

WORKING PAPER

Attitudes and knowledge of young people in Serbia toward People Republic of China's development

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Abstract

Speed of economic growth of People Republic of China is intriguing the attention of public all around the world, for past few years. The aim of latest project - The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is to ensure stable and more balanced economic growth of China, as well as strengthening economic and transport connections with neighbors in Central Asia, Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Africa. China is the initiator and leader of connection and cooperation within the Belt and Road initiative, which represents a development opportunity not just for China, but also for over 60 countries that are lined along The New Silk Road. For Republic of Serbia, and its people, the most important aspect of BRI is The China and the Central and Eastern European Countries' cooperation (CEEC16+1). Since Belgrade was chosen to be the centre of Association for cooperation in transport and infrastructure, it is really important to investigate attitudes and knowledge of domestic people about BRI, CEEC, but also numerous aspects of development of People Republic of China and treatment of its' institutions on the territory of Republic of Serbia. Important part of each society is young population, especially because BRI has no time limits, which makes development of this initiative easier for different mechanisms of cooperation. Attitudes and knowledge of respondents were investigated by questionnaire constructed for the purpose of this research. The results of research (conducted on the sample of young people in Serbia, 23 to 27 years old) shows that the knowledge of young Serbs about institutions which promotes PR Chinas' culture in Republic of Serbia is not enough and that they are not familiar with different opportunities which Agreement on the abolition of visas for Serbian citizens travelling to China and Chinese citizen traveling to Serbia (from January 2017) are given. Also, participants are not very familiar with strength of China economy, but young people have very positive attitude toward Chinas' investments in Serbia. Their opinion is that the most important Chinas' investment in Serbia by now is privatization of Železara Smederevo by Chinese company China's Hebei Iron & Steel Group (HBIS Group), and as the most important investment in the future they see modernization and reconstruction of Hungarian-Serbia railway connection in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, which is expected to speed up the transport of Chinese goods from the Chinese-owned Greek port of Piraeus to markets in Central and Eastern Europe. Results of research also shows that young in Serbia have great expectations from cooperation with People

Republic of China, based on BRI and CEEC, especially in the fields of tourism, economy, construction industry and transportation.

Key words: BRI, CEEC, culture, investments, transportation

Introduction

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) can be observed as higher accomplishment of modern China's diplomacy and, at the same time, one of its the hardest challenges. The aim of this project is to ensure stable and more balanced economic growth of China, as well as strengthening economic and transport connections with neighbors in Central Asia, Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa. BRI mostly depends of maintenance of inner stability of PRC because it is the main condition for implementing BRI and its strategies and mechanism. That inner strength and stability in all its aspects is significant, not only because it represents political ideal, but also because of anticipated length of BRI (Cvetković, 2016).

The essence of the New Silk Road is reflected in the linking. This linking is multidimensional - it includes various components: policy, road, trade, currency, and people to integrate and create synergies from political principles, economy, transportation, commerce, finance, culture, education, etc., in order to provide conditions and encouragement for the overall economic development. In February 2015, China came out with a list of priorities within the initiative: building transporting infrastructure, facilitating the flow of investment and trade (simplification of customs procedures, the construction of logistics centers), financial cooperation, with the expansion of cooperation between nations, through intensifying exchanges in culture, education, science, the media and other fields (Janković, 2016). Although China is the initiator and leading force behind the Belt and Road, all the other countries are equal partners, which was not the case through history in treatment of China and its people by other nations for centuries (i.e. colonial period, Opium wars, Japans' invasions, position of Chinese immigrants in SAD, etc.).

