

The Belt and Road Initiative

Progress, Contributions and Prospects

2019

Office of the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative

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Preface

When visiting Kazakhstan and Indonesia in September and October of 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping raised the initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (hereinafter referred to as the Belt and Road, or B&R). The Chinese government then set up the Leading Group for Promoting the Belt and Road Initiative with an administrative office under the National Development and Reform Commission.

In March 2015, the Chinese government published the “Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st Century Maritime Silk Road”. In May 2017, the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was convened in Beijing. China also hosted the Boao Forum for Asia annual conferences, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Qingdao Summit, the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), and the China International Import Expo. Over

the past five years, the Belt and Road Initiative has won positive responses from numerous countries and international organizations and has attracted worldwide attention. Its influence is growing.

The Belt and Road Initiative originated in China, but it belongs to the world. It is rooted in history, but oriented toward the future. It focuses on Asia, Europe and Africa, but is open to all partners. It spans different countries and regions, different stages of development, different historical traditions, different cultures and religions, and different customs and lifestyles. It is an initiative for peaceful development and economic cooperation, rather than a geopolitical or military alliance. It is a process of open, inclusive and common development, not an exclusionary bloc or a “China club”. It neither differentiates between countries by ideology nor plays the zero-sum game. Countries are welcome to join in the initiative if they so will.

The Belt and Road Initiative upholds the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. It follows a Silk Road spirit featuring peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit. It focuses on policy coordination, connectivity of infrastructure, unimpeded trade, financial inte-

gration, and closer people-to-people ties. It has turned ideas into actions and vision into reality, and the initiative itself into a public product widely welcomed by the international community.

When presiding over a symposium in August 2018 that marked the fifth anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative, President Xi said that in advancing the initiative, we should transition from making high-level plans to intensive and meticulous implementation, so as to realize high-quality development, bring benefits to local people, and build a global community of shared future.

I. Progress

Since 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative, with policy coordination, connectivity of infrastructure, unimpeded trade, financial integration and closer people-to-people ties as its main goals, has advanced in solid steps. Significant progress has been made, including a number of landmark early results. Participating countries have obtained tangible benefits, and their appreciation of and participation in the initiative is growing.

1. Policy coordination

Policy coordination is an important guarantee for this initiative, and an essential precondition for joint actions. Over the past five years or so, China has engaged in thorough communication and coordination with participating countries and international organizations, and reached a broad consensus on international cooperation for building the Belt and Road.

1) The Belt and Road Initiative has been incorporated into important documents of international organizations. The initiative and its core concepts have been written into documents from the United Nations, G20, APEC and other international and regional organizations. In July 2015, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization issued the “Ufa Declaration of the Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization”, showing support for the Silk Road Economic Belt initiative. In September 2016, the “G20 Leaders’ Communiqué” adopted at the G20 Hangzhou Summit endorsed an initiative to establish the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance. In November 2016, the 193 UN member states adopted by consensus a resolution, welcoming the Belt and Road Initiative and other economic cooperation initiatives and urging the international community to ensure a secure environment for these initiatives. In March 2017, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2344, calling on the international community to strengthen regional economic cooperation through the Belt and Road Initiative and other development initiatives, while for the first time enshrining the concept of “a community of shared future for mankind”. In January 2018, the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Forum of China and the

Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) was held in Santiago and adopted the “Special Declaration on the Belt and Road Initiative”. In July the same year, the Eighth Ministerial Meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum (CASCF) was convened in Beijing, which adopted the “Declaration of Action on China-Arab States Belt and Road Cooperation”. In September the FOCAC Beijing Summit adopted the “Beijing Declaration – Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future” and the “Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Beijing Action Plan (2019-2021)”.

2) More and more countries and international organizations have signed intergovernmental cooperation agreements on the Belt and Road Initiative. In the B&R framework, all participating countries and international organizations, based on the principle of seeking common ground while reserving differences, have exchanged views on economic development plans and policies and discussed and agreed economic cooperation plans and measures. By the end of March 2019, the Chinese government had signed 173 cooperation agreements with 125 countries and 29 international organizations. The Belt and Road has expanded from Asia and Europe to include more

new participants in Africa, Latin America and the South Pacific.

3) Coordination and cooperation in specific fields of the Belt and Road Initiative have progressed steadily.

The Digital Silk Road has become an important part of the Belt and Road Initiative. China has launched the “Belt and Road Digital Economy International Cooperation Initiative” with Egypt, Laos, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates. It has signed cooperation agreements with 16 countries to strengthen the construction of the Digital Silk Road. China issued the “Action Plan on Belt and Road Standard Connectivity (2018-2020)”. It has signed 85 standardization cooperation agreements with 49 countries and regions. The long-term mechanism for tax cooperation between B&R countries is maturing. China co-organized the Belt and Road Initiative Tax Cooperation Conference (BRITCC) in May 2018, which published the “Astana Proposal by BRITCC Participating Jurisdictions for Enhancing Cooperation in Tax Matters”, signaling that the cooperation network has expanded to 111 countries and regions. China and 49 B&R countries published the “Joint Statement on Pragmatic Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property Among Countries Along

the Belt and Road” in August 2018. In July 2018 China hosted the Forum on the Belt and Road Legal Cooperation, which published the “Statement of the Co-Chairs of the Forum on the Belt and Road Legal Cooperation”. In October 2018 China hosted the Belt and Road Energy Ministerial Conference and 18 countries jointly announced building the B&R energy partnership. In addition, China published the “Vision and Action on Jointly Promoting Agricultural Cooperation on the Belt and Road” in May 2017 and the “Vision for Maritime Cooperation Under the Belt and Road Initiative” in June the same year. China has been a strong proponent of the establishment of international commercial courts and a “one-stop” diversified resolution mechanism for international commercial disputes.

2. Infrastructure connectivity

Infrastructure connectivity is high on the B&R agenda. While committed to respecting the sovereignty and security concerns of all relevant countries, B&R countries have made concerted efforts to build an all-round, multi-level, and composite infrastructure framework centered on railways, roads, shipping, aviation, pipelines, and integrated space information networks. This framework is taking

shape rapidly. It has greatly reduced the transaction costs of products, capital, information, and technologies flowing between regions, and effectively promoted the orderly flow and optimal allocation of resources among different regions. Thus it will help achieve mutually beneficial cooperation and common development.

1) Significant progress has been made in the construction of international economic cooperation corridors and passageways. The six major corridors for international economic cooperation – the New Eurasian Land Bridge, and the China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Central Asia-West Asia, China-Indochina Peninsula, China-Pakistan, and Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar economic corridors – connect the Asian economic circle with the European economic circle. They have played an important role in establishing and strengthening connectivity partnerships between participating countries and building an efficient and smooth Eurasian market.

– **New Eurasian Land Bridge.** Over the past five years or so, regional cooperation through the New Eurasian Land Bridge has widened, enhancing partnerships featuring openness, inclusiveness, and mutual benefits to a higher level and driving forward economic and trade exchanges

between Asia and Europe. The “Budapest Guidelines for Cooperation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries” and the “Sofia Guidelines for Cooperation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries” have been published, showing that steady progress is being made in pragmatic cooperation in the frameworks of the China-EU Connectivity Platform and the Investment Plan for Europe. Construction has started on the Belgrade-Stara Pazova section of the Hungary-Serbia Railway in Serbia. The Western China-Western European International Expressway connecting western China, Kazakhstan, Russia and Western Europe is basically complete.

– **China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor.** China, Mongolia, and Russia have made positive efforts to build a cross-border infrastructure connectivity network consisting mainly of railways, roads and border ports. In 2018, the three countries signed the “Memorandum of Understanding on Establishing a Joint Mechanism for Advancing the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor”, making further progress in improving the working mechanism of the tripartite cooperation. China’s side of the Tongjiang-Nizhneleninskoye railway bridge was completed in October 2018. Construction of the Heihe-Blagoveshchensk

road bridge is progressing smoothly. A Sino-Russian enterprise consortium has completed preliminary design of the Moscow-Kazan High-Speed Railway. The “Intergovernmental Agreement on International Road Transport Along the Asian Highway Network” signed and approved by the three countries has entered into force. The China-Mongolia-Russia cross-border terrestrial cable system has been completed.

– **China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor.**

Over the past five years or so, cooperation has advanced in energy, infrastructure connectivity, economy and trade, and industrial capacity in this corridor’s framework. China has signed bilateral agreements on international road transport with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, and other countries, as well as China-Pakistan-Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan, China-Kazakhstan-Russia, China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan, and some other multilateral agreements on international road transport, constantly improving infrastructure construction in Central Asia and West Asia. The China-Saudi Arabia Investment Cooperation Forum has promoted industrial complementarity between the Belt and Road Initiative and Saudi Vision 2030, and has concluded cooperation agreements worth more than US\$28 billion. China and Iran have

drawn on their strengths in various fields and are strengthening their combined forces in the fields of roads, infrastructure and energy.

– **China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor.**

Over the past five years or so, progress has been made in infrastructure connectivity and construction of cross-border economic cooperation zones through this corridor. The Kunming-Bangkok Expressway has been completed, while the China-Laos and China-Thailand railways and some other projects are well underway. Cooperation has started in building the China-Laos Economic Corridor. More intensive efforts have been made to dovetail Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor and the Belt and Road Initiative. Economic cooperation between China and Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Viet Nam and Thailand is advancing steadily. Positive roles for the China-ASEAN (10+1) cooperation mechanism, Lancang-Mekong cooperation mechanism, and Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation are becoming clearer.

– **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.** A cooperation plan focusing on energy, transportation infrastructure, industrial park cooperation, and Gwadar Port has been implemented in the framework of this corridor. China and Pakistan have established the Joint Cooperation Commit-

tee of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which meets regularly. Smooth progress has been made in a number of projects. Key projects, such as the road to the Gwadar Port, Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Sukkur-Multan section), Karakoram Highway Phase II (Havelian-Thakot section), Lahore Orange Line Metro, and 1,320MW Coal-Fired Power Plants at Port Qasim have been launched. Some projects have already brought benefits. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is open to third parties for cooperation, and more countries have joined or expressed a willingness to participate.

– **Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor.** Over the past five years or so, the four countries have worked together to build this corridor in the framework of joint working groups, and have planned a number of major projects in institutional development, infrastructure connectivity, cooperation in trade and industrial parks, cooperation and opening up in the financial market, cultural exchange, and cooperation in enhancing people’s wellbeing. A Joint Committee of the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor has been established. The two countries have also signed an MoU on building the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor, as well as papers on a feasibility study for the Muse-Mandalay Railway,

and the Framework Agreement on the Kyauk Phyu Special Economic Zone Deep-Sea Port Project.

2) Infrastructure connectivity has been remarkably enhanced. “Access to roads will enable all sectors of the economy to prosper.” Insufficient infrastructure investment is a bottleneck for economic development in developing countries. Accelerating infrastructure connectivity is a key area and core goal of the Belt and Road Initiative.

– Railways

Major progress has been made in building inter-regional and intercontinental railway networks focusing on such cooperation projects as the China-Laos Railway, China-Thailand Railway, Hungary-Serbia Railway, and Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway.

Preliminary research has advanced on the eastern route of the Pan-Asia Railway Network, the upgrade of Pakistan’s Karachi-Peshawar Railway Line (also referred to as Main Line 1 or ML-1), and the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan Railway. A pre-feasibility study on a China-Nepal cross-border railway has been completed.

After preliminary work on China Railway Express cargo trains, an international railway operation mechanism with cooperation among multiple countries has been estab-

lished. Railway companies of China, Belarus, Germany, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Poland, and Russia have signed an agreement on deeper cooperation in China-Europe rail service. By the end of 2018, China-Europe rail service had connected 108 cities in 16 countries in Asia and Europe. A total of 13,000 trains had carried more than 1.1 million TEUs. Among the trains starting from China, 94 percent were fully loaded; and among those arriving in China, 71 percent were fully loaded.

China has cooperated with other B&R countries in customs clearance to make it more convenient and efficient for the operation of the trains. The average inspection rate and customs clearance turnover time have both decreased by 50 percent.

– Roads

Trial operations have been carried out on nonstop transport on the China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan, China-Russia (Dalian-Novosibirsk) and China-Viet Nam roads. In February 2018, regular operation began on the China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan highway. China-Viet Nam Beilun River Bridge II has been completed and opened to traffic.

China formally joined the Convention on International

Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention). It has signed 18 bilateral and multilateral international transport facilitation agreements with 15 B&R countries, including the “Intergovernmental Agreement of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Member States on the Facilitation of International Road Transport”. Positive progress has been made in implementing the GMS “Agreement for the Facilitation of Cross-Border Transport of Goods and People”.

