


# One Belt - One Road

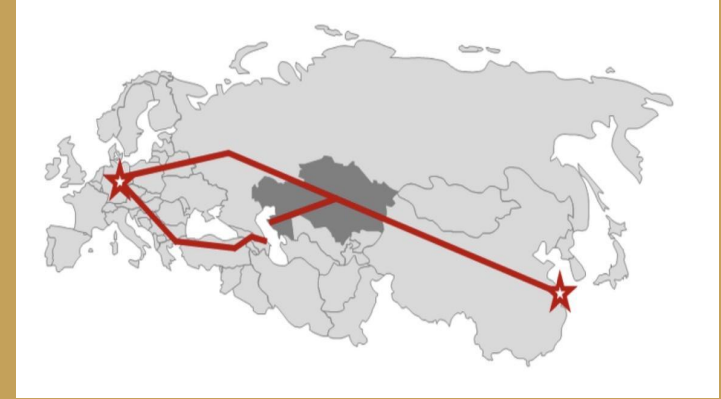
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# Outline

- China's "One belt - One Road" initiative;
- 3 strategic objectives;
- The key tasks for China;
- The role of KZT ("Kazakhstan Temir Zholy");
- Trade between China and EU;
- Conclusion.



In the 15th century, European empires discovered new sea routes and developed modern vessels. China's "One Belt - One Road" initiative is an economic integration project that will help Kazakhstan to use both advantageous geographical location and geopolitical benefits. The network that connects Asia, Europe and Africa. The countries of the Silk Road in modern conditions attract China with the possibility of high- speed transit shipments to Europe as one of the main solvent and capacious market in the Eurasian area for the sale of Chinese goods, as well as the availability of a variety of natural resources (oil, gas, metals, grain, etc.).



According to the available sources, the new Chinese initiative may pursue

**3 strategic objectives:**

- expansion of international and regional trade;
- creation of international transport corridors from China to Europe and the Middle East through the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia;
- gradual increase of China's economic presence in Central Asia as a strategically important partner.

## The key tasks for China are:

- development of trade and economic cooperation, removal of numerous barriers and restrictions in international and mutual trade, creation of a favourable climate for investment inflow;
- the construction of the Eurasian transcontinental network of railways and highways that allow the flexible use of various international transport corridors;

- comprehensive enhancement of China's trade, economic and logistic relations with countries along the Silk Road, primarily with the countries of Central Asia;
- connection of all links of the Great Silk Road with the help of advanced transport- infrastructure and communication networks, as well as the development of the pipeline system;
- expansion of the export of Chinese goods, especially where China has excess production facilities, particularly in its western provinces (overproduction of steel, aluminium, photoelectric equipment, wind generators, etc.);


- a mutual settlement between the participants of the Silk Road through various currencies. The countries of Eurasia along the Silk Road can be conditionally grouped into five regions, for each of which China in its initiative defines a specific role. First of all, the Central Asian region, namely Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, is designated as an outpost for expanding trade and economic ties with Europe, Russia, Turkey and Iran. Kazakhstan and Central Asia as a whole occupy an exceptionally important geostrategic position in Central Eurasia. These countries have treasures of precious metals, ore and metallurgical raw materials, energy resources. This region plays an important role for geopolitical and economic interests of the world's largest powers.

"Kazakhstan Temir Zholy"  
and its shareholder  
"Samruk-Kazyna" play a  
central role in the  
development of Kazakhstan  
as a transit point for the Silk  
Road.