For Republic of Serbia, and its people, the most important aspect of BRI is The China and the Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation (CEEC16+1). CEEC is covered by 92 bilateral and international contracts and agreements in different fields, signed by PRC and Serbia appears to be the country with the strongest effort to CEEC project (Xin & Vertes, 2017). The research (Xin & Vertes, 2017) showed that inhabitants of Serbia have the highest positive expectations of realization of BRI projects in next five years, think in the greatest

percent that China's importance in the world over the last 5 years improved a lot (the representatives of the 30-39 and the 55-69 years old, by sex, the men, by township, the people who live in urban area, by level of education, the higher educated people). Inhabitants of Serbia evaluate the relationship between China and Serbia highest from all CEEC countries (the representatives of the 40-69 years old, by sex, somewhat the men, by township, the people who live in rural area, by level of education, the primary and the secondary educated people). Serbians consider the possible impact of the new Silk Road Initiative - which aims to strengthen trade and economic relations between China and Serbia - in the next five years as the highest value in rankings of the surveyed countries (the representatives of the 55-69 years old, by sex, the men, by township, the people who live in urban area, by level of education, the secondary educated). Only 30% of the Serbians hasn't heard about the CEEC.

Since Belgrade was chosen to be the centre of Association for cooperation in transport and infrastructure, it is really important to investigate attitudes and knowledge of domestic people about BRI, CEEC, but also numerous aspects of development of People Republic of China and treatment of its' institutions on the territory of Republic of Serbia. Important part of each society is young population, especially because BRI has no time limits, which makes development of this initiative easier for different mechanisms of cooperation. That is the reason why this pilot research was conducted, since there are very few affordable literature and research papers.

Method

Sample and procedure

The sample consisted of 130 young people who live across all parts of Serbia, 23 to 27 years old, $M = 24.48$, $SD = 1.12$. The structure of sample was: 68 % males and 32 % females and 60 % respondents' lives in the capitol city – Belgrade, which is the largest town, with about 2 000000 people which are about 1/3 of Serbian population. Because of this, the most important states, cultural, sports, scientific and other institutions are placed there, so as the different opportunities for social life, especially for young people. The research was conducted during July 2018 and instrument was questionnaire created especially for the purpose of this research.

Variables and measures

Independent variables were sex (male and female) and place of living (Belgrade and the rest of Serbia). Dependent variables were:

1. Knowledge of respondent's about different information connected with People Republic of China: existence of Chinas' embassy in Belgrade, building of Chinas' cultural Center, existence of Confucian Institute, possibility of learning Chinese language at faculty, students' exchange between two countries, existence of Chinas' shops, goods, food and restaurants, having a Chinese for acquaintance or friend, knowledge about visas' regime of both countries, knowledge about Chinese political, economical and cultural growth in past five years, knowledge about BRI and CEEC.

2. Opinion of respondents about strength of cooperation between two countries in different fields: Trade, Tourism, Culture, Art, Infrastructure, Economy, Transportation, Diplomacy, Army, Industry, Education, Ecology, Sport, Informatics, Science, Agriculture, Energetic, Mining, Justice, Police (measured by five point Likert's scale)

3. Opinion of respondents about strength of PRC economy (open question)

4. Opinion of respondents about the most important project of cooperation between two countries within The China and the Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation (CEEC16+1) which had been realized so far:

a) The Pupin Bridge (after Serbian scientist and inventor Mihailo Pupin) - due to the origin of the investors, the bridge is colloquially called "Chinese Bridge" (Serbian: Kineski most). The bridge construction costs of EUR 170 million were provided by the Exim Bank of China (85%) and the Government of and the City of Belgrade (15%) and it was built by China Road and Bridge Corporation – CRBC (Zemun-Borča bridge to be completed by December 2014., 22. 1. 2014). The Chinese-built bridge was also China's first big infrastructure investment on the European continent, 2014.

b) Privatization of Železara Smederevo by Chinese company China's Hebei Iron & Steel Group (HBIS Group) – 46 000 000 €, 2016.

c) Reconstruction and revitalization parts of Thermal power plant: “Kostolac B 2” 2012 and “Kostolac B 1” – 2014. Costs of USD 340 million were provided by the Exim Bank of China and it was realised by China Machinery an Engineering Corporation (CMEC).

