

International Political Economy of (One Belt - One Road) Initiative, Introducing a New Chinese Vision of Globalization.

Anwar Yousif Ataelmanan Mohamed*

(PhD of Social Sciences), Sudanese Studies Centre, College of International Studies, Yangzhou University, P.R.C. Faculty of Management Sciences and Economics, Al-Butana University, Rufaa, Sudan.

***Corresponding Author:** Anwar Yousif Ataelmanan Mohamed, (PhD of Social Sciences), Sudanese Studies Centre, College of International Studies, Yangzhou University, P.R.C. Faculty of Management Sciences and Economics, Al-Butana University, Rufaa, Sudan.

Abstract: This academic article reviews the Economic Belt Initiative and the New Silk Road, and discusses this, according to the Chinese vision and the human and moral content of the initiative, in addition, the paper discusses the conceptual and philosophical theory of China's thesis and its vision of a fair globalization, taking into account the mutual benefit and cooperation between peoples for the development of all, so that Everyone becomes a winner and there is no loser.

The article reviewed some written literature on the Economic Belt Initiative and the New Silk Road, from various perspectives, to expand the discussion spaces around it.

The article touched on historical developments in the vision of the Chinese leaders that followed at the state and the level of the Communist Party of China, and the continuous development of ideas and visions, through various institutions, including scientific and academic institutions, through conferences, seminars and research, which were finally summarized in the historical formulation For the Economic Belt Initiative and the New Silk Road.

The article presents the clear impact of the new ideas of economic openness, and the broad process of reform in the Chinese economy, which gave the socialist system the Chinese personality, drawn from Chinese philosophy, wisdom, and civilization deeply rooted in history.

The article was also exposed to the major coup d'état caused by the Economic Belt Initiative and the New Silk Road, in familiar concepts and methods, and classical economic development theories, and focused on bias for experimental theory, according to strategic visions, and boldness not without cautious adventure.

The article also discussed the research vision in the authors' assumption that the Belt and Road Initiative provided China with a good opportunity to highlight its contribution to presenting a new formulation of international political economy from an empirical conceptual standpoint at all levels and at the economic, political and social levels as well as at the level of international relations.

Finally, the article discussed features of the amazing successes of the initiative, on the ground, as an introduction to incite the expansion of discussion, among academic researchers, writers and politicians, in order to further shed light on this historical station, in the development of human civilization, in both theory and practice, whether It was a difference or an agreement about it.

Key words: International Political Economy, New Silk Road, Economic Belt, Globalization, Economic Reform and opening up, "One Belt – One Road" Initiative.

Definition of Main Concepts:

Globalization: Globalization is an aspiration and an economic, political, technological, cultural and educational approach that has led to the disappearance of borders between countries in the world and the opening of communication between nations, peoples, states and individuals. This includes capital, investments, goods, services, ideas, concepts, cultures, customs, powers, etc.

Silk Road: The new Silk Road aims at reviving and developing the historic Silk Road through the construction of natural gas and oil pipelines, the construction of networks of roads and railways, the laying of electric power lines and the Internet. The new Silk Road consists of a road and a sea road.

Economic Belt: The Economic Belt is linked to the East Asia-Pacific Economic Circle and is linked to the developed European Economic Department (EES) in its west, and is the "longest economic corridor with the greatest potential for development in the world."

1. INTRODUCTION

The Belt and Road Initiative provided China with a rare opportunity to highlight its contribution to presenting a new formulation of the international political economy from an experimental conceptual standpoint, at economic, political and social levels as well as at the level of international relations.

The Belt and Road Initiative stands out as a historical turning point after the collapse of the Soviet-led socialist bloc and the end of the Cold War period and the emergence of the United States of America as one pole. Any observer of the world order realizes the raging race between China, the new, waning world powers, and the United States of America, to lead the world. On all levels, Beijing does not hide an effort to motivate countries to follow them in their leadership, and to enhance partnership at the commercial level with them, taking advantage of its huge economic potentials. Today, it appears that the goal of the Chinese leadership is not only to achieve economic expansion to commercialize and secure new markets to ensure the continuity of excellence in this field, but it became clear that it seeks to expand the base of political influence, even military, in preparation for reaching the rank of the great global power, which clearly affects the global arena, through huge investments in the infrastructure of dozens of countries, not only developing or poor, but also affecting even the pillars of the economies of developed countries, where acquisition, control and ownership of ports, docks, airports, commercial centres and industrial cities are carried out or funding for their renewal and modernization or by creating huge infrastructure by providing funds as loans with regular or concessional benefits and semi-aids, which was launched through the "Belt and Road" initiative.

The concept of comprehensive globalization fully reflects the idea that it encompasses all countries and all people in the world. Although global forces are the drivers of globalization, all countries must enjoy the fundamental right to equal participation. In historical experiences of global economic expansion, powerful countries exercised dominant influence. The liberal international order dominated by Western countries was associated with a very unequal system of international trade and investment. In the last phase of economic globalization, multinational corporations and Western-dominated international organizations, backed by the United States, the world's only superpower, exercised extraordinary power, leaving many countries in a vulnerable position to negotiate with them. As globalization progresses further, a key issue in strengthening the overall path has been to nurture the vulnerable and reduce the dominant influence of the superpowers.

