

**ASEAN+6 LOGISTICS CONNECTIVITY AT THE CROSSROADS:  
PROGRESS AND FUTURE**

**Progress and Future of Trade Logistics  
Connectivity in ASEAN+6**

**China**



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***Yunnan Integration Investment Co., Ltd.***

**4 September 2015**  
**BITEC Bangkok Thailand**

**Import and export trades**

**进出口贸易**

**Infrastructure Investment**

**基础建设投资**

**One Belt and One Road**

**一带一路**

**The Asian Infrastructure  
Investment Bank (AIIB)**

**亚洲基础建设投资银行**

**Transportation Net**

**交通网络**

**Opportunity**

**机会**

**Propose**

**提议**

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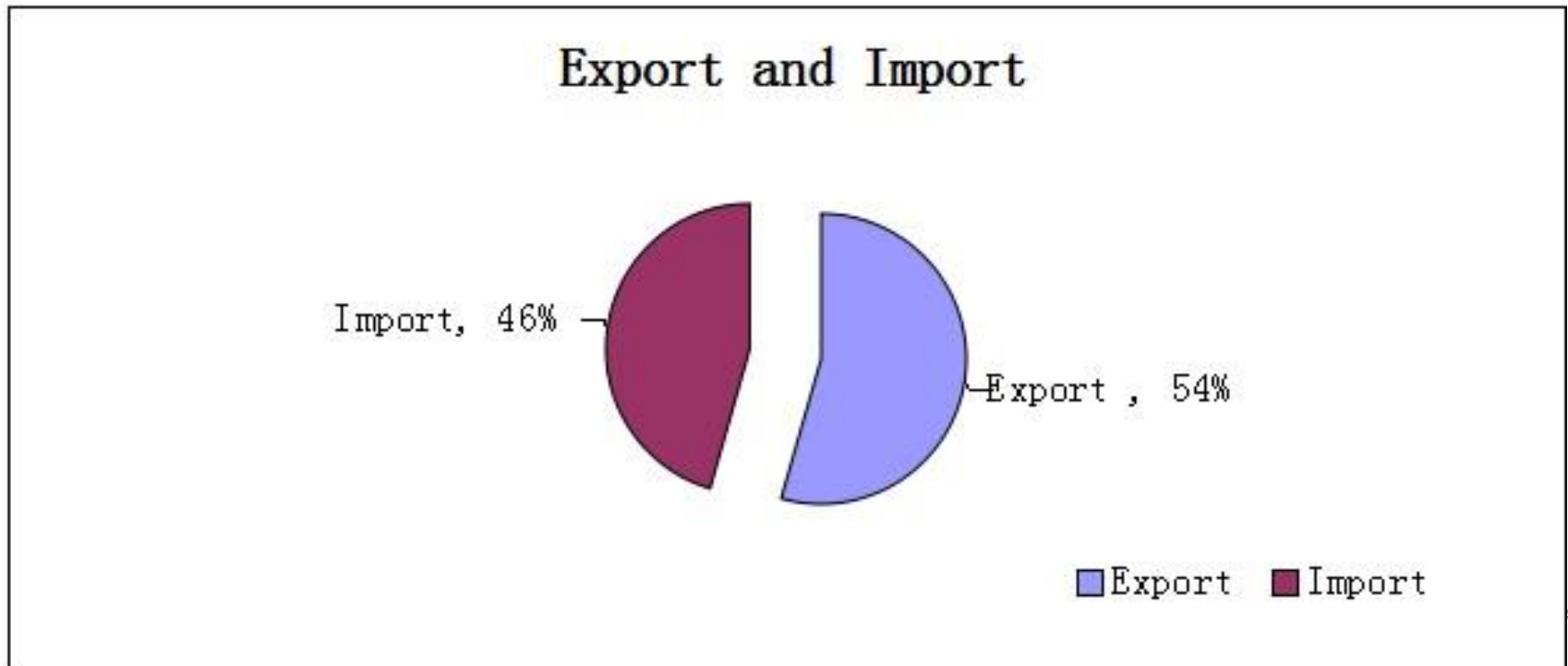
**Propose**

**提议**

# Chinese import and export in 2014

China import and export value	¥ 26.43 trillion, 2.3% ↑
Export	¥ 14.39 trillion, 4.9% ↑
Import	¥ 12.04 trillion, 0.6%
Trade surplus	¥ 2.35 trillion

2014年中国进出口总值26.43万亿元人民币，增长2.3%。其中，出口14.39万亿元，增长4.9%；进口12.04万亿元，下降0.6%；贸易顺差2.35万亿元，扩大45.9%。



## Total trade (RMB)

European Union: ¥ 3.78 trillion, 8.9% ↑

United States: ¥ 3.41 trillion, 5.4% ↑

ASEAN : ¥ 2.95 trillion, 7.1% ↑

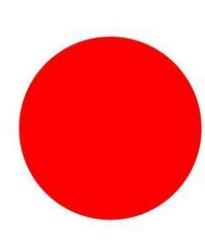
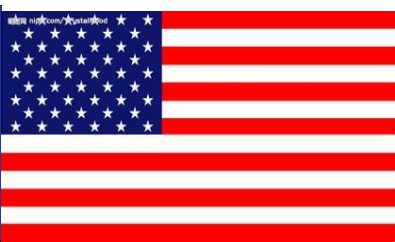
Africa: ¥ 1.36 trillion, 4.3% ↑