– Ports

In Pakistan’s Gwadar Port, routes for regular container liners have been opened and supporting facilities in the starting area of the Gwadar Free Trade Zone completed, attracting more than 30 companies into the area. Preliminary work has been completed for Sri Lanka’s Hambantota Port Special Economic Zone, including defining the zone’s industrial functions and making conceptual plans. An important transit hub has been completed at the Port of Piraeus in Greece, and Phase III construction is to be completed. Khalifa Port Container Terminal Phase II in the United Arab Emirates officially opened in December 2018. China has signed 38 bilateral and regional shipping agreements with 47 B&R countries. China’s Ningbo Shipping

Exchange has made constant efforts to improve the Maritime Silk Road Freight Index and released the China-CEEC Trade Index (CCTI) and the Ningbo Port Index.

– **Air transport**

China has signed bilateral intergovernmental air transport agreements with 126 countries and regions. It has expanded arrangements for air traffic rights with Luxembourg, Russia, Armenia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Israel, Mongolia, Malaysia, and Egypt. Over the past five years or so, 1,239 new international routes have opened between China and other B&R countries, accounting for 69.1 percent of the total of China's new international routes over that period.

– **Energy facilities**

China has signed a large number of cooperation framework agreements and MoUs with other B&R countries, and has carried out extensive cooperation in the fields of electricity, oil and gas, nuclear power, new energy, and coal. It works with relevant countries to ensure the safe operation of oil and gas pipeline networks and optimize the configuration of energy resources between countries and regions.

The China-Russia crude oil pipeline and the China-Central Asia natural gas pipeline have maintained stable operation. Certain sections of the eastern route of the China-

Russia natural gas pipeline will enter service in December 2019 and the entire eastern route will be completed and enter service in 2024. China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines have been completed.

– **Communication facilities**

Significant progress has been made in the construction of China-Myanmar, China-Pakistan, China-Kyrgyzstan, and China-Russia cross-border fiber optic cables for information transmission. China and the International Telecommunication Union signed a “Letter of Intent to Strengthen Cooperation on Telecommunications and Information Networks Within the Framework of the Belt and Road Initiative”. China has also signed cooperation agreements with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan on fiber optic cables, which represent the practical launch of the Silk Road Fiber Optic Cable project.

3. Unimpeded trade

Unimpeded trade is an important goal of the Belt and Road Initiative. The efforts invested in the initiative have liberalized and facilitated trade and investment in the participating countries and regions, lowered the costs of trade and business, and released growth potential, enabling the

participants to engage in broader and deeper economic globalization.

1) Greater liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment. China has issued the “Initiative on Promoting Unimpeded Trade Cooperation Along the Belt and Road”, to which 83 countries and international organizations have subscribed. Cooperation in border inspection and quarantine has deepened. Since the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in May 2017, China has signed more than 100 cooperation agreements with other B&R countries, granting access to some 50 types of agricultural products and food after inspection and quarantine. Express customs clearance services for agricultural products between China and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan have reduced the clearance time by 90 percent. China has further expanded sectors accepting foreign investment to create a business environment of high international standards. It has opened 12 pilot free trade zones for global business and experimented with free trade ports to attract investment from participating countries of the Belt and Road Initiative. China’s average tariffs have dropped from 15.3 percent when it joined the World Trade Organization to 7.5 percent today. China has signed or upgraded free trade agreements with ASEAN,

Singapore, Pakistan, Georgia and other countries and regions, and signed an economic and trade cooperation agreement with the Eurasian Economic Union. A network of free trade areas involving China and other B&R countries has taken shape.

2) Expanding trade. From 2013 to 2018 the value of trade between China and other B&R countries surpassed US\$6 trillion, accounting for 27.4 percent of China’s total trade in goods and growing faster than the country’s overall foreign trade. In 2018 the value of trade in goods between China and other B&R countries reached US\$1.3 trillion, growing by 16.4 percent year on year. Trade in services between China and other B&R countries has seen steady progress, growing by 18.4 percent from 2016 to reach US\$97.76 billion in 2017. The figure accounted for 14.1 percent of China’s total trade in services, 1.6 percentage points higher than in 2016. According to a World Bank study that analyzes the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on trade in 71 potentially participating countries, the initiative increases trade flows among participating countries by up to 4.1 percent.¹

¹ Suprabha Baniya, Nadia Rocha & Michele Ruta, “Trade Effects of the New Silk Road: A Gravity Analysis” – World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8694, January 2019.

3) Faster pace of trade model innovation. New trade models such as cross-border e-commerce are becoming an important driver of trade. In 2018 the total value of retail goods imported and exported through the cross-border e-commerce platform of China Customs reached US\$20.3 billion, growing by 50 percent year on year. Exports were US\$8.48 billion, growing by 67 percent year on year, and imports were US\$11.87 billion, growing by 39.8 percent year on year. As Silk Road e-commerce prospers, China has established cooperation mechanisms for bilateral e-commerce with 17 countries, created agreements on e-commerce cooperation under the BRICS and other multilateral frameworks, and made solid progress in finding overseas partners for Chinese businesses and developing Chinese brands.

4. Financial integration

Financial integration is an important pillar of the Belt and Road Initiative. Exploring investment and financing models, international multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks have played an innovative role in expanding the channels of diversified financing, providing stable, transparent and quality financial support for the Belt and Road Initiative.

1) Exploring new models of international investment and financing. Boasting huge cooperation potential in infrastructure construction and industrial capacity, the Belt and Road Initiative is in urgent need of finance. The sovereign wealth funds and investment funds of the participating countries are playing a bigger part. In recent years the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority of the UAE, China Investment Corporation and other sovereign wealth funds have markedly increased investment in major emerging economies participating in the initiative. The China-EU Joint Investment Fund, which began operation in July 2018 with an injected capital of EUR500 million from the Silk Road Fund and the European Investment Fund, has helped the Belt and Road Initiative to dovetail with the Investment Plan for Europe.

2) Growing support from multilateral financial cooperation. China's Ministry of Finance and its counterparts in 27 countries including Argentina, Russia, Indonesia, the UK, and Singapore have endorsed the "Guiding Principles on Financing the Development of the Belt and Road". According to the Principles, the countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative support channeling of financial re-

sources to serve the real economy of countries and regions involved, with priority given to such areas as infrastructure connectivity, trade and investment, and industrial cooperation, among others. The People's Bank of China has rolled out joint financing programs with the International Finance Corporation under the World Bank Group, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other multilateral development institutions. By the end of 2018 these institutions had invested in more than 100 programs in over 70 countries and regions. Established in November 2017, the China-CEEC Bank Consortium includes 14 financial institutions from China, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia, and nine other Central and Eastern European countries. In July 2018 the China-Arab States Bank Consortium was founded, followed by the China-Africa Financial Cooperation Consortium established in September; each was the first multilateral financial cooperation mechanism between China and the respective area.

3) Closer cooperation between financial institutions.

In building the Belt and Road, policy-backed export credit insurance, which has wide coverage, plays a special role in supporting infrastructure and basic industries. The strengths

of commercial banks lie in taking deposits from wider sources, corporate financing, financial products, trade agency, and trust services. By the end of 2018 the China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation had endorsed US\$600 billion on export to and investment in the participating countries. Chinese-financed banks, such as the Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, and China Construction Bank, have formed extensive agent banking relations with the participating countries. Commerzbank became the first German bank to join the banking mechanism of the Belt and Road Initiative when it signed an MoU on cooperation with the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China.

4) Improved financial market system. The initiative's participating countries have made continued efforts to consolidate and improve financial cooperation for long-term benefits and win-win outcomes. With a steady supply of innovative financial products, channels for financing the Belt and Road Initiative have expanded substantially. China has continued to open up its interbank bond market. By the end of 2018 about RMB200 billion of Panda bonds had been issued. The Export-Import Bank of China issued a RMB2 billion green bond for global investors, and the

BRICS New Development Bank issued a RMB3 billion green bond to support the green development of the Belt and Road Initiative. Stock equity, business and technical cooperation between securities and futures exchanges has advanced. The Shanghai Stock Exchange, Deutsche Börse Group, and China Financial Futures Exchange jointly founded the China Europe International Exchange in 2015, and the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Astana International Financial Center Authority of Kazakhstan have signed an agreement to co-invest in building the Astana International Exchange.

5) Deeper financial connectivity. Eleven Chinese-funded banks have set up 76 first-grade institutions in 28 B&R countries, and 50 banks from 22 B&R countries have opened 7 corporate banks, 19 branches, and 34 representative offices in China. Two Chinese-funded securities firms have established joint ventures in Singapore and Laos. China has made bilateral currency swap arrangements with more than 20 B&R countries and Renminbi clearing arrangements with 7 B&R countries, and signed cooperation agreements with the financial supervision authorities of 35 B&R countries. The Reminbi's functions as a currency for international payment, investment, trade, and reserve have been strengthened. The

Cross-Border Interbank Payment System (CIPS) now covers some 40 countries and regions involved in the Belt and Road Initiative. The China-IMF Capacity Development Center and the Research Center for the Belt and Road Financial and Economic Development have been founded.

5. Closer people-to-people ties

People-to-people ties are the cultural foundation for building the Belt and Road. It is the common dream of all peoples to enjoy a peaceful and prosperous life. Over the past five years or so, the B&R countries have carried out diplomatic activities and cultural exchanges of various forms in wide fields, enhancing mutual understanding and recognition and laying a solid cultural foundation for furthering the initiative.

1) Diverse forms of cultural exchange. China and other B&R countries have hosted events such as arts festivals, film festivals, music festivals, cultural relics exhibitions, and book fairs, and have jointly launched new publishing, radio, film and television programs, as well as translating and introducing each other's media programs. The Silk Road International League of Theaters, Silk Road International Museum Alliance, Network of Silk Road Arts Festivals, Silk Road International Library Alliance, and

Silk Road International Alliance of Art Museums and Galleries have been established. China, CEE countries, ASEAN countries, Russia, Nepal, Greece, Egypt, and South Africa have hosted activities to celebrate the cultures of B&R countries in different years, and developed about a dozen cultural exchange brands such as the “Silk Road Tour” and “Chinese/African Cultures in Focus”. Major cultural festivals and expos have been launched such as the Silk Road (Dunhuang) International Cultural Expo, Silk Road International Arts Festival, and Maritime Silk Road International Arts Festival, and 17 Chinese culture centers have been set up in B&R countries. China has signed cooperation agreements on the protection of cultural heritage with Indonesia, Myanmar, Serbia, Singapore, and Saudi Arabia. Through a combined effort from China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, Silk Roads: The Routes Network of Chang’an-Tian Shan Corridor has become a UNESCO World Heritage site. Steady progress has been made in the Belt and Road News Alliance. The Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network, with 310 members, has become an important platform for non-governmental cooperation.

2) Fruitful results in education and training. The Chinese Government Scholarship – Silk Road Program has been

set up, and China has signed agreements with 24 B&R countries on the mutual recognition of higher education degrees. In 2017, 38,700 students from other B&R countries studied in China on scholarships provided by the Chinese government, accounting for 66 percent of all students receiving such scholarships. Other B&R scholarships are provided in the Hong Kong and Macao SARs. China has opened 153 Confucius Institutes and 149 Confucius Classrooms in 54 B&R countries. The Chinese Academy of Sciences offers scholarships in Master's and Doctorate programs to other B&R countries, and runs science and technology training courses which have trained some 5,000 students from other B&R countries.

3) Expanding cooperation in tourism. China has held joint year of tourism with many other B&R countries, initiating cooperation mechanisms such as the Silk Road Tourism Promotion Union, Maritime Silk Road Tourism Promotion Alliance, and Tea Road International Tourism Alliance. China has signed mutual visa exemption agreements for different types of passport with 57 B&R countries, and concluded 19 agreements or arrangements to streamline visa application procedures with 15 countries. In 2018 outbound Chinese tourists numbered 150 million, and

inbound foreign tourists numbered 30.54 million. Russia, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore were the main sources of tourists for China.

4) Deeper cooperation in health and medicine. Since the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, China has signed 56 agreements on cooperation in the health sector with countries such as Mongolia and Afghanistan, international organizations such as the World Health Organization, and NGOs such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. In August 2017 the Belt and Road High-Level Meeting for Health Cooperation: Towards a Health Silk Road was held in Beijing, which issued the “Beijing Communiqué of the Belt and Road Health Cooperation”. China has carried out cooperation on the prevention and control of AIDS, malaria, dengue, flu, and tuberculosis with Lancang-Mekong countries; on the prevention and control of echinococcosis, plague and other zoonoses with Central Asian countries; and on the prevention and control of polio with Western Asian countries. China has dispatched ophthalmology teams to Cambodia, Myanmar, Laos, and Sri Lanka to carry out the “Brightness Action” program, and short-term medical teams to island countries such as Fiji, Tonga, Micronesia, and Vanuatu in the Pacific. It has established

traditional Chinese medicine centers in 35 B&R countries, and 43 international TCM cooperation bases.