But let us see how the Belt and Road Initiative has adhered to the principles of "openness, inclusiveness and mutual benefits" as well as the principle of "achieving common growth through discussion and cooperation" and giving priority to common development and shared prosperity. The initiative supports openness and welcomes all countries and regions interested in participating in appropriate ways on an equal footing. The initiative emphasizes the need to pay special attention to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, Small Island developing countries and other Parties. Such players are the cornerstones of the Belt Initiative and the powerful and comprehensive road.

Indeed, despite all the difficulties that globalization has done in its Western version and its virtual culture, many Asian peoples have known how to make great achievements since the end of the Cold War. China is at the forefront of summarizing the harvest of all these efforts in a comprehensive view of a huge project that combines the achievements of Western and Asian cultures with the aim of re-correcting the globalization process and making it more equitable and consistent with the humanitarian goals of economic development, not for wishes but for the fact that, the economy means employing the goods of the earth and its interior to meet humanity's needs, that the basic of food, housing, clothing, services and even the communities welfare.

The Silk Road initiative is without hesitation a full-fat recipe for a new vision of globalization and its Chinese-style coordinates, as China wants, highlighted by unprecedented financial capacity to support communication between Europe, Asia and Africa, in order to maintain, support or even establish infrastructure and increase trade and finance. The Silk Road Fund supplied estimated billions of US dollars on it.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Thomas Lorn Friedman, American journalist, writes: "If the second globalization is globalization of western companies, then the third edition of globalization is closer to being more international cooperative and less unilateral. It is hoped that it will be a peaceful globalization, this will change the balance of power between the global North and South. If there is a question about changing the face of globalization, the Chinese "One Belt - One Road" project reinforces the idea that the third edition of globalization has come to stay⁽¹⁾.

Tom Miller, author of "On the New Silk Road," says almost everything is a belt and a road ... almost any project in any country along the belt and the road is now considered "part of the initiative", whether or not it has anything to do with the connection between the countries included in the initiative. "While China marketed the initiative as a win-win deal, it has - according to observers - its dual economic and geopolitical goals, and, wants to expand its influence over neighbouring countries through" infrastructure diplomacy " on one hand, and on the other hand It wants the initiative to address domestic pressing economic concerns."⁽²⁾

"The agreement reached in November 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly to further promote the Global Belt and Road Initiative shows that its construction includes not only China, but countries along the road and the world at large," said Wang Yi Wei, a professor at Renmin University of China.⁽³⁾

In his lecture entitled "China: The Silk Road and the Economic Belt", at the Higher Institute of Ph.D. at Sin El Fil - Lebanese University, the Ambassador of China to Lebanon, Mr. Kjian Wang, built his idea that the initiative is a new platform for cooperation between countries; we find political and cultural cooperation; Cooperation on various levels. We see politically that the Silk Road promotes cooperation between nations and creates polarities other than unilateralism in the world order. What are the new growth points in the Chinese economy? "We focus on cooperation frameworks with different regions of the world, but we find areas between China and Europe, mostly Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, which lack capital, technology and expertise, knowing that there are large natural resources in them".

"The Silk Road, the economic, political, cultural and social dimensions of the Chinese experience are great challenges in a rapidly changing world, China's reform and opening up, the socialist market economy and the face of globalization are fundamental issues to understand China's position in the world," he said ,⁽⁴⁾.

In another vision, Mohammed Zemer Asadi said: In the fifth year of its inauguration, the Silk Belt Initiative has developed good plans for China's opening policies as a way forward in regional and global economic cooperation and inter-country interdependence.

China sought to avoid the traditional risks of globalization effectively and to start a new kind of ocean civilization that underscored the connection of man to the oceans and the harmonious coexistence of countries and sustainable development.

The initiative is moving forward to connect different regions in a new and sustainable human civilization with the concept of "five in one", to promote economic, political, cultural, social and environmental structures. The five linkages strengthen trade and investment facilitation, deepen

1 Sarah Hsu, One Belt - One Road Initiative, Contemporary critical readings, knowledge and ideas for everyone - qira2at.com (Arabic), citing: Triple Crisis, Asian Journalist Association, Asian Next News Network, 06/29/2015, PP 7 .

2

3. [⁴ Kijian Wang, China: Silk Road and Economic Belt, Lecture 'Higher Institute of Doctors, Lebanese University, Sin El Fil, Lebanon, 2017.](https://www.xinhuanet.com/ The Belt and Road Initiative/promotes coherence and development along the old road/(Arabic)/ 02-01-2017</p></div><div data-bbox=)

economic and technical cooperation and establish free trade zones that ultimately bridge the gap and differences in tariff barriers and tariffs, as well as in the global economic slowdown.

The emerging support of the initiative has succeeded in strengthening the link between Asian, European and African countries and the adjacent seas, through the establishment and strengthening of the partnership between countries along the EITI region.