Russia: ¥ 585.19 billion, 5.6% ↑

India: ¥ 433.55 billion, 6.8% ↑

Japan: ¥ 1.92 trillion, 1% ↓

Hong Kong: ¥ 2.31 trillion, 7.2% ↓



## Five major trading partner

European Union

The United States

ASEAN

Hong Kong and  
Japan

### 五大贸易伙伴

欧盟、美国、东盟、香港和日本

贸易总额（人民币）：

欧盟：3.78万亿元，增长8.9%

美国：3.41万亿元，增长5.4%

东盟：2.95万亿元，增长7.1%

非洲：1.36万亿元，增长4.3%

俄罗斯：5851.9亿元，增长5.6%

印度：4335.5亿元，增长6.8%

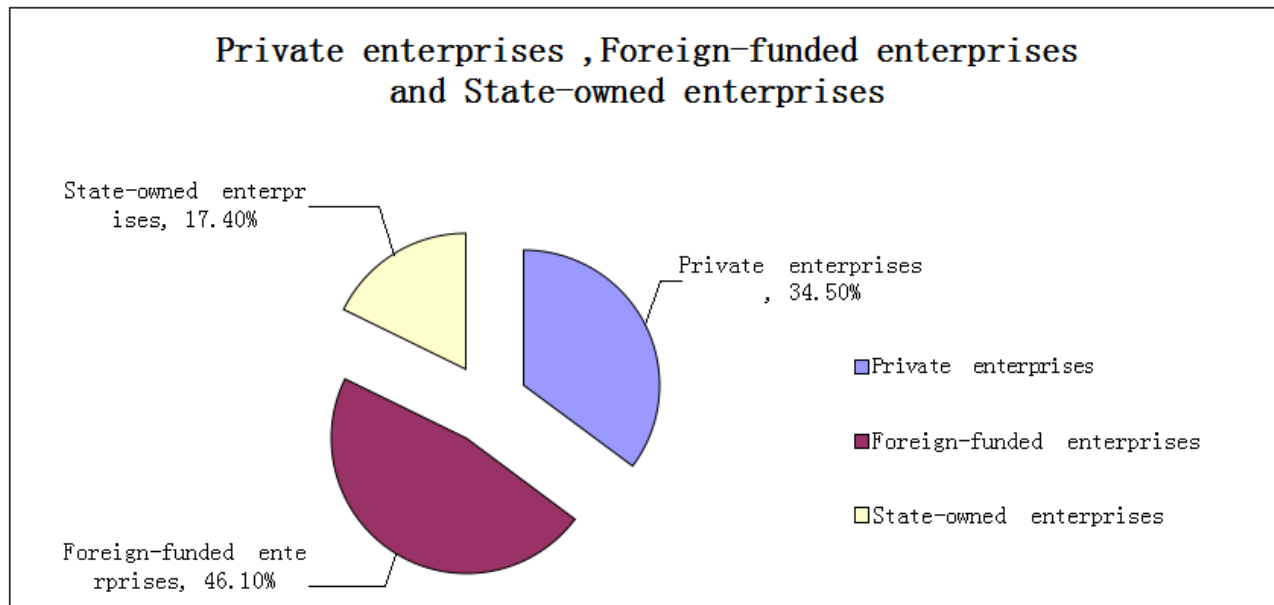
日本：1.92万亿元，下降1%

香港：2.31万亿元，下降7.2%

# Private enterprises, foreign-funded enterprises import and export growth.

Private enterprises:                   ¥ 9.13 trillion, 6.1% ↑  
 Foreign-funded enterprises:       ¥ 2.19 trillion, 2.4% ↑  
 State-owned enterprises:         ¥ 4.59 trillion, 1.3% ↓

民营企业、外商投资企业进出口增长，国有企业进出口下降。  
 民营企业进出口9.13万亿元，增长6.1%，占同期我国进出口总值的比重为34.5%。  
 外商投资企业进出口2.19万亿元，增长2.4%，占4.6%；  
 国有企业进出口4.59万亿元，下降1.3%，占17.4%。



# Mechanical and electrical products, steady growth of traditional labor-intensive products export

Mechanical and electrical products:

¥ 8.05 trillion, 2.6% ↑, accounting for the proportion of exports of 56%

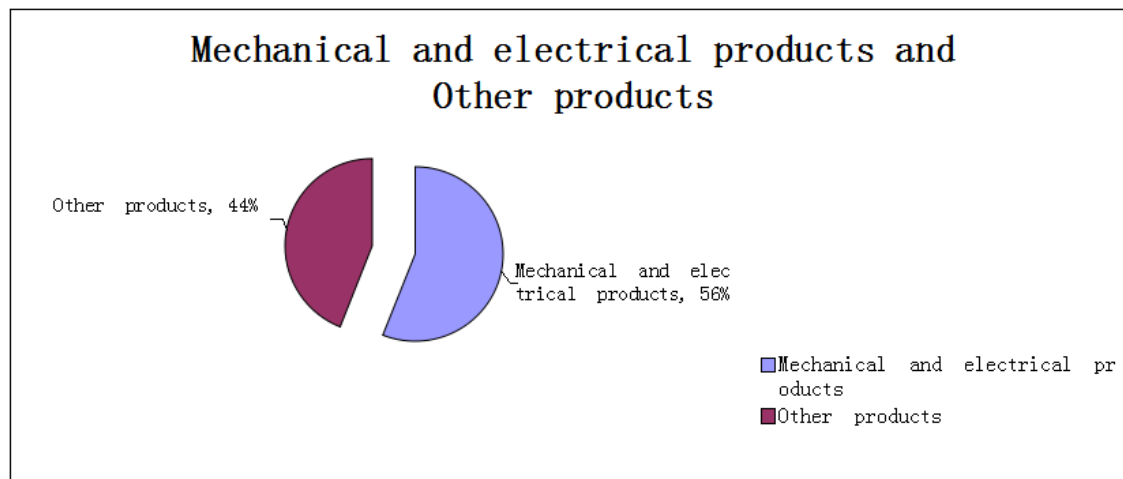
The 7 categories of textiles, clothing, bags, footwear, toys, furniture, plastic products export of labor-intensive products:

¥ 2.98 trillion, 4% ↑, accounting for 20.7%.

## 机电产品、传统劳动密集型产品出口平稳增长

机电产品出口8.05万亿元，增长2.6%，占出口总值的比重为56%

纺织品、服装、箱包、鞋类、玩具、家具、塑料制品等7大类劳动密集型产品出口2.98万亿元，增长4%，占20.7%。





# Consumer goods imported to accelerate

Consumer goods:	¥ 936.27 billion, 14.9% ↑
Iron ore:	¥ 930 million tons, 13.8% ↑
Soybean:	¥ 71.399 million tons, 12.7% ↑
Crude oil:	¥ 310 million tons, 9.5% ↑
Copper:	¥ 4.825 million tons, 7.4% ↑
Steel:	¥ 14.432 million tons, 2.5% ↑
refined oil products:	¥ 29.997 million tons, 24.2% ↓
Coal:	¥ 290 million tons, 10.9% ↓

## 消费品进口加速

消费品9362.7亿元，增长14.9%  
 铁矿石9.3亿吨，增长13.8%  
 大豆7139.9万吨，增长12.7%  
 原油3.1亿吨，增长9.5%  
 铜482.5万吨，增长7.4%  
 钢材1443.2万吨，增长2.5%  
 成品油2999.7万吨，下降24.2%  
 煤炭2.9亿吨，下降10.9%





# Import and export trade between China and ASEAN 2014

Import and export trade volume in China and ASEAN:	\$480.125 billion, 8.23% ↑
Exports	\$271.792 billion, 11.36% ↑
Imported	\$208.332 billion, 4.41% ↑
Chinese total investment in ASEAN	\$35.21 billion
Asean to invest in China	\$91.74 billion
ASEAN is second largest source of imports & the fourth largest export market in China	

## 中国与东盟进出口贸易2014

中国与东盟进出口贸易总额：4801.25亿美元，增长8.23%

出口2717.92亿美元，增长11.36%

进口2083.32亿美元，增长4.41%

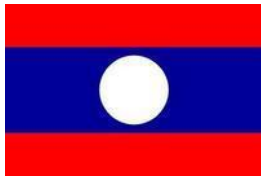
中国在东盟国家投资总额为352.1亿美元

东盟国家在中国投资917.4亿美元

东盟是中国第二大进口来源地、第四大出口市场。

# Import and export proportion between China & ASEAN 2014

Myanmar:	146.03%↑
Lao:	31.87%↑
Vietnam:	27.54%↑
Singapore:	4.92%↑
Thailand:	1.98%↑
Malaysia:	3.87%↓



## 2014年中国与东盟国家进出口比例

缅甸：增长146.03%  
 老挝：增长31.87%  
 越南：增长27.54%  
 新加坡：增长4.92%  
 泰国：增长1.98%  
 马来西亚：下降3.87%

## Yunnan & ASEAN 2014

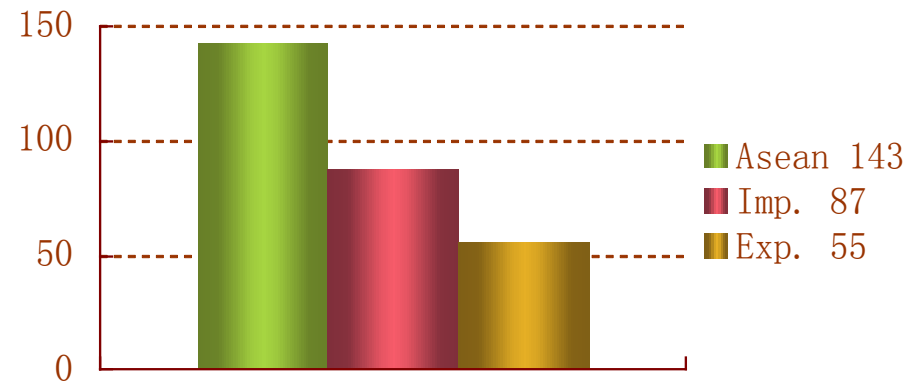
Trade total \$ 14.314 billion, 31.5% ↑, accounting for 48.3%

Small-scale border trade total \$3.579 billion, 6.8% ↑.

