

Session III: Achieve Sustainable Development

Rastam Issa: the interests and concerns of Malaysia in “One Belt One Road”

Malaysia International Institute for Strategic Studies attaches great importance to the idea of sustainable development that embodied in President Xi’s speech. From the perspective of our participation in "One Belt One Road" project in our think tank project and green and sustainable development, we have some concerns.

1. First of all, in promoting global cooperation and production cooperation, the interests and the institutions of different groups should be noted as well as the differences between different people. Not only China, all countries should focus on these issues. Also, universal trust should be achieved among the countries. Operating mechanism involves issues of promoting trade connections and trade liberalization. Trade protectionism still exists among different countries. New economy demands diverse raw material resources, which requires the establishment of a mechanism for the flow of resources among the countries.

2. The interests of the international development demand regional cooperation. ASEAN is a community within a region, and in November 2015 in Malaysia a meeting was held to discuss economic development of the community. In the meeting, the interests, cultural life and economic development of each nation were paid attention to by the parties. Many tasks lay before International Development, such as narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries. In ASEAN, the economic development level of each country vary drastically, as in Europe. It is necessary to shorten the gap between the levels of national development, as well as to protect the cultures of different countries and establish appropriate communication mechanism.

3. In the process of industrialization we cannot ignore environmental protection. When dealing with environmental issues, it is necessary to keep in mind the national, regional and international context, such as sustainable development plan within the region of the country, as well as the goal of sustainable development within the UN framework. To achieve such goal, a relatively strong legislation environment, legal environment, regulatory and supervision system should be established. The development and application of green technologies are also very

essential. In regional development, the cooperation of the development in green science and technology are also very crucial. Such a cooperative relationship should be established between consumer users and developers in order to promote the development and application of high technology, green technology, and the popularization of science and technology. Especially in the countries along the "One Belt One Road," cooperation of this kind should be strengthened as the side of the transferring production of the countries in "One Belt One Road." Some people think that some industries rather than technologies that entail pollution should be transferred to the less developed countries. This is not the intention of "One Belt One Road."

Li Yang: Regional Governance: the international anti-corruption cooperation in "One Belt One Road"

Since the 18th National Congress of CPC, China's anti-corruption action has been raised to a new level. CPC Central Committee General Secretary President Xi is resolute to punish corruption and holds zero tolerance attitude towards corruption. Anti-corruption and sustainable development is closely related to "One Belt One Road." Anti-corruption is within the essence of sustainable development, which through continuous enrichment and development has gradually become a global consensus.

1. After the 18th National Congress of CPC, China continued to increase international cooperation in anti-corruption action. China has carried out Skynet action to hunt down corrupted officials fleeing overseas and in 2015 China has hunted a total of more than a thousand fleeing officials, and recovered billions of involved money. China is currently working with 89 countries and regions as well as anti-corruption institutions around the world and has established friendly exchange relations with them.

2. In September 2015, the United Nations passed the landmark global development agenda of sustainable development before 2030, which establishes 17 objectives of sustainable development. This agenda clearly puts forward the substantial reduction of all forms of corruption and bribery, as well as a substantial reduction of illicit flow of arms and funds. It also aims to strengthen efforts to return stolen goods and money and to combat all organized crime. Anti-corruption has become an important objective of global sustainable development. The development process of more and more countries indicate that corruption stifles economic growth and exacerbates social injustice and inequality, leading to the corruption or misuse of funds intended for health care, education, water, energy, public services, employment and other fields. This hinders the establishment

of an efficient, responsible government. Besides, corruption in the field of environmental resources is a direct result of environmental pollution, ecological imbalance and depletion of resources. It distorts market signals and undermines market rules, which are not in line with a mature market economy. The elimination of obstacles of the operation of the market mechanism, the promotion of fairness, and the establishment of an honest and transparent political environment and an equitable, sound market environment are fundamental for the sustainable and healthy development of the economic society.