The paper concludes that, the future of the Belt and Silk Road Initiative to facilitate the progress made during the past five years, clearly outlined the vision of joint action to build the Economic Belt and the Silk Road, to encourage implementation of the initiative in the twenty-first century. ⁽⁵⁾

Sergei Lausianin confirms in a study entitled "The role of the initiative project and the belt in the process of integration, assembly and economic development"

According to the study, sea and land routes pass through areas with high, medium and low development levels. Initiative participants can choose to flexibly renew infrastructure, financial partnership or other forms of cooperation based on differing local conditions.

Official data showed that China has invested more than 50 billion dollars in countries along the belt and road since 2013.

The initiative was supported by more than 100 countries and some international organizations with the signing of nearly 50 cooperative agreements between governments.

Lausianin from institute for Far East Studies, said the initiative would lead to a general economic improvement, particularly in Central Asia and neighbouring areas over the long term.

Lausianin believes the prospects for the initiative are positive, mainly because the project is supported by abundant financial resources, including the Asian Bank for Infrastructure Investment and the Silk Road Fund.

The second reason is that China has accumulated rich experience in economic development and reform over the past 30 years.

The third pillar of the initiative is the Russian-Chinese strategic partnership with a common focus on Greater Eurasia. Leaders of the two countries agreed to link the Belt and Road Initiative with the Russian-led Eurasian Economic Union. ⁽⁶⁾

In a paper titled "China's vision of the" Belt and Road "initiative, Dr. Joan Jean emphasizes the potential of the Middle East and discusses the challenges that the initiative will face, and how it will deal with, the political differences between the countries of the region and the turmoil that is taking place. The paper emphasizes that the initiative is based on a special dynamic that makes energy cooperation and infrastructure creation the basis for a more inclusive and open globalization, based on orderly economic and trade exchange along the new Silk Road route. ⁽⁷⁾

Liu Weidong, in his essay entitled The Belt and Road Initiative: A Path to Globalization, said that the Belt and Road Initiative could promote integration in Asia and provide a new way of thinking and a driving force for progress.

He stressed that, the rise of protectionism in recent years has been accompanied by radical changes in the world, leaving Statesmen and experts concerned about the future of globalization. Since the global financial crisis in 2008, especially after 2016, globalization has taken a sudden reversal characterized by a series of protectionist policies implemented by the Donald Trump administration. After the United States and Britain being champions of free trade and globalization, they retreated back, losing the momentum of globalization and changing their paths.

Against this backdrop, the Belt and Road Initiative has become an anchor of the unstable global economy and a proponent of the reform and development of globalization. When China proposed the initiative five years ago, it aimed to improve the global economic governance system. Now, changes in the global context have significantly increased the significance of the initiative to new heights - a

5 Muhammad Zamir Asadi, The Belt and Globalization Initiative, Renmin University, China, published paper, Al Watan newspaper Pakistan, February 2018.

⁶ Sergei Lozianin, Role of the Belt Project and Initiative in the Process of Integration, Assembly and Development, Institute for Far East Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, March 2017..

⁷ Dr. Joan Jean, paper entitled "China's Vision of the" Belt and Road "Initiative, Chinese People's Daily, September 2017

platform for a growing number of heads of state and government to explore new ways of global economic governance.

In summary, the Belt and Road Initiative calls for a new type of conceptualization that will lead to a new era of globalization with a Chinese fingerprint.

The term "new globalization" is a fundamental critique of liberal globalization, during the past thirty or forty years, so it must be clear that new globalization does not involve the abolition of liberal globalization, but rather involves a radical and reformative development. The main difference between the two is that the new globalization is designed to improve people's lives, not just to serve individual interests.⁽⁸⁾

3. SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS, MARKET ECONOMY MECHANISMS, AND PRAGMATIC APPROACH

There was a new leadership of party and state institutions in China following the death of Chinese historical leader; Mao Zedong in 1976, and the new leadership took on a different vision, launching a new phase in China's history. The presence of Deng Xiaoping in power established new priorities, economic reform and opening up to the outside world, especially the western world, and economic reforms that can achieve self-sufficiency of China and thus achieve levels of well-being satisfactory to the Chinese citizen and made a unique experience of its successes, and was able to move up the standard of living for Chinese.

China without any doubt is an important country, it is one of the world's major powers. It is a permanent member of the Security Council and the first country in the world in terms of population, and it possesses a significant military force, whether nuclear or conventional. China has been able to rise to an advanced position among countries on a global scale, this enabling it to play an important global roles as well as its influential and effective role in the Asian region. China has an importance that cannot be overlooked when talking about countries that play an active role in shaping the interactions of international politics, although this role varies depending on the region and its importance for China, and the type of issue raised.

China has been considered a poor country for the entire period from its founding in 1949 until the declaration of the policy of opening up and economic reform in 1978, where the per capita income is very low, as is its gross domestic product and economic growth rate. Foreign investment did not exist in China before 1978, and its contribution to global trade was too small to match its size.⁽⁹⁾

After the death of Mao Zedong (1976) and during the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of China, it was agreed to work to carry out economic reforms that will reduce the gap between rich and poor through continued government assistance to raise the standard of living of the Chinese individual. At the conference in November 1978, the four updates program was launched. This program can be summarized as follows:

1 . Making China's economy more adaptable to the structural changes defined by the global economy.