Among them, export \$2.179 billion, 18% ↑, Imported \$1.4 billion, 5.9% ↓.

2014年云南与东盟贸易总额143.14亿美元，同比增长31.5%，占全省贸易总额的48.3%。

边境小额贸易总额35.79亿美元，增长6.8%。其中，出口21.79亿美元，增长18%；进口14亿美元，下滑5.9%。



Yunnan & Asean Trade 2014  
billions of US dollars

# China import and export (the first half of 2015)

value of ¥ 11.53 trillion , 6.9% ↓

Among them:

exports ¥ 6.57 trillion, 0.9% ↑

Imports ¥ 4.96 trillion, 15.5% ↓

China to the USA ¥ 1.64 trillion, 4% ↑

China to ASEAN ¥ 1.38 trillion, 1.6% ↑

China to India ¥ 209.6 billion, 1.1% ↑

## 中国进出口（2015年上半年）

总值11.53万亿元人民币，下降6.9%。

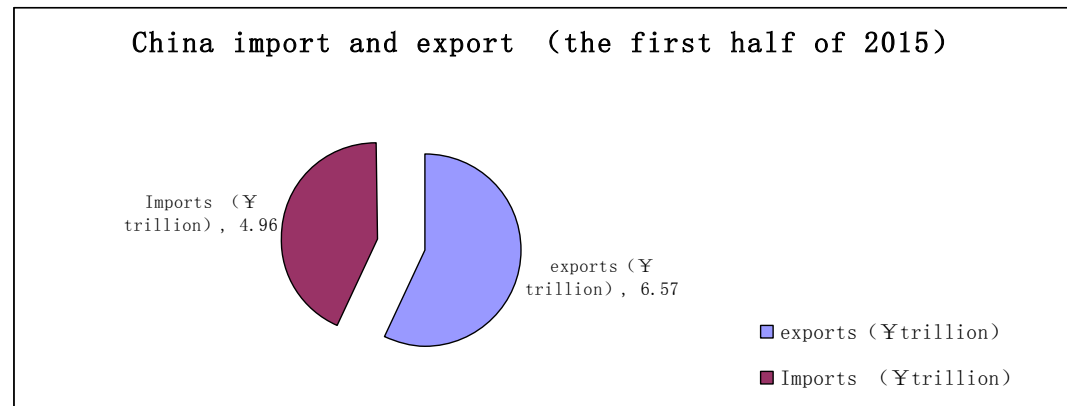
其中：

出口6.57万亿元，增长0.9%；进口4.96万亿元，下降15.5%。

中国对美国1.64万亿元，增长4%；

东盟1.38万亿元，增长1.6%；

印度209.6亿元，增长1.1%。



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# China infrastructure investment

The 12th five-year-plan (2011-2015) : ¥ 13 trillion

The 11th five-year-plan (2006-2010) : ¥ 5 trillion

Key investment railway, intercity railway, highway, waterway, airports and other major infrastructure projects.