3. Corruption is a challenge that all countries in “One Belt One Road” must face. Corruption exists since the very beginning of human civilization, both home and abroad. Corruption is not cases of one country or one system, which is a problem that all countries have to face. Any public authority is at risk of being corroded by corruption. Any political party, especially the ruling party is confronted with the challenge of corruption. It behaves differently in different periods in different areas in different countries. In recent years, corruption exhibits some new features: the trend of transnational corruption in the background of economic globalization and regional economic integration. With the advancement of “One Belt One Road,” the construction of a large number of basic facilities is being forwarded in countries along the belt, and trade along these countries is increasingly active. Capital-intensive areas are at high risk of corruption for the huge cash flow of construction investment banking activities will objectively attract corruption. Cross-border flows of people, finances, and material elements will become more frequent and will provide opportunity for cross-border corruptions objectively. Therefore, it is recommended that in the construction of “One Belt One Road” project, the countries along the belt must strengthen pragmatic cooperation to combat corruption offenses.

Sohail Amin: opportunities of Sino-Pakistan cooperation along “One Belt One Road”

Pakistan has much more than just a vision but solid action in “One Belt One Road” project. Now “One Belt One Road” project is carried out according to the plan, and cooperation between Pakistan and China and other countries opened the road to the opportunities and challenges.

1. The Sino-Pakistan Economic Corridor that China and Pakistan have established is an extension of “One Belt One Road” project, and is the implementation of the initiative of “One Belt One Road”. The China and Pakistan economic corridor is not only a trend of deeper economic development of the special economic zone, but also a new direction of

economic cooperation, the scale of which reaches \$46 billion. Many projects of international economic cooperation have created more opportunities between China and Pakistan, and these projects are all attainable in the future. The Chinese-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a milestone in the history of Sino-Pakistan cooperation. It brings great opportunities to the Pakistani people and will surely promote development, and both countries can benefit a lot from it.

2. In terms of environmental protection and sustainable development, Pakistan has implemented a series of international agreements. Pakistan has established an environmental development and protection mechanism, and an important framework of signed agreements and policies to guide future environmental work. Pakistan has also stipulated a lot of the necessary policies to ensure the implementation of the signed agreements as well as to guide industrial development to greener and more environmentally friendly direction, for the fulfillment of environmentally sustainable development. The infrastructure construction under Pakistan economic corridor such as roads and railroads, etc., caused some ecological environmental concerns. These concerns pose some negative possibilities for the economic cooperation between the two countries, for example, the construction of roads and railways could cause potential landslides. In Pakistan there exist such concerns. So it is important to make the infrastructure better withstand natural disasters, so as to enhance the resistance of industrial development against natural disasters. We want to protect the mountains and rivers and promote the development of industry, therefore we must bear in mind that in industrial development environmental conservation is a crucial point. Many international non-governmental organizations have also provided assistance to Pakistan, for example, international environmental organization. Infrastructure building is of vital importance to the construction and development of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, and it has promoted the connections of the infrastructure as well as the progress of economic corridor. In this way the negative impact of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor can be brought in to a minimum.

3. There are also some specific projects, such as high power supply project in 2015. This is a vital project under the China-Pakistan economic corridor which has brought great win-win benefits to the two countries. The reason is that it is designed to promote the green cooperation of solar energy and wind energy as well as to provide green resources for two peoples. Under the economic corridor, 720-megawatt power supply can be achieved through solar energy. The establishment of such a green power plant not only promotes the development of both countries, but also promotes the regional development and unites the two countries to

work together to meet the challenges of climate change.

Shi Wantong: governance and crime crackdown in “One Belt One Road”

Social integration, regulatory strengthening and anti-corruption are actually different sides of the same problem. In some unstable political societies, such as Afghanistan, crime is rampant, and 90 percent of the world's black market weapons gathered there, which poses a great threat to the safety of local community and neighboring countries. Therefore it should be clear that we need to focus on the state as the main body when dealing with corruption issues. For some countries, it is difficult to form the willingness to participate in anti-corruption action. Thus it is important to rely on China, Europe and other countries to advance interactions among departments of legislation, prosecution and other authorities through various channels.