One of the advisers of former Secretary-General of the Communist Party Zhao Xiang divided the countries into four groups in terms of the ability to deal with the changes that affect the international community in several aspects, as follows:⁽¹⁰⁾

A) Rigid governments and a rigid economy: the structure of power on the one hand and the structure of the economy on the other are not qualified to adapt to changes, for example the Soviet Union.

B - Rigid governments and a flexible economy: the mechanisms of adaptation in the economic sector more than in the political sector, for example countries that claim the "Asian Tigers".

C - Flexible governments and rigid economy: that is a pattern different from the previous pattern, in this pattern the government is more adaptable than the economic structure, as in India.

⁸ Liu Weidong, the initiative of the belt and the road: the path to global globalization, www.chinapictorial.com.cn/al/.../t20180615_800132955.htm

⁹ Ahmed Mohamed Farag, Economic and Political Reforms in China, Cairo, International Politics, No. 114, , p. 226.

¹⁰ Walid Abdul Hai, Future Status of China in the International System 1978-2010, Abu Dhabi, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2000, pp. 59-59.

D - Flexible governments and a flexible economy: a pattern that is available in developed countries, where both the government and the economy have plenty of mechanisms to adapt to international changes. The chancellor believes that China should work to join this group.

2. Review the priorities of development so that the focus is on agriculture and then industry, scientific research and finally defence.

3. Restructuring the production sectors. The family liability system (approved by the party in 1980), which provides for the conversion of collective farms into family holdings, has been approved and private enterprises allowed. The state retains control of heavy industries, energy and mining.

4- During the period of President Deng Hsiao Bing, he introduced the ideas of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which used some mechanisms of market economy, according to a pragmatic approach, the Chinese leadership developed a strategic plan of action divided into three stages:

The first aimed at solving the problem of food and clothing between 1981 and 1990.

The second aimed at improving the standard of living and achieving well-being between 1990 and 2000.

The third, which extends until 2049, aims to reach China to the level of developed countries. The plan of action is to be implemented through modernization in four main areas: agriculture, industry, technology and the armed forces.

Today, as a global economic giant, China is very different from the radical China, the captive of the austerity of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), which ended with the fall of the so-called Gang of Four and the opening phase led by Deng Xiaoping.

Beijing was accompanied by a more aggressive global policy with the rise of Chi Jinping, who led China out of the global financial crisis, strong and confident, and launched ambitious projects to spread Chinese influence around the world. The "Belt project across Asia and the Middle East to Europe was the most ambitious.

China's long-term strategic plan extends through the middle of this century. Before that, China continues to count itself as a developing country that seeks progress and modernity. This vision is part of the Chinese President's (China Dream) project, which runs through 2020. The new markets that China is trying to enter are expected to push the Chinese economy forward, particularly those in Africa and the Middle East.

At the beginning of his reign, in September 2013, President Jinping introduced the Silk Road Initiative for the 21st Century as his most important plans for China's relationship and role in the world of the future, either in terms of ground force or the dominance of the Great Marine Power (the United States) over the world's oceans and seas.⁽¹¹⁾

China today endeavours to emphasize the importance and effectiveness of this economic thoughts and its role in the manufacture of human history by renewing its effectiveness, pumping blood, breathing and re-launching the history of the Silk Road through its contemporary economic significance as a link between the continents of Asia, Africa and Europe through its modern mechanisms, through economic pumping that helps to improve the level of political stability in those sites, this effort cost hundreds of billions of dollars and passes through 65 countries, from China, to the world.

4. THE HISTORIC SILK ROAD, IN NEW ECONOMIC CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The process of reviving the historic Silk Road in a new economic framework, which responds to the great development in international economic and trade thoughts, and the international trade agreements, has passed through several stations and ideas.

But the Chinese President Xi Jinping initiative, which introduced during his visit to Kazakhstan in 2013, was characterized by seriousness, strategic conceptual framework, experimental richness and inclusive vision, and opened the door, without discrimination to all the countries of the world for participation and mutual benefit.

¹¹ <https://geroun.net/archives/84030>

The summary of these thoughts and ideas was gathered in as followed:

No	Description	D
1	<i>At the beginning of the 1990s, attempts were made to establish the new Silk Road, known as the Eurasian Land Bridge, which connects China, Russia, Mongolia and Kazakhstan and reaches Germany by rail</i>	1990
2	<i>Former Chinese Premier Li Peng proposed reviving the Silk Road during a tour across Central Asian countries 20 years ago.</i>	1994
3	<i>Japanese Prime Minister Hashimoto's proposal in 1997 aimed at strengthening cooperation between his country and the countries of Central Asia and the South Caucasus</i>	1997
4	<i>India, for its part, has proposed a similar idea under the name "North-South Transport Corridor" linking India to Russia through Iran and the Caucasus.</i>	2003
5	<i>The European Union proposed what is known as the "New Silk Road Program" for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Central Asia to Europe with a view to reducing reliance on Russian gas.</i>	2009
6	<i>The United States was not far from such initiatives. It proposed the new Silk Road strategy, known as the Iron Silk Road, which aims to build a rail network to promote economic cooperation between Afghanistan, the Central Asian republics and South Asian countries.</i>	2011
7	<i>The most visible vision was generated by the ideas of Xu Shenda, vice-chairman of China's National Public Tax Authority, as a proposal of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce under the title "Chinese Marshall Plan", the name of the well-known initiative of US Secretary of State George Marshall, to help European countries in reconstructing what was destroyed by the Second World War, and the rebuilding of their economies. Xu's initiative came as a Chinese response to the financial crisis and the 2008 global economic recession.</i>	2013

