

Latvijas un Ķīnas ekonomiskās sadarbības aktuālie jautājumi

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Pārstāvis Baltijas valstīs

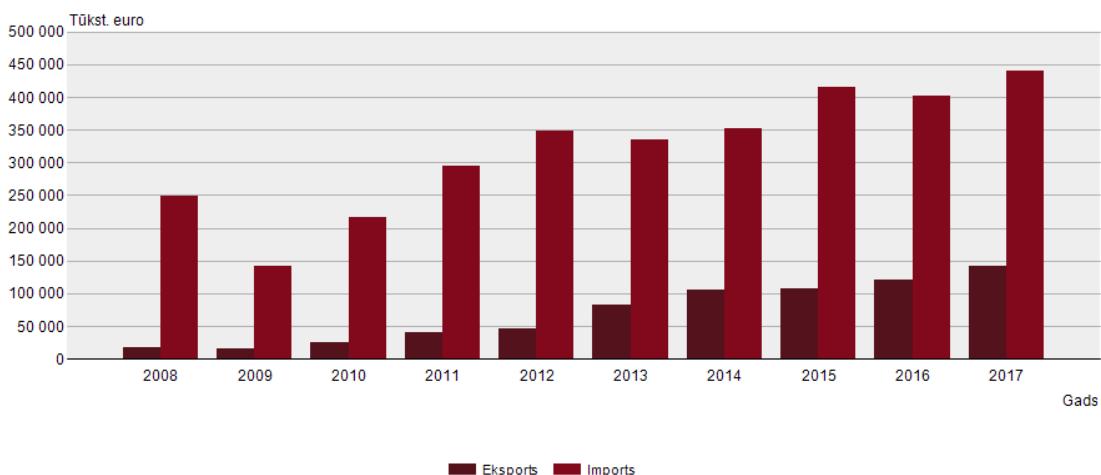
Šajā uzrunā

- No kā sastāv ekonomiskā sadarbība ar Ķīnu?
- Cik veiksmīga ir Latvijas ekonomiskā sadarbība ar Ķīnu?
- Kādi ir Latvijas veiksmes stāsti Ķīnā?
- Sadarbības iespējas ar Ķīnu?

Ekonomiskā sadarbība ar Ķīnu

- Tirdzniecība
- Investīcijas
- Jostas un ceļa iniciatīva (一带一路)

Latvijas eksports un imports ar Ķīnu



Datu avots: LR CSP

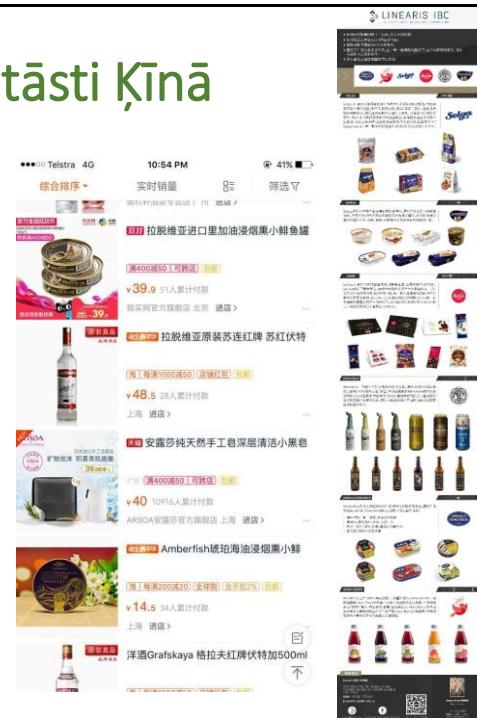
Latvijas uzņēmumu veiksmes stāsti Ķīnā

- Stenders



- Latvijas Balzāms

- Linearis



Ķīniešu tūristi Latvijā

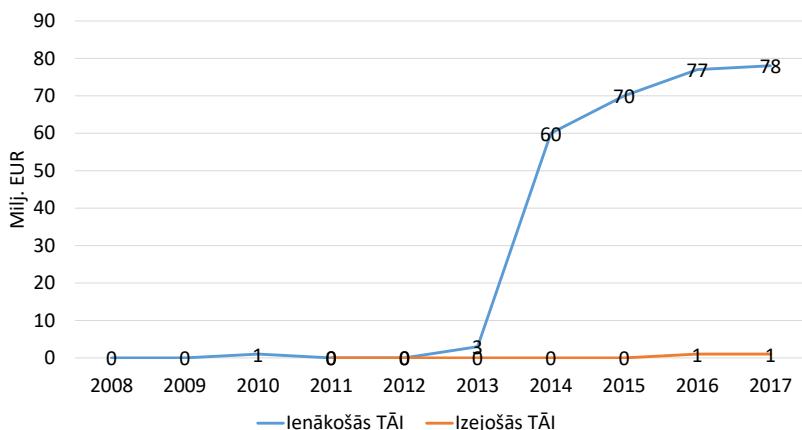
22 774 ķīniešu tūristi apmeklēja Latviju 2017.gadā, kas ir 6 reizes vairāk nekā 2012.gadā un pieaugums par 10.2% salīdzinājumā ar 2016.gadu.

