

# “一带一路”倡议下的 全球城市 Global Cities in the Vision of Belt and Road Initiative

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# 前言

## PREFACE

“一带一路”倡导包容性全球化，以共商共建共享为原则引领全球化范式的转变，为全球经济注入新的动力与活力，让全球化惠及更多的国家和地区。“一带一路”代表了全球化的中国智慧和方案，具有重要的划时代价值。

新自由主义全球化时代，关注资本的快速增值，学者和机构主要从“控制中心”和单一“网络关联”的资本控制视角解读全球城市格局，难以解释当前全球化面临的困局和未来，只秉持单一的资本逻辑、强调金融控制，将难以具备持久的城市竞争力。包容发展全球化时代意味着更高质量的发展而非资本驱动的极化增长，我们提出“网络协同”的发展视角，用多维数据构建全球价值活力城市指数，客观评估城市参与全球发展的竞争力。

同时，我们基于“一带一路”倡议中政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通的“五通”视角，构建“一带一路”潜力城市指数，评估“一带一路”倡议推动下全球城市发展的潜力。

我们发现，从资本驱动的控制视角走向包容共享的发展视角，基于城市“活力”与“潜力”，更为全面真实地揭示了当前全球城市演进中的深刻变革和未来趋势，全球城市呈现出多极化、扁平化、网络化的新格局，世界正在重回原点。全球顶级城市格局从以西方城市为主导走向东方城市崛起，“亚洲世纪”有望开启。中国将有机会成为全球供应链“双循环”体系的新“枢纽”，为全球发展贡献新动能。

"The Belt and Road Initiative" advocates the inclusive globalization, leads the transformation of globalization paradigm on the principle of extensive consultation, joint construction and shared benefits, and injects new power and vitality for the global economy, so that the globalization can benefit more countries and regions. "The Belt and Road Initiative" represents the globalized Chinese wisdom and Chinese scheme and owns important value of times.

In the neo-liberal globalization time when the fast appreciation of capital is thought highly, scholars and institutions interpret the global city layout from the perspective of capital control of "control center" and single "network association", but a single capital logic and the highlight of financial control explain few of current globalization dilemmas and futures and face difficulties to gain lasting urban competitiveness. The age of globalization with inclusive development refers to a more advanced development rather than the polarized growth driven by capital. So, we raise the development perspective of "web-based collaboration", build a global valuable and active city index based on multi-dimensional data, and objectively assess urban competitiveness in the global development.

Meanwhile, we set "the Belt and Road Initiative" potential city index to assess the development potential of cities in the world under the impetus of "the Belt and Road Initiative", from the policy coordination, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, accommodation of funds, and people-to-people bond angles in "the Belt and Road Initiative".

We find, based on urban "vitality" and "potential", the development perspective from control driven by capital to inclusive share reveals the profound reform and future trend in the course of current globalization more comprehensively and real, cities in the world form a new pattern of multi-polarization, delayering, and networking, and the world is returning the origin. The global high-end city pattern transforms from western city-dominated one to emerging-orient-city one, and the "Asian Century" is on the way. Wherein, China has the chance to be the new "hub" of global supply chain "dual cycle" system, injecting new power into the global development.

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# 全球化范式的转变

## SHIFTING PARADIGM OF GLOBALIZATION

### 新自由主义全球化陷入困境

#### THE GLOBALIZATION OF NEOLIBERALISM IN DEEP WATER

20世纪70-80年代，欧美国家发展政策由凯恩斯主义导向转向新自由主义导向，鼓励投资和贸易自由化及全球化，跨国公司在海外设立分支机构，大力推动资本全球扩张，构建起全球生产和服务网络。全球化成为推动近50年全球经济发展的重要力量。

2008年世界金融危机爆发后，全球经济复苏乏力，西方国家主导、新自由主义推动的全球化模式陷入困境。一方面，英国脱欧、贸易摩擦等国际事件频发，保护主义甚嚣尘上，反全球化浪潮抬头，新的壁垒正在建立。另一方面，上一阶段全球化造成的全球贫富差距在不断扩大，马太效应进一步凸显，纽约“占领华尔街”、巴黎“黄马甲”等事件客观反映了西方世界以纽约、伦敦为代表的最佳全球城市模式，面临着由于贫富差距、社会割裂、城市绅士化等造成严重的“驱逐”、“不满”与“分化”问题。

以新自由主义为旗帜的经济全球化已经走到十字路口，亟待寻找新出路。

### “一带一路”倡议引领包容性全球化

#### BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE LEADS INCLUSIVE GLOBALIZATION

当今世界处于大发展大变革大调整时期，在传统全球化模式陷入困境和加

From 1970s to 1980s, the development policy of European and American countries was shifted from Keynesianism to neoliberalism, encouraging the liberalization of investment and trade as well as the globalization. As various transnational companies established their overseas branches, the capital expansion was promoted globally and the global production and service network was set up. Eventually, the globalization played a significant role in driving the global economic development in the past 50 years.

Since the global financial crisis broke out in 2008, the global economy has been struggling to recover, and the globalization mode dominated by western countries and driven by the neoliberalism has been in deep water. On one hand, various international events are taking place frequently including Brexit and the trade conflicts; populism and protectionism are on the rise; the anti-globalization tides are surging; and the new barriers are emerging. On the other hand, the gap between the rich and the poor caused by the previous round of globalization is enlarging, and the Matthew Effect becomes much more obvious. Events like Occupy Wall Street in New York and the Yellow Vests Movement in Paris reflect that the optimal global city mode in the western world represented by New York and London is confronted with such serious problems as “expelling”, “dissatisfaction” and “differentiation” caused by the wealth gap, the social differentiation and the city gentrification.

Now the economic globalization featured with the neoliberalism is in an intersection and eager for a new way out.

As the current world is undergoing major development, changes and adjustments, the western developed economies adhering to

速转型的背景下，秉持“全球化回缩”策略的西方发达经济体与希望扩大开放的新兴经济体正在激烈博弈。然而，现代生产方式、交通方式和通信技术正在加速链接全球，世界已经不可能退回到封闭孤立的时代。全球化仍是未来全球发展的重要动力。

一方面，上一阶段未能在全球化进程中获益的大量发展中国家亟待融入新的全球化进程，另一方面，发达国家内部不均衡和社会极化问题也亟待解决。全球化需要更加包容、公平的模式，才能继续走下去。

“一带一路”倡议秉持“和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢”的丝绸之路精神，正是中国为解决不平衡问题而提出的、具有中国智慧的良方，是面向未来的国际合作新共识，展现了中国梦与世界梦互联互通，各国携手打造人类命运共同体的美好愿景，引领了包容性全球化的新思潮。

the strategy of “Globalization Shrinkage” is fiercely competing with the emerging economies longing for further openness under the background that the traditional globalization mode is in deep water and accelerating its transformation. However, the modern production mode, transportation and ICT are enhancing the connectivity in the globe. It is impossible for the world to return back the closed and isolated age. The globalization remains the important driving force to for the future development of the world.

A large number of developing countries not benefiting from the previous course of globalization are eager to be integrated into the new round of globalization; while the developed countries need to resolve the urgent issues such as domestic imbalanced development and the social polarization. Only with more inclusive and fair mode can globalization sustain.

Adhering to the Silk Road Spirit of “peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit”, China proposed the Belt and Road Initiative which is a effective solution with Chinese wisdom to solve the problem of imbalanced development. As the initiative is put forward to facilitate the future international cooperation, it has revealed the vision of the interconnection between the Chinese dream and the dream of the world and the community with shared future for mankind jointly build by all countries, and ushered in the new thought of the inclusive globalization.

# 包容性全球化的新视角

## NEW PERSPECTIVE OF INCLUSIVE GLOBALIZATION

### 全球价值活力城市：网络协同

#### DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE: SYNERGY AMONG THREE NETWORKS

新自由主义全球化背景下，全球城市研究大致可以分为“控制中心”和“网络关联”两个视角：Friedmann等为代表的学者，从综合“控制中心”视角，通过跨国公司总部数量、国际机构数量、制造业规模、交通设施等级等综合属性指标评价城市的全球地位，以核心-边缘、等级结构解读全球城市格局，较关注全球资本支配能力；Sassen、Castells、GaWC为代表的学者和机构，从单一“网络关联”视角，基于金融、信息等生产服务领域的总部与分支网络关系，识别城市在全球服务网络中的集聚度和关联度，以流动网络解读全球城市格局，更强调全球资本服务能力。以上两种视角较多强调顶级全球城市的作用，契合了新自由主义全球化的发展理念，在当时具有很强的解释力。

在包容性全球化时代，全球化的动力更加丰富，全球价值链的内涵更加复杂：科技创新资源、创新活动、创新服务的全球化正在发挥无可比拟的重要影响力，将改变全球城市格局；智能制造、分布式生产等现代制造方式为先进制造环节回归大城市提供机遇，生产呈现服务化趋势，生产网络

Against the backdrop of the neoliberalism-oriented globalization, the study about global cities are conducted mainly from two perspectives: Control Center and Network Connection. From the perspective of “Control Center”, scholars represented by Friedmann evaluated the cities’ global position by means of various comprehensive attribute indicators including the quantity of headquarters of transnational companies, the number of international organizations, the scale of the manufacturing industry and the level of traffic facilities, interpreted the global city landscape based on the core-edge and hierarchical structure, and paid more attention to the global capital control capacity. From the single “Network Connection” perspective, other scholars and institutes represented by Sassen, Castells and GaWC have identified the concentration level and the relevance of cities in the global service network based on the connectivity between the headquarters and branch network in finance, information and other production service areas, interpreted the global city landscape based on the mobile network and placed more emphasis on the global capital service capacity. The two perspectives have largely highlighted the role of top global cities, corresponded to the development concept of the neoliberalism globalization. Therefore, they are self-explanatory.

