



JSSI

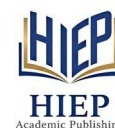
Journal of Social Science Innovation

JSSI, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2026, pp.135-144

Print ISSN: 3134-9226; Online ISSN: 3134-9234

Journal homepage: <https://www.ssijournal.com>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64058/jssi260112tpnae>



Taking Pivotal Nations as Anchors, Exploring Paths for Strategic Alignment—A Review of *China's Integration Strategies with Fulcrum Countries along the Belt and Road*

Xiang Chengru

Abstract: This paper reviews the monograph *China's Integration Strategies with Fulcrum Countries along the Belt and Road* by Qi Huaigao. It points out that the book accurately addresses the academic gaps in current research on the Belt and Road Initiative, namely the overgeneralization of macro-level studies and the isolation of single-country analyses, and constructs a scientific research system with “pivotal countries” as the core anchor. From five dimensions—the identification method of pivotal countries, research paradigm, academic innovation, content structure and practical value—the paper systematically analyzes the book’s academic breakthroughs: the establishment of a pivotal country selection system integrating qualitative criteria with quantitative data, the adoption of a closed-loop analytical logic of “national context illustration-policy analysis-alignment practice-response to challenges”, and the realization of precise sample selection, in-depth research and objective reflection of reality. It also elaborates on the book’s content design featuring the integration of “point-line-plane” and its practical enabling value in serving policy formulation, corporate practice and international communication. Meanwhile, this paper objectively examines the book’s limitations in terms of data timeliness, research depth on potential pivotal countries and the dimensions of research perspectives, and proposes future research directions, including dynamically updating research

samples, deepening research on emerging node countries and adding diverse research perspectives. It is concluded that as a representative achievement in the development of Belt and Road research toward greater precision and refinement, the book provides a new paradigm for regional cooperation research and offers important academic support and practical reference for the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Keywords: The Belt and Road Initiative; pivotal countries; strategic alignment; country-specific studies; research paradigm

Author Biography: Xiang Chengru, lecturer at Qinghai Minzu University, doctoral student at the School of Humanities, Guangzhou University. Research Focus: International Chinese Education. E-mail: 2052067970@qq.com.

标题: 以支点为锚, 探对接之径——评《中国与“一带一路”沿线支点国家发展战略对接研究》

摘要: 本文以祁怀高所著《中国与“一带一路”沿线支点国家发展战略对接研究》为评析对象, 指出该书精准瞄准当前“一带一路”研究领域宏观泛化、单一国别分析孤立的学术缺口, 以“支点国家”为核心锚点构建了科学的研究体系。文章从支点国识别方法、研究范式、学术创新、内容架构、现实价值五个维度, 系统分析了该书构建“定性标准+定量数据”的支点国筛选体系、采用“国情铺垫—政策解析—对接实践—挑战应对”的闭环分析逻辑、实现样本筛选精准化、研究深度纵深化、现实关照客观化的学术突破, 以及其“点—线—面”融合的内容设计与服务于政策制定、企业实践、国际传播的现实赋能价值。同时, 本文也客观审视了该书在数据时效性、潜在支点国研究深度、研究视角维度上的局限, 并提出了动态更新研究样本、深化新兴节点研究、补充多元研究视角的未来研究方向。最终指出, 该书作为“一带一路”研究向精准化、精细化进阶的代表性成果, 为区域合作研究提供了新范式, 也为“一带一路”高质量发展提供了重要的学术支撑与实践参考。

关键词: 一带一路; 支点国家; 战略对接; 国别研究; 研究范式

作者简介: 杳成儒, 青海民族大学教师, 广州大学汉语国际教育领域教育博士研究生, 研究方向: 汉语国际教育。电邮: 2052067970@qq.com。

Introduction

Since the Belt and Road Initiative was proposed, academic research on the topic has flourished. Two types of studies have dominated the field: One type conducts macro-level analyses by treating regions along the routes as an integrated whole, yet its excessively broad scope often leads to overgeneralized narratives. The other focuses deeply on bilateral relations with individual countries, but ignores the networked nature of the Belt and Road, resulting in a lack of systematic connections among research findings. Against this backdrop, *China's Integration Strategies with Fulcrum Countries along the Belt and Road* by Qi Huaigao precisely

targets this research gap. Taking “fulcrum countries” as its core anchor, the book identifies research samples through scientific selection methods and constructs its analytical framework via in-depth country-specific studies. It ultimately summarizes macro-level integration approaches that are both theoretically sound and practically applicable. In doing so, it advances research on Belt and Road strategic integration from vague macro-level discussion to targeted and implementable analysis, making it a representative work in the refined and precise development of this field.