Infrastructure investment grew by 19.1% during the first half of 2015

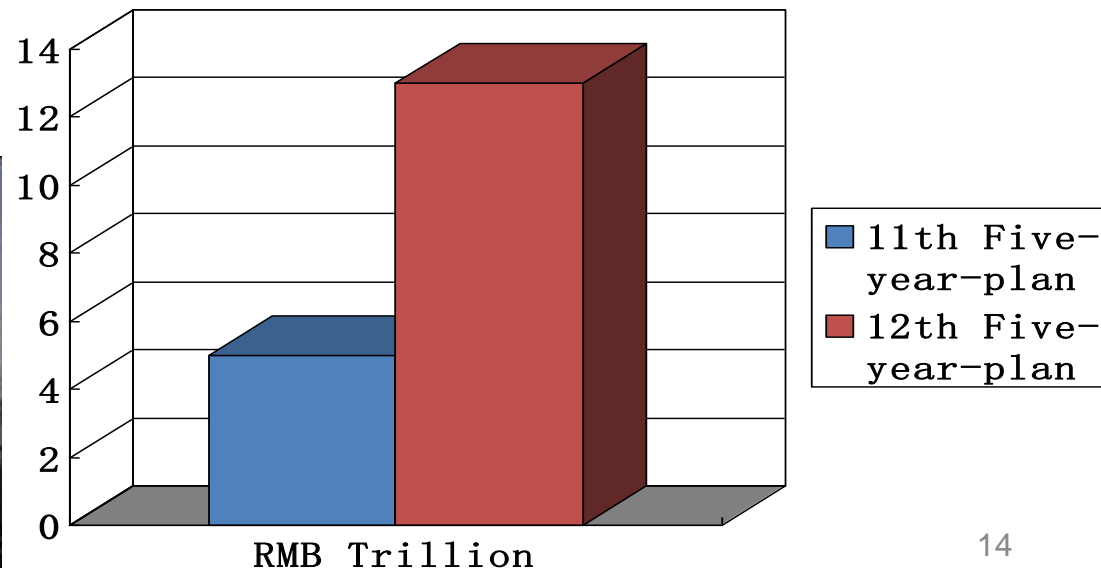
中国基础设施投资：

第十二个五年规划（2011-2015）： ¥13万亿

第十一个五年规划（2006-2010）： ¥ 5万亿

重点投资铁路、城际铁路、公路、水路、机场等重大基础设施工程。

2015上半年基础设施投资  
同比增长19.1%





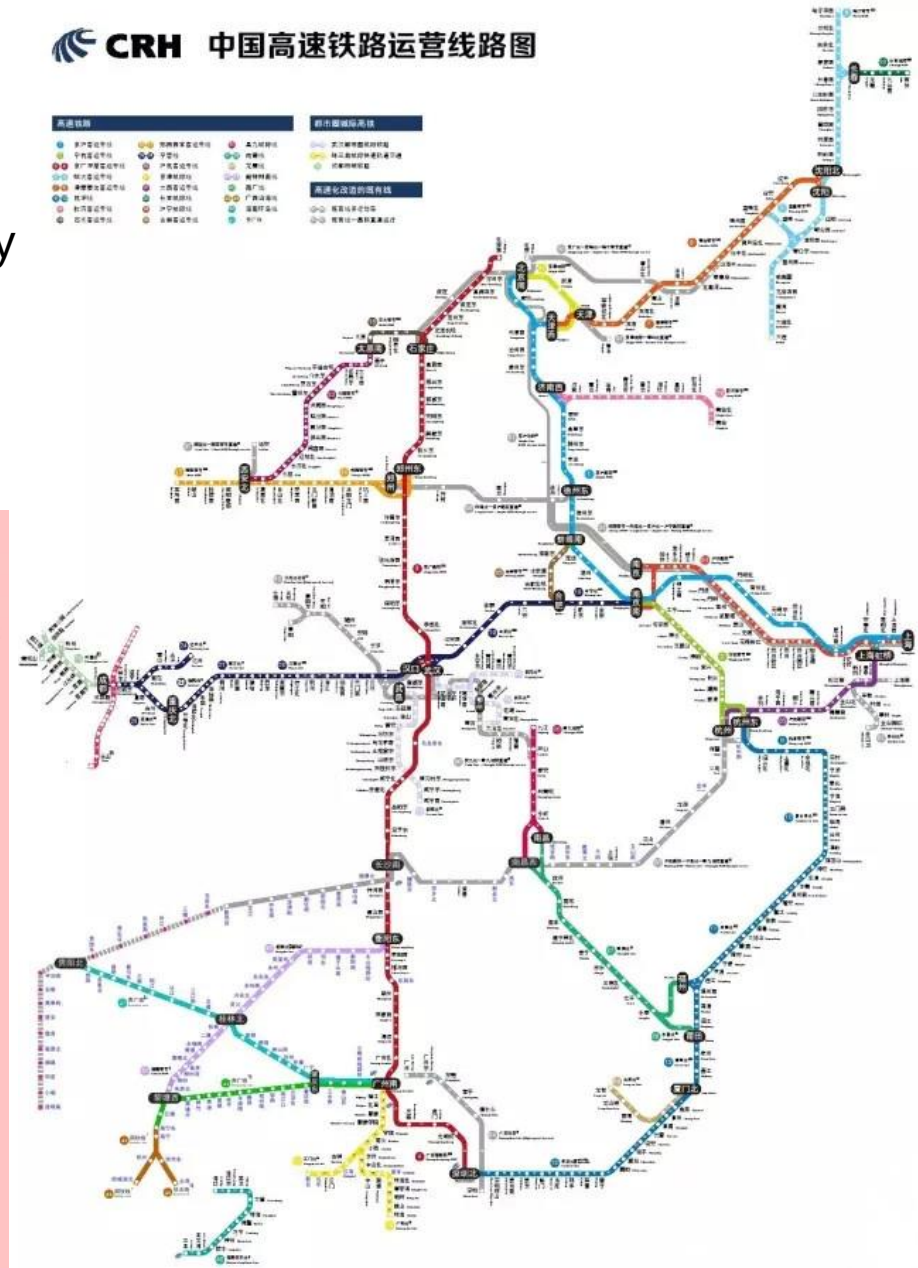
# China railway 2015

Chinese railway mileage of 120000 kilometers, the world's second. Among them: high speed railway mileage of 19000 kilometers, more than the sum of each country high-speed mileage.

中国铁路营运里程12万公里，世界第二。  
其中：高速铁路里程1.9万公里，超过各个国家高铁里程的总和。



## CRH 中国高速铁路运营线路图





# China Highway 2015

Chinese road mileage of 4.56 million kilometers.

The highway 120000 kilometers, the first in the world

## Highway traffic mileage of the top five provinces in 2014:

- 1, Guangdong province, 6280 KM
- 2, Hebei province, 5888 KM
- 3, Sichuan province, 5500 KM
- 4, Hunan province, 5493 KM
- 5, Hubei province, 5106 KM

中国公路通车里程**456**万公里。  
其中高速公路**12**万公里，世界第一。

## 2014年高速通车里程前五名的省排名:

- 1、广东省：6280公里
- 2、河北省：5888公里
- 3、四川省：5500公里
- 4、湖南省：5493公里
- 5、湖北省：5106公里



## China sea port

Chinese sea port more than 2200 berths, capacity in the world.

## The world's 10 biggest container port, 2014:

Shanghai Port: 35.285 million TEU, China

Singapore Port: 33.869 million TEU, Singapore

Shenzhen Port: 24.037 million TEU, China

Hong Kong Port: 22.287 million TEU, China

Ningbo - zhoushan Port: China

Busan Port: South Korea

Qingdao Port: China

Guangzhou Port: China

Dubai Port: united Arab emirates

Tianjin Port: China

中国海港口万吨级以上泊位**2200**多个，吞吐能力世界第一。

### 全球10大集装箱港口，2014年：

上海港：3528.5万标准箱，中国

新加坡港：3386.9万标准箱，新加坡

深圳港：2403.7万标准箱，中国

香港港：2228.7万标准箱，中国

宁波-舟山港：中国

釜山港：韩国

青岛港：中国

广州港：中国

迪拜港：阿联酋

天津港：中国



# China Airport

Chinese civil airport more than 200 First six months of 2015

Air complete transport total turnover 40.51 billion ton/kilometers, 14.5% ↑.

Passengers in 210 million, 12.5% ↑; Goods or 2.991 million tons, 6.6% ↑.

Growing faster than roads, railways, waterways and other transportation.

## China's top ten busiest airport in the first half of 2015

- 1, Beijing Capital Airport
- 2, Shanghai Pudong Airport
- 3, Guangzhou Baiyun Airport
- 4, Chengdu Shuangliu Airport
- 5, Shenzhen Baoan Airport
- 6, Shanghai Hongqiao Airport
- 7, kunming Changshui Airport
- 8, Xi 'an Xianyang Airport
- 9, Chongqing Jiangbei Airport
- 10, Hangzhou Xiaoshan Airport

## 中国民用机场200多个

2015年前6个月航空完成运输总周转量405.1亿吨公里，增长14.5%;旅客运输量2.1亿人次，增长12.5%;货邮运输量299.1万吨，增长6.6%。增长速度高于公路、铁路、水路等其他运输。

## 2015年上半年中国十大繁忙机场

- 1、北京首都机场
- 2、上海浦东机场
- 3、广州白云机场
- 4、成都双流机场
- 5、深圳宝安机场
- 6、上海虹桥机场
- 7、昆明长水机场
- 8、西安咸阳机场
- 9、重庆江北机场
- 10、杭州萧山<sup>18</sup>机场



# Chinese enterprises foreign investment

(the first half of 2015)

Chinese investors in the global 147 countries/regions of 4018 foreign companies in the direct investment, the investment of \$56 billion, 29.2% ↑

China to Hong Kong / ASEAN / the European Union / Australia / USA / Russia / Japan and other seven major economies of the investment of \$43.79 billion, accounting for 78.2% of the total amount of foreign direct investment in China the same period.

For the ASEAN: 71.8% ↑

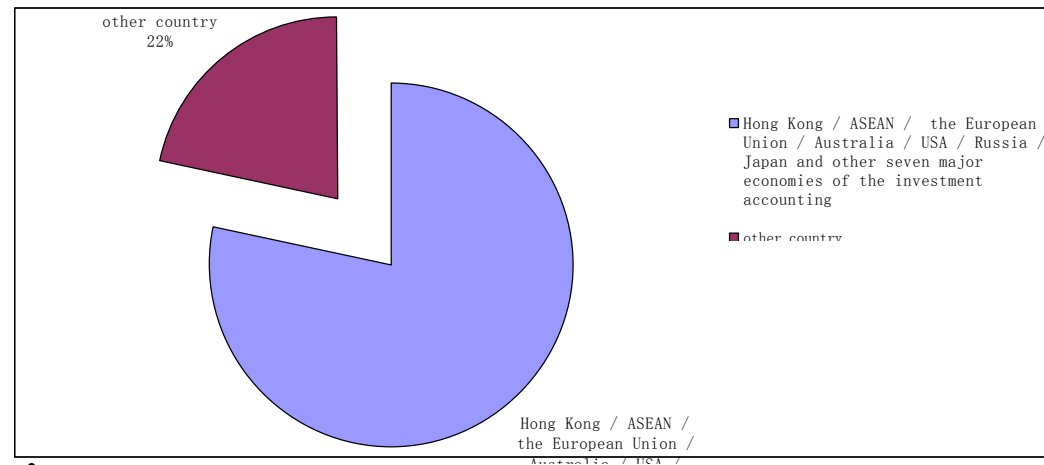
Hong Kong: 92.9% ↑

USA: 71.8% ↑

European Union: 1.9% ↑

Australia: 39.1% ↓

Russia: 25% ↓



**中国企业对外投资（2015年上半年）：**

中国投资者共对全球147个国家/地区的4018家境外企业进行了直接投资,外投资560亿美元,增长29.2%。

中国对香港、东盟、欧盟、澳大利亚、美国、俄罗斯、日本等七个主要经济体的投资达437.9亿美元，占中国同期对外直接投资总额的78.2%。

对东盟92.9%、香港71.8%和美国30.1%投资增长较快，对欧盟1.9%的小幅增长；对澳大利亚下降39.1%和俄罗斯下降25%。



# China Urban Rail Transit

Chinese urban rail transit operation of more than 3000 kilometers.