In the age of inclusive globalization, the globalization enjoys diversified engines and the global value chain is more sophisticated. As the globalization featuring high-tech and innovative resources, activities and service is exerting its incomparable influence, it will completely change the global city landscape. Smart manufacturing, the distributed production and other modern manufacturing methods will pose great opportunity for the advanced manufacturing activities to return to the big cities, and the production will be transformed to service. As the manufacturing network

与服务网络紧密结合在一起，重新定义全球生产与服务网络中的城市角色；基础设施联系成为稳定全球价值链的锚，全球范围人、商品、信息等要素的联通性决定了城市是否有机会参与全球化进程，全球联通设施网络成为从经济全球化中获得发展机遇的前提。

全球创新网络、全球生产与服务网络、全球联通设施网络三大网络共同决定了全球城市的实力格局。同时，随着全球城市竞争更加激烈，共同动力协同、价值协同的趋势也更加明显，只秉持单一的发展动力或者只在全球价值链中某一环节具有优势的的城市，都无法保障持续的竞争力和抗风险能力。城市必须在三大网络中占据一席之地，保持一定的活跃度，促进全球价值链不同环节的网络相互交织，才能保障它在全球价值链中具备领先地位和持续的竞争力，成为全球价值活力城市。

### “一带一路”潜力城市：五通

#### “BELT AND ROAD” POTENTIAL CITIES: POTENTIAL ON FIVE MAJOR GOALS

2013年以来，共建“一带一路”倡议以政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通为主要内容扎实推进。政策沟通是共建“一带一路”的重要保障。“一带一路”倡议提出至今，中国与有关国家和国际组织充分沟通协调，形成了共建“一带一路”的广泛国际合作共识。设施联通是“一带一路”建设的基础和重要载体。以铁路、公路、航运、航空、管道、空间综合信息网络等为核心的

is closely connected with the service network, the city’s role will be redefined in the global production and service network. Meanwhile, the connection of infrastructures will serve as the anchor to stabilize the global value chain; the connectivity of various global elements such as people, commodities and information determines that whether there is possibility for the city to participate in the globalization and the global connectivity facility network has become the premise of obtaining development opportunities from the economic globalization.

The global innovation network, the global production and service network and the global connectivity facility network have jointly determined the competitiveness of the global cities. With the ever fierce competition, the trend of seeking common impetus and shared value among the global cities has become more obvious. The cities cannot sustain its competitiveness and resilience if they only have a single development driver or are advantageous in only certain link of the global value chain. Only when they occupy a dominant position in the above-mentioned three major networks, maintain active and promote the interaction of different links of the global value chain can they maintain the leading position and sustainable competitiveness in the global value chain and become dynamic cities with global value.

Since 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative have been promoted steadily from five major aspects including policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds. Policy coordination is an important guarantee for the joint promotion of the Belt and Road Initiative. From the proposal of the Belt and Road Initiative till now, China and related countries and international organizations have reached the extensive consensus on international cooperation based on the full communication and coordination. The facilities connectivity is the basis and the important carrier for the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The the infrastructure network including the railway, road, shipping, aviation, pipeline and spatial information network is built up in an accelerated manner, effectively improving the efficient

基础设施网络正在加快形成，有效促进了各类资源要素高效利用和有序流动。贸易畅通是共建“一带一路”的重要内容。投资贸易合作消除投资和贸易壁垒，促进了沿线国家和地区贸易投资自由化便利化，降低了交易成本和营商成本，激发释放合作潜力，进一步提升了各国参与经济全球化的广度和深度。资金融通是共建“一带一路”的重要支撑。国际多边金融机构以及各类商业银行不断探索创新投融资模式，积极拓宽多样化融资渠道，为共建“一带一路”提供稳定、透明、高质量的资金支持。民心相通是共建“一带一路”的人文基础。国之交在于民相亲，民相亲在于心相通。沿线各国开展了形式多样、领域广泛的公共外交和文化交流，对于促进种种“硬合作”，也具有非常积极和重要的推动作用。

随着“一带一路”倡议的推进，双边、次区域、地区和跨地区合作不断深化，将引发全球城市格局变化。政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通等“一带一路”建设重点领域共同决定了全球城市的潜力格局。在五通领域整体表现突出的城市，未来将更加深入地参与全球竞争，成为“一带一路”潜力城市。

utilization and orderly circulation of various resources and elements. The unimpeded trade is the important content for the common construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The investment and trade cooperation eliminate the investment and trade barriers, promote the liberalization and facilitation of the trade and investment in various countries and regions along the Belt and Road, reduce the costs of transaction and business operation, stimulate and release the cooperation potential, and further enhance the width and depth of the participation of various countries in the economic globalization. The financial integration serves as a significant support for the common construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. International multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks keep exploring and innovating the investment and financing mode, positively broaden the diversified financing channels and provide the stable, transparent and high-quality capital support for the common construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The people-to-people bonds is the humanistic basis for the common construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. Friendship, which derives from close contact between the people, holds the key to sound state-to-state relations. Therefore, various related countries have carried out extensive public diplomatic and cultural exchange activities, which will promote corresponding solid cooperation.

As the advancing of the Belt and Road Initiative, bilateral, sub-regional, regional and trans-regional cooperation is continuously deepened, which will trigger the change in the global cities landscape. The critical fields of the Belt and Road Initiative, namely policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds, will jointly determine the potential of global cities. Cities with remarkable performances on the five key areas will deeply participate in the global competition in the future, and become a potential city of the Belt and Road Initiative.

# 全球价值活力城市指数

## INDEX FOR DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE

基于全球价值链视角，从全球创新网络、全球生产与服务网络、全球联通设施网络三个维度出发，揭示全球城市实力格局。

The global cities' strength pattern can be revealed based on the perspective of global value chain and from three aspects--the global innovation network, the global production and service network and the global facilities connectivity network.

### 顶级城市格局整体稳定，复合型城市竞争力更强，亚洲城市及新兴国家的后发城市实力显现

**THE TOP TIER CITIES POSSESS STRONG ADVANTAGE; THE FULL-FUNCTIONED CITIES HAVE BETTER COMPETITIVENESS; ASIAN CITIES AND OTHER DEVELOPING CITIES OF EMERGING MARKETS ARE RISING**

全球城市处世界大变局之中，顶级城市格局整体稳定，综合实力较强的城市排名靠前，亚洲城市呈现出较强实力。

As the global cities are in the world's major transformation, the landscape of the top cities is relatively stable and cities with competitive comprehensive strength rank among the best and Asian cities gaining momentum.

排名显示，东京、香港、伦敦、纽约、汉堡、巴黎等城市位居全球城市前列。尽管维持了传统全球城市排名的大格局，“分化”的暗流已经在涌动。作为全球顶级城市“纽伦港”，在基于三大网络协同构建的全新评价指标体系下，除香港凭借强大的联通能力排名全球第2外，伦敦、纽约排名下跌幅度较大，分别跌至全球第4位和第7位。相应地，近年来伴随着亚太地区经济持续快速发展，亚洲城市东京、北京、新加坡也进入全球前五位，形成对传统全球中心城市地位格局挑战之势。

According to the specific ranking, Tokyo, Hong Kong, London, New York, Hamburg and Paris are ranked among the best in the world. Although the overall pattern of ranking of traditional global cities remains the same, the “polarization” trend has been revealed. In terms of three global top cities (New York, London and Hong Kong), under the brand-new evaluation index system established based on the coordination of three major networks, Hong Kong still ranks second by its powerful connection capacity, yet New York and London decline to the 7th and the 4th respectively. Accordingly, with the continuous and rapid economic development in the Asia-Pacific region and due to the effect of Brexit and the rising of trade protectionism in the U.S.A, Asian cities such as Tokyo, Beijing and Singapore have ranked among the top five cities in the world, challenging the traditional global central cities' position.