ASEAN is a regional organization formed by nations with close economic relations. A difficult balance among different countries should be built as regards to how to implement the ASEAN regulatory policy and coordinate customs tariffs. This is because equality of every country is essential to the ASEAN. For example, in transitional Myanmar, the guarantee of equality of all ethnic groups is a very hot potato. Moreover, within many countries the distribution of economic development outcome is unequal. There are poor cities, which will surely increase the potential for conflict.

For each nation, to create the basis for innovation is vital. In the countries of the region, it is important to create a more civilized community and build partnerships with other “corridors.” In some regions, it is important to not only strengthen infrastructure construction, but also to strengthen the system-building of the nation at the same time so as to solve problems in finance, funding and organizations that the establishment of infrastructure faces. Most countries in the region are now ready, but clearly Europe is not. And the United States is lacking in preparation. Therefore what ASEAN needs is more political input.

Zakhari Zakhariyeff: China's influence and expansion

In terms of political environment, in the twentieth century, China had formed socialism of its own characteristics, and had then entered a new stage. For us this is a new situation, and in the background of globalization it appears more important to forge global cooperation with China. Sustainable development is now on the global agenda, and has become the main way to achieve international cooperation. Traditional

national and democratic decision-making is no longer able to adapt to such changes in modern politics, thus we should pay attention to some of the measures taken by China.

1. China has expanded its influence globally, and "One Belt One Road" as a concrete measure, is a strategy proposed under such circumstance. Its concerns are interrelation and interdependence between the countries, reflecting Chinese people's understanding of the current development of the world. We should also note that "One Belt One Road" is built on the basis of mutual benefit and win-win situation. For example, between Europe and Asia there establishes a stable link and between the existing international institutions there also establishes relevant links. But what China promotes in its project like "9 + 1" project, is to work with countries in the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

2. So under such an inevitable political environment, the goal of "One Belt One Road" policy is to link the two continents, and to achieve further development between the two continents. It also aims to further its cooperation and connection through existing projects. From the point of view of some of the most famous political analysis, current events are about geopolitics. Geopolitical changes in geopolitical regions will change some aspects of the world of the 21st century. Our goal is to promote links between existing institutions, and land more projects to promote the integration of interests of both sides. We should find some new common interests to achieve better integration among these countries, and reduce geopolitical division, in order to promote the development of a global governance system and dispel pressure and tension in the region.

3. For China, "One Belt One Road" is to promote the common development of China and other countries, and beyond the challenges it has brought some great opportunities, which make further development of the relations among the countries possible, and in the meantime achieve greater interconnection and intercommunication between Europe and Asia continent through mechanisms such as the European Union. For example, the interconnection and intercommunication between Moscow and Beijing, and between other many big cities. We must compare the project initiated by China and the global policy of the United States. China is concerned about partnership in the environment field, the United States is concerned about the cooperation between the Pan Pacific area, the two have different points of interests. If a nation just focuses on its own national interests, there is no way for it to achieve common interests and to promote common development. Therefore, due to the transfer of this power, the establishment of our partnership can promote not only the integration of markets, but also the development of the fuel market. So these new policies that we have taken will help us to eliminate

barriers and division, and promote cooperation and the development of democracy, peace and security. The environment that we are now faced with is not an isolated one, but one that advocates political integration and cultural communication. We should not only promote the integration of transnational interests, but also promote the elimination of hegemony in order to advance the equitable national development.

George Duominis: Sustainable development: Clusters and Big Powers

What is sustainable development? Sustainable development is innovation and demographic dividend placed in a framework. If there is no environment, there is no development. If there is no environmental protection, the average temperature could increase three degrees per year, then the agriculture would be finished. If "One Belt One Road" aims to promote sustainable development, it must find out and locate various resources and utilize them comprehensively.

