

1. The Connotation and Strategic Planning of the Belt and Road Initiative

The Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative bases on the concept and initiative of regional cooperation and development. It is not an entity or mechanism, but relies fully on the existing bilateral and multilateral mechanisms and makes use of existing effective regional cooperation platforms. The Belt and Road Initiative advocates neighboring diplomatic concepts of «pro-life, honesty, merit and tolerance» with other countries, in order to create a community of mutual trust, economic integration and cultural inclusion, a community of responsibility and a community of common destiny. It is one of the greatest opportunities and challenges for China's international relations, international cooperation and peaceful international relationship. It is a new framework for China's all-around opening-up strategy and its peripheral diplomatic strategy.

2. The Geopolitical Strategy of the Belt and Road Initiative

China's diplomatic guiding principle could be concluded as «a big country is the key, the periphery is the primary, the developing countries are the foundation, and the multilateral is the stage». For neighboring countries, the policy is «building friendship and partnership with neighboring countries «and « bringing harmony, security and prosperity to neighbors ». The Belt and Road Initiative has a special meaning for the new era. Besides, it is an upgraded version of the traditional geopolitical theory. The Belt and Road Initiative is not only a new manifestation of China's diplomatic strategy, but also the key decision based on the reality of China's geographical environment. Due to historical, political and geopolitical relations, China and the CIS countries have maintained close relationship. China and the CIS countries, especially Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and other countries continue to deepen political mutual trust. Cooperation in trade, science and technology, agriculture, space, humanities and other areas has also been advanced in the United Nations and other multilateral framework. In 2011, China and Ukraine signed the agreement titled «*Joint Declaration on the Establishment and Development of Strategic Partnership between Ukraine and China*». In 2013, the two governments signed the documents titled «*Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Ukraine and China, Joint Declaration to further deepen the strategic partnership*» and «*Program of the development of strategic partnership between Ukraine and China in 2014-2018 years*» respectively. All of the documents are the key bilateral documents regulating the political relations between Ukraine and China. The two governments have

promoted bilateral projects in trade, technical regulations, transport, energy and infrastructure and amended list of import and export commodities to attract enterprises of both countries, in order to promote establishing processing enterprises in Ukraine and export products to The European Union and the Nordic countries and countries actively advancing free trade area agreements with Ukraine. The joint implementation of the Belt and Road Economic Action Plan has promoted cooperation between two countries in the fields such as investment, infrastructure and transportation.

3. The great significance of the Belt and Road Initiative to the development of Chinese economy.

The Belt and Road Initiative covers 65 countries and nearly 4.4 billion people from three continents including Asia, Europe and Africa. The initiative is a great diplomatic strategy with profound impact on the future international political and economic situation. When Chinese economy has witnessed a New Normal condition with the urgent requirements of industrial restructuring and upgrading and implementation of open economy and strategy of innovation-driven development. The Belt and Road Initiative is proposed at an appropriate time period. The Belt and Road initiative is an important strategic plan for China, which has an extremely significant strategic meaning under the «Three Period Superimposed».

(1) The Initiative would create a new pattern of China's foreign economic and trade cooperation. After reform and opening up policy, China carried out export-oriented development strategy. Due to lower labor cost, China has attracted a large number of direct investment from developed countries and a large number of transfer industries, becoming one of the centers for production and trade. Multinational companies put the production and material processing in China and exported the products to Europe countries, United States and other developed economies, creating not only a huge amount of job opportunities but also a large number of current account surplus as well as huge foreign exchange reserves for China. To develop the economic and trade cooperation with the countries along the Belt and Road is benefit to offset negative impact caused by the insufficient demand of developed countries to China's foreign trade.

(2) The Initiative would promote China to participate in global economic governance and formulate international economic rules. The new international economic and trade order operates in unstable situation at present. Substantial progress has been made by the US-led Transpacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Agreement

(TTIP), which covers China's major trade and investment activities. China may be marginalized in a new round of international trade and investment rules. The promotion of China's cooperation with countries along the route will reform existing international trade and economic rules such as trade and investment facilitation, negotiations for free trade area agreement and bilateral and multilateral investment agreements. It is favorable for developing countries to break down the situation that developed countries leads the international economic rules over a long period of time while developing countries only passively participate in global governance.