5. Opinion of respondents about the most important project of cooperation between two countries within The China and the Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation (CEEC16+1) which will be realized in the future:

- a) Reconstruction and modernization of Hungarian-Serbia railway connection in the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade - Budapest)
- b) Building of highway from Belgrade to Serbia - Montenegro border line (part of Belgrade – South
- c) Opening of Center for Cooperation in the Area of Transport and Infrastructure Serbia - China: Association on transport and infrastructure cooperation
- d) modernization and reconstruction of Hungarian-Serbia railway connection in the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Beograd-Niš), which is expected to speed up the transport of Chinese goods from the Chinese-owned Greek port of Piraeus to markets in Central and Eastern Europe
- e) Building of B3 part of Thermal power plant “Kostolac” with appurtenant port “Kostolac” on Danube with belonging industrial railroad. (Čekali 30 godina: Počinje gradnja Kostolca B3, 20.11.2017)

6. Opinion of respondents about importance of The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and The China and the Central and Eastern European Countries cooperation (CEEC16+1) for The Republic of Serbia and whole world in different fields: Trade, Tourism, Culture, Construction, Economy, Transportation, Energetic, Industry, Defense, Science, Agriculture, Mining.

Data were processed by percents, descriptive statistics, Chi square and t test for independent samples.

Results

Obtained results about knowledge of respondent's about different information connected with People Republic of China shows that the knowledge of young Serbs about institutions which promotes PR Chinas' culture in Republic of Serbia is not enough (Table 1). They are not so familiar with existence of Confucian Institute neither building of Chinas' cultural Center. Young people are well noticed about possibilities of students' opportunities for learning Chinese language and students' exchange, but not with visas' regime. They are very familiar with Chinese food, goods and trade, but that knowledge did not increased their interaction with Chinese who lives in Serbia. Respondents are well known facts about PRC, economical and cultural growth in past five years, so as importance BRI and CEEC projects.

Table 1

Knowledge of respondent's about different information connected with People Republic of China presented in percents.

	ITEMS	YES	NO
1.	existence of Chinas' embassy in Belgrade	100	0
2.	building of Chinas' cultural Center in Belgrade	60	40
3.	existence of Confucian Institute	52	38
4.	possibility of learning Chinese language at faculty	85	15
5.	students' exchange between two countries	85	15
6.	existence of Chinas' shops in their neighborhood	100	0
7.	existence of Chinas' restaurants in their neighborhood *	86	14
8.	being customer of Chinas' shops and its' goods	100	0
9.	tasting of Chinas' food	90	10
10.	having a Chinese for acquaintance or friend	43	57
11.	abolition of visas for Chinese citizens travelling to Serbia	80	20
12.	abolition of visas for Serbian citizens travelling to PRC	64	36
13.	In past five years, political influence of PRC in the world grows up.	93	7
14.	In past five years, economical influence of PRC in the world grows up.	93	7
15.	In past five years, cultural influence of PRC in the world grows up. **	75	25
16.	Did you hear about BRI?	86	14
17.	Did you hear about CEEC 16+1?	79	21
18.	BRI is of great importance for whole world.	80	20
19.	BRI is of great importance for Serbia.	100	0
20.	CEEC is of great importance for whole world.	84	16
21.	CEEC is of great importance for Serbia.	92	18

Note: * $p < .010$, $\chi^2 = 8.400$, $df = 1$

** $p < .027$, $\chi^2 = 5.185$, $df = 1$

Results showed that Chinas' restaurants exist in larger percent in Belgrade (Figure 1). Also, young people in smaller towns think that cultural influence of PRC in the world grows up in past five years (Figure 2). There were no statistically significant differences according to sex of respondents.



