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The Political Risk of "The Belt and Road"

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Abstract: the risk of "The Belt and Road" into more than 10 types like political risk, economic risk, national risk, religious devotion, cultural risk and so on. Along the line with 65 countries, for each country, the political development, the pattern of political power, and the main problems facing the political are not the same, which make the political risk quite different.

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The risk of "The Belt and Road" actually is comprehensive, not only the political risk. I classify the risk of "The Belt and Road" into more than 10 types like political risk, economic risk, national risk, religious devotion, cultural risk and so on, but today's topic is the political risk. Even there is only political risk, it is very complicated. Along the line with 65 countries, for each country, the political development, the pattern of political power, and the main problems facing the political are not the same, which make the political risk quite different. Of course, the Central Asia and the ASEAN region are the priority areas to promote the construction of "The Belt and Road". Therefore, I regard the political risk of the two regions of as the main analysis objects, but also take into account the situations of other countries along the line.

About the political risk, I think there are a few things :

The first is the political situation, which includes political transparency, corruption and political resistance. So the construction of "The Belt and Road" needs a stable political environment. And the country with higher political transparency, whose politics is relatively stable, is easier for foreign cooperation. The Central Asian countries are the centralized system of the president, and the majority of the politicians are still the elites of the former Soviet Communist Party system. As a result, the drawbacks of the Soviet Communist Party system still have a profound influence in the Central Asian countries. Political

transparency in these countries is not high, so there is often political conflict. And these political conflicts are intertwined with the active Separatism, Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia, which led to form a torrent of deconstruction of Central Asian politics. From the wave of Nationalism at the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet Union to the "Color Revolution" in the first ten years of the new century, all of these had a great impact on the political stability of Central Asian countries. If the political transparency is high, then the degree of political corruption is relatively low. From the perspective of corruption index of International Transparency, Central Asian countries and ASEAN countries (except Singapore) are severely corrupt countries. The corruption of the ruling party is the main target of the attack by the opposition political forces, and the main cause of the political struggle is political opacity and corruption. And there is a natural connection between them.

The second is the stability of the regime. The stability of the regime is mainly related to the intensity of the political factions. And the degree of political factional strife is also related to the political transparency and corruption. The presidential system in Central Asia is not easy to form a strong political opposition. However, when the political forces and ethnic and religious issues are involved, the factional struggle will evolve into a national religious conflict. In this case, the intensity of political conflict will be greater. In the ASEAN region, Singapore is a centralized system with relatively high political transparency, and its political is relatively stability. However, Indonesia, Philippines, Burma, Malaysia, these countries have always maintained a strong opposition.

Moreover, every political factional dispute, almost all related to corruption. Of course, along the central and Eastern European countries, the political factions basically uphold the spirit of democratic compromise, so these countries are relatively stable. Nevertheless, the CIS system of Ukraine, Belarus and other countries are completely different. Belarus is the president of a centralized state, almost no political opposition to compete with Lukashenka. Therefore, under the control of Lukashenka, the political is stable, but the future political risk is relatively high. The power vacuum behind the strongman is the source of political unrest. There are close political parties in Ukraine, but the game of great powers, the misunderstanding of the essence of the party's democracy, as well as still following the revolutionary way to deal with the transfer of power, which made street politics very serious. Political stability in the Middle East is another case. There is a risk of political terrorism disrupting the mainstream political development process. And also in order to the fight against terrorism, the Middle East countries have different interests, different standards, resulting in an adversarial game of great powers. In addition, the background of political opposition is very complicated in this area.

The third is the replacement of the political elite. Political elites of different ages have different values. Especially in the system of centralization of state power, the political elite of the old generation is conservative, and the ruling demands are considered more from the family interests and the interests of the group. However, the new generation of political elites tend to be dissatisfied. Especially in an open world, a new generation of political elites have experience in developed countries, to a large extent being

influenced by Western values. For example, in Georgia, Saakashvili, Shevardnadze initially as the old politician, was originally trying to train the special interest groups and maintain their interests under the centralized presidential system. But then Saakashvili studied in Europe and the United States with the impact of Western democratic ideas. Finally, he betrayed the Shevardnadze, and won the “color Revolution” victory. Of course, later Saakashvili also gradually become a representative of interest groups. In the Central Asian countries, Karimov, Nazarbayev, and Rahmon are the elite of the Soviet Communist Party System. Some have died, and some have been ousted (such as Kyrgyzstan Akayev). But some still summon wind and call for rain in the political arena. The problem is that these people are already old, and the replacement of the political elite is inevitable. What kind of values of the new generation of political elites in these countries will determine the future of their country's diplomatic orientation to a large extent. In this regard, we have begun to study but not enough, and especially study for the young elite under the opposition forces is very poor. In Thea SEAN region, such as Philippines, when Aquino III ruled, the Sino Philippine relations plummeted. But what did not expect is that Aquino has completely changed the policy. However, for this, the scholars engaged in the study of Philippines did not have any research on Duthel Te.

The fourth is the degree of government compliance that is the legal environment. We can use a very important indicator-- the index of intellectual property protection, to measure. From the century situation of countries along the line, this indicator is not high on the whole.

China is about 3.8, and the vast majority of countries along the line is between 2.0~3.0. In Israel and central and Eastern European countries such as Poland, Czech, Hungary and other countries, this index is relatively high. While in Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia (except Singapore), and the indexes low. These statistics show that the rule of legal environment in these countries is generally not too good. In order to urge these countries to improve the legal environment, is it possible to establish a credit rating agency that is commonly used by them? About the assessment agencies, the world's three largest credit rating agencies are dominated by Europe and the United States (Fitch, Moodie, S & P), but they are not reflect the situation of the countries along the line. Therefore, the establishment of their own credit rating agencies are conducive to mutual cooperation.

Finally is the friendly relations with China. If the countries along the line, especially the core area, are friendly with China, the project is easier to promote. In Pakistan, for example, the cooperation in many aspects between China and Pakistan is very successful, which include nuclear energy cooperation, cooperation in railway construction, as well as Beidou satellite navigation system cooperation. This is because China and Pakistan are all-weather strategic partnership. And Kazakhstan relations have been developing better. The new Silk Road Economic Belt was proposed first by Xi Jinping in Steiner Zal Kazakhstan Nazarbayev University. The two countries are very special and important. Despite being a neighbor of China, India is quite different. There is a border issue between India and China, which is actually a sticking point in Sino Indian Relations. India's

perception of "The Belt and Road" is very complex, and even to a certain extent is negative. India has been trying to build its own silk road. This is not necessarily against China, but to a large extent is to offset the impact of China, at least in the India Ocean. But also in other countries, the universe full of friendship relations, basically actively support the Belt and Road Initiative "construction. On the contrary, some also express their reservations about it.

In order to eliminate the negative effects of politics, we should take some steps: first is to strengthen the study of the political trends of the relevant countries, including the political power of the situation and its impact on the reality of the political power, especially in the study of political forces and contacts; two is to facilitate the cooperative training of young people in the relevant countries, mainly affect the value orientation of the future political elite in these countries along the line. The three is to improve the ability of China's diplomatic mediation and coordination, to enhance China's ability to resolve geopolitical conflicts, mainly to eliminate the potential negative political role.

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