(3) The Initiative would promote China's industrial restructuring and upgrading and enhance the international division of labor. In the past, China has undertaken a large number of low-end industries from developed countries. As domestic labor costs continue to rise in recent years and move towards the top of the industrial chain, some low-end industries need to be transferred to developing countries with lower factor costs. The implementation of The Belt and Road Initiative would help to digest excess capacity in domestic competitive industries and promote the transformation and upgrading of the domestic industrial structure. At present, China's steel, cement and other traditional industries have accumulated huge excess capacity while the domestic infrastructure is becoming saturated. How to digest the excess capacity become an urgent problem. These excess capacity with market competitiveness and labor-and-resource-intensive capacity are exactly what the countries along the Belt and Road need. China could rely on the construction of the Initiative to achieve complementarity of the industrial capacity with the countries along the routine and solve domestic excess capacity as well as the development shortage problems of other countries. In the process of economic and trade cooperation, Chinese enterprises can also take advantage of capital and technology to lead the regional international production division system, occupy the high-end link of regional value chain, and enhance China's international division status. The cooperation of international capacity and infrastructure investment with countries along the routine will gradually promote the diversification of China's foreign exchange reserve investment and improve the yield of China's overseas investment.

(4) The Initiative would promote local currency settlement and RMB internationalization. In recent years, the RMB settlement of cross-border transaction increased significantly. More and more countries are willing to trade settlement in RMB and RMB offshore bond issuance continues to rise. Some countries also reserve the RMB

as foreign exchange reserve asset. The implementation of the Initiative is conducive to economic and trade exchanges and monetary cooperation between China and the countries concerned. Furthermore, it would be good for establishing offshore RMB financial center in the countries and expanding the scope of the use of the RMB thereby enhancing the internationalization of the RMB.

4. The Transformation and Development of China's Opening Economy

The Belt and Road Initiative based on the foreign investment, which will drive the output of China's equipment, services, technology, standards, monetary and cultural. Under a new round of reform and opening up strategy, the development center and strategic positioning in China's coastal and inland area is different. The current plan is designed to strengthen the relationship between neighboring countries, to achieve peripheral diplomacy. Exploring the new path and new mode of China's opening up policy through realizing industrial transfer by balancing regional development, fostering an opening situation that can lead the cooperation and competition of the international economy and promoting «Bringing in» and «Going global» strategy, nurturing and bringing along the new achievement of regional development and improving the open economic system of mutual benefit and win-win situation. The Belt and Road Initiative is an important opportunity for China participating in global economic governance much more deeply.

At the international level, the accelerating development of regional economic integration and trade in services has become the focus of global competition and cooperation, facilitation and liberalization of investment and trade and the intensification of global economic competition are the main characteristics of change. At the domestic level, using opening policy to promote reform, development and innovation, focusing more on the balance of domestic development, be more positive are the three trends for future policy-making. Besides, the new developing modes includes the online-offline integration, the service and commodity trading integration, the investment integration in service and manufacture industry, especially the Shanghai FTA construction, the strategic layout of «The Belt and Road» and the new round of «Going out» are both the new trend and opportunity faced by the Chinese opening economy.

5. Historical Opportunity and Practical Significance of The Belt and Road Initiative

The Belt and Road Initiative is a significant strategy under the background that our domestic economic development is stepping into

the «new normal» situation and facing the new situation of international development, which provides a new way of thinking the construction of new opening economy. With the rapid development of global economic integration, the world's trade and investment patterns are constantly adjusted. However, the domestic economy is in a critical stage of transformation and upgrading, we should constantly enhance the vitality of development and cooperation potential. The Belt and Road Initiative, as an important strategic layout, provides a strong guarantee to promote the integration process of Asian and the world economy. The Belt and Road Initiative is an all aspect development that includes the economy, agriculture, culture and politics. It is the road leading to Community of Common Destiny, an upgraded version of the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the core power to achieve the Chinese Dream.

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Rewolucja technologiczna, globalizacja, przemiany kulturowe i społeczno-gospodarcze tworzą nowe podziały współczesnej cywilizacji. Dla funkcjonowania w ponowoczesnym świecie niezbędne są kompetencje medialne, zdobywane w nowym modelu edukacji, odchodzącym od przyjętych dotąd tradycyjnych i instytucjonalnych form na rzecz edukacji nieformalnej i pozaformalnej.

Przyczyn rosnącej popularności LLL (Lifelong Learning) można zapewne dopatrywać się w teoriach kapitału ludzkiego, które głosiły między innymi, że «inwestycje w edukację mierzone długością czasu kształcenia i jakością nauczania pozostają w związku przyczynowym z tempem rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego oraz indywidualną pomyślnością ludzi»[1].

Koncepcję całościowego uczenia się jako współcześnie naczelną ideę edukacyjną charakteryzuje przenoszenie punktu ciężkości z

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