Figure 1. Existence of Chinese' restaurants in the neighborhood (%)



Figure 2. In past five years, cultural influence of PRC in the world grows up (%)

Respondents are very satisfied with level of cooperation between two countries in fields of diplomacy, infrastructure and trade and they are not satisfied with level of cooperation between two countries in fields of justice, ecology and police (Table 2). There were no statistically significant differences according to sex neither to the place of living of respondents.

Table 2

Opinion of respondents about strength of cooperation between two countries in different fields (descriptives)

FIELD	M	SD
Agriculture	2.07	.84
Army	2.31	.97
Art	2.03	.94
Culture	2.31	.97
Diplomacy	3.39	.92
Ecology	1.72	.75
Economy	3.07	1.00

Education	2.14	.99
Energetic	2.41	.95
Industry	3.07	.92
Informatics	2.39	.92
Infrastructure	3.38	1.11
Justice	1.52	.63
Mining	2.14	.83
Police	1.62	.68
Science	2.39	.99
Sport	2.04	.79
Tourism	2.72	1.16
Trade	3.34	1.01
Transportation	2.93	1.19

Participants are not very familiar with strength of China economy, although most of them gave correct answer (Figure 3). There were no statistically significant differences according to sex neither to the place of living of respondents.

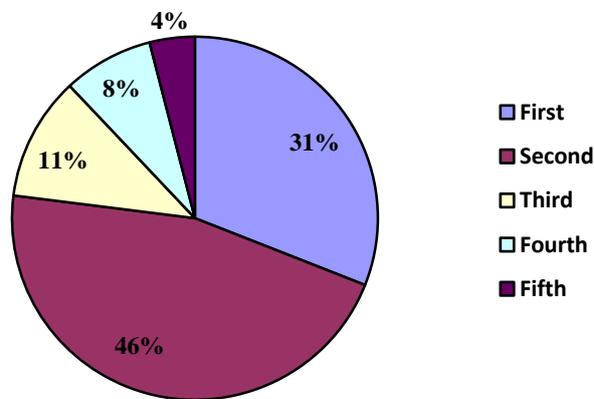


Figure 3. Opinion about strength of China economy

Young people have very positive attitude toward China's investments in Serbia. Opinion of 50 % of respondents is that the most important China's investment in Serbia by now is privatization of Železara Smederevo by Chinese company China's Hebei Iron & Steel Group (HBIS Group). Although, statistically significant differences were found ($p < .017$, $\chi^2 = 8.133$, $df = 2$). Male respondents think that The Pupin Bridge is the most important investment so far, while female respondents think that the most important investment so far is reconstruction and

revitalization parts of thermal power plant: “Kostolac B 2” 2012 and “Kostolac B 1” (Figure 4). There were no statistically significant differences according to the place of living of respondents.

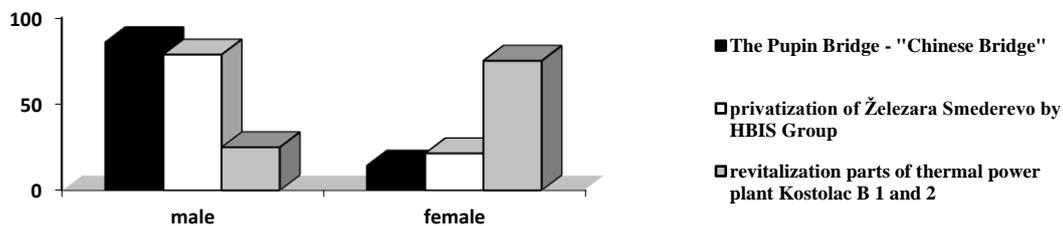


Figure 4. Opinion about the most important China's investment in Serbia so far by sex of respondents

As the most important investment which has already started and will be realized in the future, within BRI project, respondents see modernization and reconstruction of Hungarian-Serbia railway connection in the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade - Niš), which is expected to speed up the transport of Chinese goods from the Chinese-owned Greek port of Piraeus to markets in Central and Eastern Europe (Figure 5). There were no statistically significant differences according to sex neither to the place of living of respondents.