TUG02. Visitors staying in hotels and other accommodation establishments by country of residence

	Number of visitors								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
United States	17 863	18 115	22 186	26 522	27 295	31 017	41 517	44 760	
Japan	5 428	5 843	7 322	8 988	15 606	21 575	23 191	24 576	
Canada	2 703	3 587	3 298	3 772	4 060	5 006	5 136	25 125	
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	1 959	1 858	2 385	2 129	2 663	4 814	5 296	7 056	
China	1 963	2 893	3 666	6 319	12 584	13 022	20 549	22 774	

Source: LR CSP

Tiešās ārvalstu investīcijas starp Latviju un Ķīnu



Datu avots: LB

Jostas un ceļa iniciatīva: oficiālās nostādnes

- The Belt and Road Initiative is a **systematic project, which should be jointly built through consultation to meet the interests of all**, and efforts should be made to integrate the development strategies of the countries along the Belt and Road.
- The Chinese government has drafted and published the Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road to promote the implementation of the Initiative, instill vigor and vitality into the ancient Silk Road, **connect Asian, European and African countries more closely and promote mutually beneficial cooperation to a new high and in new forms**.

Source: *Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road*, March 2015, Issued by the National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, with State Council authorization.

Jostas un ceļa iniciatīva: daļībvalstis

East Asia	China, Mongolia, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Brunei, Philippines
West Asia	Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain, Greece, Cyprus, Egypt
South Asia	India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan
Middle Asia	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan
CIS	Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldova
Central and Eastern Europe	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

16 European countries of 16+1



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Institūcijas 16+1 formātā 2017.gadā

Name of institution	Headquarters/management	Status
16+1 Agency for Tourism Promotion	Hungary	Active
16+1 Union of Colleges and Universities	Managed jointly	Active
16+1 Contact Mechanism for Investment Promotion	Poland	Active
16+1 Commercial Union	Poland and China	Active
16+1 Mayors Association	Czech Republic	Active
16+1 Association for the Promotion of Agriculture	Bulgaria	Active
16+1 Technology Transfer Center	Slovakia	Active
16+1 Think Tanks Network	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	Active
16+1 Logistics Cooperation Union	Latvia	Active
16+1 Transportation Infrastructure Cooperation Union	Serbia	In preparation
16+1 Forestry Cooperation Union	Slovenia	In preparation
16+1 Energy Cooperation Union	Romania	In preparation
16+1 Health Cooperation Union	To be agreed	In preparation
16+1 Art Cooperation Union	To be agreed	In preparation
16+1 Customs Cooperation Union	To be agreed	In preparation

Source: Vangeli, 2017, p. 110

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Tirdzniecības īpatsvars ar Ķīnu starp CEEC (2015, %)

Country	Share of China's trade with CESEE16
Albania	0.72
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.20
Bulgaria	2.39
Croatia	0.87
Czech Republic	27.51
Estonia	1.57
Hungary	9.89
Latvia	0.81
Lithuania	1.27
Macedonia	0.65
Montenegro	0.29
Poland	33.11
Serbia	2.09
Slovakia	10.82
Slovenia	2.49
Romania	5.33

Source: Vangeli, 2017, p. 113

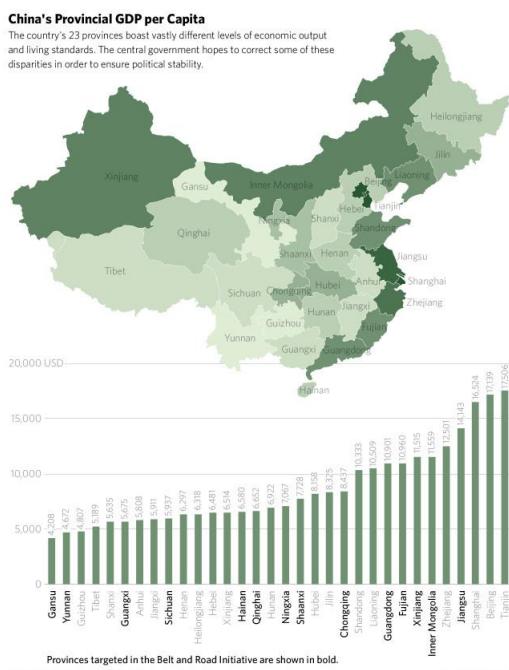
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Politisko attiecību attīstība starp Latviju un Ķīnu

- 1991 – diplomatic relations established
- Latvia has active and pragmatic political dialogue with China with regular reciprocal visits at all levels
- Bilateral relations, 16+1 and OBOR
- Latvian priorities are transport and logistics, investments in infrastructure projects, facilitation of trade and tourism, exchange of students and teachers
- Latvia is coordinating 16+1 cooperation in Logistics
- 2016 – Latvia organized 16+1 Summit, Premier of China Li Keqiang visited it

Avots: LR ĀM

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Sadarbības iespējas ar Ķīnu

- 1) Studiju kurss «Ķīnas kultūra un menedžments», ko varu pasniegt augstskolā
- 2) Studentu un pasniedzēju apmaiņa ar *Dongbei University of Finance and Economics*
- 3) Latvijas produktu virzīšana ZA Ķīnā sadarbībā ar Šveices tirdzniecības kompāniju *Nirventa China*

Paldies par uzmanību!



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