1. As for the governance of the new Silk Road, the environment of the infrastructure should be paid attention to, for the associating competition and conflict are very fierce. In the post-industrial society in the 21st century, people should no longer use coal and other fossil fuels. There should be a major transformation. This transformation is the move to new services, high-tech industries, mainly by young people, so that those who do not work can have social security, medical insurance, and will not feel abandoned by the society. That's why people should be move forward.
2. The large number of promoting factors behind a policy are called clusters. How many clusters are there in China's policy? May be more than ten, and the EU more than eight. This is the main clusters and main strategies. New Silk Road has two pivots, and one is about the strategy.
3. America lacks the willingness to participate in China's initiative. Whether it is the new Silk Road or Silk Road, it is difficult to tell who is the real partner. Russia is very interested in it, but it is not among the Central Asian participants, so it can not share oil resources with other countries. Those countries that have oil export business with Russia, do not have sound infrastructures temporarily in Central Asian countries. There is neither high-tech, nor particularly prominent oil industry. So it's important to push Central Asia forward, and to push the new Silk Road forward.

Rome Kenihe: "One Belt One Road" in Latin America

"One Belt One Road" is now beyond the continent's boundaries

and extended to Latin America. Rio de Janeiro is its center in Latin America. Now is undergoing a series of economic projects closely linked with "One Belt One Road", mainly related to the establishment of transport infrastructure, such as roads, highways, etc. Peru and Brazil also participate in this project, and has built a policy connection China to promote the landing of projects. In the two signed agreements of this project, China shows that it will take up all responsibilities of the project, and works as the main force responsible for promoting the project. In Latin America, whether it is the company executives, or political leaders, they applaud the idea that China implements, especially after Prime Minister Lee visited Brazil and Peru in 2015.

Currently Latin America has carried out a lot of feasibility studies, and is about to carry out more within this year. In Latin America some railway projects are financed by China, and are challenged with government corruption with style of South America. These highly concerned projects will bring very good prospects, but could also lead to environmental problems.

We should support and improve these projects, instead of attacking these projects with concerns about the environment. Some people hold opposing views of the projects, for example, some people feel that the project will damage the local mineral resources, and some think there will be acts in violation of local laws. The process of industrialization has caused conflicts in the local area, so this is a very acute problem. In this area, road and railway cover 60% of the relevant area, therefore we must have the support from local people. In some communities of Latin America, the public, including some civil rights organizations, will also express concerns about the projects. Therefore, we should consider the important opportunities these projects have brought to Latin America and the efforts made by the Chinese government, while taking into account the environmental impact of these projects. We should strictly comply with the highest purpose of environmental protection, which will help the Chinese government to achieve its desired effect.

Wei Kaili: soil and water of "One Belt One Road"

In Israel, to some extent, some people do not want to become major contributors in "One Belt One Road." This problem will cause some obstacles that will even subvert some of our efforts. China is using a lot of financial and material resources to promote the implementation of "One Belt One Road," and these barriers will make its efforts vain. Between Israel and China there are a lot of communications. We work in different countries, and have connections within the region, therefore

we should understand each other. We organized a symposium for the Deputy Prime Minister to communicate; we invited the Foreign Minister Wang Yi, deputy director of Development and Reform Commission and other people in our organization to give a speech to our department concerning how respond to the issues raised by the Israeli people. But in this process, we found that what Chinese people are talking about is not in line with the Israelis' understanding. Many of what the spokesmen have said are not what the people want to hear, which leads to a problem in the overall framework. This requires our further attention, and needs us to consider the means of effective communication between China and Israel. Now at the government level, in academia, there are some problems of miscommunication, which resulted in misunderstandings. Therefore, there is the need to prevent and solve the problems.