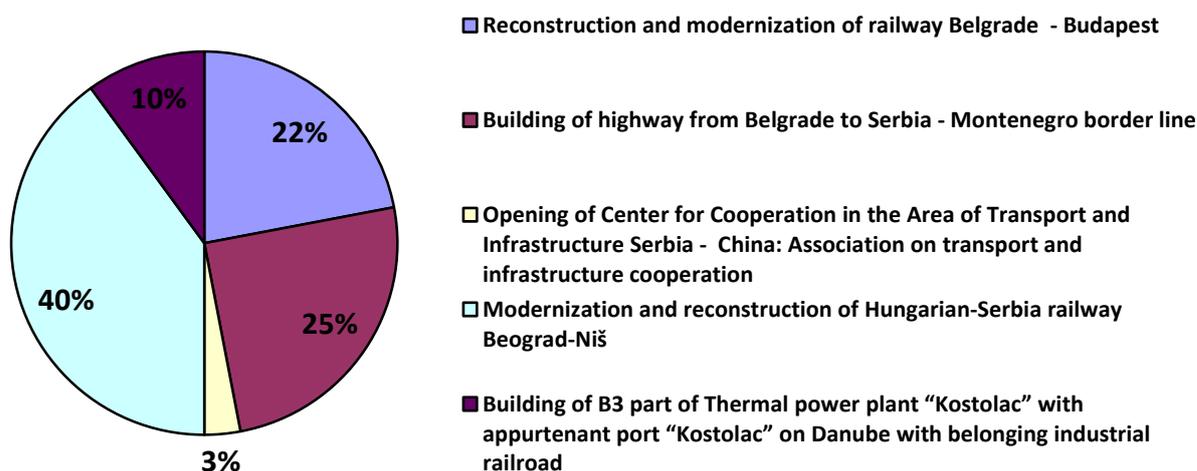


Figure 5. Opinion about the most important future China's investment in Serbia

Results of research also shows that young people in Serbia think that projects BRI and CEEC have greater importance for Serbia, then the rest of the world in all fields, except of

culture and science. Respondents have great expectations from cooperation with People Republic of China, based on BRI and CEEC, especially in the fields of economy, industry, transportation and tourism and construction industry and trade (Table 3).

Table 3

Opinion about importance of cooperation The Republic of Serbia with People Republic of China within two projects in different fields (%)

FIELDS	BRI		CEEC	
	WORLD	SERBIA	WORLD	SERBIA
1. Agriculture	41	48	44	48
2. Construction	48	79	44	79
3. Culture*	48*	39	37	33
4. Defense	19	50	30	52
5. Economy	60	93	63	82
6. Energetic	55	64	59	57
7. Industry**	59	89	63	71*
8. Mining	41	59	33	44
9. Science***	48*	26	40	32
10. Tourism	67	75	56	78
11. Trade	74	75	74	79
12. Transportation	67	89	70	74

Note: * $p < .006$, $\chi^2 = 8.023$, $df = 1$ BRI comparison by sex

** $p < .022$, $\chi^2 = 5.983$, $df = 1$ CEEC comparison by sex

*** $p < .006$, $\chi^2 = 8.023$, $df = 1$ BRI comparison by sex

Culture and science were rated as more important for whole world by females within BRI project, while field of industry was perceived as more important for Serbia within CEEC by males. There were no statistically significant differences according to the place of living of respondents.