The primary value of this work lies in solving the preliminary challenge of “how to scientifically identify fulcrum countries of the Belt and Road,” laying a solid sample foundation for subsequent research. Instead of relying on subjective judgments or single indicators to define fulcrum countries, the author has established a dual verification system combining “qualitative criteria and quantitative data.” Through this composite analytical method, the author ultimately identifies six core fulcrum countries, namely Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Greece and Australia, as well as four potential fulcrum countries, including Uzbekistan, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia. The sample covers key regions such as Central Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, Southern Europe and Oceania, ensuring regional representativeness while highlighting the differentiated values of various fulcrum countries.

Research Paradigm: Rigorous and Well-Adapted Analytical Logic

A rigorous yet flexible research paradigm forms a crucial cornerstone of the book’s academic rigor. Rejecting vague theoretical deduction, the author constructs a closed-loop analytical logic for all fulcrum countries, namely national context overview, policy analysis, alignment practice and challenge response, ensuring that each country study is both in-depth and horizontally comparable. Strategic alignment hinges on a profound understanding of partner nations, so in analyzing each fulcrum country, the author first establishes a comprehensive cognitive framework based on the country’s fundamentals including geography, politics and economy. On this basis, the author conducts a penetrating analysis of each nation’s core development strategies, dissecting their strategic connotations and practical demands to identify precise points of convergence with the Belt and Road Initiative. For instance, Kazakhstan’s “Bright Road” new economic policy centers on infrastructure construction in transportation and energy, which aligns closely with the infrastructure connectivity goals of the Silk Road Economic Belt; Indonesia’s “Global Maritime Fulcrum” strategy focuses on maritime transportation and resource development, a key area of cooperation for the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road; and Pakistan’s “Vision 2025” aims at economic transformation, with the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor serving as the core vehicle for bilateral strategic alignment. These strategic convergences are ultimately translated into concrete cooperative practices, and through real-world cases such as the China-Kazakhstan rail-water intermodal transport, the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway, the Gwadar Port and the Piraeus Port, the author transforms “strategic alignment” from an abstract conceptual collision into tangible and implementable outcomes. Notably, the author does not shy away from conflicts and challenges in cooperation; instead, adopting a problem-oriented approach, the author directly addresses the unique obstacles

in bilateral cooperation, putting forward prudent project evaluation and security guarantees with the support of local military forces for Pakistan's debt risks and cross-border security issues, emphasizing the search for common interests for Indonesia's great power balancing strategy and overlapping maritime claims in the South China Sea, suggesting the improvement of cooperation effectiveness and exploration of trilateral cooperation to resolve differences for Poland's trade deficit with China and EU concerns, and advocating the settlement of strategic misgivings through practical cooperation for Australia's divergences over the "Indo-Pacific Strategy". This research attitude of not avoiding contradictions and not indulging in empty rhetoric makes the book's analysis not only constructive but also academically critical.

Under the unified research paradigm, the author also flexibly adjusts the analytical focus according to the characteristics of different fulcrum countries, ensuring that the research is both systematic and respectful of national differences. For landlocked countries such as Kazakhstan and Pakistan, the analysis focuses on land infrastructure construction, energy and industrial capacity cooperation; for Indonesia, an archipelagic country, it centers on the upgrading of maritime ports, marine fisheries and oil and gas resource development; for Central and Eastern European countries including Poland and Greece, it emphasizes exploring the synergy between their strategies and the EU's connectivity initiatives, as well as their value in building Eurasian logistics hubs; for Australia, a developed country, it focuses on analyzing economic and trade complementarity and the balance of strategic differences against the backdrop of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. This research design of "unified framework and country-specific analysis" frees the national case studies in the book from the overgeneralization of "one-size-fits-all," truly achieving targeted alignment and specific analysis, and also laying a solid foundation for the "point-line-plane" content structure of the entire book.