In innovation and sustainable development, the most important facility is water. Besides oxygen, water is the most important for the production of food is relied on water. An entrepreneur in Israel recognized water problem around the world, and he was looking for an answer, which will address the status quo of water globally. He wrote a book called "Let the world be full of water." He made a thorough survey of the water governance globally, and makes Israel a paradigm to provide water. Israel itself is a good case of water use and will be able to provide cooperation to the innovative development. In Israel, there are a lot of regulations on water. A series of methods on water governance were put forward. The concept of water protection in Israel has been penetrated into all aspects, such as drip irrigation methods, and the recycling of waste water for the benefit of agriculture. In Israel, water recycling is a focus of national strategy. They have greatly influenced methods of water production and conservation, and call for greater cooperation on a global scale. Five or six years ago, about 240 million Palestinians do not have an adequate supply of water, but now the water supply are sent to their homes directly under the jurisdiction of the government. Half of them are living in Israel. Israel and Jordan co-produces forty billion cubic water per year. Israel's water policy connects it to many aspects of the world, including relations with China, California and some other developing countries. Israel innovates internationalization of water supply and believe they have adopted a very good concept of water conservation. Israelis have changed the thinking mode. From the early 1950s, Israel has become a capitalist economy, and it took advantage of its adaption from socialism to the protection of water resources. It innovates in the use of water of "One Belt One Road," and some other important aspects are relevant to this field.

Zhou Lie: industrialization of “One Belt One Road”: the history, the phenomenon and the future

In the building process of “One Belt One Road,” industrial cooperation is an important field. The Arab world includes many important countries along “One Belt One Road.” Most of the countries have a single industrial structure, a low level of industrialization, and needs industrialization. A high level of or a rapid mode of cooperation to facilitate the development of the country is in great need to solve the problem of unemployment. But in the process of industrialization, environmental problems need to be dealt with first.

Now let’s think about whether industrialization is always accompanied by environmental degradation. Fifty or sixty years ago, Britain had haze, Germany had dirty streets, rivers of the United States were too polluted to take a bath in. This is the situation faced by early industrialized countries, a situation that now advanced industrialized countries had been through. China’s thirty years of reform and opening up policy have promoted economic development, but we are also faced with many environmental problems, such as Beijing’s heavy air pollution and water pollution; excessive exploitation of resources, for example, subsidence and mudslides caused by excessive coal mining. So is it right to say that industrialization will definitely cause environmental pollution? The answer is yes, for industrialization destroys the ecology, and surely will have a huge impact on the environment. Although the ecological damage and environmental pollution can not necessarily draw an equal sign with industrialization, the two are surely related. At least from history, it is proved that from the beginning to the present there is a certain connection between environmental degradation and industrialization. Why industrialization could lead to environmental degradation? There are two reasons.

One is the objective reason. First, industrialization consumes large amounts of natural resources, such as water, timber, minerals, and grain fields. Second, industrialization will inevitably produce large amounts of harmful substances, such as industrial waste, sewage, harmful gases, etc.

The second is the subjective reason. First, there is the lack of guiding ideology of scientific development in the process of industrial development, and some areas pay too much attention to the speed and development rather than efficiency and protection, which cause the problem of economic growth at the cost of ecological environment. Second, there is a lack of conscious awareness of environmental protection. China has always been a large agricultural country, and most people do not have a strong awareness of ecological environment

protection. The inner reason is that the average income levels per capita are relatively low, so that the demand for environmental quality is not very high since the first requirement is to feed and clothe.

The third reason lies in that the legal construction of institutional mechanisms for environmental protection is inadequate, for example, policies, regulations, legislation are not enough; supervision and enforcement are inadequate.

In the carrying-out of “One Belt One Road,” and compared with other relatively advanced and relatively backward countries, how do we avoid repeating such situation in our cooperation of industrialization process? I would like to make a few comments. The first is that the development process must be guided by the concept of environmental protection. Second, we must establish a sense of national protection. Third, a sound mechanism for legislation, enforcement and monitoring system should be established. Fourth, it is important to develop new industries. Our country has put forward the idea that a few years later 80% of new housing construction will use this assembly model: assembly the structure well in a fixed place and then install the assembly, which would reduce pollution. Now 3D printing technology has become moron and more popularly around the world, which will greatly reduce industrial pollution. Therefore it is fair to say that industrial pollution could be reduced. Fifth, we should vigorously develop the circular economy, such as water and energy. Sixth, if industrialization would cause pollution, we should increase the intensity of governance. We think in this part think tank should play our role, and offer our suggestions to the relevant government departments timely after a reasonable investigation.