5) Ongoing effort in disaster relief, assistance, and poverty alleviation. Since the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, China has provided RMB2 billion in emergency food assistance to developing countries participating in the initiative, injected an additional US\$1 billion to the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund, and implemented 100 Happy Home Projects, 100 Anti-Poverty Projects, and 100 Health Recovery Projects. China has participated in 8 joint programs for the protection of cultural relics with 6 countries, and 15 joint archeological activities with 12 countries. China has provided Laos and other countries with seismic monitoring equipment to improve their early warning and disaster alleviation capacity. China has initiated 24 cooperation programs with civil society organizations in Cambodia and Nepal, in an effort to improve the lives of local people.

6. Industrial cooperation

The Belt and Road Initiative draws investment from diverse sources, encourages third-party market cooperation, and aims to build industry, supply, service, and value

chains that benefit all and are shared by all, so as to provide new growth drivers for faster development in the participating countries.

1) Stable growth in China’s direct investment in B&R countries. From 2013 to 2018 China’s direct investment in B&R countries surpassed US\$90 billion, realizing a turnover of US\$400 billion in foreign contracted projects in these countries. In 2018 Chinese businesses made a total of US\$15.6 billion in non-financial direct investment in B&R countries, growing by 8.9 percent year on year and accounting for 13 percent of China’s total non-financial FDI during the same period. The turnover of foreign contracted projects in B&R countries reached US\$89.3 billion, or 53 percent of the total turnover of foreign contracted projects in the same period. According to a World Bank study, the transportation network proposed by the Belt and Road Initiative can lead to a 4.97-percent increase in total FDI flows to B&R countries, a 4.36-percent increase in FDI flows within B&R countries, a 4.63-percent increase in FDI flows from OECD countries, and a 5.75-percent increase in FDI flows from non-B&R countries.²

² Maggie Xiaoyang Chen & Chuanhao Lin, “Foreign Investment Across the Belt and Road: Patterns, Determinants and Effects” – World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8607, October 2018.

2) Steady progress in international cooperation on industrial development and third-party markets. As faster growth in B&R countries has generated huge market demands on international industrial cooperation, China has taken active measures to boost market-oriented industrial cooperation with relevant countries in all areas, so as to upgrade the industrial structure and raise the level of industries in these countries. Currently China has signed agreements on industrial cooperation with more than 40 countries including Kazakhstan, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Brazil. It has dovetailed industrial cooperation programs with regional organizations such as the ASEAN, African Union, and CELAC. China has signed third-party market cooperation agreements with France, Italy, Spain, Japan, and Portugal.

3) Vigorous development in cooperation parks and zones. Applying market principles and complying with laws, Chinese businesses of all types have joined in the development of cooperation parks and zones in other B&R countries, sharing China's best practices and the experience it has gained in development zones and industrial parks during reform and opening up. In addition to promoting the local economy, these have also created new

sources of tax revenue and jobs in the countries involved. China has established the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center, and the China-Laos Mohan-Boten Cross-Border Economic Cooperation Zone; more cross-border economic cooperation zones with other countries are being planned or built.

II. Contributions

With a view to building a global community of shared future, the Belt and Road Initiative upholds the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits. Through the initiative China has made a constructive contribution to the reform of the current global governance system and to economic globalization.

1. Extensive consultation: from a Chinese proposal to a global consensus

Extensive consultation means addressing issues that matter to all through consultation. On the basis of equality and free will, this principle emphasizes equal participation and full consultation in the process, so as to reach consensus in understanding, achieve convergence for cooperation, and develop a focus for common development.

– **Building international platforms for extensive consultation.** In May 2017, the first Belt and Road Forum

for International Cooperation held in Beijing was a great success. The event was attended by heads of state and government of 29 countries as well as more than 1,600 representatives from over 140 countries and 80-plus international organizations. The forum produced 279 deliverables, involving 76 major items in five key areas. All these achievements have now been implemented. The second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation will be held in Beijing in April 2019. The forum has become an important platform for participating countries and international organizations, enabling more cooperation, closer ties, more exchanges, and enhanced mutual trust. In November 2018, the first China International Import Expo was held, attracting 172 countries, regions and international organizations and more than 3,600 enterprises from outside China. At the first Hongqiao International Economic Forum held at the expo, over 4,500 participants from governments, businesses, and academic and research institutions engaged in dialogue and exchanges and voiced their opinions. China has also hosted many large-scale expositions such as the Silk Road International Exposition and the Investment and Trade Forum for Cooperation between East and West China, the China-ASEAN Expo, the China-Eurasia Expo, the China-Arab States Expo,

the China-South Asia Expo, the China-Northeast Asia Expo, and the Western China International Fair. These events have become important platforms for consultation and cooperation between China and other B&R countries.

– **Strengthening the role of multilateral mechanisms in extensive consultation.** The concerted efforts to build the Belt and Road reflect the trends of the times – peace and development. Upholding the principles of consultation on an equal footing, openness, and inclusiveness, they aim to promote mutually beneficial cooperation among B&R countries on the basis of existing international mechanisms. Applying the principles of mutual respect and mutual trust, China actively engages in substantive coordination and cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative with other participating countries, fully utilizing existing multilateral cooperation mechanisms such as:

- G20,
- APEC,
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization,
- Asia-Europe Meeting,
- Asia Cooperation Dialogue,
- Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia,

- China-ASEAN (10+1) cooperation mechanism,
- Lancang-Mekong cooperation mechanism,
- Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation,
- Greater Tumen Initiative,
- Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation,
- Forum on China-Africa Cooperation,
- China-Arab States Cooperation Forum,
- China-CELAC Forum,
- China-CEEC “16+1 cooperation” mechanism,
- China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum,
- World Economic Forum,
- Boao Forum for Asia.

– **Establishing a track two mechanism for dialogue.**

Through track two channels such as political parties, parliaments, think tanks, local authorities, NGOs, business communities, the media, and institutions of higher learning, China and other B&R countries can engage in diverse communication, dialogue, exchange, and cooperation, focusing on joint efforts to build the Belt and Road. China has organized the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting, during which the CPC had extensive communication

with political parties from other countries on issues of the Belt and Road. China and other relevant countries have jointly established the Silk Road Think Tank Association, Silk Road Think Tank Network, and University Alliance of the Silk Road. The UK, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Kazakhstan and other countries have established research institutions on the Belt and Road and held a variety of forums and symposiums. Universities in China and other countries have jointly established research centers on the Belt and Road, schools for Belt and Road cooperation and development, and training centers, with the aim of cultivating international talent to build the Belt and Road. Through means such as holding media forums, co-producing documentaries, and arranging joint interviews, Chinese and foreign media have strengthened cooperation and exchange, improved their international communication capabilities, and helped the international community to access timely information on joint efforts to build the Belt and Road.

2. Joint contribution: joining forces to build a harmonious international community

Joint contribution means that all the parties are equal participants, builders and contributors, and share responsibilities and risks.

– Building financing platforms for cooperation.

Since opening in 2016, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which was established in accordance with a proposal from China, has played a role of increasing importance in the international multilateral development system. It has won broad trust and recognition from the international community. As of the end of 2018, the membership of AIIB had grown from the 57 founding members to 93, spread across five continents. It had approved loans of US\$7.5 billion and leveraged other investments totaling almost US\$40 billion. Its 35 approved projects are distributed over 13 countries including Indonesia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Oman, Turkey and Egypt. In fulfilling its own purposes and missions, the bank has become one of the key multilateral platforms for building the Belt and Road, along with other multilateral development banks. In November 2014 the Chinese government pledged US\$40 billion to establish a Silk Road Fund, and in May 2017, it announced an additional RMB100 billion contribution to the fund. As of the end of 2018, the contracted investment under the fund had reached about US\$11 billion, with actual investment adding up to US\$7.7 billion; the fund had also allocated US\$2 billion to set up the China-Kazakhstan

Industrial Capacity Cooperation Fund. In 2017, the Chinese government established the Public-Private-Partnership mechanism for the Belt and Road, and signed an MoU with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, to jointly promote better application of the mechanism in Belt and Road cooperation projects.

– **Actively conducting cooperation in third-party markets.** In our efforts to build the Belt and Road, we are committed to promoting open, inclusive, pragmatic and effective cooperation in third-party markets, so as to help Chinese and foreign enterprises utilize their complementary strengths and achieve a “1+1+1>3” all-win result in which the benefits of three-party cooperation are greater than what the parties can produce separately. In 2018 two successful forums were held: the first Forum on China-Japan Third-Party Market Cooperation and the second meeting of the Steering Committee for China-France Third-Party Cooperation. A batch of cooperation projects such as the Hinkley Point C nuclear power station in the UK were put into effect. China’s CRRC and Germany’s Siemens reached consensus on third-party cooperation in some key projects.

3. Shared benefits: ensuring all parties gain real benefits

Shared benefits mean that we take into consideration the interests and concerns of partners of cooperation, seek a convergence of interests with other countries, and expand common ground, so as to ensure that our cooperation is not only mutually beneficial but is beneficial to all parties. The Belt and Road Initiative is not a zero-sum game which results in the win of one party and the loss of the other. Rather, it is meant for mutual benefits and win-win and all-win outcomes.

– **Bringing China’s development achievements to other B&R countries.** For several years now, China has accounted for about 30 percent of world economic growth. Through the rapid expansion of its demand for imports, China propels economic growth in the B&R countries that export goods to China. At the same time, China is making a growing contribution to international trade. China’s imports in goods and services both account for one tenth of the total global value. In 2018, China imported goods worth RMB14.1 trillion, up 12.9 percent from 2017. Its FDI totaled US\$129.83 billion, 4.2 percent higher than 2017, and the percentage of direct investment to other B&R countries grew year by year. Under the cooperation framework

of the Belt and Road Initiative, China supports developing countries such as those in Asia, Africa and Latin America to invest more in infrastructure. As a result, the benefits of world economic development are continuously brought to those countries. According to the quantitative trade model of a World Bank study, the Belt and Road Initiative will increase the GDP of East Asian and Pacific developing countries by 2.6-3.9 percent on average.³

– **Improving people’s wellbeing in other B&R countries.** China includes the provision of aid in poverty reduction, agriculture, education, health, environmental protection and other areas into the joint efforts to build the Belt and Road. China has implemented the Program for China-Africa Cooperation on Poverty Reduction and Public Welfare, and pilot projects of the East Asia Cooperation Initiative on Poverty Reduction. It is actively helping countries in the basin of the Mekong River to tackle severe droughts by releasing emergency water supplies. It is also providing technological aid in flood control to Thailand and Myanmar. China signed an MoU with the WHO on health

³ François de Soyres, “The Growth and Welfare Effects of the Belt and Road Initiative on East Asia Pacific Countries”, World Bank Group, October 2018 Number 4.

cooperation as part of the Belt and Road Initiative. It has also implemented a program for China-Africa public health cooperation and the China-ASEAN training programs for 100 public health professionals. China has trained several thousand professionals in public health management and disease prevention and control in cooperation with other B&R countries, and has offered free sight rehabilitation surgery to more than 5,200 cataract patients in those countries. Every year, China provides quality medical services to approximately 30,000 patients in neighboring countries. Chinese TCM teams have implemented plans for the rapid eradication of malaria in countries including Cambodia, Comoros, Togo, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Papua New Guinea.

– **Facilitating the transfer of scientific and technological innovations to other B&R countries.** China has signed 46 agreements on cooperation in science and technology with other B&R countries, and launched China-ASEAN and China-South Asia science and technology partnership programs. It has built five regional platforms for technological transfer with ASEAN, South Asia, Arab States, Central Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe, and proposed and co-established the Alliance of International Science Organizations

in the Belt and Road Region. A multi-level and diverse exchange mechanism in science and technology and humanities has been formed through various means, such as short terms of research in China by young scientists and the training of science and management personnel from other B&R countries. In 2018, China hosted 500 young scientists from such countries to carry out research, and trained more than 1,200 science and management professionals. China actively conducts cooperation with other B&R countries in space technology and makes its BeiDou Navigation Satellite System, satellite communication systems and satellite meteorological remote sensing technologies available to them.

– **Promoting green development.** Upholding the Paris Agreement, China actively advocates and encourages the integration of green development into the joint efforts to build the Belt and Road. China has signed an MoU on building green Belt and Road with the United Nations Environment Programme, and agreements on cooperation in ecological conservation with over 30 countries along the routes. Since building green Belt and Road has become an important means to implement the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, more than 100 part-

ners from the relevant countries and regions have established the International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road. In 2016, under China's presidency of the G20, green finance became a key agenda item for the first time. A Green Finance Study Group was set up, which released the "G20 Green Finance Synthesis Report". China has actively implemented the Green Silk Road Envoys Program, and has trained 2,000 people from other B&R countries. It has issued documents such as "Guidance on Promoting Green Belt and Road" and the "Belt and Road Ecological and Environmental Cooperation Plan", with the aim of fulfilling its responsibilities and standards in building green Belt and Road.

4. Vision: building a global community of shared future

The joint efforts to build the Belt and Road reflect humanity's common aspiration for a bright future. More and more members of the international community have identified with the idea of building a global community of shared future advocated by the Belt and Road Initiative. The idea is in harmony with the need for world economic development and the direction of the progress of world civilization.