新兴国家的后发城市上榜。以孟买（第29）、曼谷（第32）、吉隆坡（第47）为代表的新兴国家城市纷纷上榜，整体性崛起势头强劲。在欧美及

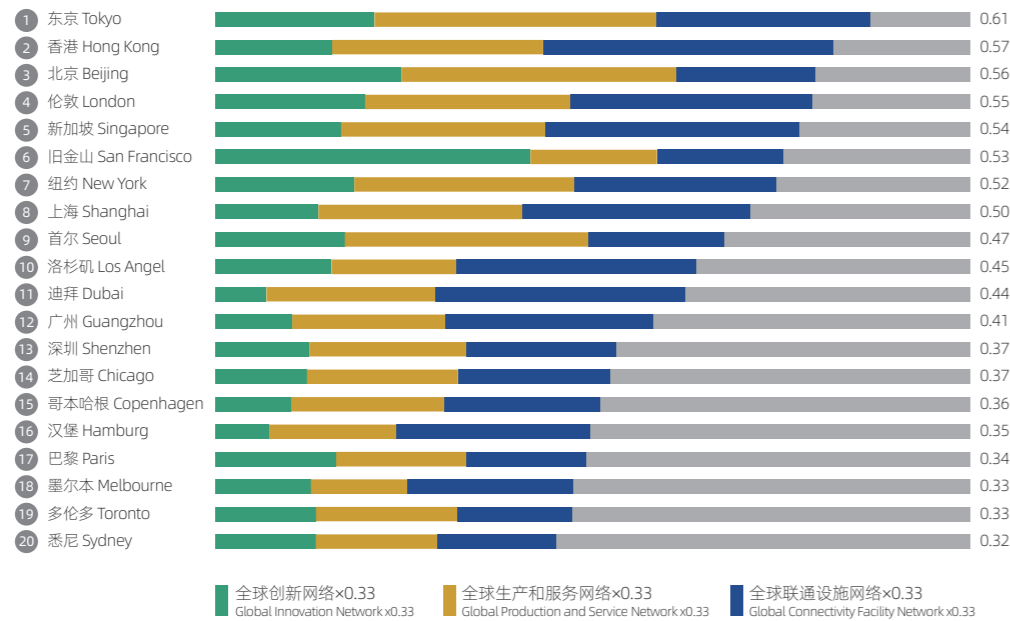
Meanwhile, cities in emerging countries are also included in the ranking list, represented by Mumbai (the 29th), Bangkok (the 32nd) and Kuala Lumpur (the 47th) with the powerful rising momentum. Due to the economic layout, the industrial transfer and the port

中国的经济布局和产业转移、港口建设等因素的作用下，依靠较低的生产成本和优惠政策，东盟及南亚国家的经济发展保持良好势头。

construction in Europe, America and China and the low production cost and favorable policies, the economic development of ASEAN countries has maintained the good momentum.

### 全球价值活力城市指数排名及得分（前20位）

#### RANK AND SCORE OF THE INDEX FOR DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE (TOP 20 CITIES)



### 全球价值活力城市金字塔

#### PYRAMID OF DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE



### 全球创新网络：中美领衔全球，旧金山、杭州表现突出 GLOBAL INNOVATION NETWORK: CHINESE AND AMERICAN CITIES LEAD THE WORLD WITH SAN FRANCISCO AND HANGZHOU HAVING OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

全球创新网络由创新主体网络、创新知识网络、创新服务网络构成。创新主体网络反映城市创新主体的集聚能力，创新知识网络反映知识原创和创意发展，创新服务网络反映城市商务服务环境的质量及城市创新氛围。

The global innovation network consists of the innovation mainstay network, the innovation knowledge network and the innovation service network. The innovation mainstay network reflects the city's ability to attract the innovative group of people. The innovation knowledge network outlines the original knowledge and the creative development and the innovation service network shows the quality of the cities' commercial service and innovation atmosphere.

从全球区域来看，全球创新网络排行前20的城市中，美国与中国城市居多，美国上榜4个城市（旧金山、纽约、洛杉矶、西雅图），中国上榜5个城市（北京、香港、上海、杭州、深圳），是当前全球创新力量最集中的区域。

Globally, among Top 20 in terms of the global innovation network, cities from the US and China take a bigger share. Four American cities (San Francisco, New York, Los Angeles and Seattle) and four Chinese cities (Beijing, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Shenzhen) are listed, forming the region where the current global innovation talents are concentrated.

分城市来看，旧金山科技创新企业及独角兽企业云集，排在全球创新网络第1位。其次为北京、东京和伦敦，但三座城市优势有所区别，北京独角兽企业实力相对突出，东京专利活动活跃，伦敦则集聚大量高质量大学。值得注意的是，杭州创新能力表现突出，排在全球创新网络第14位，中国内地城市中仅次于北京、上海。杭州创新主体集聚，以阿里巴巴为代表的全球科技创新企业及以蚂蚁金服、菜鸟网络等为核心的众多独角兽企业均布局于此。杭州市创业投资协会发布的数据显示，截至2019年2月，杭州共有独角兽30家，准独角兽138家，所有企业总估值超3300亿美元，企业创新活力充足。

From the perspective of cities, a large number of technical innovation companies and unicorn companies gather in San Francisco which ranks the first in terms of the global innovation network. Following San Francisco, Beijing, Tokyo and London each has the unique advantages. For example, the strength of unicorn companies in Beijing is relatively outstanding; various patent activities in Tokyo are quite lively; and in London concentrates the high-quality universities. It is worth mentioning that, Hangzhou possesses remarkable innovation ability, ranking the 14th in the global innovation network (only next to Beijing and Shanghai in China). Besides, various innovation mainstay are gathered in Hangzhou. For example, global technical innovation enterprises represented by Alibaba as well as unicorn enterprises including Ant Financial Services Group and Cainiao Smart Logistics Network Limited are all settled here. According to Hangzhou Venture Capital Association, up to February 2019, there are 30 unicorn enterprises and 130 quasi unicorn enterprises in Hangzhou. The total estimated value of these enterprises has exceeded 330 billion dollars, and they are highly innovative.

### 全球生产与服务网络：亚洲城市占有一席之地 GLOBAL PRODUCTION AND SERVICE NETWORK: ASIAN CITIES TAKE AN IMPORTANT POSITION

全球生产与服务网络由全球生产网络与全球服务网络构成，分别反映全球城市在制造业及服务行业的控制支配能力。

The global production and service network consists of the global production network and the global service network, respectively reflecting the global cities' control over the manufacturing industry and the service industry.

从洲际分布来看，全球生产与服务排行前 50 城市中，亚洲城市占据 22 个席位，其中东亚上榜 12 个，东南亚上榜 5 个，西亚上榜 4 个，南亚上榜 1 个。

分城市来看，东京汽车制造业发达，本田、丰田等全球领先的汽车制造公司总部均位于此，同时高端服务业集聚，生产与服务综合实力较强，排在榜单第 1 位，其次是综合实力同样突出的北京、首尔。在全球生产网络中有一席之地城市上榜，如台北、孟买、曼谷。以台北为例，台北的制造业发达，集中了全台湾科技、工业等领域大部分的精英企业，如全球最大的集成电路制造公司台积电、全球 3C（电脑、通讯、消费性电子）代工领域规模最大、成长最快、评价最高的鸿海科技集团等。

中国内地城市排序“北上深广”，深圳在改革开放初期作为国内经济的对外窗口，依靠制度变革及优惠政策，承接发达国家和亚洲四小龙的产业转移、依赖外资和出口贸易快速发展起来，首先融入全球生产和贸易网络，逐渐发展成为城市产业资本的控制中枢，桥梁作用明显，具有领先于广州的对外控制能力，打破了“北上广深”的固局概念。

### 全球联通设施网络：全球格局相对均衡 GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY FACILITY NETWORK: THE GLOBAL LANDSCAPE IS RELATIVELY BALANCED

全球联通设施网络关注人流、物流和信息流的支撑能力，由航空服务水平、海运服务水平及信息联通能力构成。

从洲际分布来看，全球格局相对均衡，在基础设施层级上，世界各国没有显著差异。

分城市来看，海陆空综合实力强的城市排名靠前。排名前列的香港、迪拜、新

Globally, among Top 50 cities in the field of global production and service, 22 are Asian cities, including 12 east Asian cities, 5 southeast Asian cities, 4 west Asian cities and 1 south Asian city.

From the perspective of cities, with the developed automobile manufacturing industry and the strong production and service industry, Tokyo ranks the top on the list. Many world-leading automobile manufacturing companies' headquarters are settled here, including Honda and Toyota. Meanwhile, there are many hi-end service businesses in Tokyo. Following Tokyo are Beijing and Seoul. Taipei, Mumbai and Bangkok in the list are competitive in global production network. Take Taipei as an example, the manufacturing industry is very advanced, and many elite enterprises in the field of high tech and industry throughout Taiwan are gathered here as well, including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (the largest integrated circuit manufacturing company in the world) and Foxconn, the largest 3C products contract manufacturer (Computer, Communication and Consumer Electronics) with the highest growth rate and the good reputation.

The sequence of the listed cities from China's mainland are Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Guangzhou. On the early stage of reform and opening up, Shenzhen served as the window for the domestic economy to the outside world and realized its quick development based on the reliance on the system reform and favorable policies, undertaking the industrial transfer from developed countries and The Four Asian Tigers and the foreign investment and export trade. It is integrated into the global production and trade network first, and gradually develops into the control hub of the cities' industrial capital, bridging domestic and foreign market. Shenzhen has excelled Guangzhou in terms of the external control and changed the previous ranking sequence of the four cities (Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen).

The global connectivity facility network focuses on the supporting capacity of the flow of people, goods and information. It consists of the aviation service level, the sea transportation service level and the information connectivity capacity.

Globally, the overall landscape is relatively balanced. In respect of the infrastructure level, there is no obvious gap existing among the countries in the world.