Beijing, Shanghai, the operating range of first and second largest in the world.

126000 kilometers inland waterway; Pipeline of 120000 kilometers.

中国 城市轨道交通营运里程3000多公里，北京、上海的营运里程位居世界第一、第二。

内河航道12.6万公里；输油管线里程12万公里。



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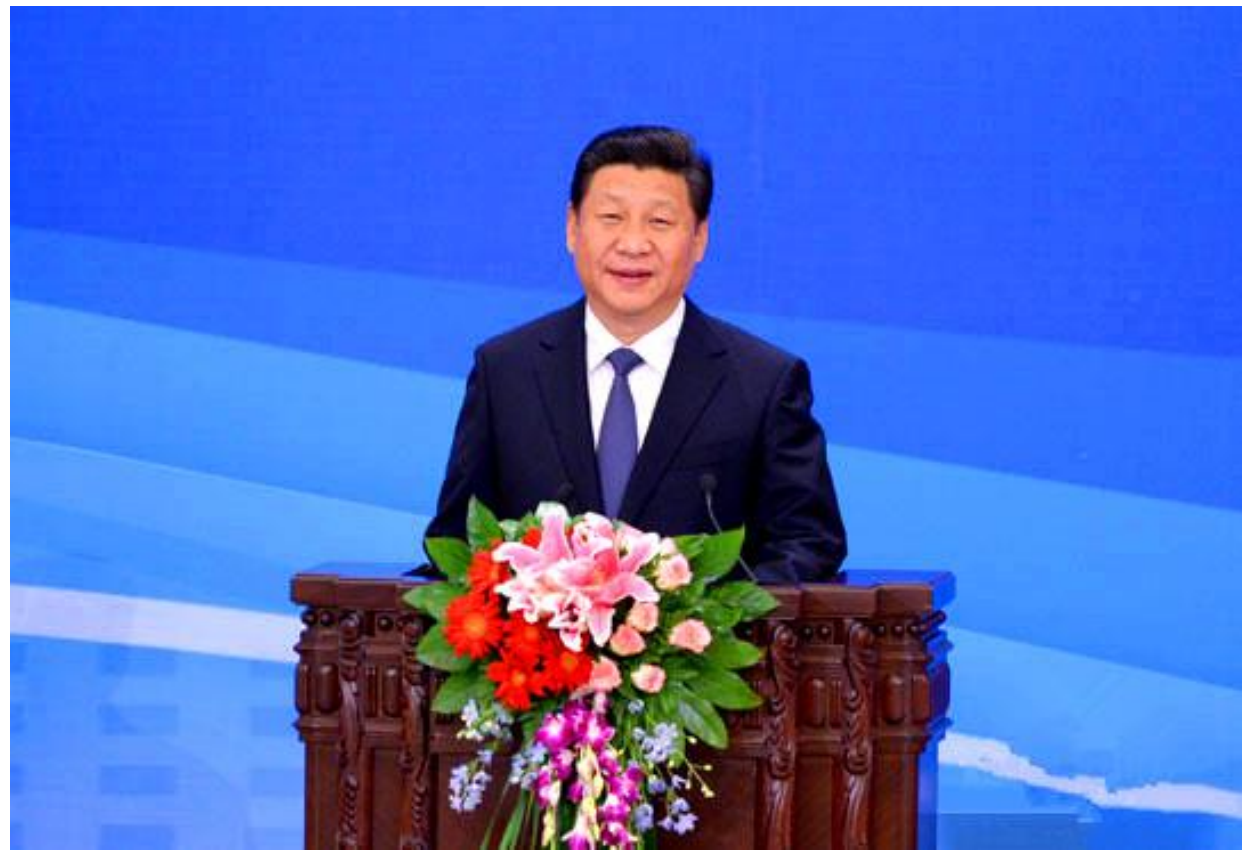
**提议**

## “One Belt and One Road” Promote Connectivity

The initiatives of “Silk Road Economic Belt” and “21st Century Maritime Silk Road” put forward by President Xi in 2013 have gained supports from more 60 countries. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), which is devoted to infrastructure construction, has also recruited 57 active participants.

### “一带一路” 促进互联互通

习近平主席2013年提出建设“丝绸之路经济带”和“21世纪海上丝绸之路”的倡议，得到了60多个国家的支持，投资基础设施建设的亚投行也吸引了57个国家的积极参与。





The “One Belt and One Road” expands throughout the Eurasian continent, which is connecting with the Asia-Pacific economic circle in the east and the European economic circle in the west. It is a channel that links the east, middle and west parts of the Eurasian continent, from East Asia to Middle Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Asia, East Africa and Europe. It is also a main region of economic trade and culture exchange.

“一带一路”贯穿欧亚大陆，东边连接亚太经济圈，西边进入欧洲经济圈，是连接欧亚大陆东中西部，从东亚到中亚、东南亚、南亚、西亚、东非以及欧洲的大通道，也是经贸和文化交流的主要区域。



# GENERAL GOALS

**Politics:** enhance mutual political trust; open up a variety of dialogues.

**Culture Exchange:** greater convenience for various kinds of people exchange by means of culture, education, training, tourism and so on, thereby creating a further open and compatible environment and laying a cultural foundation for cooperation on politics, economy and security.

**Economy:** provide better transportation, energy transit, communication and financial cooperation to support the regional economic integration program. Construct effective and safe infrastructures for exchange of personnel, goods and information.

## 总体目标

**政治:** 加强政治互信, 展开多种对话。

**人文交流:** 通过文化、教育、培训、旅游等, 促进多种人员往来的便利化, 更加开放、兼容, 为政治、经济、安全合作等夯实人文基础。

**经济:** 为实现区域经济一体化提供更加便利的交通、能源运输、通信、金融合作等条件, 为区域内的人员往来、物资流通、信息交换提供高效、安全的基础设施。

## **Policy and Legislation: Harmonious, Compatible, Welcome, Open**

As for China, it is crucial to accelerate the process of reform and opening-up. More responsibilities as a global power should be undertaken; while bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanism on multiple levels needs to be built.

Sign agreements and set common rules to support visa works, custom clearance, inspection and quarantine.

Infrastructure: promote projects on transportation, telecommunication, electricity, oil and gas to further connectivity within the region.