SAMRUK  
KAZYNA

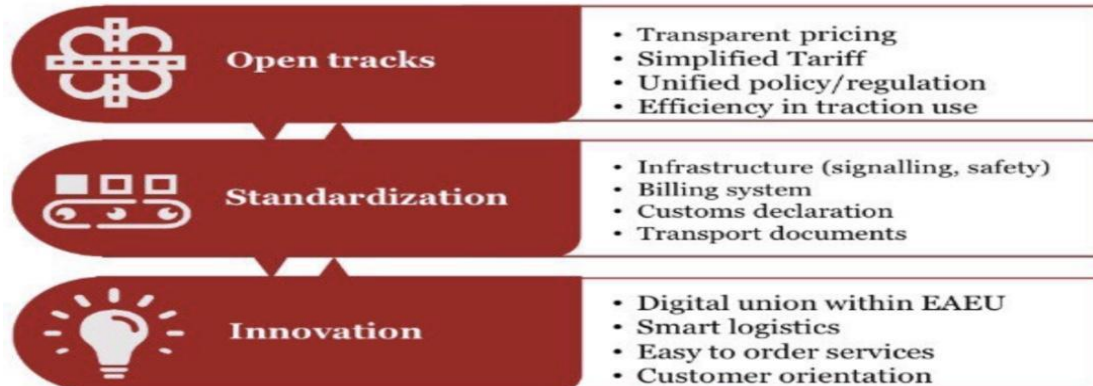




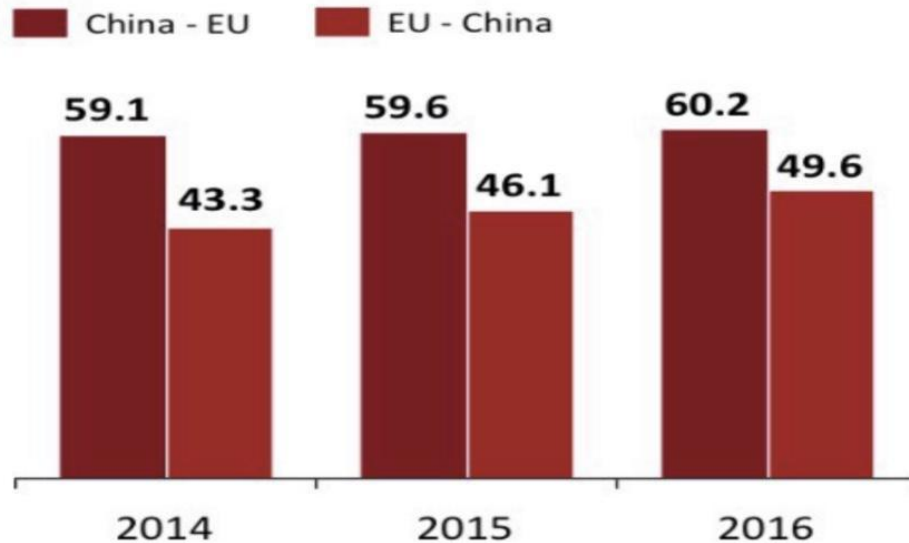
The role of KTZ should be focused on improving the processes to create a reliable platform for a transit of goods through Kazakhstan and "Samruk-Kazyna" should support the long-term goal of developing a multimodal transport system that includes significant investments in the distribution of electricity and transport infrastructure, influence to reduce regulatory requirements in order to facilitate the bureaucratic processes necessary for transit traffic through Kazakhstan.



# Instruments for the successful implementation

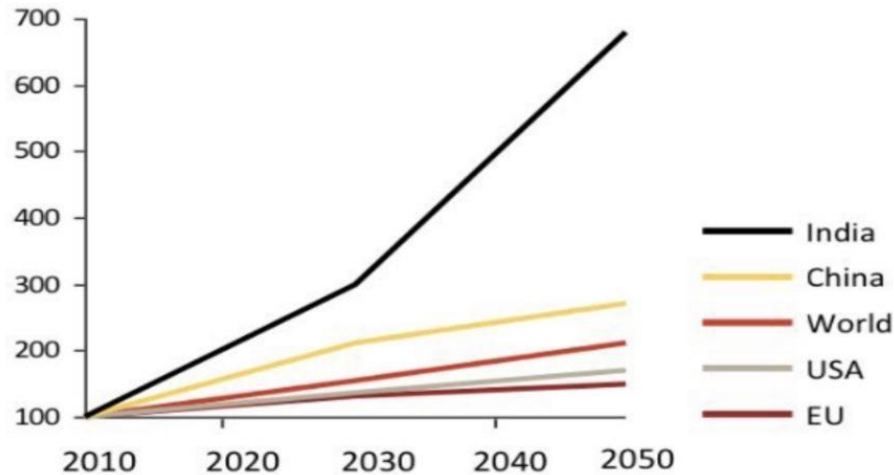


Trade between the EU and China in terms of weight and cost increases annually. China's «One belt – One road» initiative will allow speed up delivery of better products.




**Trade between China and the EU28, in Mln tons**

The central position of Kazakhstan will contribute to further strengthening its position as a transit hub. In particular, it is expected that by 2050 Indian freight traffic will increase almost sevenfold, expanding opportunities for Kazakhstan.




[6]

**Kazakhstan is falling behind in key indicators that affect the economy, governance and successful implementation of the «One-Belt-One Way» Initiative**



The project "Economic belt of the Silk Road" creates new opportunities for Kazakhstan's participation in the regional division of labour and cooperation, international business and investment, development of trade in goods and services, as well as creating new jobs and developing value chains.

In conclusion, it should be noted that Kazakhstan was chosen for the purpose of promulgating the concept of the "Economic belt of the Silk Road".





Thank you for your attention!