An overview of SDG and BRI frameworks

UN DESA KIMEP CCASC
Joint Workshop

Eldar Madumarov
December 13, 2018
UN SDG framework

1. no poverty
2. zero hunger
3. good health and well-being
4. quality education
5. gender equality
6. clean water and sanitation
7. affordable and clean energy
8. decent work and economic growth
9. industry, innovation, and infrastructure
10. reduced inequalities
11. sustainable cities and communities
12. responsible consumption and production
13. climate
14. life below water
15. life on land
16. peace, justice and strong institutions
17. partnerships for the goals
Belt & Road Initiative

Announced by President Xi Jinping in 2013, One Belt One Road (OBOR) or the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) = a 21st Century Maritime Silk Road + a Silk Road Economic Belt.

The five major goals of the BRI are
1. policy coordination,
2. facilities connectivity,
3. unimpeded trade,
4. financial integration, and
5. people-to-people bonds.
Belt & Road Initiative

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation => accelerate the economic integration of countries along the route and support growth in trade.

BRI is open to all countries and organizations, but, emphasizes the importance of 60+ countries in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Africa and Eastern Europe.

The maritime “Road” will be a major opportunity for consumer and industrial firms as it accounts for 63% of the global population and 44% of its GDP, excluding China.

The landlocked “Belt” connects two of the world’s largest economies; China and Europe. The route will emerge as a major logistics corridor and offers significant energy and mining opportunities.
1. China-Indochina
ACTIVE
China-Indochina has plans to invest in the region's railway and highway network. BRI adds capital.

2. China-Myanmar-Bangladesh-India
SEMI-ACTIVE
China-Myanmar oil and gas lines are active. Extension to India is challenging and long-term ambition.

3. China-Pakistan
ACTIVE
Significant infrastructure investment has been made. Corridor is strategically important.

4. China-Central Asia
Asia-Western Asia
NON-ACTIVE
Huge infrastructure investment is needed. Has commercial scale, but long-term ambition.

5. New Eurasian Land Bridge
ACTIVE
Infrastructure already in place pre-BRI and being used by logistics companies.

6. China-Mongolia-Russia
SEMI-ACTIVE
Primarily a commodities route. Infrastructure investment has been increased recently.

Source: Silk Road Associates
BRI Strategy and Goals

UN SDGs: Kazakhstan and Central Asia

1. no poverty
2. zero hunger
3. good health and well-being
4. quality education
5. gender equality
6. clean water and sanitation
7. affordable and clean energy
8. decent work and economic growth
9. industry, innovation, and infrastructure
10. reduced inequalities
11. sustainable cities and communities
12. responsible consumption and production
13. climate
14. life below water
15. life on land
16. peace, justice and strong institutions
17. partnerships for the goals