**政策、法规：**协调、兼容、包容和开放

从中国自身开始，加快国内改革、开放进程，担当大国责任，打造双边、多边的多层次合作机制；

签署协议、制定共同规则，促进人员签证、物质的通关、检疫检验等。

**基础设施：**加快区域内交通、通信、电力、油气等项目建设，促进彼此间的互联互通。

# Implementation Principles

## Market-driven:

enterprises play the leading role;

operate on commercial principles;

projects with no short-term profitability can be negotiated to carry on long-term investment plans.

**Collaboration:** collaborate on negotiation, planning, construction and dividend-sharing.

**Step-by-step:** progress steadily from easy to hard.

## 实施原则

**市场化原则:** 以企业为主体，按照商业化原则运作，短期内不盈利的项目可协商开展长期投资规划

**共同原则:** 共同协商、共同规划、共同建设、共享红利

**循序渐进原则:** 先易后难，稳步推进





Governments advocate, enterprises lead.  
Create conditions and put forward gradually, one project after another.  
Establish commercial models with shared aspirations, risks and benefits.  
Relevant governments have to provide collaboration mechanisms to secure investments and administrate project operations.

## 实施策略

政府推动，企业主导

创造条件，逐步实施,成熟一个项目，推进一个项目实施。

建立具有共同意愿、风险利益共担的商业模式

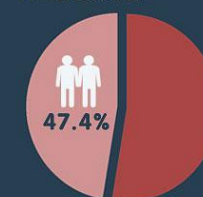
相关国家政府必须提供投资的安全保障、项目运行管理等合作机制。



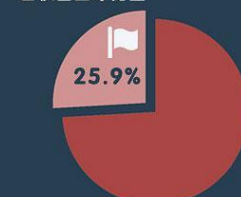
“一带一路”国家和地区经济指标一览

	人口(万)	面积(万平方公里)	GDP(亿美元)	人均GDP(美元)
塔吉克斯坦	571.9	14.3	85.08	1044
马尔代夫	33	0.03	23	6764
斯里兰卡	2048.3	6.5	671.82	3161
印度	125200	297.3	18800	1504
蒙古	284	156.6	115	3971
韩国	5022	10	13000	24328
荷兰	1068.4	4.1	8001.7	47633
法国	6602.8	55.1	27300	42999
德国	8062.1	35.7	36300	44999
比利时	1120	3	5681.16	45383
俄罗斯	14300	1709.8	21000	14818
印度尼西亚	25000	190.4	8683.46	3509
马来西亚	2971.7	32.9	3124.35	10547
土库曼斯坦	524	49.1	418.51	7111
哈萨克斯坦	1703.7	272.4	2244.15	12843
乌兹别克斯坦	3024.1	44.7	567.96	1867
吉尔吉斯斯坦	820.7	19.9	72.26	1280
中国	135700	960	92400	6747
总量/均值	334669.7	3861.86	237888.48	15584

人口占世界比重



面积占全球比重



经济总量



人均GDP水平



# One Belt And One Road

## "six corridors" start planning

China - Mongolia - Russia

New Eurasian Land Bridge

China - Central Asia - West Asia

China - Indochina

China - Pakistan

China - Myanmar - India – Bangladesh

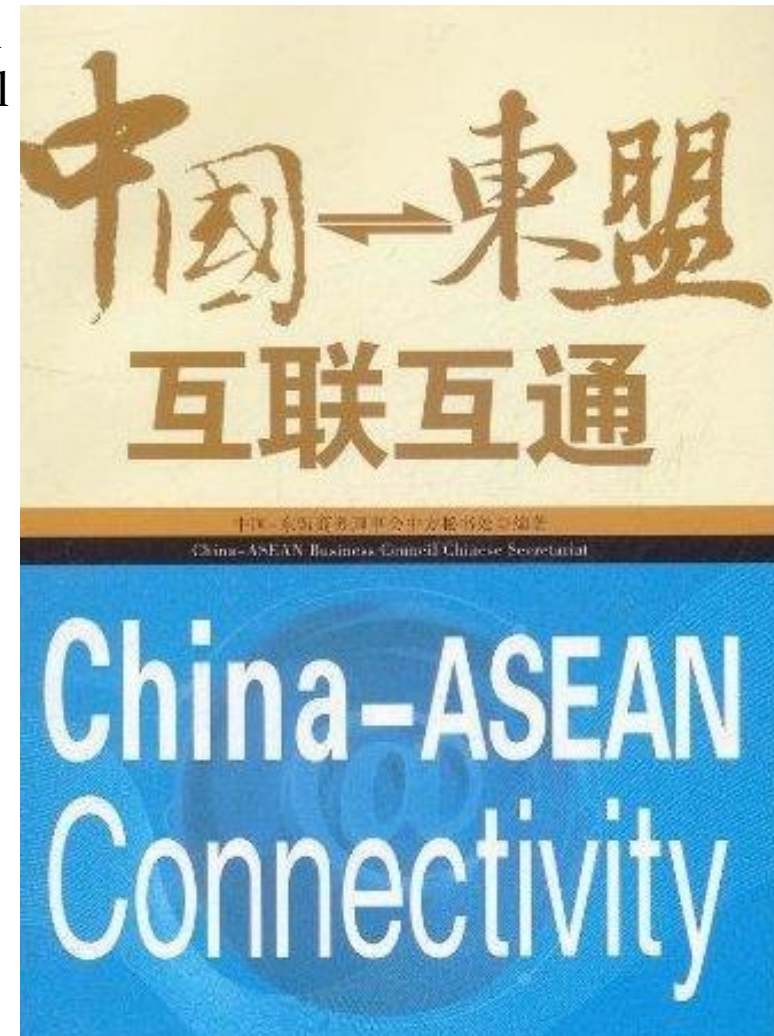
一带一路“六大走廊”启动规划  
中蒙俄、新亚欧大陆桥、中国-中亚-西亚、  
中国-中南半岛、中巴、孟中印缅六大  
经济走廊



# Connectivity in East Asia

- ✓ ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) took the lead in promoting regional connectivity.
- ✓ The ASEAN Charter signed in 2007 put forward strategies of strengthening connectivity between ASEAN and other regions.
- ✓ 2010 saw the adoption of the “China – ASEAN connectivity”.
- ✓ China proposed to launch the “Interconnection planning of East Asia” in 2014.
- ✓ APEC 2014 ratified the Initiative of Asia-Pacific Partnership and the regional economic integration.

## 互联互通在东盟



东盟率先推进互联互通

2007年签署的《东盟宪章》提出增强东盟与其他地区联通的战略

2010年通过《东盟互联互通总体规划》

2014年中国提出开展“东亚互联互通规划”

2014年APEC会通过亚太互联互通、区域经济一体化倡议



# “One Belt and One Road” has achieved initial results

(初步成果)

## **Top-level design**

Principles, framework and key, mechanisms, policies

## **International consensus**

Peaceful cooperation, open inclusive, each other mutual learning, mutual benefit

## **cooperation agreement**

Many countries have signed a memorandum of understanding and the project file

## **construction project**

China - Pakistan economic corridor project amount is \$46 billion;

Jakarta - Wan Longgao high-speed railway cooperation agreement; Central Asia gas pipeline project; Moscow to kazan high-speed rail; China - Laos railway;

China - Thailand railway; China - Myanmar Kyaukpyu port projects.

## **security system**

There have been 15 countries signed bilateral currency swap agreements,

Cross-border Renminbi settlement amount more than \$2.63 trillion.

**Import and export trade**

进出口贸易

**Infrastructure investment**

基础建设投资

**One Belt and One Road**

一带一路

**The Asian Infrastructure  
Investment Bank (AIIB)**

亚洲基础设施投资银行

**Transportation Net  
Opportunity**

交通网络

机会

**Propose**

提议

## Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Aims to promote the “One Belt and One Road” construction, industrial cooperation and financial collaboration.