In terms of specific cities, top positions are occupied by the cities with

加坡、上海、东京、纽约等城市均为国际枢纽城市，不管是航空、航海还是陆运都具有较强的实力，表明枢纽化作用显著的城市设施联通情况更好。以新加坡为例，新加坡樟宜机场是东南亚最大的国际航空枢纽之一，2018 年樟宜机场旅客吞吐量达到 6563 万人，接近其人口数的 10 倍；新加坡是东南亚、亚太及大洋洲范围内的国际航运重要支点，连续 6 年保持全球最大航运中心地位；同时，新加坡以发展信息产业为重点，积极建设信息基础设施，已跻身信息化程度最高的经济体行列。

stronger comprehensive strength (land, sea and air). For example, Hong Kong, Dubai, Singapore, Shanghai, Tokyo and New York etc. are all international hub cities, and they're all outstanding in the aviation industry, the navigation industry and the land transportation, indicating that cities serving as the hub are equipped with better urban infrastructure connectivity. Taking Singapore as an example, Changi Airport is one of the largest international aviation hub in southeast Asia. In 2018, the passenger throughput reached 65.63 million (10 times of its population); as an important hub for the international aviation transportation in the southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region and the Oceania, Singapore has maintained its position of the largest aviation transportation center in the world for 6 consecutive years. Meanwhile, Singapore has highlighted the development of information industry, positively constructed information infrastructures and become one of the economies with the highest level of IT application.

### 各维度上的领先城市 TOP CITIES IN THREE ASPECTS

全球创新网络 Global Innovation Network	全球生产与服务网络 Global Production and Service Network	全球联通设施网络 Global Connectivity Facility Network
旧金山 San Francisco	东京 Tokyo	香港 Hong Kong
北京 Beijing	北京 Beijing	新加坡 Singapore
东京 Tokyo	首尔 Seoul	迪拜 Dubai
伦敦 London	纽约 New York	伦敦 London
纽约 New York	香港 Hong Kong	洛杉矶 Los Angeles
首尔 Seoul	伦敦 London	上海 Shanghai
新加坡 Singapore	新加坡 Singapore	东京 Tokyo
巴黎 Paris	上海 Shanghai	广州 Guangzhou
香港 Hong Kong	台北 Taipei	纽约 New York
洛杉矶 Los Angeles	迪拜 Dubai	鹿特丹 Rotterdam
西雅图 Seattle	深圳 Shenzhen	汉堡 Hamburg
慕尼黑 Munich	哥本哈根 Copenhagen	釜山 Busan
上海 Shanghai	广州 Guangzhou	丹佛 Denver
杭州 Hangzhou	芝加哥 Chicago	奥斯陆 Oslo
多伦多 Toronto	孟买 Mumbai	安特卫普 Antwerp
悉尼 Sydney	圣保罗 São Paulo	雅典 Athens
柏林 Berlin	莫斯科 Moscow	亚特兰大 Atlanta
苏黎世 Zurich	多伦多 Toronto	墨尔本 Melbourne
墨尔本 Melbourne	曼谷 Bangkok	哥本哈根 Copenhagen
深圳 Shenzhen	斯德哥尔摩 Stockholm	温哥华 Vancouver

# “一带一路”潜力城市指数

## INDEX FOR “BELT AND ROAD” POTENTIAL CITIES

基于“一带一路”重点领域，从政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通和民心相通五个维度出发，揭示全球城市潜力格局。

Based on the prioritized fields of the Belt and Road Initiative, the landscape of the potential of the global cities can be revealed from five aspects including the policy coordination, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds.

### “一带一路”沿线城市潜力巨大，正在快速崛起

#### CITIES ALONG THE BELT AND ROAD WITH HUGE POTENTIAL ARE RISING RAPIDLY

从洲际分布来看，排名前20的城市中，东南亚及东欧地区分别上榜5个城市，占全球的50%；从国家来看，俄罗斯及哈萨克斯坦与中国联系密切，在“一带一路”中将发挥重要作用。

Globally, among Top 20 cities, 5 cities are from the Southeast Asia and 5 are from the Eastern Europe, accounting for 50% of the total; from the perspective of countries, Russia and Kazakhstan have close relationship with China, and will play an important role in the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative.

分城市来看，全球顶级城市始终拥有较强的全球化参与度，如香港、伦敦、新加坡等城市依旧位列榜单前10位。香港排名仅次于北京，在“一带一路”建设中具备区位、先发、服务业专业化和人文等四个独特优势。中欧班列等内陆联通网络为部分国家的城市提供了机遇，哈萨克斯坦的阿斯塔纳、阿拉木图进入榜单前20位。阿拉山口口岸是中国与哈萨克斯坦的边境口岸，据中国阿拉山口海关统计，2018年阿拉山口口岸进出中欧货运班列2388列，同比增长31.72%，完成货运量123.16万吨，同比增长48.78%。东盟同中国拥有强有力的互利合作关系，高层往来频繁，经济联系强劲，人员交流密切，形成了全方位、多层次、宽领域的合作关系，

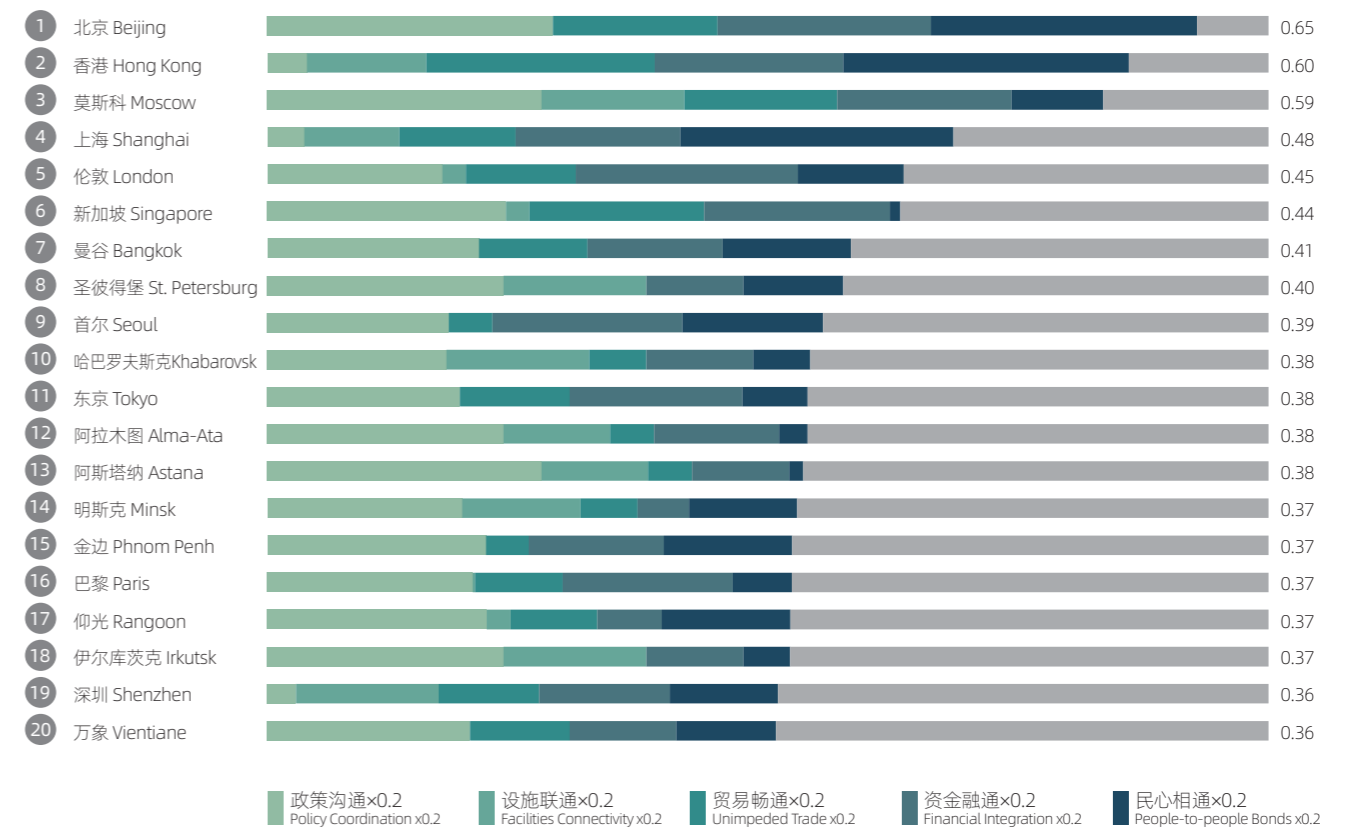
In terms of specific cities, global top cities are always strongly involved in the globalization. Hong Kong, London and Singapore are still ranked among the Top 10. Following Beijing, Hong Kong possesses four unique advantages in terms of its position, first mover, professional services and humanistic care in the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The CHINA RAILWAY Express and other inland connection network have provided opportunities for some cities along the Belt and Road. For example, Astana and Almaty in Kazakhstan are ranked among the Top 20. The Alashankou port is the border port between China and Kazakhstan. According to China Alashankou Customs, there were 2388 times of freight transportation of the CHINA RAILWAY Express via the Alashankou port in 2018, up by 31.72% on a year-on-year basis; 1.2316 million tons of freight were delivered, up by 48.78% on a year-on-year basis. As ASEAN has established a strong and mutually-beneficial cooperation partnership with China, the high-level exchanges are frequent, the economic ties are close and the personnel exchanges are intensive, forming the all-round, multilevel and extensive cooperation relationship. Bangkok, Phnom

曼谷、金边、仰光、万象等城市纷纷进入榜单前20。

Penh, Yangon and Vientiane are ranked among the Top 20 now.