Academic Innovation: Breaking Through Tradition for Research Advancement

Supported by a rigorous research paradigm, this book further breaks through the traditional limitations of Belt and Road studies. With targeted research questions and scientific methods, it enriches and expands the research framework in this field. In contrast to the shortcomings of existing studies, which are either overly generalized or isolated in their analysis, this book achieves innovations in three dimensions—sample selection, research depth, and practical focus—by taking fulcrum countries as its core anchor. It not only provides a new methodology for node-focused research on the Belt and Road, but also promotes the shift toward more precise analysis of strategic alignment.

In terms of sample selection, this book breaks through the subjectivity bias of traditional studies. Among the more than 60 countries along the Belt and Road, defining "fulcrum countries" is the primary research challenge. Most existing studies rely on subjective judgments or single indicators, resulting in unpersuasive samples. This book innovatively proposes a composite screening system of "4 qualitative criteria and 4 categories of quantitative data." The qualitative dimension clarifies four core logics: the selected countries must be middle powers with regional influence and willingness to cooperate with external partners, excluding strategically independent major powers and weak countries unable to exert radiating effects; they must possess

substantial economic potential and broad cooperation space with China, aligning with the Belt and Road's core connotation of economic cooperation; they must have no fundamental conflicts with China in strategic interests to lay a solid political and security foundation for cooperation; at the same time, sub-regional representativeness must be considered, with only 1-2 fulcrum countries selected from each major sub-region along the routes to achieve a "point-driven area" radiating effect. For the quantitative dimension, four types of measurable indicators are introduced: gross domestic product (including nominal GDP at market exchange rates and GDP at purchasing power parity), population size, military expenditure, and bilateral economic and trade data (2018 bilateral trade volume and direct investment stock as of 2018).¹ Through multi-dimensional cross-validation, the book accurately identifies six core fulcrum countries (Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Greece, Australia) and four potential fulcrum countries, avoiding both the ambiguity of "pan-regional discussions" and the one-sidedness of "single-indicator-determined results." Academically, this screening system provides a replicable scientific method for defining "fulcrum countries," improves the academic discourse on "fulcrum country identification criteria," and offers an important reference for related research in this field.

In terms of research depth, this book has achieved a shift from a "pan-regional approach" to "in-depth research on key nodes." Traditional studies on regional cooperation often treat countries along the Belt and Road as a homogeneous whole, with analyses largely confined to macro-level topics such as trade complementarity and policy coordination, and lack in-depth examination of specific node countries. By contrast, this book takes fulcrum countries as its entry point and carries out penetrating country-specific studies. For example, it conducts an in-depth analysis of the synergies between Poland's Responsible Development Strategy and the EU's connectivity strategy; dissects the pivotal role of the Port of Piraeus in the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Route; and explores the tensions and potential in China-Australia economic and trade cooperation against the backdrop of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. Such targeted and in-depth research not only highlights the unique value of fulcrum countries in the Belt and Road network, but also grounds the analysis of strategic alignment from grand narratives into context-specific analysis, thus enriching and strengthening dedicated in-depth research on fulcrum countries.

In terms of practical relevance, this book constructs an objective narrative that balances opportunities and challenges. Some Belt and Road studies tend to focus only on a positive narrative of opportunities while avoiding contradictions and risks in cooperation, resulting in a lack of practical orientation. Adhering to the principle of critical objectivity, this book not only fully demonstrates the opportunities and achievements of strategic alignment but also confronts deep-seated contradictions and potential risks. For example, in analyzing China-Indonesia cooperation, it affirms the infrastructure-driven effect of the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway while pointing out practical obstacles such as land acquisition and corruption issues. In examining the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, it recognizes its contribution to Pakistan's economic

¹ Qi, H. G. (2019, pp. 9-10). *China's integration strategies with fulcrum countries along the Belt and Road*. World Affairs Press.

transformation while addressing problems of high debt and domestic political constraints. In exploring China-Australia cooperation, it emphasizes the complementarity in mineral and agricultural trade while noting strategic divergences brought about by the Indo-Pacific Strategy. This objective narrative logic makes the research closer to real cooperation scenarios, avoids the one-sidedness of blind optimism, provides academic support for practical problem-solving, and effectively enriches the perspective of critical realistic analysis in Belt and Road studies.