Initiated and launched by 57 countries.

It provides investment and financing supports to “One Belt and One Road” infrastructure construction, promotes infrastructure construction and connectivity in Europe and Asia, and helps economic rejuvenation of Europe and Asia.

### 亚投行:

旨在促进“一带一路”建设、产业合作、金融合作，57国参与发起设立。有利于“一带一路”基础设施建设的投融资支持，促进欧洲和亚洲地区的基础设施建设、互联互通和经济的复苏。



# Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

the first regional financial institution launched and managed by Asia. Open and compatible, AIIB aims to support infrastructure construction within the region.

Create a credit system in Asia; establish a regional exchange rate coordination mechanism; expand and improve currency-swap operations; accelerate negotiations on free-trade area agreements; sign agreements on various investment protection and regional personnel and goods exchange facilitation.

Resolve uncertainties through dialogues; arouse awareness of “Asia” as a unity; cope with external interferences together.

## 亚洲基础设施投资银行：

亚洲第一个自主发起、自主管理的区域型金融组织，开放、包容，力促区域内基础设施建设。

建立亚洲信用体系、区域内汇率协调机制、扩大和完善货币互换、加快自由贸易区协定谈判、签署多种投资保护协定、区域性人员、物资往来便利化协定等。

通过对话，化解彼此疑惑，增强亚洲意识，共同应对外部干扰。

## Investment projects

including transportation, energy, communications and other infrastructure construction investment and the international cooperation capacity. Now Asia a total of about \$8 trillion of investment in infrastructure. If attract \$4 trillion of capital to participate in, you can pull some \$16 trillion in total output, the contribution to world economic growth is very obvious.

投资项目包括交通、能源、通信等基础设施的投资建设和国际产能合作。目前亚洲总共需8万亿美元左右的基础设施投资。如果吸引4万亿美元各类资本参与，可以拉动大约16万亿美元的总产出，对世界经济增长的贡献十分明显。





**Import and export trade**

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## High speed railway

# 高速铁路





# The Pan Asia Railway

The constructions of railways, highways and ports were connected to the national major cities, sea port and industrial zone. The railway network drive along the industrial development and it can enhance the regional economic cooperation.

The regional railway network will present the "three vertical and four horizontal" network overall pattern.

## 东盟泛亚铁路

建设铁路、公路与港口，连接各国首都、主要城市、出海口和工业区，以铁路网线带动沿线产业发展，促进区域经济的合作。

区域路网将呈现“三纵四横”路网总体格局。

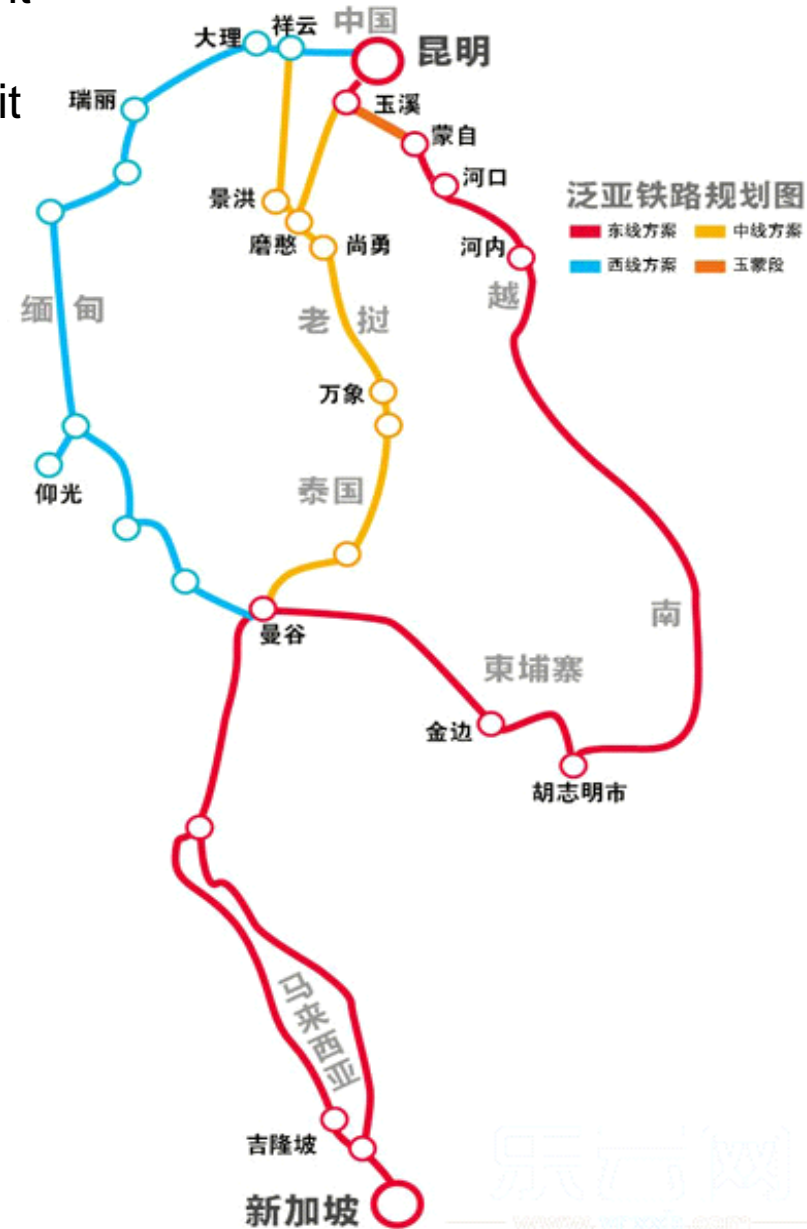
## 泛亚铁路通道示意图

SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF PAN-ASIA RAILWAY CORRIDOR



The promotion ratio of High speed rail investment is 1:10, ASEAN high-speed railway construction investment need hundreds of billions of dollars, it will promote the other industries' investments, which may reach hundred billion dollars.

高速铁路投资拉动能力是1：10，东盟高速铁路建设投资需要数百亿美元，它将带动其他产业的总投资可能达到数千亿美元。



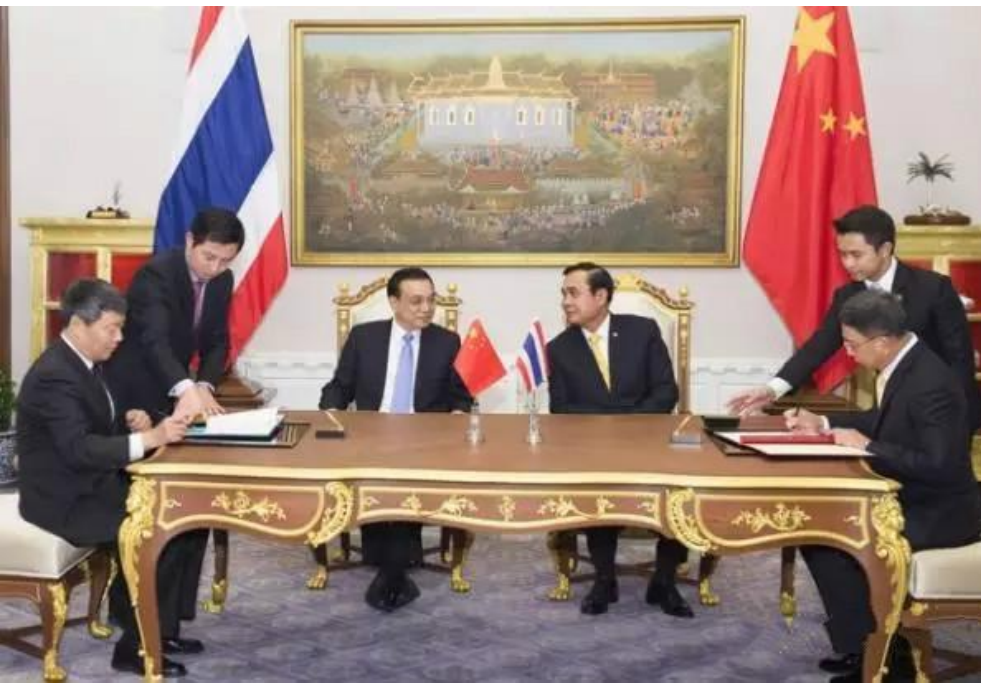


# Infrastructure

Railways, Bridges, roads, water conservancy and electricity project, etc.