The initiative is becoming an important platform for building a global community of shared future.

– **Proposed by China but belonging to the whole world.** The Belt and Road covers different regions at different stages of development that have different cultures. It is an open and inclusive platform and a global public product forged by all parties involved. Directed toward a shared future for humanity, the Belt and Road Initiative upholds its noncompetitive and nonexclusive nature to the fullest extent. It reflects the international community’s demand for a global governance system that is fair, egalitarian, open and inclusive. It is an important public product oriented toward today’s world. As UN Secretary-General António Guterres has pointed out, the Belt and Road Initiative and the United Nation’s Millennium Development Goals share the same grand goals, and both are public goods offered to the world. The Belt and Road Initiative not only promotes international trade and people-to-people exchanges, but also enhances understanding between countries and reduces cultural barriers, to ultimately achieve peace, harmony and prosperity.

– **Offering a Chinese approach to reforming the current global governance system.** Our world today faces challenges such as an insufficient drive for growth, an out-

dated governance structure, and imbalanced development. Being open and inclusive and aiming for common development, the Belt and Road Initiative transcends differences in social systems and cultures, respects the diversity of world civilization and the coexistence of diverse cultures, and emphasizes mutual complementarity and mutual benefit among countries at different levels of economic development. It focuses on improving conditions and creating opportunities for development, strengthening the drive for development, and sharing the fruits of development. It propels the interaction between global governance, security, and development – an attempt to provide an alternative solution to these issues as they have not been addressed effectively in isolation over long periods of time.

– **Binding together B&R countries to share a common future.** We have only one earth, and all countries share the same planet. To meet the various challenges faced by humanity and work for a bright future in which the whole world enjoys peace, prosperity and development, countries across the globe should share the rough times and the smooth and build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, common security, and shared prosperity. The concept of a global community of shared future

involves combining interests, seeking common feelings, values, and responsibilities, and sharing the benefits of development. The Belt and Road Initiative calls for mutual support and assistance and is informed by equality, cultural affinity, and empathy. It upholds the principles of seeking common ground while reserving differences, inclusiveness, mutual understanding, communication and dialogue, and interactions on an equal footing. We should regard the development of other countries as our own opportunity and promote the convergence of China's development opportunities with those of its B&R partners and other countries in the wider world, so as to ensure that our development benefits both sides of cooperation and all relevant parties. During its four decades of reform and opening up, China has accumulated a wealth of experience that can be used by other countries. It has no desire to export its ideology and no intention to impose its development model on other countries. It is willing to share its experience with other countries and create a bright future together with its B&R partners under the B&R framework.

III. Prospects

Today's world is in a stage of major developments, transformation and adjustment. Peace, development and cooperation remain the themes of the times. Looking into the future, in pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, China will face many problems and challenges, as well as unprecedented opportunities and prospects for development. This is an initiative that involves many parties and requires concerted efforts. This is an initiative that decides the future and requires unremitting efforts. This is an initiative that benefits humanity and requires careful nurture. We believe that with the passing of time and the synergy of all parties, Belt and Road cooperation will definitely become deep and concrete, steady and extensive. The Belt and Road will become a road of peace, prosperity, opening up, green development, innovation, connected civilizations, and clean government. It will make economic globalization become more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all.

1. A road of peace

The ancient Silk Road thrived in times of peace and declined in times of war. Without a peaceful and stable environment, it would be impossible to pursue the Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative aims to build a new model of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, and forge partnerships through dialogue rather than confrontation and friendship rather than alliance. All countries should respect each other's sovereignty, dignity, territorial integrity, development path, social systems, and core interests, and accommodate each other's major concerns.

Peace and security are the prerequisite and guarantee for building the Belt and Road. All countries should foster a vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and ensure that a security environment is built by all and for all. All countries should resolve conflicts through political means, and promote mediation in the spirit of justice and fairness. We should intensify counterterrorism efforts by addressing both the symptoms and root causes, and by eliminating poverty, backwardness and social injustice. All countries should resolutely reject the Cold War mentality, zero-sum game and power poli-

tics, and oppose terrorism, separatism and extremism. All countries should offer mutual support on major issues concerning core interests such as national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national security and stability. All countries should settle disputes through dialogue, resolve differences through discussion, enhance cooperation and mutual trust, and reduce mutual misgivings. All countries need to foster in-depth cooperation in ensuring cyber security, fighting transnational crimes and drug trafficking, combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, and enhancing joint law enforcement and public security. These measures will help create a favorable environment for promoting regional economic development and improving the wellbeing of the people.

China is a staunch force in safeguarding regional and world peace and promoting common development. China is committed to peaceful development and an independent foreign policy of peace. We respect the development paths and domestic and foreign policies pursued independently by the people of every country. China will never interfere in the internal affairs of any country, never impose its own will on any country, and never place its own interests above the interests of any country. To ensure the smooth

implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, China will work together with all other countries involved to establish a dispute settlement mechanism, a security risk early-warning and monitoring mechanism, and an emergency response mechanism. In any case of dispute, all parties involved can discuss their interests and concerns through dialogue rather than engage in confrontation. Such dialogue will foster a positive development environment for Belt and Road cooperation, and help all participating countries to build a harmonious world where they respect each other's core interests and settle disputes by peaceful means.

2. A road of prosperity

Development holds the master key to solving all problems. In pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, we should focus on the fundamental issue of development, release the growth potential of participating countries, and achieve economic integration and coordinated development to the benefit of all participants. The Belt and Road Initiative complies with the trend toward multipolarity, economic globalization, cultural diversity, and IT application, and upholds the global free trade system and an open world economy.

B&R countries have complementary strengths in market size and resources, showing great potential and broad prospects for cooperation. Fully attending to all parties' interests and concerns, B&R countries should build consensus and transform consensus into actions. By strengthening the connectivity of our development strategies, plans, platforms and projects, we will achieve more tangible results and leverage our comparative strengths in the interest of our common prosperity and development.

Belt and Road cooperation will continue to prioritize connectivity, focusing on key passageways, points, and projects. China will advance cooperation with other participating countries in the fields of roads, railways, ports, aviation, aerospace, oil and gas pipelines, power supply, and network communications, to achieve land, maritime, air and cyberspace connectivity. China will build a Belt and Road space information corridor together with other B&R countries. China will enhance mutual benefits in economic and trade cooperation, and expand bilateral and multilateral investment and trade. China will promote deeper industrial cooperation and work for the success of economic, trade and industrial cooperation zones. We will seize the opportunities created by the new industrial revolution to cultivate

new driving forces and new business models to maintain the vitality of the economy. During the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, China will sign a number of key projects on industrial and investment cooperation with other B&R countries. China will establish a stable and sustainable financial service system that keeps risks under control, and create new models of investment and financing. China will also encourage closer cooperation between government and private capital, build a diverse financing system and a multi-tiered capital market, develop inclusive finance, and improve financial service networks.

3. A road of opening up

Opening up brings progress while isolation results in backwardness. For a country to open itself to the outside world, it is like a silk moth breaking free from its cocoon. There will be short-term pains, but one gets a new life afterwards. The Belt and Road Initiative calls for opening up, which in turn will enable us to achieve both economic growth and balanced development.

In pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, we should seek inclusive development that is beneficial to all, build an open platform of cooperation, and foster an open world

economy. The Belt and Road is an initiative for peaceful development and economic cooperation, rather than a geopolitical or military alliance; it is a process of open, inclusive and common development, rather than an exclusionary bloc or a “China club”. It neither differentiates countries by ideology, nor plays the zero-sum game. Regardless of its political system, geographical environment, development stage, and cultural background, any country is welcome to join the circle of friends in the Belt and Road Initiative, following the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits to achieve win-win cooperation.

China upholds and strengthens the multilateral trade system which is rule-based, open, transparent, inclusive and non-discriminative. China promotes liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment by building high-standard free trade areas jointly with other B&R countries, to advance the sound development of economic globalization. In addition, Belt and Road cooperation also addresses issues such as imbalances in development, difficulties in governance, the digital divide, and income disparity, to provide equal development opportunities to all countries in the world and share the fruits of development with all peoples.

Through the Belt and Road, China will keep opening

its door wider. China is willing to bring new opportunities for common development to all countries, help other countries develop an open economy suited to their own actual conditions, and join our efforts in building a global community of shared future.

4. A road of green development

The Belt and Road Initiative pursues the vision of green development and a way of life and work that is green, low-carbon, circular and sustainable. The initiative is committed to strengthening cooperation on environmental protection and defusing environmental risks. It aims to build consensus on green development and increase mutual understanding and mutual support between governments, between enterprises and between peoples of the Belt and Road countries, to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

B&R countries should pursue eco-friendly development, integrate ecological conservation and green development into economic and trade cooperation, and form a green development model in which environmental protection and economic and trade cooperation complement each other. We should explore a path of sound development that

ensures growth, better lives, and a good environment. We should carry out cooperation in energy conservation and emissions reduction, and jointly respond to climate change. We should formulate and put in place supporting policies for environmental protection cooperation, and enhance efforts to protect and restore our ecosystems. We should explore and develop green finance, incorporating environmental protection and ecological conservation into our modern financial system.

China is willing to cooperate on environmental protection with other B&R countries. China will sign cooperation agreements with more countries on building green Belt and Road, expand the International Coalition for Green Development on the Belt and Road, and establish a Coalition of Sustainable Cities on the Belt and Road. China will build a group of international green industrial cooperation platforms, including model bases for green industrial cooperation, bases for green technology transfer and exchanges, technology demonstration and popularization bases, and science and technology parks. China will build a platform of green supply chains for the Belt and Road Initiative. China will also promote cooperation and exchanges with other B&R countries on the construction of

national parks, to protect our shared homeland.

5. A road of innovation

Innovation is an important force powering development. In pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, we need to encourage innovation. Over the past five years or so, China and other B&R countries have been improving the environment for innovation, pooling resources for innovation, and strengthening cooperation in science and technology innovation. We will continue to spur the full integration of science and technology with industries and finance.

Since the turn of the century, global technology innovation has intensified and become more active. Another round of the technology revolution and industrial reform is restructuring the global innovation landscape and reshaping the global economy. Belt and Road cooperation has provided new opportunities for countries in the primary and middle stages of industrialization to merge properly into global industrial chains and value chains. As various factors and resources for development are shared, flowing and regrouping among B&R countries, each country can leverage their comparative strengths, focusing on studies in cutting-edge technology application and on the research,

development and application of high-tech products, to push forward innovation-driven development. The Belt and Road Initiative will become a new platform for the innovation-driven development of participating countries, a driving force for their leapfrog development, and a new engine propelling global economic growth. Through coordinated development and joint response to challenges, the Belt and Road Initiative has enabled different countries and different groups of people to share the fruits of economic globalization during the development of an open world economy, and the momentum will continue.

The digital economy is a major economic transformation, a successor to the agricultural economy and the industrial economy. The world is experiencing a revolution in technology and industrial reform on a larger scale and at a deeper level. As modern information technology makes continuous breakthroughs and the digital economy thrives, all countries have seen their interests more closely connected. All parties involved in the Belt and Road Initiative should pursue innovation-driven development, intensify cooperation in frontier areas such as artificial intelligence, nanotechnology and quantum computing, and promote big data, cloud computing and smart cities, so as to turn

them into a digital Silk Road of the 21st century. China has formed a multi-level and diverse mechanism for technological and people-to-people exchanges, by offering short-term research visits to China for young scientists and offering training programs for science and management personnel from other B&R countries. Through building national level platforms for joint scientific research, China has enhanced stable and long-term cooperation mechanisms for technology innovation, to improve the capacity for technology innovation of B&R countries. We need to build a Belt and Road coordination network for technology transfer, to facilitate integrated innovation at regional level. Intellectual property is essential to innovation-driven development. B&R countries should respect intellectual property rights, effectively protect and utilize intellectual property, and build a sophisticated intellectual property protection system.

6. A road of connected civilizations

In pursuing the Belt and Road Initiative, we should ensure that with regard to different civilizations, exchange will replace estrangement, mutual learning will replace clashes, and coexistence will replace a sense of superiority. This will boost mutual understanding, mutual respect and

mutual trust between different countries.

The ancient Silk Road facilitated interactions between countries and between ethnic groups as well as advances in human civilization. The Belt and Road Initiative is rooted in profound civilizations and inclusive cultures. It provides a platform for participating countries to approach each other and enhance mutual learning. It enables deeper exchanges between peoples from different countries, cultures and historical backgrounds. It allows peoples, regardless of their ethnicities, cultures, social systems and religions, to communicate, blend and connect with each other from a new height, in joint efforts to build a global community of shared future. The Belt and Road Initiative encourages the countries involved to conduct extensive cooperation in education, technology, culture, health, sports, media and tourism. It facilitates exchanges among political parties, youth organizations, civil society organizations, think tanks, women's associations, and local authorities. A development trend toward common prosperity of all civilizations is apparent, highlighting harmony without uniformity and unity in diversity.