Content Structure: A Systematic Design Integrating Points, Lines and Planes

With a systematic “point-line-plane” structure, this book integrates separate analyses of the six core fulcrum countries and four potential fulcrum countries into a logically rigorous and clearly layered whole. Moving from in-depth country-specific studies in individual chapters to logical elevation across the book and further to an interdisciplinary perspective, this framework ensures both depth and breadth of research, and achieves an organic unity of empirical details and macro-level strategy.

At the “point” level, the book balances the depth and breadth of in-depth country studies. Chapters 1 to 6 focus on the six core fulcrum countries, with each chapter forming an independent and complete analytical unit that delivers targeted examinations based on each country’s uniqueness. The chapter on Pakistan centers on project upgrading of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, cross-border security cooperation and livelihood improvement; the chapter on Poland focuses on the development of China-Europe Railway Express hubs, analyzing the synergy and divergences between the Belt and Road Initiative and the EU’s connectivity strategy; the chapter on Greece revolves around the operational performance of the Port of Piraeus, exploring its pivotal role and regional radiation effects in the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Route; and the chapter on Australia provides an in-depth analysis of China-Australia economic and trade complementarities in mineral and agricultural products, as well as strategic divergences and cooperation pathways under the framework of the Indo-Pacific Strategy. This country-specific in-depth approach ensures thorough research on each core fulcrum country and avoids the overgeneralization of a one-size-fits-all analysis. Chapter 7 examines the four potential fulcrum countries. Building on the research of core fulcrum countries, it summarizes their common characteristics and analyzes their emerging value and alignment potential in the Belt and Road network, which not only expands the scope of the study but also reflects attention to the dynamic evolution of the fulcrum country network under the Belt and Road Initiative.

At the “line” level, the book achieves a logical elevation from individual country analysis to a macro framework. The whole book follows a clear progressive logic: the introduction completes the screening of fulcrum countries and the establishment of the research framework; Chapters 1 to 7 provide empirical analysis at the country level through in-depth research on core fulcrum countries and expanded research on potential fulcrum countries; the conclusion integrates and elevates the scattered country-specific findings, extracting a five-dimensional macro framework that includes turning fulcrum countries into connectivity hubs, promoting institutional alignment, defusing external resistance, coordinating with neighboring diplomacy, and linking

partnership networks.¹ This logical progression from points to lines and from national cases to the overall picture endows the book with both solid empirical foundations and systematic theoretical height, avoiding the isolation of single-country studies.

At the “plane” level, the book presents a comprehensive research perspective integrating multiple disciplines. Instead of being confined to a single disciplinary lens, its content structure synthesizes theories and methods from international relations, regional economics, geopolitics, public policy, and other fields. For instance, in analyzing Kazakhstan, it not only addresses international relations issues such as the “great power game between Russia, the United States, and China” but also covers regional economic matters like “energy and industrial capacity cooperation”; in examining Greece, it explores the context of “EU geopolitics” while focusing on public policy practices such as “port operation optimization”; in studying Australia, it involves geopolitical structure issues under the “Indo-Pacific Strategy” as well as economic analysis of complementarity in mineral trade. This interdisciplinary perspective enables the research to not only interpret the macro geopolitical background of strategic alignment but also analyze practical challenges in specific projects. The proposed solutions take into account political, economic, social, and other dimensions, making the research more comprehensive and persuasive.

Practical Value: Applied Research for Practical Empowerment

The ultimate significance of academic research lies in responding to real-world needs and solving practical problems. This book not only achieves paradigm upgrading and academic innovation at the theoretical level, but also builds a bridge between academic research and practical needs. Whether providing targeted policy references for government departments, action guidance for enterprises going global, or academic discourse support for international communication, the research findings of this book can directly serve the practical needs of high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative, truly embodying the principle of conducting research for application.

For government departments, this book provides targeted, country-specific references for policy-making. When advancing Belt and Road cooperation with individual countries, governments often face the challenge of insufficiently targeted policies. Through in-depth analysis of each fulcrum country’s national conditions, policies, alignment practices and challenges, the policy proposals put forward in the book are grounded in solid empirical research and consistent with each country’s actual situation. For example, regarding cross-border security issues in Pakistan, it suggests exploring a multi-stakeholder security guarantee mechanism; concerning Poland’s alignment with EU policies, it proposes seeking synergies between the Belt and Road Initiative and the EU’s connectivity strategy; for port upgrading in Greece, it recommends deepening the linkage effects of the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Route; and toward China-Australia strategic divergences, it advocates mitigating differences through practical cooperation. These proposals can directly

¹ Qi, H. G. (2019, p. 160). *China’s integration strategies with fulcrum countries along the Belt and Road*. World Affairs Press.

offer academic support for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce and other agencies in formulating country-specific cooperation policies and improving cooperation mechanisms, thus avoiding one-size-fits-all and blind decision-making.