Discussion

Knowledge of young Serbs about institutions which promotes PR Chinas' culture in Republic of Serbia is not enough, since they are not so familiar with existence of Confucian Institute (even if it was founded 2006) neither building of Chinas' cultural Center - expected to

be finished and opened by 2019 (Kineski kulturni centar - oaza znanja, 12.12.2017). That indicates that these institutions are not well promoted in Serbia. They don't have good media presentation and visibility and probably their programs and conception is not adapted very well for Serbian needs. Part of this problem is also picture of Serbian population about Chinese, as dominantly merchants, since they are presented in this role in Serbia since 1999, and number of China stores is larger day by day and they own even shopping mall colloquially call "Chinese shopping mall" in Belgrade. These stores are well known because of low prices and wide assortment of goods. Every town in Serbia posses at least one Chinese store, while bigger towns also have Chinas fast food and restaurants, which is also visible in the results of the research. Interaction of Chinese who lives in Serbia with domestic population is mainly poor and it has four directions. The most widespread is the one form the stores, in the roles of customers, but also employees, since from few years ago, Serbian workers started to work in China shops, which was not the case in the beginning. There are two explanations for this: because of easier communication with local population and because of expansion of stores and business. The third and fourth directions have educational nature: opportunities for learning Chinese language in Serbia and students' exchange. These opportunities are rare since number of towns were is possible to learn Chinese language is small, although there were some attempts for introduction of learning Chinese language in high schools, as additional classes and even some sort of pilot project for primary and secondary schools started 2016-2021 (Učenje kineskog sve popularnije, 2.12.2012; Mladi izuzetno zainteresovani za učenje kineskog jezika, 25.4.2017; U Srbiji kineski jezik uči oko 3.000 đaka i studenata, 7.10.2016). There are alternative opportunities like private school courses in bigger towns (few weeks duration, which is not enough) and on line learning. Also, students' population is restricted on students who fulfils the standards for scholarships (age, field of study, grades, etc.), from both countries. And, there are also two alternative ways for interaction. One is present in past few years, since 2009, when the governments of two countries signed The Strategic Partnership Agreement and beginning of fulfilling of BRI and CEEC infrastructure objects. That way, Serbian construction workers and engineers had an opportunity to get closed with their colleagues from China. But also, the greatest deserves for good promotion of PRC in Serbia is HE ambassador of China, Mr. Li Manchang, who is very active in political and social life in Serbia and his acts and statements have excellent media coverage. Building of Chinese Cultural Centre in Belgrade (on the place of old Embassy, which was destroyed in the illegal NATO attacks on Serbia, 5.7.1999, when three Chinas' citizens were killed and 27 were wounded) might be excellent opportunity to change picture about Chinese (Chinese = traders). It would be also wise to more promote abolition visas' regime, since it might have touristic, educational and other potential for Serbian people to visit China,

since some people go to vacations on Thailand, which means that the distance between two countries doesn't have to be the obstacle.

Respondents are very satisfied with level of cooperation between two countries in fields of diplomacy, infrastructure and trade which is understandable since international and widespread effort of PRF to The Republic of Serbia about problem of Kosovo illegally proclaimed independence (2008), numerous capital infrastructure projects started in Serbia by PRC and its' companies and excellent exchange of good and products. They are not satisfied with level of cooperation between two countries in fields of justice, ecology and police. Reasons for these reserves might be some ecological problems within projects of revitalization and modernization of thermal power plant "Kostolac" with Romania and ESPOO convention (but also fear for local ecological system). The reason for fear of Serbian workers and lawyers and public in general is lack of experience and knowledge about Chinas' justice and laws, since some big contracts between two countries are declared to belong to Chinas' laws in case of some conflicts and misunderstandings (Kineski kredit za TE Kostolac, pa i kineski zakoni, 20.11.2018). Also, few years ago, Chinas' police arrested and extradited Serbian criminal and drug dealer who killed young boy in traffic accident 2014 - The Countryman Case, and was hiding for two months until he was arrested in China (Vozač "kantrimena" Marko Milićev uhapšen u Kini, 1.9.2014). Serbian public was shocked how he was possible to escape even to China and to hide there. Some serious reserves were present since The Republic of Serbia and PRC didn't have extradition contract (Izručenje Milićeva po reciprocitetu: Srbija i Kina nemaju bilateralni ugovor o ekstradiciji, 1.9.2014). Process of extradition was uncertain on the beginning and it actually presented gesture of goodwill of PRC system of justice. Although, it must be said that these cases are not frequent and since the problem was efficiently solved, some lessons were learned from this case.