China, together with other B&R countries and related international organizations, is willing to establish a multi-tiered mechanism for cultural and people-to-people

exchanges, and build more cooperation platforms and channels. We should boost educational cooperation, increase the number of exchange students, and improve the performance of cooperatively run schools. We should develop the Belt and Road Studies Network and the Belt and Road News Alliance. We should cooperate more in protecting historical and cultural heritage, providing foreign aid in cultural relics protection, and promoting joint archaeological activities and exchanges between museums. We should jointly develop tourist products with distinctive Silk Road features. We should enhance exchanges between political parties, NGOs, women and youth to promote inclusive development. During the second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, China will launch a cooperation initiative on “Accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals for Children through Shared Development” in B&R countries with the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF). Civil society organizations in China will start the “Silk Road Community Building” program to promote cooperation between civil society organizations in all B&R countries to improve people’s lives. China will continue to provide affordable support and assistance to other developing countries under the initiative.

7. A road of clean government

Clean government is the moral principle and the legal red line that we should never cross in Belt and Road cooperation. All participating countries should work together to foster a modern business environment which is corruption-free and efficient, strengthen supervision and management and control risk in Belt and Road projects, and create a public resource market which is procedure-based and transparent. During the tendering, construction, and operational management of a project, we should abide by related laws and regulations, eliminate power rent-seeking, and establish sound market order. All B&R countries should enhance international exchanges and cooperation in fighting corruption. In accordance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and other international conventions and related bilateral treaties, we should create a closer and more convenient network for cooperation on judicial affairs and law enforcement, and facilitate the signing and fulfillment of bilateral extradition treaties and judicial assistance agreements. All countries should encourage their enterprises to strengthen self-discipline, establish rule-based managerial systems, foster an enterprise culture that values integrity, monitor corruption risks, and oppose commercial bribery.

Government, enterprises and the international community should work together to form cooperation mechanisms for denying the entry of corrupt officials and returning assets acquired through corruption. The three parties should make concerted efforts to cut chains of corruption and forge lines of defense against corruption.

China is willing to join all other countries in improving the legal systems and mechanisms to fight corruption, improving the business environment, and punishing commercial bribery. China will improve coordination with other B&R countries in anti-corruption laws and regulations, and enhance practical cooperation against corruption. China will increase anti-corruption training for Chinese enterprises going global, and tighten up their rule-based business operation and management. China is willing to work together with other participating countries to build the Belt and Road into a road of clean government.

The tides of world development roll on. The Belt and Road Initiative mirrors the general trend of history. The values and development concepts manifested in the initiative fulfill the demands of human society to form a global community of shared future. They meet the expectations of

all peoples in the participating countries to share development opportunities and live a better life. Undoubtedly, as time moves on, Belt and Road cooperation will show greater vitality and creativity. With master plans and concrete measures in place, Belt and Road cooperation will reap long-term benefits as we persevere in our efforts toward higher-quality and higher-level development. The Belt and Road Initiative will help build a world of lasting peace, a world of common security and prosperity, an open and inclusive world, and a clean and beautiful world, making a greater contribution to building a global community of shared future.

共建“一带一路”倡议
进展、贡献与展望
2019

推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组办公室

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前 言

2013年9月和10月，中国国家主席习近平在出访哈萨克斯坦和印度尼西亚时先后提出共建“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的重大倡议。中国政府成立了推进“一带一路”建设工作领导小组，并在中国国家发展改革委设立领导小组办公室。2015年3月，中国发布《推动共建丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路的愿景与行动》；2017年5月，首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛在北京成功召开。中国还先后举办了博鳌亚洲论坛年会、上海合作组织青岛峰会、中非合作论坛北京峰会、中国国际进口博览会等。5年多来，共建“一带一路”倡议得到了越来越多国家和国际组织的积极响应，受到国际社会广泛关注，影响力日益扩大。

共建“一带一路”倡议源自中国，更属于世界；根植于历史，更面向未来；重点面向亚欧非大陆，更向所有伙伴开放。共建“一带一路”跨越不同国家地域、不同发展阶段、不同历史传统、不同文化宗教、不同风俗习惯，是和平发展、经济合作倡议，不是搞地缘政治联盟或军事同盟；是开放包容、共同发展进程，不是要关起门来搞小圈子或者“中国俱乐部”；不以意识形态划界，不搞零和游戏，只要各国有意愿，都欢迎参与。共建“一带一路”倡议以共商共建共享为原则，以和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢的丝绸之路精神为指引，以政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通为重点，已经从理念

转化为行动，从愿景转化为现实，从倡议转化为全球广受欢迎的公共产品。

2018年8月，习近平主席在北京主持召开推进“一带一路”建设工作5周年座谈会，提出“一带一路”建设要从谋篇布局的“大写意”转入精耕细作的“工笔画”，向高质量发展转变，造福沿线国家人民，推动构建人类命运共同体。

一、进展

2013年以来，共建“一带一路”倡议以政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通为主要内容扎实推进，取得明显成效，一批具有标志性的早期成果开始显现，参与各国得到了实实在在的好处，对共建“一带一路”的认同感和参与度不断增强。

（一）政策沟通

政策沟通是共建“一带一路”的重要保障，是形成携手共建行动的重要先导。5年多来，中国与有关国家和国际组织充分沟通协调，形成了共建“一带一路”的广泛国际合作共识。

1. **共建“一带一路”倡议载入国际组织重要文件。** 共建“一带一路”倡议及其核心理念已写入联合国、二十国集团、亚太经合组织以及其他区域组织等有关文件中。2015年7月，上海合作组织发表了《上海合作组织成员国元首乌法宣言》，支持关于建设“丝绸之路经济带”的倡议。2016年9月，《二十国集团领导人杭州峰会公报》通过关于建立“全球基础设施互联互通联盟”倡议。2016年11月，联合国193个会员国协商一致通过决议，欢迎共建“一带一路”等经济合作倡议，呼吁国际社会为“一带一路”建设提供安全保障环境。2017年3月，联合国安理会一致通过了第2344号决议，呼吁国际社会通过“一带一路”建设加强区域经济合作，并首次载入“人类命运共同体”理念。2018年，中拉论坛第二届部长级会议、

中国—阿拉伯国家合作论坛第八届部长级会议、中非合作论坛峰会先后召开，分别形成了中拉《关于“一带一路”倡议的特别声明》、《中国和阿拉伯国家合作共建“一带一路”行动宣言》和《关于构建更加紧密的中非命运共同体的北京宣言》等重要成果文件。

2. 签署共建“一带一路”政府间合作文件的国家和国际组织数量逐年增加。在共建“一带一路”框架下，各参与国和国际组织本着求同存异原则，就经济发展规划和政策进行充分交流，协商制定经济合作规划和措施。截至2019年3月底，中国政府已与125个国家和29个国际组织签署173份合作文件。共建“一带一路”国家已由亚欧延伸至非洲、拉美、南太等区域。

3. 共建“一带一路”专业领域对接合作有序推进。数字丝绸之路建设已成为共建“一带一路”的重要组成部分，中国与埃及、老挝、沙特阿拉伯、塞尔维亚、泰国、土耳其、阿联酋等国家共同发起《“一带一路”数字经济国际合作倡议》，与16个国家签署加强数字丝绸之路建设合作文件。中国发布《标准联通共建“一带一路”行动计划(2018—2020年)》，与49个国家和地区签署85份标准化合作协议。“一带一路”税收合作长效机制日趋成熟，中国组织召开“一带一路”税收合作会议，发布《阿斯塔纳“一带一路”税收合作倡议》，税收协定合作网络延伸至111个国家和地区。中国与49个沿线国家联合发布《关于进一步推进“一带一路”国家知识产权务实合作的联合声明》。中国组织召开“一带一路”法治合作国际论坛，发布《“一带一路”法治合作国际论坛共同主席声明》。中国组织召开“一带一路”能源部长会议，18个国家联合宣布

建立“一带一路”能源合作伙伴关系。中国发布《共同推进“一带一路”建设农业合作的愿景与行动》、《“一带一路”建设海上合作设想》等。中国推动建立了国际商事法庭和“一站式”国际商事纠纷多元化解决机制。

（二）设施联通

设施联通是共建“一带一路”的优先方向。在尊重相关国家主权和安全关切的基础上，由各国共同努力，以铁路、公路、航运、航空、管道、空间综合信息网络等为核心的全方位、多层次、复合型基础设施网络正在加快形成，区域间商品、资金、信息、技术等交易成本大大降低，有效促进了跨区域资源要素的有序流动和优化配置，实现了互利合作、共赢发展。

1. 国际经济合作走廊和通道建设取得明显进展。新亚欧大陆桥、中蒙俄、中国—中亚—西亚、中国—中南半岛、中巴和孟中印缅等六大国际经济合作走廊将亚洲经济圈与欧洲经济圈联系在一起，为建立和加强各国互联互通伙伴关系，构建高效畅通的亚欧大市场发挥了重要作用。

——**新亚欧大陆桥经济走廊。**5年多来，新亚欧大陆桥经济走廊区域合作日益深入，将开放包容、互利共赢的伙伴关系提升到新的水平，有力推动了亚欧两大洲经济贸易交流。《中国—中东欧国家合作布达佩斯纲要》和《中国—中东欧国家合作索菲亚纲要》对外发布，中欧互联互通平台和欧洲投资计划框架下的务实合作有序推进。匈塞铁路塞尔维亚境内贝旧段开工。中国西部—西欧国际公路（中国西部—哈萨克斯坦—俄罗斯—西欧）基本建成。

——**中蒙俄经济走廊。**中蒙俄三国积极推动形成以铁路、公路和边境口岸为主体的跨境基础设施联通网络。2018年，三

国签署《关于建立中蒙俄经济走廊联合推进机制的谅解备忘录》，进一步完善了三方合作工作机制。中俄同江—下列宁斯阔耶界河铁路桥中方侧工程已于2018年10月完工。黑河—布拉戈维申斯克界河公路桥建设进展顺利。中俄企业联合体基本完成莫喀高铁项目初步设计。三国签署并核准的《关于沿亚洲公路网国际道路运输政府间协定》正式生效。中蒙俄（二连浩特）跨境陆缆系统已建成。

——**中国—中亚—西亚经济走廊**。5年多来，该走廊在能源合作、设施互联互通、经贸与产能合作等领域合作不断加深。中国与哈萨克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦、土耳其等国的双边国际道路运输协定，以及中巴哈吉、中哈俄、中吉乌等多边国际道路运输协议或协定相继签署，中亚、西亚地区基础设施建设不断完善。中国—沙特投资合作论坛围绕共建“一带一路”倡议与沙特“2030愿景”进行产业对接，签署合作协议总价值超过280亿美元。中国与伊朗发挥在各领域的独特优势，加强涵盖道路、基础设施、能源等领域的对接合作。

——**中国—中南半岛经济走廊**。5年多来，该走廊在基础设施互联互通、跨境经济合作区建设等方面取得积极进展。昆（明）曼（谷）公路全线贯通，中老铁路、中泰铁路等项目稳步推进。中老经济走廊合作建设开始启动，泰国“东部经济走廊”与“一带一路”倡议加快对接，中国与柬老缅越泰（CLMVT）经济合作稳步推进。中国—东盟（10+1）合作机制、澜湄合作机制、大湄公河次区域经济合作（GMS）发挥的积极作用越来越明显。

——**中巴经济走廊**。以能源、交通基础设施、产业园区合作、瓜达尔港为重点的合作布局确定实施。中国与巴基斯坦组建了

中巴经济走廊联合合作委员会，建立了定期会晤机制。一批项目顺利推进，瓜达尔港疏港公路、白沙瓦至卡拉奇高速公路（苏库尔至木尔坦段）、喀喇昆仑公路升级改造二期（哈维连—塔科特段）、拉合尔轨道交通橙线、卡西姆港 1320 兆瓦电站等重点项目开工建设，部分项目已发挥效益。中巴经济走廊正在开启第三方合作，更多国家已经或有意愿参与其中。

——**孟中印缅经济走廊**。5 年多来，孟中印缅四方在联合工作组框架下共同推进走廊建设，在机制和制度建设、基础设施互联互通、贸易和产业园区合作、国际金融开放合作、人文交流与民生合作等方面研拟并规划了一批重点项目。中缅两国共同成立了中缅经济走廊联合委员会，签署了关于共建中缅经济走廊的谅解备忘录、木姐—曼德勒铁路项目可行性研究文件和皎漂经济特区深水港项目建设框架协议。