Dudarongnaik Sergeyevich: Sustainable development till integration

Historically, Marxism development is a policy, and we must do for the prosperity of future generations. Now we have some old and new threats that affected our sustainable development, and caused some impact. So we need a broader understanding of the problem. For example, some of our national parks in Africa are violated by some armed groups. In this process they also threaten our natural resources. There are some controversial issues in Central Asia, for example, in Central Asian countries, there is a quarterly scarce of water. These problems demand us to pay more attention to the present rather than the future.

There are three main views, about three factors: economic, social and ecological factors. These are the three most important domains that need sustainable development. First when we talk about sustainability,

safety and effectiveness are also issues that need paying attention to in the process of integration. So “One Belt One Road” is no exception. It demands the efforts of us all and some original projects of each country, as well as efforts of large organization like Shanghai Cooperation Organization. In this process, not only the countries and institutions, some private companies should also join them. Domains of private investment also require government support, for we need efforts from all of them in order to solve international problems, such as controversial issues of water resources, as well as problems in some developing countries. We should work together to reduce competition, and bearing in mind the spirit and principles of “One Belt One Road,” inherit the spirit of the meeting. Our cooperation in realms of agriculture and transport, etc., integration in the long term project, innovation in science and technology, efforts in environmental protection, and the building of some information networks, should be worked with together. Today the problems we want to solve include some geopolitical mistrust and excess production capacity of some industries. These problems need to be addressed for we want to create a green economy, green politics, green civilization, as some scientists put it.

For example, Belarus is a good example. We have forged partnerships with a number of strategic partners, built up a large industrial park, set up a number of projects. We are all aware of the importance of cooperation about the production base. We will also work together to build some infrastructure and wind power plants and the like. These are built by different infrastructure projects.

Shankar Sharma: Roads in the Mountains of Himalaya: Nepal and “One Belt One Road”

“One Belt One Road” is closely related to the development and future of Nepal from Nepal’s perspective. In the past few years, Nepal has already taken a number of measures to reduce poverty, but there still exist three main problems:

The first problem is no doubt the inadequate of the number and poor quality of infrastructure, while in fact the demand for infrastructure in the region is very large. Many communities want to increase intercommunication and interconnection, therefore the demand for Nepal's infrastructure construction is very strong from top to bottom. The second problem is that GDP growth in Nepal, after the nineties became slack. Nepal had implemented many policies to promote the development of trade. But due to natural and geographical limitations, Nepal does not have a lot of partners, and its trade is mainly concentrated in the one or

two countries, and mainly to import their products. The third issue is that in 2015, Nepal suffered a major earthquake. Since then Nepalese learned vitality of infrastructure, especially infrastructure in northern Nepal which borders China.

Taking into account these three questions, "One Belt One Road" plays a very great role in the development of Nepal because of the needs of infrastructure and reconstruction after the earthquake. About 30 years ago, Nepal began to carry out business with some areas of China, and there were probably more than twenty channels. But in the past few years, border trade channels between the two countries have been reduced. From a historical perspective, many of the books record Nepal's preservation of traditional culture. Nepal was once a hub for trade between India and China. All of these trade routes are trade channels from India to Tibet, China are from, which are very historical.

About issues of trade, Nepal imported very small goods from India, accounting for 16%, probably only one-third of trade with South Asia. Nepal's main trading partner is China, especially the Tibet Autonomous Region. We hope to achieve a diversification of trading partners, not limited to trade between countries and regions. Affected by the earthquake, one of the two overland passages originally connected Nepal and China was a completely destroyed, and now this road hasn't been rebuilt yet. In the Tibet Autonomous Region, the channel connecting Tibet and Nepal is a very sensitive area, so it has been transferred. Therefore, we must conserve and further reconstruct this road. Nepalis hope to rebuild the two major thoroughfares and promote the diversification of trade.