### “一带一路”潜力城市指数排名及得分（前20位）

#### THE RANKING AND SCORE OF THE INDEX FOR “BELT AND ROAD” POTENTIAL CITIES (TOP 20)



### 政策沟通潜力：哈萨克斯坦、俄罗斯与中国联系紧密

#### POTENTIAL FOR POLICY COORDINATION: CLOSE COORDINATION OF KAZAKHSTAN AND RUSSIA WITH CHINA

从全球区域来看，政策沟通排行前20的城市中，哈萨克斯坦、巴基斯坦、俄罗斯等国家从上榜城市数量和排名上均遥遥领先，是与中国政策领域联系最紧密的国家。作为“一带一路”“起点”的哈萨克斯坦与中国的合作正成为“一带一路”倡议下国家的合作范本。根据第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛发布的成果清单，哈萨克斯坦及俄罗斯与中方签署

Globally, among Top 20 cities in light of the policy coordination, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Russia hold a safe lead both in respect of the number of listed cities and the ranking, and their policies are most closely coordinated with that of to China. Kazakhstan, as the start point of the Belt and Road, has developed its cooperation with China into a model for other countries under the Belt and Road Initiative. According to the list of achievements issued by the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, Kazakhstan and Russia have signed various multilateral/bilateral cooperation documents, estab-



多双边合作文件、建立的多边合作平台或开展合作项目 15 项，位列全球国家第一位，其次是巴基斯坦，达成 14 项协议。

“分城市来看，北京作为“一带一路”倡议发起国的首都城市在政策领域具备领先优势。境外国家阿斯塔纳、莫斯科、伊斯兰堡分别作为哈萨克斯坦、俄罗斯和巴基斯坦的首都紧随其后。新加坡排在全球第4位，从苏州工业园区到天津生态城再到重庆互联互通示范项目，中新政府间卓有成效地开展了一系列战略性合作项目，新加坡与中国确立了与时俱进的全方位合作伙伴关系，在“一带一路”框架下，未来新中合作潜力巨大。除此，蒙古、缅甸、柬埔寨、意大利、泰国、智利等国家均有城市上榜。

### 设施联通潜力：莫斯科等中欧班列沿线城市竞争力上升

#### POTENTIAL FOR FACILITIES CONNECTIVITY: INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS OF MOSCOW AND OTHER CITIES ALONG CHINA RAILWAY EXPRESS

从全球区域来看，中欧班列等内陆联通网络加强了世界各国的联系，提升了城市间的联通程度，为部分国家的城市提供了机遇。尤其是波兰、白俄罗斯等中欧班列沿线国家，由于开通了较为高频次的中欧班列，相应城市的设施联通潜力较高。

分城市来看，香港将在“一带一路”倡议中发挥重要作用。香港航海业发达，中国主要的航海投资、建设、运营公司在香港投资、建设、运营了较多的航海设施，枢纽地位突出，能发挥较大的联通作用。中国内地的重庆、西安、成都等城市由于中欧班列和中新通道的开通，枢纽作用也得到了极大提升。

lished various multilateral cooperation platforms and initiated 15 cooperation projects with China, ranking the first in the world. The second is Pakistan which has reached 14 agreements with China.

In terms of specific cities, Beijing, as the capital city, possesses pioneering advantages in the field of policy. Following Beijing are Astana (capital of Kazakhstan), Moscow (Russia) and Islamabad (Pakistan). Singapore is ranked in the 4th position. From Suzhou Industrial Park, Tianjin Eco-City to the China-Singapore (Chongqing) Demonstration Initiative on Strategic Connectivity, the governments between China and Singapore have effectively carried out a series of strategic cooperation projects, and Singapore has established the up-to-date all-round cooperation partnership with China. Under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative, there is a huge potential for the cooperation between Singapore and China. In addition, cities from Mongolia, Myanmar, Cambodia, Italy, Thailand and Chile etc. are also included in the list.

Globally, the inland transportation network including the CHINA RAILWAY Express has strengthened the connectivity of various countries in the world, improved the interconnection among cities and provided opportunities for cities in partial countries. Especially for various countries along the CHINA RAILWAY Express including the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Belarus, corresponding facilities connectivity potential is huge because of the higher-frequency of the freight trains of CHINA RAILWAY Express.

In terms of specific cities, Hong Kong will play an important role in implementing the Belt and Road Initiative. As the seafaring industry is very sound and developed in Hong Kong, and major Chinese seafaring investment, construction and operation companies have invested, constructed and operated many seafaring facilities in Hong Kong. As a prominent hub, Hong Kong will play an important role in the facilities connectivity. As the CHINA RAILWAY Express and the Sino-Singapore Channel are open for service, the pivotal role played by inland cities including Chongqing, Xi'an and Chengdu will be largely improved as well.

### 贸易畅通潜力：香港、新加坡引领全球贸易

#### POTENTIAL FOR UNIMPEDED TRADE: HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE LEADING GLOBAL TRADE

从洲际分布来看，贸易畅通排行前 20 的城市中，以亚洲城市居多，其中东南亚上榜 5 个城市。其次为西非地区，上榜 3 个城市。

分城市来看，香港作为全球贸易中心，在“一带一路”贸易视角下仍然占据重要地位，在“一带一路”机遇下，香港利用“一国两制”制度优势、贸易及物流中心的传统优势，进一步发挥“走出去”的重要平台作用。新加坡位列全球第2，中国已连续六年成为新加坡第一大贸易伙伴，新加坡也连续六年成为中国第一大新增外资来源国，中新两国互为对方的重要投资目的地。值得注意的是，武汉和天津也上榜全球前 20 城市，分别位列中国内地城市第 3 位和第 5 位。

Globally, among Top 20 cities in light of the unimpeded trade, most are Asian cities among which 5 cities are from the southeast Asian. Following Asia, there are 3 cities listed are from West Africa.

In terms of specific cities, Hong Kong, as the center for the global trade, will still take an important position from the perspective of trade under the Belt and Road Initiative. By seizing the opportunities brought by the Belt and Road Initiative, Hong Kong will further serve as the platform for the “going out” policy by give full play of the advantages of the “One Country, Two Systems” policy and traditional advantages of the trade and logistics center. Singapore is ranked in the 2nd position. China has been the first trade partner for Singapore for 6 consecutive years and Singapore has been the country with the most newly added investment to China for 6 years in a row. Meanwhile, both countries are each other's investment destination. It is worth mentioning that, Wuhan and Tianjin are also ranked among Top 20 cities, and in the 3rd and 5th among domestic cities respectively.

### 资金融通潜力：伦敦实力领先

#### POTENTIAL FOR FINANCIAL INTEGRATION: LONDON IN THE LEAD

从洲际分布来看，全球资金融通排行前 20 的城市中，西欧及大洋洲城市数量居多，其中德国和澳大利亚分别上榜 4 个城市，是资金融通领域联系最为密切的地区。

分城市来看，伦敦实力领先，在英国资产阶级革命和工业革命之后，伦敦一直保持世界经济金融中心的地位，是世界城市网络中的门户和节点城市，信息和知识收集、生产和扩散的中心，大规模金融交易、金融集聚的场所。同时，英国积极加入亚投行等国际金融组织，在“一带一路”倡议背景下，资金融

Globally, among Top 20 cities in terms of global financial integration, majority of the cities are from western Europe and Oceania, including 4 cities from both Germany and Australia, meaning that the area enjoys the closest connectivity in financial integration.

In terms of specific cities, London takes the lead. After the English Bourgeois Revolution and Industrial Revolution, London has always maintained its position as the world's economic and financial center. As a gateway and node city, a center for information and knowledge collection, production and promotion in the world's cities network as well as a venue for the large-scale financial transactions and capital concentration, London has still maintained its higher level of financial communication against the backdrop of the Belt and Road Initiative. As the capital city, Beijing gathers the most headquarters of domestic

通仍然保持着较高能级。北京作为首都城市，中国商业银行总部及国际金融机构办事处多集聚于此，在资金融通领域仍旧保持绝对优势，位列全球第2。此外，法兰克福、悉尼、首尔、香港、新加坡等国家或区域重要金融中心均上榜。

### 民心相通潜力：东亚、东南亚等中国周边地区具备独特优势 POTENTIAL FOR PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE BONDS: UNIQUE ADVANTAGES OF REGIONS SURROUNDING CHINA (EAST ASIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA)

从洲际分布来看，东亚、东南亚等中国周边地区是民心相通潜力较高的区域。其中，除中国内地外的东亚城市上榜6个，东南亚城市上榜2个。受免签等政策开放程度影响，其他欧美西方发达国家城市民心相通程度相对偏低。

分城市来看，香港、澳门在民心相通领域的排名靠前，港澳地区在民间往来、科教合作等方面具有独特优势。此外，清迈、曼谷、仰光等城市在民心相通维度的排名也较为靠前。值得注意的是，哈尔滨在中国内地城市中表现突出。哈尔滨作为东北亚区域中心城市，拥有36个国际友好城市，位列全国第4位；同时哈尔滨与俄罗斯等国家开展教育、文化、旅游等多元合作，往来频繁。

commercial bank and international financial institutions and maintains its absolute advantages in the field of financial communication (ranking 2nd in the world). Meanwhile, other major national or regional financial centers are also included in the list, including Frankfurt, Sydney, Seoul, Hong Kong and Singapore etc..

Globally, regions surrounding China (east Asia and southeast Asia) are of huge potential in strengthening the people-to-people bonds. Six cities from east Asia and two cities from southeast Asia are included in the list. Due to the visa-free policies and other openness policies, the degree of people-to-people bonds in cities in Europe and America is relatively low.

