/asia/china-one-belt-one-road-explainer/index.html>

A land-and-sea version of the fabled Silk Road trading route of the 16th to 18th centuries

Introduced in 2013 - "arguably one of the largest development plans in modern history" - key pillar of China's 'going global' strategy



More than 65 COUNTRIES (in 6 regions)

- EAST ASIA**
China, Mongolia
- SOUTHEAST ASIA**
Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam
- CENTRAL ASIA**
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
- MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA**
Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen
- SOUTH ASIA**
Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
- EUROPE**
Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Ukraine

OBOR countries constitute 60% of the global population and up to 40% of the world's GDP

An estimated \$1 trillion already invested in OBOR (several trillion proposed over next decade)

One OBOR train line stretches from eastern China to London

Beidou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) - China's equivalent of GPS - to serve clients along OBOR by 2018 (with a network of 35 satellites for global service by 2020)

over 12,000-kilometers long (2nd longest route in the world after the China-Madrid line)

20-day trip (30 days faster than by sea); stretches across 9 countries

GOALS OF THE OBOR

policy co-ordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, relationship building

<p>Strategic 'drivers'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic leadership, political leverage - growth in underdeveloped regions - export of technological and engineering standards - maintenance of regional stability 	<p>Achievable goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upgrading manufacturing capabilities - provision of high-speed rail, power generation, telecommunications equipment, ports, roads, railways, airports, oil and gas pipelines and refineries 	<p>Potential obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of political trust - economic and political instability - corruption
---	---	---