For enterprises, this book offers clear operational guidance and risk warnings. When enterprises go global to participate in Belt and Road cooperation, they often face problems such as insufficient market understanding and inaccurate risk prediction. In terms of cooperation opportunities, the book identifies key sectors for different fulcrum countries, including supporting projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in Pakistan, logistics hubs for the China-Europe Railway Express in Poland, port operations in Greece, and mineral and agricultural trade cooperation with Australia. For risk prevention, it systematically sorts out potential risks in each country, such as security risks in Pakistan, risks from EU policy changes in Poland, and strategic divergence risks in Australia. It also proposes solutions including establishing risk early warning mechanisms, strengthening corporate social responsibility, and responding to policy shifts through compliant operations. This integrated presentation of opportunities, risks and countermeasures helps enterprises accurately assess market potential, avoid operational risks, and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of their global expansion.

For international communication, this book provides scholarly and data-based discourse support. In international communication of the Belt and Road Initiative, an important task is to respond to doubts raised by some countries and tell the story of mutually beneficial cooperation. Based on solid empirical data and case analysis, the book objectively demonstrates the compatibility between the Belt and Road Initiative and the domestic strategies of fulcrum countries: the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor helps Pakistan improve infrastructure and people's livelihoods; the China-Greece Port of Piraeus project elevates Greece's status as a logistics hub and boosts employment; expanded China-Poland China-Europe Railway Express services facilitate smoother Eurasian trade; and China-Australia mineral trade supports the economic development of both sides. These empirical findings can effectively refute false narratives such as the "debt trap" and "geopolitical expansion" claims, and help enhance international recognition of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Limitations and Prospects: Objective Review and Future Directions

No academic research can be perfect, and this book is no exception. While affirming its academic contributions and practical value, we must also objectively recognize its limitations in timeliness, research depth, and dimensional perspectives. These limitations precisely point the way for follow-up research. Through dynamically updating the sample, deepening research on potential fulcrum countries, and incorporating diverse perspectives, future studies on Belt and Road fulcrum countries can further enhance accuracy and comprehensiveness, providing more solid academic support for the sustainable advancement of the Initiative.

In terms of timeliness, some of the book's data and cases date back to around 2018. However, Belt and Road cooperation and the international landscape have changed significantly in recent years. For example, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has reshaped the geopolitical landscape of Central Asia; the China-Pakistan Economic

Corridor has entered an upgrading phase; Poland's hub role in the China-Europe Railway Express has been further strengthened; the radiation effect of the Port of Piraeus in Greece continues to expand; and Australia's policy toward China has seen new adjustments. The book's static sample analysis and partial data are somewhat lagging behind the dynamic evolution of real-world practices.

In terms of research depth, Chapter 7 provides an integrated analysis of the four potential fulcrum countries, which may be limited in length and depth compared with the separate, chapter-length studies of the core fulcrum countries. For instance, the alignment potential between Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and the Belt and Road Initiative, the operational performance of Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka, and Uzbekistan's value as a Central Asian hub all deserve in-depth examination. An integrated analysis may not fully reveal their distinctive characteristics.

In terms of perspective, the existing analysis mostly adopts the official bilateral perspective between China and the fulcrum countries. It lacks analysis of the attitudes and influences of third-party countries, and seldom addresses the perceptions and feedback of local people in fulcrum countries toward Chinese-funded projects, such as employment impacts, living standards improvement, and cultural adaptation. Such limitations in perspective may lead to an incomplete analysis of the social foundations and external environment of strategic alignment.