2. 基础设施互联互通水平大幅提升。“道路通，百业兴”。基础设施投入不足是发展中国家经济发展的瓶颈，加快设施联通建设是共建“一带一路”的关键领域和核心内容。

——**铁路合作方面**。以中老铁路、中泰铁路、匈塞铁路、雅万高铁等合作项目为重点的区际、洲际铁路网络建设取得重大进展。泛亚铁路东线、巴基斯坦 1 号铁路干线升级改造、中吉乌铁路等项目正积极推进前期研究，中国—尼泊尔跨境铁路已完成预可行性研究。中欧班列初步探索形成了多国协作的国际班列运行机制。中国、白俄罗斯、德国、哈萨克斯坦、蒙古、波兰和俄罗斯等 7 国铁路公司签署了《关于深化中欧班列合作协议》。截至 2018 年底，中欧班列已经联通亚欧大陆 16 个国家的 108 个城市，累计开行 1.3 万列，运送货物超过 110 万标箱，中国开出的班列重箱率达 94%，抵达中国的班列重箱率达

71%。与沿线国家开展口岸通关协调合作、提升通关便利，平均查验率和通关时间下降了50%。

——**公路合作方面**。中蒙俄、中吉乌、中俄（大连—新西伯利亚）、中越国际道路直达运输试运行活动先后成功举办。2018年2月，中吉乌国际道路运输实现常态化运行。中越北仑河公路二桥建成通车。中国正式加入《国际公路运输公约》（TIR公约）。中国与15个沿线国家签署了包括《上海合作组织成员国政府间国际道路运输便利化协定》在内的18个双多边国际运输便利化协定。《大湄公河次区域便利货物及人员跨境运输协定》实施取得积极进展。

——**港口合作方面**。巴基斯坦瓜达尔港开通集装箱定期班轮航线，起步区配套设施已完工，吸引30多家企业入园。斯里兰卡汉班托塔港经济特区已完成园区产业定位、概念规划等前期工作。希腊比雷埃夫斯港建成重要中转枢纽，三期港口建设即将完工。阿联酋哈利法港二期集装箱码头已于2018年12月正式开港。中国与47个沿线国家签署了38个双边和区域海运协定。中国宁波航交所不断完善“海上丝绸之路航运指数”，发布了16+1贸易指数和宁波港口指数。

——**航空运输方面**。中国与126个国家和地区签署了双边政府间航空运输协定。与卢森堡、俄罗斯、亚美尼亚、印度尼西亚、柬埔寨、孟加拉国、以色列、蒙古、马来西亚、埃及等国家扩大了航权安排。5年多来，中国与沿线国家新增国际航线1239条，占新开通国际航线总量的69.1%。

——**能源设施建设方面**。中国与沿线国家签署了一系列合作框架协议和谅解备忘录，在电力、油气、核电、新能源、煤炭等领域开展了广泛合作，与相关国家共同维护油气管网安全

运营，促进国家和地区之间的能源资源优化配置。中俄原油管道、中国—中亚天然气管道保持稳定运营，中俄天然气管道东线将于2019年12月部分实现通气，2024年全线通气。中缅油气管道全线贯通。

——**通讯设施建设方面**。中缅、中巴、中吉、中俄跨境光缆信息通道建设取得明显进展。中国与国际电信联盟签署《关于加强“一带一路”框架下电信和信息网络领域合作的意向书》。与吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、阿富汗签署丝路光缆合作协议，实质性启动了丝路光缆项目。

（三）贸易畅通

贸易畅通是共建“一带一路”的重要内容。共建“一带一路”促进了沿线国家和地区贸易投资自由化便利化，降低了交易成本和营商成本，释放了发展潜力，进一步提升了各国参与经济全球化的广度和深度。

1. 贸易与投资自由化便利化水平不断提升。中国发起《推进“一带一路”贸易畅通合作倡议》，83个国家和国际组织积极参与。海关检验检疫合作不断深化，2017年5月首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛以来，中国与沿线国家签署100多项合作文件，实现了50多种农产品食品检疫准入。中国和哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦农产品快速通关“绿色通道”建设积极推进，农产品通关时间缩短了90%。中国进一步放宽外资准入领域，营造高标准的国际营商环境，设立了面向全球开放的12个自由贸易试验区，并探索建设自由贸易港，吸引沿线国家来华投资。中国平均关税水平从加入世界贸易组织时的15.3%降至目前的7.5%。中国与东盟、新加坡、巴基斯坦、格鲁吉亚等多个国家和地区签署或升级了自由贸易协定，与欧

亚经济联盟签署经贸合作协定，与沿线国家的自由贸易区网络体系逐步形成。

2. 贸易规模持续扩大。2013—2018年，中国与沿线国家货物贸易进出口总额超过6万亿美元，年均增长率高于同期中国对外贸易增速，占中国货物贸易总额的比重达到27.4%。其中，2018年，中国与沿线国家货物贸易进出口总额达到1.3万亿美元，同比增长16.4%。中国与沿线国家服务贸易由小到大、稳步发展。2017年，中国与沿线国家服务贸易进出口额达977.6亿美元，同比增长18.4%，占中国服务贸易总额的14.1%，比2016年提高1.6个百分点。世界银行研究组分析了共建“一带一路”倡议对71个潜在参与国的贸易影响，发现共建“一带一路”倡议将使参与国之间的贸易往来增加4.1%。¹

3. 贸易方式创新进程加快。跨境电子商务等新业态、新模式正成为推动贸易畅通的重要新生力量。2018年，通过中国海关跨境电子商务管理平台零售进出口商品总额达203亿美元，同比增长50%，其中出口84.8亿美元，同比增长67.0%，进口118.7亿美元，同比增长39.8%。“丝路电商”合作蓬勃兴起，中国与17个国家建立双边电子商务合作机制，在金砖国家等多边机制下形成电子商务合作文件，加快了企业对接和品牌培育的实质性步伐。

（四）资金融通

资金融通是共建“一带一路”的重要支撑。国际多边金融

¹ Suprabha Baniya, Nadia Rocha, Michele Ruta. Trade Effects of the New Silk Road: A Gravity Analysis. WORLD BANK Policy Research Working Paper 8694, January 2019.

机构以及各类商业银行不断探索创新投融资模式，积极拓宽多样化融资渠道，为共建“一带一路”提供稳定、透明、高质量的资金支持。

1. 探索新型国际投融资模式。“一带一路”沿线基础设施建设和产能合作潜力巨大，融资缺口亟待弥补。各国主权基金和投资基金发挥越来越重要的作用。近年来，阿联酋阿布扎比投资局、中国投资有限责任公司等主权财富基金对沿线国家主要新兴经济体投资规模显著增加。丝路基金与欧洲投资基金共同投资的中欧共同投资基金于2018年7月开始实质性运作，投资规模5亿欧元，有力促进了共建“一带一路”倡议与欧洲投资计划相对接。

2. 多边金融合作支撑作用显现。中国财政部与阿根廷、俄罗斯、印度尼西亚、英国、新加坡等27国财政部核准了《“一带一路”融资指导原则》。根据这一指导原则，各国支持金融资源服务于相关国家和地区的实体经济发展，重点加大对基础设施互联互通、贸易投资、产能合作等领域的融资支持。中国人民银行与世界银行集团下属的国际金融公司、泛美开发银行、非洲开发银行和欧洲复兴开发银行等多边开发机构开展联合融资，截至2018年底已累计投资100多个项目，覆盖70多个国家和地区。2017年11月，中国—中东欧银联体成立，成员包括中国、匈牙利、捷克、斯洛伐克、克罗地亚等14个国家的金融机构。2018年7月、9月，中国—阿拉伯国家银行联合体、中非金融合作银行联合体成立，建立了中国与阿拉伯国家之间、非洲国家之间的首个多边金融合作机制。

3. 金融机构合作水平不断提升。在共建“一带一路”中，政策性出口信用保险覆盖面广，在支持基础设施、基础产业的

建设上发挥了独特作用；商业银行在多元化吸收存款、公司融资、金融产品、贸易代理、信托等方面具有优势。截至2018年底，中国出口信用保险公司累计支持对沿线国家的出口和投资超过6000亿美元。中国银行、中国工商银行、中国农业银行、中国建设银行等中资银行与沿线国家建立了广泛的代理行关系。德国商业银行与中国工商银行签署合作谅解备忘录，成为首家加入“一带一路”银行合作常态化机制的德国银行。

4. 金融市场体系建设日趋完善。沿线国家不断深化长期稳定、互利共赢的金融合作关系，各类创新金融产品不断推出，大大拓宽了共建“一带一路”的融资渠道。中国不断提高银行间债券市场对外开放程度，截至2018年底，熊猫债发行规模已达2000亿人民币左右。中国进出口银行面向全球投资者发行20亿人民币“债券通”绿色金融债券，金砖国家新开发银行发行首单30亿人民币绿色金融债，支持绿色丝绸之路建设。证券期货交易所之间的股权、业务和技术合作稳步推进。2015年，上海证券交易所、德意志交易所集团、中国金融期货交易所共同出资成立中欧国际交易所。上海证券交易所与哈萨克斯坦阿斯塔纳国际金融中心管理局签署合作协议，将共同投资建设阿斯塔纳国际交易所。

5. 金融互联互通不断深化。已有11家中资银行在28个沿线国家设立76家一级机构，来自22个沿线国家的50家银行在中国设立7家法人银行、19家外国银行分行和34家代表处。2家中资证券公司在新加坡、老挝设立合资公司。中国先后与20多个沿线国家建立了双边本币互换安排，与7个沿线国家建立了人民币清算安排，与35个沿线国家的金融监管当局签署了合作文件。人民币国际支付、投资、交易、储备功能稳步提高，

人民币跨境支付系统（CIPS）业务范围已覆盖近 40 个沿线国家和地区。中国—国际货币基金组织联合能力建设中心、“一带一路”财经发展研究中心挂牌成立。

（五）民心相通

民心相通是共建“一带一路”的人文基础。享受和平、安宁、富足，过上更加美好生活，是各国人民的共同梦想。5 年多来，各国开展了形式多样、领域广泛的公共外交和文化交流，增进了相互理解和认同，为共建“一带一路”奠定了坚实的民意基础。

1. 文化交流形式多样。中国与沿线国家互办艺术节、电影节、音乐节、文物展、图书展等活动，合作开展图书广播影视精品创作和互译互播。丝绸之路国际剧院、博物馆、艺术节、图书馆、美术馆联盟相继成立。中国与中东欧、东盟、俄罗斯、尼泊尔、希腊、埃及、南非等国家和地区共同举办文化年活动，形成了“丝路之旅”、“中非文化聚焦”等 10 余个文化交流品牌，打造了丝绸之路（敦煌）国际文化博览会、丝绸之路国际艺术节、海上丝绸之路国际艺术节等一批大型文化节会，在沿线国家设立了 17 个中国文化中心。中国与印度尼西亚、缅甸、塞尔维亚、新加坡、沙特阿拉伯等国签订了文化遗产合作文件。中国、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦“丝绸之路：长安—天山廊道的路网”联合申遗成功。“一带一路”新闻合作联盟建设积极推进。丝绸之路沿线民间组织合作网络成员已达 310 家，成为推动民间友好合作的重要平台。

2. 教育培训成果丰富。中国设立“丝绸之路”中国政府奖学金项目，与 24 个沿线国家签署高等教育学历学位互认协议。2017 年沿线国家 3.87 万人接受中国政府奖学金来华留学，占奖学金生总数的 66.0%。香港、澳门特别行政区分别设立共

建“一带一路”相关奖学金。在 54 个沿线国家设有孔子学院 153 个、孔子课堂 149 个。中国科学院在沿线国家设立硕士、博士生奖学金和科技培训班，已培训 5000 人次。

3. 旅游合作逐步扩大。中国与多个国家共同举办旅游年，创办丝绸之路旅游市场推广联盟、海上丝绸之路旅游推广联盟、“万里茶道”国际旅游联盟等旅游合作机制。与 57 个沿线国家缔结了涵盖不同护照种类的互免签证协定，与 15 个国家达成 19 份简化签证手续的协定或安排。2018 年中国出境旅游人数达 1.5 亿人次，到中国旅游的外国游客人数达 3054 万人次，俄罗斯、缅甸、越南、蒙古、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡等国成为中国主要客源市场。

4. 卫生健康合作不断深化。自首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛召开以来，中国与蒙古、阿富汗等国，世界卫生组织等国际组织，比尔及梅琳达·盖茨基金会等非政府组织相继签署了 56 个推动卫生健康合作的协议。2017 年 8 月，“一带一路”暨健康丝绸之路高级别研讨会在北京召开，发布了《北京公报》。中国与澜沧江—湄公河国家开展艾滋病、疟疾、登革热、流感、结核病等防控合作，与中亚国家开展包虫病、鼠疫等人畜共患病防控合作，与西亚国家开展脊髓灰质炎等防控合作。中国先后派出多支眼科医疗队赴柬埔寨、缅甸、老挝、斯里兰卡等国开展“光明行”活动，派遣短期医疗队赴斐济、汤加、密克罗尼西亚、瓦努阿图等太平洋岛国开展“送医上岛”活动。在 35 个沿线国家建立了中医药海外中心，建设了 43 个中医药国际合作基地。

5. 救灾、援助与扶贫持续推进。首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛以来，中国向沿线发展中国家提供 20 亿人民币

紧急粮食援助，向南南合作援助基金增资 10 亿美元，在沿线国家实施了 100 个“幸福家园”、100 个“爱心助困”、100 个“康复助医”等项目。开展援外文物合作保护和涉外联合考古，与 6 国开展了 8 个援外文物合作项目，与 12 国开展了 15 个联合考古项目。中国向老挝等国提供地震监测仪器设备，提高防震减灾能力。中国在柬埔寨、尼泊尔开展社会组织合作项目 24 个，助力改善当地民众生活。

（六）产业合作

共建“一带一路”支持开展多元化投资，鼓励进行第三方市场合作，推动形成普惠发展、共享发展的产业链、供应链、服务链、价值链，为沿线国家加快发展提供新的动能。

1. **中国对沿线国家的直接投资平稳增长。**2013—2018 年，中国企业对沿线国家直接投资超过 900 亿美元，在沿线国家完成对外承包工程营业额超过 4000 亿美元。2018 年，中国企业对沿线国家实现非金融类直接投资 156 亿美元，同比增长 8.9%，占同期总额的 13.0%；沿线国家对外承包工程完成营业额 893 亿美元，占同期总额的 53.0%。世界银行研究表明，预计沿线国家的外商直接投资总额将增加 4.97%，其中，来自沿线国家内部的外商直接投资增加 4.36%，来自经济合作与发展组织国家的外商直接投资增加 4.63%，来自非沿线国家的外商直接投资增加 5.75%。²

2. **国际产能合作和第三方市场合作稳步推进。**沿线国家加

² Maggie Xiaoyang Chen, Chuanhao Lin. Foreign Investment across the Belt and Road Patterns, Determinants and Effects. WORLD BANK Policy Research Working Paper 8607, October 2018.