In terms of specific cities, Hong Kong and Macao rank among the best cities in terms of the people-to-people bonds, and the two cities enjoy unique advantages in non-government exchanges and the science and technology cooperation. Besides, Chiangmai, Bangkok and Yangon also rank in the front. It shall be noted that Harbin outstands many inland cities in China. As a central city for the northeast Asia and with 36 international sister cities, Harbin is ranked in the 4th among all Chinese cities. Meanwhile, Harbin has frequently carried out corresponding multidimensional cooperation with Russia and other countries in the fields of education, culture and tourism.

# “一带一路” 倡议下的全球城市格局 GLOBAL CITIES IN THE VISION OF BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

## 全球城市新格局：多极化、扁平化、网络化 THE NEW LANDSCAPE OF GLOBAL CITIES: MULTI-POLARIZED, FLATTENED AND NETWORKED

随着公司决定如何在全球众多主要消费市场中竞争，价值链正在重新配置。预计到2030年，发展中国家将占全球消费总量的一半以上。这些国家继续加深对全球商品、服务、金融、人员和数据流动的参与。以中国为代表的发展中国家消费需求大幅增长，迎来新的发展契机。

从全球价值活力城市来看，北美、西欧城市整体能级保持较高水平，随着全球贸易格局的转变，环印度洋时代到来，东亚地区能级上升，排名前100城市有21个位于北美地区，有20个位于东亚地区，有13个位于西欧地区。

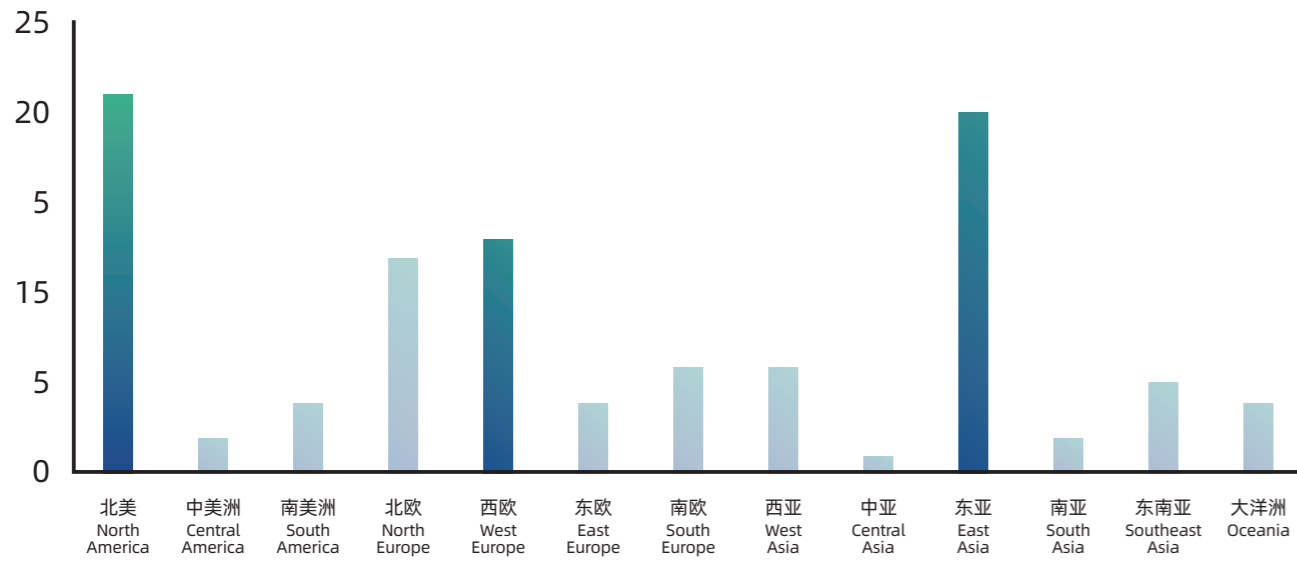
另一方面，“一带一路”倡议背景下，亚欧非大陆连接地带的俄蒙、中亚、南亚、西亚城市呈现散点崛起，城市整体发展尚不充分且全球化融入水平不高，但经济增长水平平均位于全球前列，将成为未来全球经济增长最快、发展潜力最大的地区。

As companies are determining how to compete among the numerous consumer markets in the world, the value chain is re-configured. It is predicted that by 2030, the consumption of developing countries will take up more than 50% of the global consumption, and these countries will continuously improve their participation in the flow of commodities, services, finance, personnel and data worldwide. With the huge increase of the consumption demand of the developing countries represented by China, new development opportunities will be brought.

From the perspective of dynamic cities with global value, cities from North America and western Europe have maintained the higher level. As the transformation of the global trade landscape and the coming of the age of the Indian Ocean rim, the level of East Asia will be improved. Among Top 100 cities, 21 cities are from North America, 20 from East Asia and 13 from western Europe.

Meanwhile, under the background of the Belt and Road Initiative, cities of Russia, Mongolia, central Asia, south Asia and western Asia at the junction of Asia, Europe and Africa are rising. Although these cities' overall development is not sufficient with relatively lower degree of globalization, the economic growth rate still ranks among the best, and they will become regions with the most rapid growth and the biggest potential in the world.

### 全球活力城市指数排名前 100 城市所在地区 REGIONS WITH TOP 100 GLOBAL DYNAMIC CITIES



### 世界正在重回原点，“亚洲世纪”即将开启 THE WORLD IS RETURNING TO WHERE IT STARTED WHILE THE ASIAN CENTURY IS SET TO BEGIN

过去数百年，大西洋两岸与环太平洋地区是世界经济重心。进入 21 世纪以来，随着北美次贷危机和欧洲主权债务危机的发生，世界经济中心及城镇人口格局重心加速向东转移，环印度洋时代已经到来。

“一带一路”倡议背景下，全球顶级城市格局从以西方城市为主导走向东方城市崛起，从发达国家城市走向新兴发展中国家城市，从“核心边缘”结构走向包容性全球化发展。全球价值活力城市排行前 20 的城市中，有 9 个城市来自亚洲，远超欧洲（4 个）和美洲（5 个）地区；东京、香港、北京三大亚洲城市超越纽约、伦敦，排在全球城市前三位。

“一带一路”倡议推动一系列新兴国家城市、内陆城市参与到全球化新进

In the past centuries, both shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific Rim were the centers of the world's economy. With the occurrence of the subprime crisis in the North America and the sovereign debt crisis in the Europe in the 21st century, the center of the world's economy and the core of the center of the population pattern have been transferred to the east increasingly, indicating that the age of the Indian Ocean Rim is coming.

Under the Belt and Road Initiative, the global top cities landscape has been transformed from western cities in dominant position to the rise of eastern cities, from developed countries to emerging developing countries and from the “core edge” structure to the inclusive globalization. Among Top 20 dynamic cities with global value, 9 cities are from Asia, 4 from Europe and 5 from America. Three major Asian cities, namely Tokyo, Hong Kong and Beijing have excelled New York and London and ranked as Top 3 cities.

As a matter of fact, the Belt and Road Initiative has encouraged a series of emerging countries, cities, and inland cities to partici-

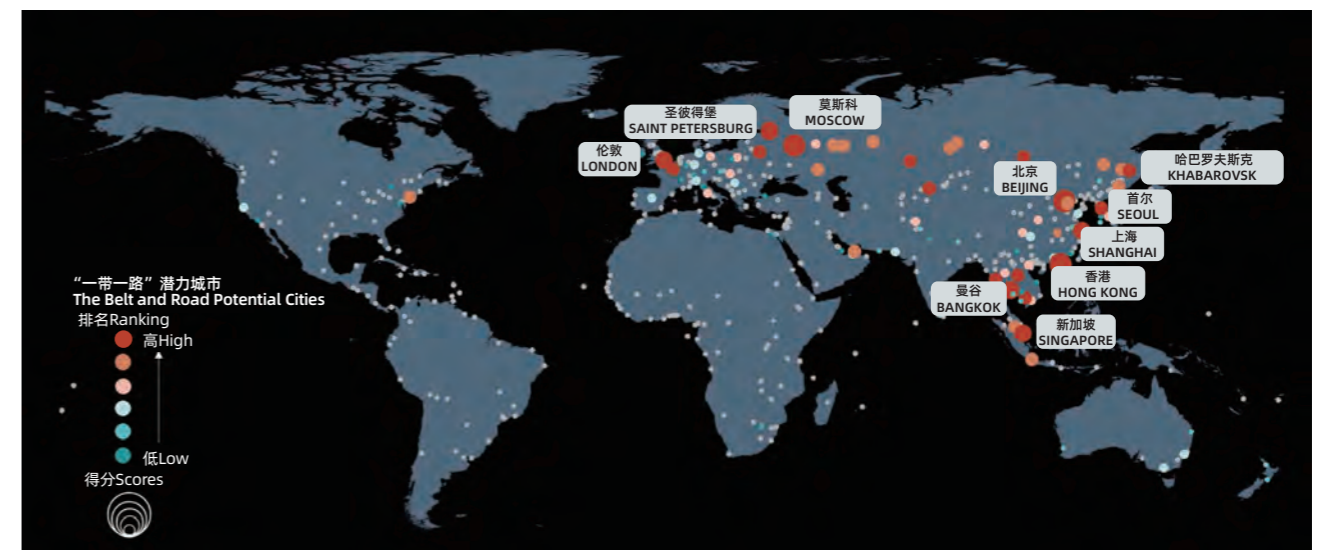
程。由于较高的“一带一路”参与度，莫斯科、阿拉木图、阿斯塔纳、金边、仰光、万象等城市进入“一带一路”潜力城市前 20 位，中亚、东南亚等地区国家城市逐步显现，“亚洲世纪”即将开启。

pate in the new course of globalization. Due to their higher participation in the Belt and Road Initiative, Moscow, Almaty, Astana, Phnom Penh, Yangon and Vientiane are ranked among Top 20 Belt and Road Potential Cities, and cities from central Asia and southeast Asia are displaying their potentials gradually. Thus, the Asian Century is set to begin.