The table is designed depending on different sources^{(12), (13)}

The idea of "joint implementation of the 21st Century Silk Road Economic Belt", "One Belt - One Road", which is officially incorporated in 2014 as part of the Chinese government's plan, is based on the use of China's strategic currency reserve to grant loans to developing countries used in projects conducted by Chinese enterprises. The initiative has become the driving force of China's domestic policy and foreign diplomacy. It has become the guide and driving force behind China's economic opening-up policy, and has taken unprecedented impetus and attention to the media, academic research centres, party and government think tanks.

The philosophy of the "Belt and Road" project is to share the thoughts and potentials of countries on the Silk Road for mutual benefit, which is very important to the Chinese authorities. For which technical, financial and political equipment was allocated. If we compare the richness of this vision or philosophy with what followed the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Germany after World War II. We find that it is characterized by the benefit to everyone through five goals: the process of continuing the road, the flow of trade, currency circulation, political exchange and dialogue of cultures among these peoples. This will lead to the creation and development of infrastructure along the way and to improve business and publicize the tasting of the fruits of the effort. It will also explore important prospects: exploring the path of global economic growth. At this point, China presents itself as the driving force of the global economy through the Belt and Silk Road initiative, drawing on the reality of strong and successful development experiences on the ground. The economic reform policies of the post-China economic boom, which began in 1978, and continued after the global financial crisis, aimed at forging a new, more equitable and balanced global partnership and development, away from colonialism, hegemony and exploitation, and for a stable and long-term global economic development.

If there is a clever innovation or a smart partnership to renew the theories of economic development, regional cooperation and globalization, the Economic Belt Initiative, with its flexibility and advantages in implementation, equality, democratic participation and revenue sharing, goes far and introduces new concepts of economic zones as a model for more effective regional cooperation, in the mould of the belt and the road as a key tool of China's reform and opening-up policy, making it look like the world's greatest innovation in the twenty-first century.

¹² Lara Abayat, What is the Silk Road, Historical Questions, Home, Al Arabi Theme Website, July 10, 2017. <https://mawdoo3.com>.

¹³ <https://studies.aljazeera.net/ar/reports/2017/05/170511122804784.html>

Indeed, the "Belt and Road" project relies heavily on the exchange of high-quality production capacity, not a unilateral plan, as it is a joint venture investment in business, infrastructure construction and sharing of the fruits of cooperation. It consists of "five missions," that is, continuing the flow, trade flow, currency circulation, political exchange, and understanding of people's hearts. It provides a rich plan in comparison with the Marshall Plan and has three main objectives.

5. STRATEGIC DEPTH WITH THREE MAIN GOALS: ⁽¹⁴⁾

- The creation of the "belt and road", after the global financial crisis, is an important innovation for a comprehensive reform. This will transform China's productive, technical, financial and experience advantages into market advantages and cooperation. Everyone will benefit from the profits of development and reform, and benefit from the experiences and development lessons by participating in the establishment of "Belt and Road". China will focus on promoting cooperation and dialogue among relevant countries, forging a new and more equitable global partnership and development, and laying a solid foundation for the development of a stable and long-term global economy.
- The concept of tolerant development in the globalization of the international community. Traditional globalization began from the sea, with coastal countries, and coastal areas already developed, while countries away from the sea and inland lagged behind, creating a large gap between the rich and the poor. Traditional globalization has spread in Europe and flourished in America, to form an international system that led to the West's superiority over the East, the city's superiority over the village, and other differences of unreasonable influence. Today, the "Plan and Road" project reinforces the world's balance, and the implementation of the concept of tolerant development in the globalization of the international community. At the same time, the "Belt and Road" is a Chinese initiative aimed at promoting China's high-quality industrial capacity and comparative advantages, allowing countries along the way and the coastal countries to be the first beneficiaries. It will also raise the status of Central Asia as a corridor of trade and cultural exchanges between East and West. Thus it will transcend the resulting globalization created by the Europeans, and promote the establishment of a harmonious, peaceful, and prosperous world in common.
- China's reform and opening-up policy is the world's largest innovation, and the "Belt and Road" is a comprehensive opening strategy that has formed a number of theories including economic corridor, economic belt, international cooperation in the 21st century, and other theories of innovation to renew the theories of globalization, economic development and regional cooperation. The "Belt and Road" strategy is concerned with the principles of investment, benefit sharing and exchange, it goes beyond the Marshall Plan and foreign aid, to bring new ideas for international cooperation in the 21st century.