As for the environment, Nepal hopes to promote sustainable development and produce some products in a sustainable way while carrying out trade with neighboring countries. Environmental protection awareness also needs to be established. In solving the problem of infrastructure construction, the ecological environment has been destroyed. We need the state to support the development of living standards of regional people. We also hope to protect ecological diversity. In the ever-changing connections, Nepal hopes to find a balance.

Nikolai Tawu: "One Belt One Road" and the possibility of integration

The spirit of "One Belt One Road" contains the possibility of integration. The European integration started from 1951, but it was not complete yet. Today what "One Belt One Road" pursues is more like a coalition of States, because this project could not be completed without the alliances

of the nations, which is integration of another dimension of struggle. So the projects that people know about "One Belt One Road" are the main policy exchange, infrastructure development, cultural exchanges, capital flows, and the interconnections in these fields. Speaking of which, we have to include the achievement of sustainable development. We must have confidence in the country. This is not just integration, it is also cooperation. So we have to cooperate with the countries concerned, and have large-scale cooperation at the national level.

Cooperation and integration are carried out in the economic zone when we refer to them. We are talking about now, we put very clearly that it is the matter of the state, because it is necessary in the construction of "One Belt One Road." We should promote sustainable development through international economic cooperation, cooperation between the economic system as well as the rise of some knowledge center. China needs to make some innovative policies to promote more communication between different entities at the global level. Communications among small businesses also need to be strengthened, but this is also related to cooperation between countries. The cooperation of States are not just government cooperation within the organization. The interests of groups of workers, markets, etc. should also be considered. So we want to push forward this initiative through cooperation between small and medium sized entities. For in this way it can meet the current needs, without sacrificing the interests of future generations.

There are two important concepts in International cooperation. The first is the need for cooperation, especially between important ports; the second is the concept of sustainability, introduced by some social organizations. But we have to think of tomorrow, and the interests of future generations. How to build a sustainable economy, what kind opportunities the national companies have, is there a very mature market. Sustainable development and the common development are the philosophy to be followed by all countries, so that sustainable development could be realized in a multi-level, which also meets the green, low-carbon, efficient and environmentally friendly requirements. We must take into account all these factors, which will also enhance our capabilities in high-tech areas.

This is the process of integration and integration means the forwardness to coalition. The states do not need to sacrifice their national sovereignty in the process of integration. While maintaining their independence, all the states need to communicate actively and support the advancement of "One Belt One Road."

Dennis Lumley: Australia and "One Belt One Road" in the South

A free trade zone has been established between China and Australia, and China is Australia's largest trade partner. Australia hopes to strengthen ties with China through "One Belt One Road," especially through policy research. The "One Belt One Road" projects are based on geopolitics. Many countries, including Australia cannot properly participate in the building of "One Belt One Road," but between China and Australia, the connection was actually very tight in history.

1. There is a very close relationship between north Australia and China. In 2014, president Xi put forward the initiative of "One Belt One Road" in his speech during his visit to Australia. In the view of Australia's side, "One Belt One Road" is a strategy to advance economic development on geopolitical basis. In Australia, a lot of suggestions about construction of "One Belt One Road" have been proposed. For example it is suggested that to promote joint action of the international cooperation in the production, the common interests, security and partnership of all parts should be taken into account. To Australia, the problems such as global international development interests are essential to "One Belt One Road" and the development of Australia and other countries.

2. Australia is also considering the establishment of energy security cooperation in the framework of "One Belt One Road." Cooperation in energy security can make all peoples to use energy more efficiently. Australia is the world's largest "coal republic", and has significant comparative advantage in the export of coal, because production costs are low. Besides, many people know that Australia also has a very large natural gas reserve which is a natural clean energy. These two resources are mature resources for our development. As for other types of energy resources, in Australia, uranium reserves are very huge. It is also a very important resource, but hasn't been fully developed yet, for most of uranium reserves are in relatively remote areas. We need to be more cooperative in this respect for the development of clean energy; we also need to establish relevant infrastructure to guarantee a win-win situation for the use of energy. Another problem is nuclear waste, which is the problem brought by the developing of energy. We must find a suitable nuclear waste disposal area. In addition to coal and gas, we also have huge reserves of renewable energy, such as solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy and so on. In order to develop the huge potential of our energy, we have to note that they are located in some very remote areas, and these areas are also areas of less dense population, and therefore international cooperation is needed to develop these resources.