快发展产生了国际产能合作的巨大市场需求，中国积极响应并与相关国家推进市场化、全方位的产能合作，促进沿线国家实现产业结构升级、产业发展层次提升。目前中国已同哈萨克斯坦、埃及、埃塞俄比亚、巴西等40多个国家签署了产能合作文件，同东盟、非盟、拉美和加勒比国家共同体等区域组织进行合作对接，开展机制化产能合作。中国与法国、意大利、西班牙、日本、葡萄牙等国签署了第三方市场合作文件。

3. 合作园区蓬勃发展。中国各类企业遵循市场化法治化原则自主赴沿线国家共建合作园区，推动这些国家借鉴中国改革开放以来通过各类开发区、工业园区实现经济增长的经验和做法，促进当地经济发展，为沿线国家创造了新的税收源和就业渠道。同时，中国还分别与哈萨克斯坦、老挝建立了中哈霍尔果斯国际边境合作中心、中老磨憨—磨丁经济合作区等跨境经济合作区，与其他国家合作共建跨境经济合作区的工作也在稳步推进。

二、贡献

共建“一带一路”倡议着眼于构建人类命运共同体，坚持共商共建共享原则，为推动全球治理体系变革和经济全球化作出了中国贡献。

（一）共商：从中国倡议到全球共识

共商就是“大家的事大家商量着办”，强调平等参与、充分协商，以平等自愿为基础，通过充分对话沟通找到认识的相通点、参与合作的交汇点、共同发展的着力点。

——**打造共商国际化平台与载体。**2017年5月，首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛在北京成功召开，29个国家的元首和政府首脑出席论坛，140多个国家和80多个国际组织的1600多名代表参会，论坛形成了5大类、76大项、279项具体成果，这些成果已全部得到落实。2019年4月，第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛继续在北京举办。“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛已经成为各参与国家和国际组织深化交往、增进互信、密切往来的重要平台。2018年11月，首届中国国际进口博览会成功举办，172个国家、地区和国际组织参加，3600余家境外企业参展，4500多名政商学研各界嘉宾在虹桥国际经济论坛上对话交流，发出了“虹桥声音”。中国还举办了丝绸之路博览会暨中国东西部合作与投资贸易洽谈会、中国—东盟博览会、中国—亚欧博览会、中国—阿拉伯国家博览会、中国—南亚博览会、中国—东北亚博览会、中国西部国际博览会等

大型展会，都成为中国与沿线各国共商合作的重要平台。

——**强化多边机制在共商中的作用。**共建“一带一路”顺应和平与发展的时代潮流，坚持平等协商、开放包容，促进沿线国家在既有国际机制基础上开展互利合作。中国充分利用二十国集团、亚太经合组织、上海合作组织、亚欧会议、亚洲合作对话、亚信会议、中国—东盟（10+1）、澜湄合作机制、大湄公河次区域经济合作、大图们倡议、中亚区域经济合作、中非合作论坛、中阿合作论坛、中拉论坛、中国—中东欧 16+1 合作机制、中国—太平洋岛国经济发展合作论坛、世界经济论坛、博鳌亚洲论坛等现有多边合作机制，在相互尊重、相互信任的基础上，积极同各国开展共建“一带一路”实质性对接与合作。

——**建立“二轨”对话机制。**中国与沿线国家通过政党、议会、智库、地方、民间、工商界、媒体、高校等“二轨”交往渠道，围绕共建“一带一路”开展形式多样的沟通、对话、交流、合作。中国组织召开了中国共产党与世界政党高层对话会，就共建“一带一路”相关议题深入交换意见。中国与相关国家先后组建了“一带一路”智库合作联盟、丝路国际智库网络、高校智库联盟等。英国、日本、韩国、新加坡、哈萨克斯坦等国都建立了“一带一路”研究机构，举办了形式多样的论坛和研讨会。中外高校合作设立了“一带一路”研究中心、合作发展学院、联合培训中心等，为共建“一带一路”培养国际化人才。中外媒体加强交流合作，通过举办媒体论坛、合作拍片、联合采访等形式，提高了共建“一带一路”的国际传播能力，让国际社会及时了解共建“一带一路”相关信息。

（二）共建：共同打造和谐家园

共建就是各方都是平等的参与者、建设者和贡献者，也是责任和风险的共同担当者。

——**打造共建合作的融资平台。**由中国发起的亚洲基础设施投资银行 2016 年开业以来，在国际多边开发体系中发挥越来越重要的作用，得到国际社会广泛信任和认可。截至 2018 年底，亚洲基础设施投资银行已从最初 57 个创始成员，发展到遍布各大洲的 93 个成员；累计批准贷款 75 亿美元，撬动其他投资近 400 亿美元，已批准的 35 个项目覆盖印度尼西亚、巴基斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、阿塞拜疆、阿曼、土耳其、埃及等 13 个国家。亚洲基础设施投资银行在履行自身宗旨使命的同时，也与其他多边开发银行一起，成为助力共建“一带一路”的重要多边平台之一。2014 年 11 月，中国政府宣布出资 400 亿美元成立丝路基金，2017 年 5 月，中国政府宣布向丝路基金增资 1000 亿人民币。截至 2018 年底，丝路基金协议投资金额约 110 亿美元，实际出资金额约 77 亿美元，并出资 20 亿美元设立中哈产能合作基金。2017 年，中国建立“一带一路”PPP 工作机制，与联合国欧洲经济委员会签署合作谅解备忘录，共同推动 PPP 模式更好运用于“一带一路”建设合作项目。

——**积极开展第三方市场合作。**共建“一带一路”致力于推动开放包容、务实有效的第三方市场合作，促进中国企业和各国企业优势互补，实现“1+1+1>3”的共赢。2018 年，第一届中日第三方市场合作论坛和中法第三方市场合作指导委员会第二次会议成功举办。英国欣克利角核电等一批合作项目顺利落地，中国中车与德国西门子已经在一些重点项目上达成了三方合作共识。

（三）共享：让所有参与方获得实实在在的好处

共享就是兼顾合作方利益和关切，寻求利益契合点和合作最大公约数，使合作成果福及双方、惠泽各方。共建“一带一路”不是“你输我赢”或“你赢我输”的零和博弈，而是双赢、多赢、共赢。

——**将发展成果惠及沿线国家。**中国经济对世界经济增长的贡献率多年保持在30%左右。近年来，中国进口需求迅速扩大，在对国际贸易繁荣作出越来越大贡献的同时，拉动了对华出口的沿线国家经济增长。中国货物和服务贸易年进口值均占全球一成左右，2018年，中国货物贸易进口14.1万亿人民币，同比增长12.9%。2018年，中国对外直接投资1298.3亿美元，同比增长4.2%，对沿线国家的直接投资占比逐年增长。在共建“一带一路”合作框架下，中国支持亚洲、非洲、拉丁美洲等地区广大发展中国家加大基础设施建设力度，世界经济发展的红利不断输送到这些发展中国家。世界银行研究组的量化贸易模型结果显示，共建“一带一路”将使“发展中的东亚及太平洋国家”的国内生产总值平均增加2.6%至3.9%。³

——**改善沿线国家民生。**中国把向沿线国家提供减贫脱困、农业、教育、卫生、环保等领域的民生援助纳入共建“一带一路”范畴。中国开展了中非减贫惠民合作计划、东亚减贫合作示范等活动。积极实施湄公河应急补水，帮助沿河国家应对干旱灾害，向泰国、缅甸等国提供防洪技术援助。中国与世界卫生组织签署关于“一带一路”卫生领域合作的谅解备忘录，实施中

³ François de Soyres. The Growth and Welfare Effects of the Belt and Road Initiative on East Asia Pacific Countries. WORLD BANK GROUP, October 2018 Number 4.

非公共卫生合作计划、中国—东盟公共卫生人才培养百人计划等项目。中国累计与沿线国家合作培养数千名公共卫生管理和疾病防控人员，累计为相关国家 5200 余名白内障患者实施免费复明手术。中国每年为周边国家近 3 万名患者提供优质医疗服务。中国中医药团队先后在柬埔寨、科摩罗、多哥、圣多美和普林西比、巴布亚新几内亚等国家实施快速清除疟疾方案。

——**促进科技创新成果向沿线国家转移。**中国与沿线国家签署了 46 个科技合作协定，先后启动了中国—东盟、中国—南亚等科技伙伴计划，与东盟、南亚、阿拉伯国家、中亚、中东欧共建了 5 个区域技术转移平台，发起成立了“一带一路”国际科学组织联盟。通过沿线国家青年科学家来华从事短期科研工作以及培训沿线国家科技和管理人员等方式，形成了多层次、多元化的科技人文交流机制。2018 年，中国接收 500 名沿线国家青年科学家来华科研，培训科技管理人员逾 1200 人次。中国积极开展航天国际合作，推动中国北斗导航系统、卫星通讯系统和卫星气象遥感技术服务沿线国家建设。

——**推动绿色发展。**中国坚持《巴黎协定》，积极倡导并推动将绿色生态理念贯穿于共建“一带一路”倡议。中国与联合国环境规划署签署了关于建设绿色“一带一路”的谅解备忘录，与 30 多个沿线国家签署了生态环境保护的合作协议。建设绿色丝绸之路已成为落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程的重要路径，100 多个来自相关国家和地区的合作伙伴共同成立“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟。中国在 2016 年担任二十国集团主席国期间，首次把绿色金融议题引入二十国集团议程，成立绿色金融研究小组，发布《二十国集团绿色金融综合报告》。中国积极实施“绿色丝路使者计划”，已培训沿线国家 2000 人次。

中国发布《关于推进绿色“一带一路”建设的指导意见》、《“一带一路”生态环境保护合作规划》等文件，推动落实共建“一带一路”的绿色责任和绿色标准。

（四）愿景：构建人类命运共同体

共建“一带一路”顺应了人类追求美好未来的共同愿望。国际社会越来越认同共建“一带一路”倡议所主张的构建人类命运共同体的理念，构建人类命运共同体符合当代世界经济发展和人类文明进步的大方向。共建“一带一路”倡议正成为构建人类命运共同体的重要实践平台。

——**源自中国更属于世界。** 共建“一带一路”跨越不同地域、不同发展阶段、不同文明，是一个开放包容的平台，是各方共同打造的全球公共产品。共建“一带一路”目标指向人类共同的未来，坚持最大程度的非竞争性与非排他性，顺应了国际社会对全体治理体系公正性、平等性、开放性、包容性的追求，是中国为当今世界提供的重要公共产品。联合国秘书长古特雷斯指出，共建“一带一路”倡议与联合国新千年计划宏观目标相同，都是向世界提供的公共产品。共建“一带一路”不仅促进贸易往来和人员交流，而且增进各国之间的了解，减少文化障碍，最终实现和平、和谐与繁荣。

——**为全球治理体系变革提供了中国方案。** 当今世界面临增长动能不足、治理体系滞后和发展失衡等挑战。共建“一带一路”体现开放包容、共同发展的鲜明导向，超越社会制度和 cultural 差异，尊重文明多样性，坚持多元文化共存，强调不同经济发展水平国家的优势互补和互利共赢，着力改善发展条件、创造发展机会、增强发展动力、共享发展成果，推动实现全球治理、全球安全、全球发展联动，致力于解决长期以来单一治