### 全球价值活力城市格局 THE RANKING OF DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE



### “一带一路”潜力城市格局 THE RANKING OF CITIES WITH BRI POTENTIAL



## 世界变局下的中国，将成为全球新“枢纽” CHINA IS BECOMING A NEW GLOBAL "HUB" IN THE CHANGING WORLD

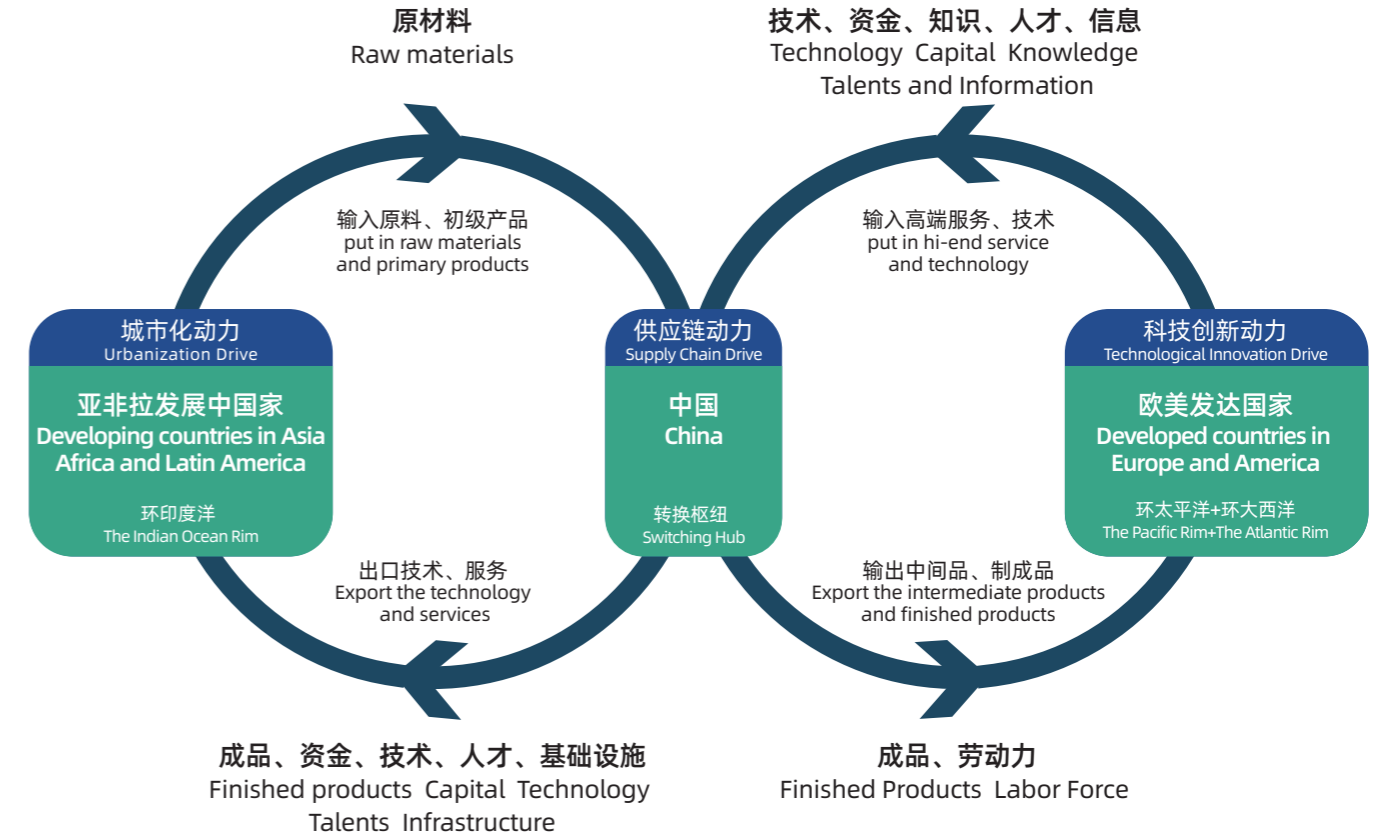
在共建“一带一路”倡议下，中国的转型发展将促使其在全球供应链和全球价值体系中角色的深刻变化。一方面，中国与西方发达国家是构成高效率、高价值的供应链循环，中国向西方国家出口高端工业制成品，从西方学习引进技术、资金和服务，逐步融入一直由欧美发达国家主导的创新价值链网络；另一方面，中国与其他发展中国家将共同打造新的全球供应链循环系统，向发展中国家提供制成品、基础设施和技术服务，从发展中国家引进原材料、能源，带动更多发展中国家嵌入全球生产体系，实现共赢发展。

从全球价值活力城市格局来看，中国（含港澳台地区）共有14个城市上榜前100城市，内地城市“北上广深”的位序保持不变，此外，天津、青岛等早期的沿海开放城市及成都、西安等内陆城市上榜。天津、武汉、西安、成都在“一带一路”潜力城市榜中排名超越广州，仅次于北、上、深，在“一带一路”倡议中将发挥重要的节点作用。

Under the Belt and Road Initiative, China's transformation will promote the profound change of its role in the global supply chain and the global value system. On one hand, China and western developed countries have constituted supply chain loop with high-efficiency and high-value; China will export various hi-end industrial products to western countries and learn and bring in corresponding technology, capital and service from the western world so as to gradually integrate itself into the innovation value chain network led by developed countries in Europe and America; on the other hand, China will make concerted effort with other developing countries to establish the new global supply chain system so as to provide various developing countries with finished products, infrastructures and technical service, import raw materials and energies from developing countries, encourage more developing countries to be integrated into the global production system and realize a win-win development.

From the perspective of the landscape of dynamic cities with global value, 14 cities in China (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) are ranked among Top 100 cities, and the ranking sequence of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen remains unchanged. In addition, coastal cities which opened themselves in earlier days such as Tianjin, Qingdao, and inland cities such as Chengdu, Xi'an are also listed. In the meantime, following Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen, Tianjin, Wuhan, Xi'an, Chengdu and other Belt and Road Potential Cities has excelled Guangzhou in the ranking, and will play an important role as the node cities in the Belt and Road Initiative.