3. "One Belt One Road" can also cooperate in issues of food safety, primarily the issue of food supplies. Is there a good way to get food, is the food clean and healthy enough? The problem of the diversity and security

of food confronts many countries where we are implementing projects. A saying goes that we must face the problem of food diversity and solve this problem. We have 24 million people that face this problem, but the food we are producing now can only support 5 million people, therefore we are facing a very big challenge in this aspect, for we must multiply our food production fourfold in order to meet people's needs.

4. There are some dry areas in central Australia, and the population of the region is relatively small. But the water reserve is very adequate, and the land very fertile in these areas. A lot of people there realize that the energy reserves are very large in the central region, so it needs a huge investment and efficient measures to develop these resources. By the building of "One Belt One Road," bridges between the continents and oceans can be built to promote the solution of Australia's energy security and food safety issues. Australia has a lot of ports that can connect the routes of "One Belt One Road" and expand cooperation. Therefore it is fair to say that Australia can make a great contribution in the construction of "One Belt One Road," and we will be committed to the development of green energy and green technology.

Anthony Ross: Africa, environmental protection, "One Belt One Road": deeds and thoughts

I want to put forward some pessimistic views. If we investigate "One Belt One Road" and China's economic policies, we can see that China has gradually transitioned to a market economy, along with some environmental issues. In fact Europe had gone through such a process since the Industrial Revolution of the 18th century, leading to the extinction of many rare animals. Crisis of climate change, species extinct faster and faster. This is a serious situation. Human beings are living in an era of extinction.

First, of all the participating countries of "One Belt One Road," there are many complicated political situations; but in economic terms, the objectives are consistent. For example, Asian Investment Bank is a concept of sustainability for infrastructure loans. The core of this system is that the state supports the enterprises to profit. This view is still pursued by some governments, but on some level, it does not work. In the United States and some other developed countries, it does usher in a greener and more prosperous future development, but some unfavorable factors have been accumulated concerning the environment. For example, East Asia, a populous place, is pushed to the point of crisis because of environmental problems. People are denying current problems, and the root is the market mechanism. It does not work to rely on market mechanisms to solve environmental problems. For example, northern Australia cut down a

large acre of trees in order to grow crops. Although the government is not profit-driven, it does not pay attention to such fact.

Second, in the economic development, many countries seem to repeat the same mistakes. Germany is one of the most developed countries in the world, and its products are cheaper; and China is now trying to replicate this model. For many years, in order to develop economy, China is also damaging its environment. From Africans' view, it is difficult to compete with China in the manufacturing sector. For example, if we compare South Africa and China, South Africa has a good labor federation, while China has cheap labor. Indeed, green economy could not bring benefits, because it does not work economically. If a company wants to be a green plant, the cost could be very high. So people will make some progress about the theories of this series in the 21st century. It is also important to strengthen efforts in environmental protection. Ultimately, however, many things will overthrow all this. Now it seems that the world is still getting warmer and warmer. Oceans are becoming dry lands, and islands are submerged into the sea.

Third, to Africa, the initiative of "One Belt One Road" is not strange, because China has already begun the opening-up strategy in the nineties. "One Belt One Road" make international exchanges more open, and more multiplied. Africa attaches great importance to the conservation of wild animals because Africa has the largest number of species in the world. Some species are unique in the world, but a large number of them are dying and on the verge of extinction. China makes a lot of rhino horn products with very good technology and quality, but this affects the security of species. Probably there is no serious policy and solutions to solve this problem. The policy of "One Belt One Road" is very good, but from what point of view? China is exporting its excess production capacity, and promotes the infrastructure development in other developing countries. But we also face a very serious environmental crisis in the meantime, and the two are not compatible.

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