China in your land

The People's Republic wants to consolidate its emerging world power based on the new supercontinent of Eurasia, as the US and the EU look on from the sidelines.

BY KATAR GLOWER

The city of Almaty in Central Asia is a barren steppe. It is unforgivingly hot in the summer and cold in the winter, with an average annual temperature of 7 degrees Celsius. Until a few years ago, the path and the land here was contested territory between China and Kazakhstan. In fact, it is not far from Kazakhstan’s ‘point of invisibility’ that is, a geographical location marking the farthest penetration of the Chinese coastline in all directions. And yet, for the moment, the city is far too young to become a major hub at the center of the Eurasian continent.

There is talk of investments of unprecedented scale in Central Asia, the largest in the history of the world’s largest dry harbor in the world! This will be a massive logjam on the road to Europe, but rather to Uzbekistan. This is the case with the inhabitants of Khorgos being formally located on the border of Uzbekistan. In other words, the number of Chinese living there is more than 100,000 people. There is a strong bond of friendship for all those mentioned above, namely a strong bond of friendship for those themselves and their children. Will this be a new form of globalisation?

In Khorgos, the Chinese state-owned shipping company COSCO has 500,000 square meters of land under its control. They are the owners of the largest sea port on the border of China and Kazakhstan. In other words, China is becoming the new Silk Road. This approach leads to a “win-win” situation, as officials in China and Kazakhstan have already confirmed. Khorgos is a case in point, in which the doors in authoritarian regimes are open to attractiveness in the long term.

China’s gigantic land would be designed for Eurasia. The German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen came up with the term “Silk Roads” to describe this project. In 1877, he published a book titled “The Great Waves of History” and it became a classic. As in the case of the Silk Roads, the US and China put together the networks of exchange that have become more profound than ever. Today’s China, as well as the Silk Roads, span the whole world. This prom u nce on a “new-era” projects that will benefit everyone – of course, on Chinese terms and conditions. These projects extend all the way to Africa and also involve strategic partners, such as in the case of the port of Piraeus and an economic corridor stretching from the south to the north. Kazakhstan is the new supercontinent that makes extreme progress. The Russians and China are responsible for generating up to 90 percent of the world’s energy and is responsible for generating up to 90 percent of the world’s energy and the depletion of resources on the other hand. Even the idea that Russian economy is no longer particularly attractive to Chinese investors.

Nevertheless, the two countries are moving closer to each other on a number of strategic matters. In 2017, Chinese ships carried out maritime researches alongside Russian ships in the Baltic Sea. Last year, for the first time in the history of the two countries, the Russian military exercise in Northern Europe was attended by Russian ships. In 2018, Siberia is still exporting sugar beets to Europe, including to Germany. This has led to a surge in the demand for grain in the EU. In other words, China is becoming the new Silk Road. China is also moving closer to Russia in terms of trade, as well as in terms of personnel. China and Russia are now the closest partners in the world.

The fate of the democratic world would be decided in Eurasia. According to Samir Sarraf, president of the Observer Research Foundation, China’s influence is likely to expand significantly. In addition, they are also a new world order of information in which the United States is no longer at the top. It seems that the help of the Belt and Road Initiative is very important in this era. The Chinese are now one of the three major players in the world. In recent years, they have been working to develop the BRI and its new Silk Roads that Xi Jinping calls it. Some see the BRI as bundling global data and as the new supercontinent of Eurasia – that gigantic land mass that comprises a good third of the world. This is no longer particular attractive to Chinese investors.

China and Russia are now the closest partners in the world. They are moving closer to each other on a number of strategic matters. In 2017, Chinese ships carried out maritime researches alongside Russian ships in the Baltic Sea. Last year, for the first time in the history of the two countries, the Russian military exercise in Northern Europe was attended by Russian ships. In 2018, Siberia is still exporting sugar beets to Europe, including to Germany. This has led to a surge in the demand for grain in the EU. In other words, China is becoming the new Silk Road. China is also moving closer to Russia in terms of trade, as well as in terms of personnel. China and Russia are now the closest partners in the world.

The fate of the democratic world would be decided in Eurasia. According to Samir Sarraf, president of the Observer Research Foundation, China’s influence is likely to expand significantly. In addition, they are also a new world order of information in which the United States is no longer at the top. It seems that the help of the Belt and Road Initiative is very important in this era. The Chinese are now one of the three major players in the world. In recent years, they have been working to develop the BRI and its new Silk Roads that Xi Jinping calls it. Some see the BRI as bundling global data and as the new supercontinent of Eurasia – that gigantic land mass that comprises a good third of the world. This is no longer particular attractive to Chinese investors.

China and Russia are now the closest partners in the world. They are moving closer to each other on a number of strategic matters. In 2017, Chinese ships carried out maritime researches alongside Russian ships in the Baltic Sea. Last year, for the first time in the history of the two countries, the Russian military exercise in Northern Europe was attended by Russian ships. In 2018, Siberia is still exporting sugar beets to Europe, including to Germany. This has led to a surge in the demand for grain in the EU. In other words, China is becoming the new Silk Road. China is also moving closer to Russia in terms of trade, as well as in terms of personnel. China and Russia are now the closest partners in the world.