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Contents

PART I.....	1
Silk road economic belt construction and development of education scientific research in universities.....	FANG Guanghua 2
Strategic Conceptions of the Silk Road Economic Belt: Basis, Goal and Implementation.....	BAI Yongxiu, WU Hang, WANG Zerun 8
Paving Roads on Shaky Grounds - The Silk Road Economic Belt in.....	Richard Ghiasy 19
The development of business travel in Eurasian integration environment..	Молдашева А.Б.32
Problems and prospects of development of the "green economy" in the countries on Silk Road Economic Belt.....	АЛЫМБЕКОВ Кенешбек 40
The necessity of creating a single social space in the economic zones of the Silk Road	Tazhibayev Serik 55
The Silk Road Strategy of the U. S. and Geopolitics of South and Central Asia.....	Wang Mingye 66
China and Central Asia: Innovative Cooperation Mode and Geo-strategic Significance and Practice of the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt.....	LI Qi 81
The Legal Obstacles and Countermeasures of Chinese Enterprises' Investment in Kazakhstan.....	WANG Hui102
Analysis to Japan's "Silk Road Diplomacy" Strategy.....	SHI Qibao 113
The Strategic Thinking and Path Choosing About Xi'an: How to Play a Role for the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt.....	GAO Dongxin 122
The Russian Factors in the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt: Investigation from the Perspective of Geopolitics.....	LIN Mingwang 128
Strategic Thinking of Co-building the Silk Road Economic Belt.....	MA Lili 137
Research on China's silk foreign trade development trend, problems and Suggestions	ZHANG Jian, LU Shanbing, LI Tongsheng 149
Iran's "Go East" Strategy and the Construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt	JIANG Zhen, WANG Guobin 151
Problems and prospects of development of the "green economy" in the countries on Silk Road Economic Belt.....	Alymbekov Keneshbek Asankojoevich 164
Education - the foundation of business cooperation in the construction of the economic zone of the Silk Road.....	Massyrova Rimma 167
PART II.....	169
The necessity of creating a single social space in the economic zones of the Silk Road	Tazhibayev Serik 170
The Preference Research of Central Asia and Russia.....	LU Shanbing, PING Fei 181
On the Theoretical and Practical Merits and Challenges of the new Silk Road Economic Belt	Ali Biniaz 191
Can Iran play in "The Silk Road Economic Belt" the same role it played in economic exchange in Ancient times?.....	Mohammad-Taghi Imanpour 193
Analysis of Development Path of Economic Integration of CIS	LU Shanbing, YU Shuxiu, Wang Penghui, etc 195
Boosting Economy on the Platform of Cultural Exchange: Opinions on the Soft Power of the	

Can Iran play in "The Silk Road Economic Belt" the same role it played in economic exchange in Ancient times?

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Abstract: The chin's products in particular silk reached the markets in Persia and Rome through a long route that came to be known as the Silk Road. The road stretched from the western gates of a city which is now called Xi' an, in China's Shaanxi Province, and passed through the southern part of Gobi Desert to reach western Turkistan. Then after passing through some major cities of the time as Sin Kiang, Kashghar and Bukhara, Silk Road then reached the Iranian border to Marv. In Iran, the main branch of Silk Road went toward the cities of Tous, Rey and then through Hamaden ran Mosul, Antakya (Antioch) or Cappadocia and Sardis (near Izmir) to reach Istanbul and then Rome via the Mediterranean Sea. Economic exchanges between the West and the East were carried out by the caravans that connected cities along Silk Road.

This road made a great contribution to the development of economic and human civilization. Considering the role of silk in ancient times for Roman and Iranian, the Silk Road was of special importance. In other words, it can be said that the history of Iran and the Silk Road were intertwined, in particular when we remember that the trade and cultural exchange between the two great countries of Iran and China as well as Roman were carried out via the Silk Road. The Parthian and Sasanian dynasties which were in favor of expanding East-West trade relations, closely supervised the road. By playing a key role in the Silk Road, Iran made great contributions to the booming of silk trade and to the exportation of this commodity to the West.

Following industrial revelation in eighteen century which brought a lot of change into all aspect of humanities life including the roads and transportation system, some scholars believed that the ancient road including Silk Road has lost its importance and creditability; while it is believed that the idea of "Silk Road Economic Belt" which is based on the Economic cooperation and cultural exchange, once again can revive the role that of Silk Road had in ancient time, economic development and

cultural exchange. In this paper, however, it has been tried to show that despite of many change which has taken place in human life and in the transportation system in last centuries, but the countries who live in Silk Road Belt, including Iran still can play an important role in economic development of "Silk Road Economic Belt" as it had in ancient time.

Key Words: Silk Road, Iran, Roman, China, Sasanian, Silk, trade, economic cooperation

伊朗在“丝绸之路经济带”中能否扮演其在古代经济交流时的角色？

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摘要: 以丝绸为代表的中国产品经过漫长且特定路线抵达波斯和罗马市场, 这条路线被称之为丝绸之路。这条路以中国陕西省西安市为“西大门”穿越戈壁滩南部抵达西突厥斯坦, 紧接着, 在经过新疆, 喀什葛尔和布哈拉的主要城市后, 丝绸之路到达位于伊朗边境的马尔乌达什特。在伊朗, 丝绸之路的主干去向 Tous 和雷伊等城市, 然后, 经过哈马丹去摩苏尔, 安塔基亚(安提阿)或卡帕多西亚和萨迪斯(伊兹密尔附近)到伊斯坦布尔, 最终, 经地中海抵达罗马, 而东西方的经济交流则由沿着丝绸之路并穿越这条路上各个城市的商队完成。

这条路对经济的发展和人类文明的进步做出了巨大贡献, 由于丝绸在古代罗马和伊朗的重要角色, 使得丝绸之路有着格外重要的意义。可以说, 伊朗的历史与丝绸之路彼此交织, 特别让我们应当记住的是, 中国和伊朗这两个强大国家之间的贸易与文化交流都依托丝绸之路完成, 和罗马的交流与之类比, 亦是如此。帕提亚和萨珊王朝时期, 由于积极促进对东西方贸易的拓展, 丝绸之路得到了严密细致地监管。伊朗作为丝绸之路的重要环节, 对彼时丝绸贸易的繁荣和商品向西方的输出有着重要作用。到了 18 世纪, 包括道路和交通等在内的巨变影响着人类的生活, 伴随着工业化带来的事实, 有学者认为, 以丝绸之路为代表的古道已经失去其重要性与其可信度; 但“丝绸之路经济带”基于经济合作与文化交流, 恢复丝绸之路在古代所扮演的角色, 经济发展和文化交流。本文旨在阐释, 纵然自上世纪以来以交通系统为代表的人类生活的发生着种种变化, 但包括伊朗在内的丝绸之路经济带上的众多国家至今依然如同古代时期一样, 对于经济发展有着巨大意义。

关键词: 丝绸之路, 伊朗, 罗马, 中国, 萨珊, 丝绸, 贸易, 经济合作