## 基础设施建设:

铁路、桥梁、公路、水利和电力项目等。



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# The development trend of the next five years

## International environment:

1. International economic is in a depth adjustment stage.
2. the high speed development of globalization and regional integration, such as bTPP, TTIP, TISA, One Belt and One Road, ASEAN + 6, Asia - Pacific free trade area, etc.
3. New technology and industrial revolution is popular, for example, industrial technology innovation, business model innovation, etc.
4. The service industry become the most important driving force in the development of the world economy.
5. Trade protection become normal.

## 未来五年发展趋势——国际环境:

- 1、国际经济处于深度调整阶段。
- 2、全球一体化、地区一体化速度发展。  
TPP、TTIP、TISA、“一带一路”、东盟+6、亚洲-太平洋自由贸易区等。
- 3、新的科技和产业革命正在流行。  
工业技术创新、商业模式创新等。
- 4、服务业成为世界经济发展的重要动力。
- 5、贸易保护成为常态。



# China three major trends

- 1.China has the world's largest economies with steady and rapid economic development. Chinese economy will surpass the United States, and reach the highest in the world. China import and export amount is reached to 25% of total world trade.
- 2.Chinese economy will shift from the export to the domestic demand, and shift from driven by investment into driven by consumer. By 2020, China could reach the world's largest consumer market.
- 3.The rapid development of green energy, such as forest protection, water ecological environment improvement, green energy application, pollutant emissions reduction. It will increase intensive use of resources.

## 中国三大发展趋势：

- 1、经济将平稳较快的发展，成为世界最大经济体。  
中国经济总量将超过美国，居世界首位。中国进出口总量将世界贸易总量的25%。
- 2、中国经济将从出口型转变为国内需求型，由投资驱动转变为消费驱动。到2020年，中国可能成为世界最大的消费市场。
- 3、绿色能源快速发展。森林保护、水生态环境改善、绿色能源应用、污染物排放减少，更为集约地利用资源。

# “The current node layout planning (2015-2020)”

On May 25, 2015, the ministry of commerce and other 10 departments released “The current node layout planning (2015-2020)”, it includes 37 national circulation node city, 66 regional circulation node cities, "three longitudinal and five horizontal "national trunk channel of distribution.

2015年5月25日，商务部等10部门发布《全国流通节点城市布局规划（2015-2020年）》，确定了37个国家级流通节点城市，66个区域流通节点城市，“3纵5横”国家流通主干通道。

全国骨干流通网络布局示意图



# Nine investment opportunities

1. Maintain economic growth; Optimize the Investment and trade environment tends.
2. Transformation of economic development mode. Investment in the fields of consumption, agriculture, service, industry upgrading and technology upgrading has a great opportunity to develop.
3. Optimize industrial structure. Strategic emerging industries, service industries, creative business model will have a great opportunity.
4. The innovation driven development strategy. China will comprehensively promote innovation in the fields of science, technology, industry, enterprise, market, product, industry, and management.

## 九大投资机会

- 1、保持经济增长。投资和贸易环境趋于优化。
- 2、转变经济发展方式。消费领域、农业、服务业、产业升级和技术升级的投资有很大的发展机会。
- 3、优化产业结构。战略新兴产业、服务业，创造性的商业模式将会有很大的机会。
- 4、创新驱动发展战略。中国将在科技、产业、企业、市场、产品、业态和管理等领域全面推进创新，创新发展就是机会。

5, To speed up agricultural modernization. Agricultural production pattern of industrial production has good opportunity.

6, Institutional mechanisms reform, such as stock market reform (the large international capital market), the reform of state-owned enterprises (more investment opportunities), etc.

7, Coordinated development. "One belt and One Road", "Beijing - Tianjin - Hebei" integration, "Changjiang River Economic Belt" and other cooperative development, there will be a lot of investment opportunities.

8, The construction of ecological civilization. Environmental protection industry, pollution control industry, new energy industry have a huge investment opportunities.

9, Improve people's livelihood, such as health care, bio pharmaceutical, health care, etc..

5、加快农业现代化。

工业化生产的农业生产模式具有良好的机会。

6、体制机制改革。

股市改革（国际化的大型多层次资本市场）、国有企业改革（更多投资机会）等。

7、协调发展。推动“一带一路”、“京津冀”、“长江经济带”等协同发展，具有大量的投资机会。

8、生态文明建设。环境保护产业、污染治理产业、新能源产业都有巨大的投资机会。

9、改善民生。医疗卫生、生物制药、健康养老等。

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**提议**



1、Government, research institutions and private enterprises should have various forms of cooperation. It can help re-establishment of ASEAN comprehensive transport planning; and specify the investment projects to promote the ASEAN Regional Railway, highway, port, municipal, communications, education, medical, cultural and other infrastructure projects. It can push the economic develop.

2, The establishment of national official or non-governmental liaison agencies and ASEAN +6 investment information platform and investment project database, can help exchange of information in time and set up the combination of project and capital between different countries.

- 1、政府、研究机构和民间企业应该多种形式合作，重新编制东盟综合交通规划，明确具体投资项目，推动东盟区域内的铁路、公路、港口、市政、通讯、教育、医疗、文化等基础设施项目的投资，拉动经济发展。
- 2、设立各国官方或民间联络机构，建立东盟+6投资信息平台 和投资项目数据库，及时交换信息，撮合项目与资本的结合。

3, Training on trade, cross-border e-commerce, cross-border logistics, international finance, special skills to small and medium-sized enterprises through the multi types cooperation between government, private sectors, educational and research institutions.

4, Establish coordination mechanism for cross-border e-commerce and cross-border logistics, which can solve the difficulties in time and promote the development of small and medium enterprises in the country.

3、通过政府部门、私营部门、教育研究机构、科研机构等宽领域、多类型加强合作，对各国中小企业进行贸易、跨境电子商务、跨境物流、国际金融、专项技能等多领域的培训。

4、建立跨境电子商务和跨境物流的 协调机制，及时解决存在的困难，促进各国中小企业发展。

5, The establishment of ASEAN +6 public information platform to promote cross-border investment / cross-border trade / cross-border logistics / cross-border training.

6, launched the national private enterprises Think-tank Team, develop the ASEAN +6 Think-tank Team, integrate the national intelligences, promote regional cooperation.

5、建立东盟+6公共信息平台，促进跨境投资/跨境贸易/跨境物流/跨境培训。

6、发起各国民间企业智囊联盟，形成东盟+6智囊机构，整合各国智能，推动区域合作。

# Thanks !



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