Belt and Road turns five
Cooperation and growth characterize the first five years of the initiative

By Li Xiaoyang

For more than a decade, the Belt and Road Initiative has been one of the most significant development strategies in China. For most countries involved—developing countries, middle-income countries, and other countries in Asia, Africa, and Europe—development cooperation is a critical element of their development strategies. In this special feature, we look back on the first five years and the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on global governance and promoting prosperity.

Belt and Road Initiative in Brief

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was proposed by China in 2013 with the goal of promoting international cooperation through the building of large-scale infrastructure and trade networks. The initiative includes three main components: the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and a series of regional economic corridors. The Silk Road Economic Belt focuses on the overland connections between China and Europe, while the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road focuses on the maritime connections between China and Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean region, and the Mediterranean region. The initiative has three key principles: connectivity, openness, and cooperation. It aims to promote the economic development of the countries along the route and contribute to global economic growth.

The Impact of Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative has had a significant impact on global governance and promoting prosperity. It has facilitated the exchange of ideas and practices, strengthened international cooperation, and promoted the healthy development of the world economy. In the first seven months of 2018, Chinese companies raised $25 billion in overseas loans, and the amount of foreign direct investment from China reached $128 billion. The Belt and Road Initiative has also contributed to the development of China's domestic economy, with the country's GDP growth rate reaching 6.8% in the first half of 2018.

The Future of Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative is expected to continue to play a significant role in global governance and promoting prosperity. As the world faces new challenges and uncertainties, the initiative is expected to provide a platform for countries to work together to address these challenges and promote shared development.

China's Role in Belt and Road Initiative

China has been a key player in the Belt and Road Initiative, with a total investment of $8.55 billion in 54 countries and the construction of hundreds of projects. China's role in the initiative is expected to continue to grow in the coming years, as the country is committed to promoting global economic development and shared prosperity.

Summary

The Belt and Road Initiative has been a significant development strategy for China and the countries along its route. It has facilitated the exchange of ideas and practices, strengthened international cooperation, and promoted the healthy development of the world economy. As the country commitment to promoting global economic development and shared prosperity, China's role in the initiative is expected to continue to grow in the coming years.
A small, dilapidated town transforms itself into the promised land for entrepreneurs

By Wen Qing

Brave new China

Children's wear capital

Zhili, a small town located in Huzhou, has long been known as an area of China’s most economically underdeveloped regions. Zhili’s GDP in 1978 was only 20.3 billion yuan ($3 billion). "It was a painful lesson for our town. From the early 1990s we had to learn to live and manufacture," Sheng Ge, Deputy Wuxing District Committee in Huzhou. "We were like a poor village after the collapse of the planned economy era.

"Zhili’s development has also provided business opportunities. Whether to keep on with our woolen materials in the same building. “The first floor was used by workers for living and manufacturing, while the second floor is for workshops workers live, work and store materials in the same building. "The first floor was used by workshops workers live, work and store materials in the same building. “The first floor was used by workshops workers live, work and store materials in the same building.

Sheng noted. The Zhili Government took immediate action after the fire and established various industrial workshops. Zhili, which used to be a small, poor village, has turned into a prosperous town with one of the most thriving private economies in China. Zhili’s total GDP reached 20.3 billion yuan ($3 billion) in 2017.

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From farmland to wonderland
The rise of the Pudong New Area

By Yuan Yuan

From the information provided, it appears that the article discusses the development of the Pudong New Area in Shanghai, China. The text mentions key events and milestones in the area's development, including the establishment of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Shanghai Institute of Technical Physics in 1958, the opening of the Shanghai Pudong Development Zone in 1990, and the 2010 World Expo held in the area.

The article highlights the transformation of the area from farmland to a modern urban center, with discussions about the infrastructure, financial institutions, and cultural attractions that have emerged. It also touches on the development of the online literature and digital publishing industry, noting the establishment of the China Literature Limited headquarters in 2015.

Overall, the text provides a historical overview of the Pudong New Area, emphasizing its role as a key hub for economic and cultural development in China.
Waging war on poverty
China and Africa exchange experiences on poverty relief under the FOCAC framework

By Xia Yuanyuan

When she was young, Victoria Sekitoleko said she would never marry a farmer.

"She grew up in a country where poverty of its impoverished population. Its poverty rate was 28.4% in 2018, but the rate in the north was lower than that in the south," said Ma, the chairman of Jack Ma Foundation.

"The impact of climate change on food security is not only a problem for Africa, but also the rest of the world," he added.

"Agriculture sector development is a shared goal and historic task of China and Africa," said Liu Longliang, a deputy secretary of the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Reduction and Development.

"Over the past four decades, some 700 million people have been lifted out of poverty in China. In Africa, China has been investing in poverty relief until now. From 2005 to 2017, the Chinese government provided the Africa's countries invested more than 22 billion yuan, helping to ease the local hardship," said Liu.

"Agricultural experts from China and Algeria have a conversation on saline-alkali land treatment on March 23, 2018. By Xia Yuanyuan"