To address these limitations, future research can be advanced in three ways: First, dynamically update samples and data. Combined with changes in the international landscape in recent years, the latest progress of cooperation projects should be supplemented to enhance the timeliness and practical relevance of the research. Second, deepen research on potential fulcrum countries and emerging nodes. Conduct separate in-depth chapter studies on key potential fulcrum countries such as Saudi Arabia, and expand the geographical coverage by focusing on emerging node countries in Africa and Latin America. Third, supplement third-party perspectives and public dimensions. Include analysis of the attitudes of third-party countries, and incorporate public perception data from fulcrum countries through questionnaires, field interviews and other methods. This will make the research closer to the core goal of "people-to-people bonds" and improve its comprehensiveness and humanistic orientation.

Conclusion: The Milestone Significance of Targeted Research

China's Integration Strategies with Fulcrum Countries along the Belt and Road takes "fulcrum countries" as its core breakthrough and establishes a research paradigm of "scientific sample screening–in-depth country studies–extraction of a macro framework". It identifies six core fulcrum countries: Kazakhstan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Poland, Greece, and Australia. This not only fills the academic gap in specialized research on fulcrum countries within Belt and Road studies, but also achieves an organic integration of academic rigor and practical applicability. Adopting a consistent analytical logic of "national conditions–policies–alignment–challenges" across all chapters, the book conducts targeted analyses of each fulcrum country and ultimately extracts a five-dimensional macro framework, providing solid academic support for the targeted advancement of Belt and

Road cooperation. Although there remains room for expansion in terms of timeliness and the depth of research on potential fulcrum countries, this book still stands as a landmark achievement in the shift toward more targeted and refined Belt and Road research.

From an academic perspective, this book offers a new paradigm of “node-focused in-depth research” for regional cooperation studies. Its “qualitative and quantitative” sample screening method and interdisciplinary analytical perspective provide important references for subsequent similar studies. From a practical perspective, the book’s policy recommendations and risk warnings offer direct guidance for government departments in formulating country-specific policies and for enterprises in participating in overseas cooperation, truly achieving a deep integration of academic research and practical needs. Against the backdrop of the Belt and Road Initiative entering a stage of high-quality development, the research findings of this book not only help deepen the understanding of the strategic value of fulcrum countries, but also provide solid academic support for the targeted and sustainable advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative, thus carrying important theoretical and practical significance.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The author declares no conflict of interest.

ORCID

Xiang Chengru ^{ID} <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-1220-7032>

References

- 黄永弟 (2017): “‘21 世纪海上丝绸之路’与印尼 ‘全球海洋支点’ 战略对接的思考”, 《宏观经济管理》(03): 61-65。
- [Huang Yongdi (2017). “Reflections on the Strategic Alignment between the ‘21st Century Maritime Silk Road’ and Indonesia’s ‘Global Maritime Fulcrum’ Strategy.” *Macroeconomic Management* (03): 61-65. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.19709/j.cnki.11-3199/f.2017.03.014>]
- 胡慧茵 (2024-05-22): “沙特 ‘2030 愿景’ 与共建 ‘一带一路’ 倡议对接基于融合发展”, 《21 世纪经济报道》, 第 5 版。
- [Hu Huiyin (2024, May 22). “The Alignment of Saudi Arabia’s ‘Vision 2030’ with the Joint Construction of the ‘Belt and Road’ Initiative Based on Integrated Development.” *21st Century Business Herald*, May 22, 5th ed.]
- 胡钰、景嘉伊 (2019): “‘一带一路’ 倡议在伊斯兰世界的传播: 战略能力与文明对话”, 《新闻与传播评论》(02): 118-128。
- [Hu Yu, Jing Jiayi (2019). “The Communication of the ‘Belt and Road’ Initiative in the Islamic World: Strategic Capability and Civilizational Dialogue.” *Journalism & Communication Review* (02): 118-128. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14086/j.cnki.xwycbpl.2019.02.011>]
- 祁怀高 (2018): 《中国与 “一带一路” 沿线支点国家发展战略对接研究》。世界知识出版社。
- [Qi Huaigao (2018). *China’s Integration Strategies with Fulcrum Countries along the Belt and Road*. World Affairs Press.]
- 祁怀高 (2021): “中国与共建 ‘一带一路’ 沿线枢纽国家发展战略对接的思考”, 《新丝路学刊》(01): 96-120。
- [Qi Huaigao (2021). “Reflections on the Alignment of Development Strategies between China and the Hub Countries along the Joint Construction of the Belt and Road.” *Journal of New Silk Road Studies* (01): 96-120.]