## 以中国为新“枢纽”的双循环结构 THE DUAL-CIRCLE STRUCTURE WITH CHINA AS THE NEW HUB





## 全球价值活力城市指数排名

## RANKING ON INDEX FOR DYNAMIC CITIES WITH GLOBAL VALUE

排序 NO.	国家及地区 COUNTRY	城市 CITY	排序 NO.	国家及地区 COUNTRY	城市 CITY
1	日本 Japan	东京 Tokyo	51	中国 China	台北 Taipei
2	中国 China	香港 Hong Kong	52	意大利 Italy	米兰 Milan
3	中国 China	北京 Beijing	53	以色列 Israel	特拉维夫 Tel Aviv
4	英国 U.K.	伦敦 London	54	西班牙 Spain	巴塞罗那 Barcelona
5	新加坡 Singapore	新加坡 Singapore	55	比利时 Belgium	布鲁塞尔 Brussels
6	美国 U.S.A.	旧金山 San Francisco	56	阿根廷 Argentina	布宜诺斯艾利斯 Buenos Aires
7	美国 U.S.A.	纽约 New York	57	印度尼西亚 Indonesia	雅加达 Jakarta
8	中国 China	上海 Shanghai	58	拉脱维亚 Latvia	里加 Riga
9	韩国 Korea	首尔 Seoul	59	中国 China	大连 Dalian
10	美国 U.S.A.	洛杉矶 Los Angel	60	阿联酋 UAE	阿布扎比 Abu Dhabi
11	阿联酋 UAE	迪拜 Dubai	61	德国 Germany	法兰克福 Frankfurt
12	中国 China	广州 Guangzhou	62	美国 U.S.A.	迈阿密 Miami
13	中国 China	深圳 Shenzhen	63	德国 Germany	柏林 Berlin
14	美国 U.S.A.	芝加哥 Chicago	64	墨西哥 Mexico	墨西哥城 Mexico City
15	丹麦 Denmark	哥本哈根 Copenhagen	65	芬兰 Finland	赫尔辛基 Helsinki
16	德国 Germany	汉堡 Hamburg	66	加拿大 Canada	蒙特利尔 Montreal
17	法国 French	巴黎 Paris	67	英国 U.K.	爱丁堡 Edinburgh
18	澳大利亚 Australia	墨尔本 Melbourne	68	葡萄牙 Portugal	里斯本 Lisbon
19	加拿大 Canada	多伦多 Toronto	69	卡塔尔 Qatar	多哈 Doha
20	澳大利亚 Australia	悉尼 Sydney	70	加拿大 Canada	卡尔加里 Calgary
21	德国 Germany	慕尼黑 Munich	71	卢森堡 Luxembourg	卢森堡 Luxembourg
22	希腊 Greece	雅典 Athens	72	匈牙利 Hungary	布达佩斯 Budapest
23	俄罗斯 Russia	莫斯科 Moscow	73	英国 U.K.	格拉斯哥 Glasgow
24	荷兰 Netherlands	阿姆斯特丹 Amsterdam	74	爱沙尼亚 Estonia	塔林 Tallinn
25	瑞典 Sweden	斯德哥尔摩 Stockholm	75	日本 Japan	名古屋 Nagoya
26	韩国 Korea	釜山 Busan	76	中国 China	杭州 Hangzhou
27	西班牙 Spain	马德里 Madrid	77	沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia	利雅得 Riyadh
28	挪威 Norway	奥斯陆 Oslo	78	中国 China	西安 Xi'an
29	印度 India	孟买 Bombay	79	美国 U.S.A.	巴尔的摩 Baltimore
30	奥地利 Austria	维也纳 Vienna	80	美国 U.S.A.	费城 Philadelphia
31	加拿大 Canada	温哥华 Vancouver	81	比利时 Belgium	安特卫普 Antwerp
32	泰国 Thailand	曼谷 Bangkok	82	中国 China	厦门 Xiamen
33	荷兰 Netherlands	鹿特丹 Rotterdam	83	韩国 Korea	仁川 Incheon
34	巴西 Brazil	圣保罗 St. Paul	84	哥伦比亚 Columbia	波哥大 Bogota
35	日本 Japan	大阪 Osaka	85	巴拿马 Panama	巴拿马 Panama
36	瑞士 Switzerland	苏黎世 Zurich	86	菲律宾 The Philippines	马尼拉 Manila
37	中国 China	天津 Tianjin	87	英国 U.K.	剑桥 Cambridge
38	美国 U.S.A.	亚特兰大 Atlanta	88	美国 U.S.A.	圣何塞 San Jose
39	土耳其 Turkey	伊斯坦布尔 Istanbul	89	美国 U.S.A.	圣路易斯 St. Louis
40	中国 China	青岛 Qingdao	90	新西兰 New Zealand	奥克兰 Auckland
41	美国 U.S.A.	波士顿 Boston	91	哈萨克斯坦 Kazakhstan	阿拉木图 Alma-Ata
42	美国 U.S.A.	华盛顿 Washington	92	美国 U.S.A.	克利夫兰 Cleveland
43	中国 China	成都 Chengdu	93	美国 U.S.A.	圣地亚哥 San Diego
44	意大利 Italy	罗马 Rome	94	法国 French	马赛 Marseilles
45	捷克 Czech	布拉格 Prague	95	印度 India	班加罗尔 Bangalore
46	波兰 Poland	华沙 Warsaw	96	中国 China	宁波 Ningbo
47	马来西亚 Malaysia	吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur	97	智利 Chile	圣地亚哥 San Diego
48	美国 U.S.A.	丹佛 Denver	98	冰岛 Iceland	雷克雅未克 Reykjavik
49	美国 U.S.A.	西雅图 Seattle	99	新西兰 New Zealand	惠灵顿 Wellington
50	爱尔兰 Ireland	都柏林 Dublin	100	美国 U.S.A.	达拉斯 Dallas

## “一带一路”潜力城市指数排名

## RANKING ON INDEX FOR “BELT AND ROAD” POTENTIAL CITIES

排序 NO.	国家及地区 COUNTRY	城市 CITY	排序 NO.	国家及地区 COUNTRY	城市 CITY
1	中国 China	北京 Beijing	51	中国 China	广州 Guangzhou
2	中国 China	香港 Hong Kong	52	意大利 Italy	米兰 Milan
3	俄罗斯 Russia	莫斯科 Moscow	53	德国 Germany	法兰克福 Frankfurt
4	中国 China	上海 Shanghai	54	西班牙 Spain	马德里 Madrid
5	英国 U.K.	伦敦 London	55	中国 Australia	悉尼 Sydney
6	新加坡 Singapore	新加坡 Singapore	56	阿根廷 China	重庆 Chongqing
7	泰国 Thailand	曼谷 Bangkok	57	澳大利亚 Australia	墨尔本 Melbourne
8	俄罗斯 Russia	圣彼得堡 St. Petersburg	58	俄罗斯 Russia	海参崴 Haishenwai
9	韩国 Korea	首尔 Seoul	59	阿联酋 UAE	阿布扎比 Abu Dhabi
10	俄罗斯 Russia	哈巴罗夫斯克(伯力) Khabarovsk	60	巴基斯坦 Pakistan	卡拉奇 Karachi
11	日本 Japan	东京 Tokyo	61	中国 China	青岛 Qingdao
12	哈萨克斯坦 Kazakhstan	阿拉木图 Alma-Ata	62	美国 U.S.A.	旧金山 San Francisco
13	哈萨克斯坦 Alma-Ata	阿斯塔纳 Astana	63	斯里兰卡 Sri Lanka	科伦坡 Colombo
14	白俄罗斯 Belarus	明斯克 Minsk	64	塞尔维亚 Serbia	贝尔格莱德 Belgrade
15	柬埔寨 Cambodia	金边 Phnom Penh	65	德国 Germany	汉堡 Hamburg
16	法国 French	巴黎 Paris	66	巴基斯坦 Pakistan	拉合尔 Lahore
17	缅甸 Burma	仰光 Rangoon	67	中国 China	澳门 Macao
18	俄罗斯 Russia	伊尔库茨克 Irkutsk	68	柬埔寨 Cambodia	西哈努克 Sihanoukville
19	中国 China	深圳 Shenzhen	69	新西兰 New Zealand	奥克兰 Auckland
20	老挝 Laos	万象 Vientiane	70	泰国 Thailand	罗勇 Rayong
21	印度尼西亚 Indonesia	雅加达 Jakarta	71	韩国 Korea	济州 Cheju
22	俄罗斯 Russia	喀山 Kazan	72	巴基斯坦 Pakistan	瓜达尔 Gwadar
23	阿联酋 UAE	迪拜 Dubai	73	澳大利亚 Australia	珀斯 Perth
24	美国 U.S.A.	纽约 New York	74	澳大利亚 Australia	布里斯班 Brisbane
25	俄罗斯 Russia	叶卡捷琳堡 Yekaterinburg	75	中国 China	南京 Nanjing
26	俄罗斯 Russia	乌苏里斯克 Ussuriysk	76	德国 Germany	慕尼黑 Munich
27	俄罗斯 Russia	布拉戈维申斯克(海兰泡) Blagoveshchensk	77	新西兰 New Zealand	惠灵顿 Wellington
28	马来西亚 Malaysia	吉隆坡 Kuala Lumpur	78	奥地利 Austria	维也纳 Vienna
29	中国 China	天津 Tianjin	79	中国 China	哈尔滨 Harbin
30	俄罗斯 Russia	叶拉布加 Yelabuga	80	尼泊尔 Nepal	加德满都 Katmandu
31	俄罗斯 Russia	比罗比詹 Birobidzhan	81	波兰 Poland	罗兹 Roz
32	俄罗斯 Russia	托木斯克 Tomsk	82	加拿大 Canada	多伦多 Toronto
33	俄罗斯 Russia	伏尔加格勒 Volgograd	83	中国 China	昆明 Kunming
34	俄罗斯 Russia	新西伯利亚 Novosibirsk	84	意大利 Italy	佛罗伦萨 Florence
35	中国 China	武汉 Wuhan	85	柬埔寨 Cambodia	暹粒 Siem Reap
36	俄罗斯 Russia	下诺夫哥罗德 Nizhni Novgorod	86	美国 U.S.A.	洛杉矶 Los Angel
37	俄罗斯 Russia	克拉斯诺亚尔斯克 Krasnoyarsk	87	中国 China	杭州 Hangzhou
38	意大利 Italy	罗马 Rome	88	越南 Vietnam	岘港 Da Nang
39	蒙古 Mongolia	乌兰巴托 Ulan Bator	89	南非 South Africa	约翰内斯堡 Johannesburg
40	波兰 Poland	华沙 Warsaw	90	土耳其 Turkey	伊斯坦布尔 Istanbul
41	韩国 Korea	釜山 Busan	91	美国 U.S.A.	华盛顿 Washington
42	越南 Vietnam	河内 Hanoi	92	印度 India	新德里 New Delhi
43	巴基斯坦 Pakistan	伊斯兰堡 Islamabad	93	瑞士 Switzerland	苏黎世 Zurich
44	泰国 Thailand	清迈 Chiangmai	94	卢森堡 Luxembourg	卢森堡 Luxembourg
45	德国 Germany	柏林 Berlin	95	中国 China	厦门 Xiamen
46	越南 Vietnam	胡志明 Ho Chi Minh	96	卡塔尔 Qatar	多哈 Doha
47	中国 China	西安 Xi'an	97	法国 French	里昂 Lyons
48	中国 China	成都 Chengdu	98	爱尔兰 Ireland	都柏林 Dublin
49	菲律宾 The Philippines	马尼拉 Manila	99	埃及 Egypt	开罗 Cairo
50	匈牙利 Hungary	布达佩斯 Budapest	100	韩国 Korea	光州 Kwangju