6. SOFT POWER FOR REDRAWING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC MAP

Direct military interventions, wars, logic of force, and other unbalanced and unjust relations led to controlling the natural and human resources of the least developed countries of the world, making them a repository of raw materials, and markets for the products of colonial countries (the United States of America and its allies). This form governed the relations between countries of the world, until recently, and on the other hand, soft economic power constituted an important and effective tool in the reversal of this type of relationship between peoples and countries of the world. China has succeeded, so far, prominently in the positive use of soft economic power through projects for the economic belt, and the new Silk Road initiative, according to the rule (win - win), with all moral manifestations, human dimensions and values, according to the principle of cooperation for a more peaceful and secure world, and to present a new more fair version of globalization.

The term "soft power" was invented by Joseph Nye and means the ability of State A to convince other nations to adopt the same goals as State A, in a manner dominated by desire rather than intimidation,

¹⁴ Dr. Wang Yiqi, Director of the Institute of International Affairs of the People's University of China, delivered a lecture on the "Belt and Road" strategy, International Institute of Political Studies, Italy, 2015.

and this soft power includes: culture, political values, foreign policies, and economic attractiveness, as essential components of national power.⁽¹⁵⁾

In the lead-up to the redrawing of the global economic map in the light of new concepts that go beyond all the legacy of the Cold War, and the injustice of the domination inherited from the colonial era, it opposes global hegemony and the unilateral trends of domination of the international system (Polarity of the United States of America Unilateralism), China calls for the principle of participation in international political interactions rather than unilateralism. China's vision of the international system after the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the fall of the States of socialist regimes was thus defined as a system based on pluralism and , as such, China has been keen to pursue a good-neighborly policy with the surrounding countries, which has become an advanced priority. This has therefore strengthened its relations with countries adjacent to or nearby. Since the early 1990s, China's rapprochement with the regional environment has been reflected in intelligent diplomacy seeking to gain the greatest number of friends in the international sphere, in preparation for the invasion of markets and the opening of active economic relations, through the following facts:

1. China has established full diplomatic relations and trade representation with both Singapore and the Principality of Brunei.
2. China has established full diplomatic relations and trade representation with Indonesia, after a decade-long break.
3. Work on the principle of overcoming problems and making friends at the international level and following flexible relationships on the basis of earning - gain.
4. To promote the principle of peaceful coexistence without conflict and normalize relations with its neighbor Vietnam in an important step to solve Cambodia's problem in the early 1990s.
5. South Korea was recognized in 1992 and helped prevent weapons from North Korea.
6. It has established good relation with Pakistan and sought to strengthen it. It has improved its relations with India since 1991, and the two countries have entered into a dialogue that ended most of the problems between them. Although the border problem remains an obstacle to the development of these relations, there is agreement between the two sides to resolve them peacefully, and the two countries are now committed to the principles of peaceful coexistence.⁽¹⁶⁾
7. China has sought to strengthen its relations and positions with north and South Korea, Mongolia and the Central Asian republics.
8. In terms of China's relations with Russia and other republics that seceded from the Soviet Union, China has shown particular interest in relations with it, through active diplomatic and trade relations. Chinese diplomacy has shown a strong desire to deal with the peoples and governments of states, away from any ideological or cultural obligations, with the aim of establishing good relations with these countries.
9. In cooperation with Russia, relations between the two countries have witnessed an unprecedented boom since former Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to Beijing in December 1992, as border problems were agreed to be resolved and the forces of the two sides reduced along the common border. The visit resulted in the signing of a number of cooperation agreements in various areas.
10. One manifestation of China's interest in the international system after the sunset of the socialist camp is the apparent rapprochement with France, which began in 1994 and was the most important position china has seen in relation to the international system, which was issued by the Sino-French Summit and the joint statement of 16 May 1997 in Beijing, The two sides decided in a remarkable statement: "To strengthen cooperation and counter any attempt to dominate world affairs, particularly in places of tension around the world⁽¹⁷⁾". In fact, China is counting on

¹⁵ Joseph Nye: The Rise of Soft Power, trans to Arabic: Dr. Mohammed Tawfiq Al-Bejeri, Saudi Arabia - Al-Abakan, 2015.

¹⁶ Lecture on "China's Post-Reform, Modernization and Openness Abroad", Afro-Asian Research Institute, Beijing 2012

¹⁷ The aforementioned source.

France to be its door to Europe, with former French President Jacques Chirac calling on EU countries to expand their dialogue and cooperation with China because of their Asian status and promising role in international affairs. Chirac described it as "the country that will decide the direction of the 21st century." He expressed France's vision of China: "It is time to find a new entry between China and the West, based on mutual recognition and appreciation, and a shared commitment to greater universal values".⁽¹⁸⁾

As a result of the foregoing, the key points of China's foreign policy determinants can be recognized, since the beginning of the policy of reform and opening up, and the presence of the Deng Xiaoping School to open up to the world, as an alternative to the revolutionary "Maoist" school, the decline of the ideological dimension and the giving of space greater in favor of economic interests and trade relations with the outside world.

