

China's New Economic Strategy and CKFTA

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I. New Strategy (1)

- ◆ Economic growth: mid-high speed;
- ◆ Supporting factors: potentials
 - ◆ new reform and opening
 - ◆ urbanization
 - ◆ infrastructure
 - ◆ new sector
 - ◆ rule of law

New Strategy (2)

- ◆ “One belt and one road” as a new initiative and grand strategy:
 - ◆ -- “New balance” between the East and the West through Silk Road Economic Belt (SREB) supported by Silk Road Fund (SRF)
 - ◆ -- New mindset for opening—building economic belt, corridor by connectivity supported by AIIB
 - ◆ -- 21st Century Marine Silk Road (CMSR) for building new marine order based on cooperation

New Strategy (3)

- ◆ China tries to be big power by playing a new role:
- ◆ While supporting the existing system, initiating new institutions-BRICS bank, SCO bank, AIIB, SRF,....Chiang Mai Initiative Reserve Fund, AMRO....
- ◆ China takes Beijing APEC as an opportunity: FTAAP, connectivity, 10 mil.\$ to APEC, 1500 training for APEC....."APEC blue"..... (no other country makes so big effort on such an international conference...Obama)

New Strategy (4)

- ◆ China dream as a motive to deepen the reform and opening
- ◆ A long way for China-confidence to overcome the middle income trap
- ◆ China tries to fulfil its commitment on peaceful rising: China-US new power relations; managing the conflict on South China Sea, China-Japan relations....
- ◆ Northeast Asia: a challenge and a test

II. CKFTA (1)

- ◆ Big change of the regional trade structure in Northeast Asia
- ◆ CK open a new age for the bilateral economic relations:
 - ◆ --Restructuring for new dynamic future based on a open economic area, with CJK FTA in the future
 - ◆ --Service as a new frontier
 - ◆ ---Participating the new initiatives, like AIIB, SREB (link to Euro-Asia initiative)
 - ◆ --Beyond FTA