理成效不彰的困扰。

——**把沿线国家的前途和命运紧紧联系在一起。**人类只有一个地球，各国共处一个世界。为了应对人类共同面临的各种挑战，追求世界和平繁荣发展的美好未来，世界各国应风雨同舟，荣辱与共，构建持久和平、普遍安全、共同繁荣、开放包容、清洁美丽的世界。人类命运共同体理念融入了利益共生、情感共鸣、价值共识、责任共担、发展共赢等内涵。共建“一带一路”主张守望相助、讲平等、重感情，坚持求同存异、包容互谅、沟通对话、平等交往，把别人发展看成自己机遇，推进中国同沿线各国乃至世界发展机遇相结合，实现发展成果惠及合作双方、各方。中国在40年改革开放中积累了很多可资借鉴的经验，中国无意输出意识形态和发展模式，但中国愿意通过共建“一带一路”与其他国家分享自己的发展经验，与沿线国家共建美好未来。

三、展望

当今世界正处于大发展大变革大调整时期，和平、发展、合作仍是时代潮流。展望未来，共建“一带一路”既面临诸多问题和挑战，更充满前所未有的机遇和发展前景。这是一项事关多方的倡议，需要同心协力；这是一项事关未来的倡议，需要不懈努力；这是一项福泽人类的倡议，需要精心呵护。我们相信，随着时间的推移和各方共同努力，共建“一带一路”一定会走深走实，行稳致远，成为和平之路、繁荣之路、开放之路、绿色之路、创新之路、文明之路、廉洁之路，推动经济全球化朝着更加开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢的方向发展。

（一）和平之路

古丝绸之路，和时兴，战时衰。共建“一带一路”离不开和平安宁的环境。共建“一带一路”倡议主张建设相互尊重、公平正义、合作共赢的新型国际关系，打造对话不对抗、结伴不结盟的伙伴关系。各国应尊重彼此主权、尊严、领土完整，尊重彼此发展道路和社会制度，尊重彼此核心利益和重大关切。

和平安全是推进共建“一带一路”的基本前提和保证。各国需树立共同、综合、合作、可持续的安全观，营造共建共享的安全格局。要着力化解冲突，坚持政治解决；要着力斡旋调解，坚持公道正义；要着力推进反恐，标本兼治，消除贫困落后和社会不公。各国需摒弃冷战思维、零和游戏和强权政治，坚决反对恐怖主义、分裂主义、极端主义。在涉及国家主权、领土

完整、安全稳定等重大核心利益问题上给予相互支持。坚持以对话解决争端、以协商化解分歧，增进合作互信，减少相互猜疑。各国需深化在网络安全、打击跨国犯罪、打击贩毒、打击“三股势力”、联合执法、安全保卫等方面的合作，为区域经济发展和人民安居乐业营造良好环境。

中国始终是维护地区和世界和平、促进共同发展的坚定力量。中国坚持走和平发展道路，坚定奉行独立自主的和平外交政策，尊重各国人民自主选择的发展道路和奉行的内外政策，决干涉各国内政，不把自己的意志强加给对方，不把本国利益凌驾于他国利益之上。为保证共建“一带一路”顺利推进，中国愿同沿线各国共同构建争端解决机制，共建安全风险预警防控机制，共同制定应急处置工作机制。一旦发生纠纷，当事方能够坐下来就相互利益关切沟通交流，对话而不是对抗，不但为共建“一带一路”营造良好发展环境，而且共同推动建设各国彼此尊重核心利益、和平解决分歧的和谐世界。

（二）繁荣之路

发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙，共建“一带一路”聚焦发展这个根本性问题，释放各国发展潜力，实现经济融合、发展联动、成果共享。共建“一带一路”顺应世界多极化、经济全球化、文化多样化、社会信息化的潮流，致力于维护全球自由贸易体系和开放型世界经济。

沿线国家市场规模和资源禀赋各有优势，互补性强，潜力巨大，合作前景广阔。各国需在充分照顾各方利益和关切基础上，凝聚共识，将共识转化为行动，按照战略对接、规划对接、平台对接、项目对接的工作思路，形成更多可视性成果，实现优势互补，促进共同繁荣发展。

共建“一带一路”将继续把互联互通作为重点，聚焦关键通道、关键节点、关键项目，着力推进公路、铁路、港口、航空、航天、油气管道、电力、网络通信等领域合作，与各国共同推动陆、海、天、网四位一体的互联互通。中国愿意与各国共建“一带一路”空间信息走廊。深化与沿线国家在经贸领域的互利共赢，扩大双多边投资贸易规模。深入开展产业合作，共同办好经贸、产业合作园区。抓住新工业革命的发展新机遇，培育新动能、新业态，保持经济增长活力。第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，中国将与有关国家签署一批产能与投资合作重点项目清单。建立稳定、可持续、风险可控的金融服务体系，创新投资和融资模式，推广政府和社会资本合作，建设多元化融资体系和多层次资本市场，发展普惠金融，完善金融服务网络。

（三）开放之路

开放带来进步，封闭导致落后。对一个国家而言，开放如同破茧成蝶，虽会经历一时阵痛，但将换来新生。共建“一带一路”以开放为导向，努力解决经济增长和平衡发展问题。

共建“一带一路”坚持普惠共赢，打造开放型合作平台，推动形成开放型世界经济。共建“一带一路”是和平发展、经济合作倡议，不是搞地缘政治联盟或军事同盟；是开放包容、共同发展进程，不是要关起门来搞小圈子或者“中国俱乐部”；不以意识形态划界，不搞零和游戏。不管处于何种政治体制、地域环境、发展阶段、文化背景，都可以加入“一带一路”朋友圈，共商共建共享，实现合作共赢。

中国支持、维护和加强基于规则的、开放、透明、包容、非歧视的多边贸易体制，促进贸易投资自由化便利化，与沿线

国家共建高标准自由贸易区，推动经济全球化健康发展。同时，共建“一带一路”也着力解决发展失衡、治理困境、数字鸿沟、分配差距等问题，让世界各国的发展机会更加均等，让发展成果由各国人民共享。

在共建“一带一路”过程中，中国开放的大门只会越开越大，中国愿为世界各国带来共同发展新机遇，与各国积极发展符合自身国情的开放型经济，共同携手向着构建人类命运共同体的目标不断迈进。

（四）绿色之路

共建“一带一路”倡议践行绿色发展理念，倡导绿色、低碳、循环、可持续的生产生活方式，致力于加强生态环保合作，防范生态环境风险，增进沿线各国政府、企业和公众的绿色共识及相互理解与支持，共同实现2030年可持续发展目标。

沿线各国需坚持环境友好，努力将生态文明和绿色发展理念全面融入经贸合作，形成生态环保与经贸合作相辅相成的良好绿色发展格局。各国需不断开拓生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路。开展节能减排合作，共同应对气候变化。制定落实生态环保合作支持政策，加强生态系统保护和修复。探索发展绿色金融，将环境保护、生态治理有机融入现代金融体系。

中国愿与沿线各国开展生态环境保护合作，将努力与更多国家签署建设绿色丝绸之路的合作文件，扩大“一带一路”绿色发展国际联盟，建设“一带一路”可持续城市联盟。建设一批绿色产业合作示范基地、绿色技术交流与转移基地、技术示范推广基地、科技园区等国际绿色产业合作平台，打造“一带一路”绿色供应链平台，开展国家公园建设合作交流，与沿线

各国一道保护好我们共同拥有的家园。

（五）创新之路

创新是推动发展的重要力量。共建“一带一路”需向创新要动力。5年多来，中国与沿线国家优化创新环境，集聚创新资源，加强科技创新合作，将继续促进科技同产业、科技同金融深度融合。

21世纪以来，全球科技创新进入空前密集活跃时期，新一轮科技革命和产业变革正在重构全球创新版图、重塑全球经济结构。共建“一带一路”为大部分处于工业化初中级阶段的国家平等合理融入全球产业链和价值链提供了新契机。随着各类要素资源在沿线国家之间的共享、流动和重新组合，各国可以利用各自比较优势，着眼于技术前沿应用研究、高技术产品研发和转化，不断将创新驱动发展推向前进。共建“一带一路”将成为沿线国家创新发展的新平台，成为沿线国家实现跨越式发展的驱动力，成为世界经济发展的新动能。中国与沿线国家之间的联动发展、合作应对挑战，已经并还将使不同国家、不同阶层、不同人群在开放型世界经济发展中共享经济全球化的成果。

数字经济是继农业经济、工业经济之后的主要经济形态。当今世界正在经历一场更大范围、更深层次的科技革命和产业变革，现代信息技术不断取得突破，数字经济蓬勃发展，各国利益更加紧密相连。共建“一带一路”坚持创新驱动发展，与各方加强在人工智能、纳米技术、量子计算机等前沿领域合作，推动大数据、云计算、智慧城市建设，连接成21世纪的数字丝绸之路。通过沿线国家青年科学家来华从事短期科研工作以及培训沿线国家科技和管理人员等方式，形成多层次、多元化

的科技人文交流机制。通过共建国家级联合科研平台，深化长期稳定的科技创新合作机制，提升沿线国家的科技创新能力。构建“一带一路”技术转移协作网络，促进区域创新一体化发展。知识产权是创新驱动发展的基本保障，沿线国家应尊重知识产权，推动更加有效地保护和使用知识产权，构建高水平知识产权保护体系。

（六）文明之路

共建“一带一路”推动文明交流超越文明隔阂、文明互鉴超越文明冲突、文明共存超越文明优越，使各国相互理解、相互尊重、相互信任。

古丝绸之路打开了各国各民族交往的窗口，书写了人类文明进步的历史篇章。共建“一带一路”深厚的文明底蕴、包容的文化理念，为沿线国家相向而行、互学互鉴提供了平台，促进了不同国家、不同文化、不同历史背景人群的深入交流，使人类超越民族、文化、制度、宗教，在新的高度上感应、融合、相通，共同推进构建人类命运共同体。共建“一带一路”推动沿线国家在教育、科技、文化、卫生、体育、媒体、旅游等领域开展广泛合作，促进政党、青年、社会组织、智库、妇女、地方交流协同并进，初步形成了和而不同、多元一体的文明共荣发展态势。

中国愿与沿线国家和有关国际组织共同推动建立多层次人文合作机制，搭建更多合作平台，开辟更多合作渠道。推动教育合作，扩大互派留学生规模，提升合作办学水平。建设好“一带一路”国际智库合作委员会和“一带一路”新闻合作联盟。继续开展历史文化遗产保护、文物援外合作、联合考古合作，推进博物馆交流合作，联合打造具有丝绸之路特色的旅游产品。

加强政党、民间组织往来，密切妇女、青年等群体交流，促进包容发展。第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，中国有关部门将与联合国儿童基金会共同发起“关爱儿童、共享发展，促进可持续发展目标实现”合作倡议。中国社会组织将启动“丝路一家亲”行动，推动沿线各国社会组织共同开展民生领域合作。中国也将继续向沿线发展中国家提供力所能及的支持和帮助。

（七）廉洁之路

廉洁是共建“一带一路”的道德“底线”和法律“红线”。沿线国家需协力打造廉洁高效的现代营商环境，加强对“一带一路”建设项目的监督管理和风险控制，建立规范透明的公共资源交易流程。在项目招投标、施工建设、运营管理等过程中严格遵守相关法律法规，消除权力寻租空间，构建良性市场秩序。各国应加强反腐败国际交流合作，以《联合国反腐败公约》等国际公约和相关双边条约为基础开展司法执法合作，推进双边引渡条约、司法协助协定的签订与履行，构筑更加紧密便捷的司法执法合作网络。各国需推动企业加强自律意识，构建合规管理体系，培育廉洁文化，防控廉洁风险，坚决抵制商业贿赂行为。政府、企业、国际社会三方需共同努力，采取有效措施，建立拒绝腐败分子入境、腐败资产返还等合作机制，通力协作斩断腐败链条、构筑反腐败防线。

中国愿与各国一道完善反腐败法治体系和机制建设，不断改善营商环境，持续打击商业贿赂行为。深化与沿线国家反腐败法律法规对接，深化反腐败务实合作。加强对“走出去”企业廉洁教育培训，强化企业合规经营管理。中国愿与沿线国家共同努力，把“一带一路”建设成为廉洁之路。

世界潮流浩浩荡荡。共建“一带一路”倡议顺应历史大潮，所体现的价值观和发展观符合全球构建人类命运共同体的内在要求，也符合沿线国家人民渴望共享发展机遇、创造美好生活的强烈愿望和热切期待。毋庸置疑，随着时间的推移，共建“一带一路”将进一步彰显出强大的生命力和创造力。通过布局开篇的“大写意”和精耕细作的“工笔画”，共建“一带一路”将久久为功，向高质量高标准高水平发展，为建设一个持久和平的世界，建设一个普遍安全的世界，建设一个共同繁荣的世界，建设一个开放包容的世界，建设一个清洁美丽的世界，最终实现构建人类命运共同体的美好愿景作出更大贡献。

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