The highlights of China's foreign policy can be summed up by china's five principles of peaceful coexistence, first with political theorist Xu Enlai, and then adopted by Chinese decision makers who came to power after 1990.

These principles, which have charted the new Chinese orientations in their foreign policy, can be approached in the following points⁽¹⁹⁾:

1. It opposes the policy of hegemony, works to safeguard world peace, and considers that any country, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, is an equal member of the international community.

2. China is not subject to any external pressure in its policy, it is not allied with any super-power, does not seek to establish a military alliance, does not participate in the arms race, does not exercise military expansion, persists in opposing hegemony and maintains world peace, and considers that all emerging conflicts between states must be resolved peacefully and through Negotiations, not by resorting to force, or threatening to use force, and also the prohibition of interference in the internal affairs of states. China will not impose its social system and political ideology on others, while at the same time not allowing other states to impose their social system and political ideology on them.

China is actively working to build a new, just and reasonable international economic and political order. It has sought to implement the policy of openness to the outside in a comprehensive manner, and seeks to expand the areas of trade and scientific and cultural exchanges on a large scale, with various nations and regions of the world, on the basis of mutual benefit to promote common prosperity.

4. China believes that any international order after the demise of bipolarity should embody the demands of the development of history and the progress of the times, reflect the wishes and interests of the peoples of various countries of the world, and that the principles of peaceful coexistence and other recognized principles of international relations should be the basis for building a new political and economic order. In the world.

.5China wishes to establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, the integrity of the internal lands of states, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, mutual benefit and coexistence. China has paid all attention to improving and developing its relations with developed countries, advocating for overcoming different systems and ideologies in inter-state relations, mutual respect, and seeking common points and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit. With regard to bilateral relations, differences, if they occur, must be resolved appropriately by invoking the principle of equal rights between states and mutual respect.

¹⁸ <https://www.lebarmy.gov.lb/ar/content>, Dr. Nabil Srour, China, International Transformations and The Protection of the Reform Experience, University Professor, National Defense Journal, Beirut, Lebanon, Issue 91, January 2015.

The joint statement issued on May 16, 1997, in Beijing, was issued by Chinese President Jiang Zemin and French President Jacques Chirac, and an indirect message against U.S. hegemony over the international system: "At the dawn of the twenty-first century, it is time for China and France to strengthen their initiative to support Their participation in preventing unilateral domination of international resolution and in the long-term conduct of world affairs".

¹⁹ Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.chinatoday.com.cn.

An important point must be reaffirmed: the active development of good-neighborly relations and friendship with neighboring countries has been an important part of China's foreign policy. China has therefore sought to resolve territorial disputes left by history and chronic border disputes with most neighboring countries. It has strengthened and developed mutually beneficial cooperative relationships between these countries, pushing them to prosper and progress⁽²⁰⁾.

Strengthening solidarity and cooperation with developing countries has also been a key foothold and a smart anchor for China's foreign policy, and a starting point for its political and economic openness to these countries. China's political literature of openness emphasized common objectives related to traditional foreign policy titles.

Chinese diplomacy presents attractive slogans or terms, such as "affirming common historical suffering", "participating in the maintenance of independence", "achieving economic development", and "rejecting hegemony or economic dependence", allowing it to establish stable relations with the regimes of dozens of countries and their peoples, thus, the political and economic invasion of the United States of America and the West for many years is competing against these countries.

7. CONCLUSION & DISCUSSION

Seven years have passed since the launch of the initiative, in which the Initiative's plan of action was clearly launched and the official map showing the countries through which the belt and road will be passed has been left open to States and organizations to join and participate at the time they deem appropriate. Many countries have benefited and have been able, especially developing ones, to obtain some financial support to build China's projects in those countries.

Through the initiative, China has begun to export and disseminate its development model as a successful model that can be disseminated and adhered to, especially in the area of social justice and bridging the large gap between the poor and the rich.

China has begun to rank through its initiative to find stable supply lines to meet its energy needs through a network of oil and gas pipelines, as well as to ensure the flow of raw materials through a rail and marine network and to ensure the preservation of markets for its goods. It also provided support for foreign investment, and set slogans such as joint action of the initiative, mutual benefit and others, especially in the least developed countries, in addition, the mechanism of action of the initiative sets the principles of multilateral cooperation between China and some regional organizations, but in the broader part is based on bilateral cooperation between China and the countries participating in the initiative.

The initiative began to secure China's geostrategic status, promote stability and build regional political trust with neighbouring countries, and globally with major powers, but so far has not succeeded in solving border, land or sea problems with most neighbouring countries.

The African continent is particularly important in China's strategic vision. China is Africa's largest trading partner and the second largest destination for Chinese foreign investment, but the scale of international competition on the continent should be one of the obstacles and challenges to the ambitions of the Chinese initiative.

The Middle East is very important in this initiative, as one of the most important sources of energy for China, or one of the important consumer markets for Chinese goods as well as investments, in addition to its strategic position, as a bridge on the road to Europe, although, the Middle East and its countries suffer from crises, conflicts and instability.

The initiative will have a major impact on the current global order, especially with regard to American hegemony, leading to polarity, breaking the economic protectionism of commodities and putting the world in the footsteps of Chinese-style globalization.

It remains a major challenge to protect the Silk Road if we recognize that the road in the Middle East is dotted with the phenomenon of international terrorism, piracy and organized crime, as well as conflicts, tensions and instability in many countries and regions, which are important links to the

²⁰Jiang Zemin in his annual address to the Communist Party at its eleventh session.

initiative. It also poses a major and serious challenge to the protection of oil and gas pipelines, railways and seaports. The researcher believes, more investments and more development of infrastructure can reduce the tension and set peace in this area.

In the context of the belt and the Silk Road, there is a strong link that is a key to the deep relations, which is the friendship between peoples and the countries need to mobilize public support for their official relations through exchange of visits and informal delegations, promotion of tourism, festivals, sports teams, art exhibitions, music and educational missions. That, in fact, gives the new version of globalization a distinct flavor, and stains the relationships between the peoples of the world with a human dimension.

Finally, we conclude that, the Economic Belt and New Silk Road Initiative, took its place as one of the largest and, most well-known political economic initiatives of the modern era, with human and moral dimensions and intellectual and cultural dialogues for the economic benefits of all peoples, in a fair and mutual partnership.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmed Mohamed Farag, Economic and Political Reforms in China, Cairo, International Politics, No. 114, p. 226.
- [2] Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.chinatoday.com.cn.
- [3] Dr. Joan Jean, paper entitled "China's Vision of the" Belt and Road "Initiative, Chinese People's Daily, September 2017
- [4] Dr. Wang Yiqi, Director of the Institute of International Affairs of the People's University of China, delivered a lecture on the "Belt and Road" strategy, International Institute of Political Studies, Italy, 2015.
- [5] <https://www.aleqt.com/>"The New Silk Road"/Globalization with Chinese standards/Arabic article_1186621,2017/05/13
- [6] <https://www.xinhuanet.com/> The Belt and Road Initiative/promotes coherence and development along the old road/(Arabic)/ 02-01-2017
- [7] <https://geroun.net/archives/84030>
- [8] <https://studies.aljazeera.net/ar/reports/2017/05/170511122804784.html>
- [9] <https://www.lebarmy.gov.lb/ar/content>, Dr. Nabil Srour, China International Transformations and The Protection of the Reform Experience, University Professor, National Defense Journal, Beirut, Lebanon, Issue 91, January 2015.
- [10] Jiang Zemin in his annual address to the Communist Party at its eleventh session.
- [11] Joseph Nye: The Rise of Soft Power, Trans to Arabic: Dr. Mohammed Tawfiq Al-Bejeri, Saudi Arabia - Al-Abakan, 2015.
- [12] Kijian Wang, China: Silk Road and Economic Belt, Lecture 'Higher Institute of Doctors, Lebanese University, Sin El Fil, Lebanon, 2017.
- [13] Lara Abayat, What is the Silk Road, Historical Questions, Home, Al Arabi Theme Website, July 10, 2017.<https://mawdoo3.com>.
- [14] Lecture on "China's Post-Reform, Modernization and Openness Abroad", Afro-Asian Research Institute, Beijing 2012
- [15] Liu Weidong, the initiative of the belt and the road: the path to global globalization, www.chinapictorial.com.cn/al/.../t20180615_800132955.htm
- [16] Muhammad Zamir Asadi, The Belt and Globalization Initiative, Renmin University, China, published paper, Al Watan newspaper Pakistan, February 2018.
- [17] Sarah Hsu, One Belt - One Road Initiative, Contemporary critical readings, knowledge and ideas for everyone - qira2at.com (Arabic), citing: Triple Crisis, Asian Journalist Association, Asian Next News Network, 06/29/2015, PP 7 .
- [18] Sergei Lozianin, Role of the Belt Project and Initiative in the Process of Integration, Assembly and Development, Institute for Far East Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, March 2017.
- [19] Walid Abdul Hai, Future Status of China in the International System 1978-2010, Abu Dhabi, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2000, pp. 59-59.
- [20] The joint statement issued on May 16, 1997, in Beijing, was issued by Chinese President Jiang Zemin and French President Jacques Chirac, and an indirect message against U.S. hegemony over the international system: "At the dawn of the twenty-first century, it is time for China and France to strengthen their

initiative to support their participation in preventing unilateral domination of international resolution and in the long-term conduct of world affairs".

AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY



Dr. Anwar Yousif Ataelmanan Mohamed / BA in Economics and Rural Development - University of Gezira - Wad Madani - Sudan 1989 / M.Sc. of Rural and Urban Planning - a joint program between the University of Saxion/ the Netherlands and the University of Greenwich / UK 2000 / PhD in Development Sociology - University of Neelain – khartoum – Sudan.

Citation: Anwar Yousif Ataelmanan Mohamed. "International Political Economy of (One Belt - One Road) Initiative, Introducing a New Chinese Vision of Globalization." *International Journal of History and Cultural Studies (IJHCS)*. vol 6, no. 4, 2020, pp. 13-25. doi: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20431/2454-7654.0604002>.

Copyright: © 2020 Authors. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.