Young people have very positive attitude toward Chinas' investments in Serbia and even overestimate strength of Chinas' economy, since 46 % gave correct answer and even 31 % declare it for the strongest in the world. Opinion of 50 % of respondents is that the most important Chinas' investment in Serbia by now is privatization of Železara Smederevo by HBIS Group. That fabric was very important for its region and it had been privatized 2003 by US Still, American company. That privatization was not successful and debt left to the country and taxpayers and more than 5 000 workers were in danger, so as the Smederevo region and town (Obradović, 2017). Zuokui (2016) also noticed that CEEC states prefer Greenfield and Brownfield investments, hoping that Chinas' investment can solve the problem of local or regional unemployment. That kind of expectations of Serbian public are connected also with

one of the close future events: visit of Serbian President to PRC (September 2018), when the signing of ten arrangements is expected, among others RTB Bor - Zijin Mining Group Ltd. and contract of building of fabric with Shandong Linglong Tire Co. Ltd., a Chinese tire manufacturing enterprise in Zrenjanin (Uoči posete Vučića: Iz Kine stiže tri milijarde dolara, 14.9.2014).

Zuokui (2016) reminds so as Stanojević (2016) that it should be bear in mind that BRI represents an efficient means of keeping a high growth of the Chinese economy by providing a new dimension to the same mechanism which has already raised it – investments and exports. This means that is the economical interests are the main trigger and PRC do not favor any member of CEEC, nor BRI (Dragišić, 2016). Dragišić (2016) reminds that dispute of effort of PRC to Serbia in international policy about Kosovo and Metohija problem, PRC do not have any problem to cooperate with The Republic of Albania and Serbia, and indirectly Kosovo although PRC doesn't recognize its independence as a state. On the other side, PRC encourage internal cooperation of CEEC members, to make implementation of BRI and CEEC projects easier (for example cooperation Serbia and Hungary on railroad Belgrade – Budapest project or Serbia and Romania on Power plant Kostolac project).

But, there are some differences. Male respondents think that The Pupin Bridge is the most important investment so far, while female respondents think that the most important investment so far is reconstruction and revitalization parts of thermal power plant: “Kostolac B 2” 2012 and “Kostolac B 1”. Since large part of the sample consisted of 39 % males who live in Belgrade, this is understandable since the Bridge is the most visible and most usable investment from their point of view. Females are more connected with household and spending there more time, and they usually have more widespread picture, so they more value electricity, which is important for whole country and it can be conducted all over the country, which is very important, especially at winter. As it can be seen, all investments were highly evaluated by young people in Serbia.

As the most important investment which has already started and will be realized in the future, within BRI project, respondents see modernization and reconstruction of Hungarian-Serbia railway connection in the territory of the Republic of Serbia (Belgrade - Niš). On the second place is the modernization and reconstruction of railroad Belgrade – Budapest, which is actually resumption of the connection of Piraeus port with Eastern and Central Europe. These results are indicators of awareness of young people about importance of railroad traffic for connecting all parts of Serbia and need for its improvement since the problems in this field are big (old trains and shabby infrastructure and extreme delays). Prices of tickets in this kind of

traffic in Serbia are affordable, more comfort and giving more opportunities for transportation different kind of goods and luggage.

Young people in Serbia evaluated BRI as more important project for Serbia than CEEC. Respondents have great expectations from cooperation with People Republic of China, in the fields of economy, industry, transportation and tourism and construction industry. CEEC is perceived as more important for Serbia than the rest of the world in fields of trade, tourism and defense. It is very interesting to display of these relations (Figure 6).

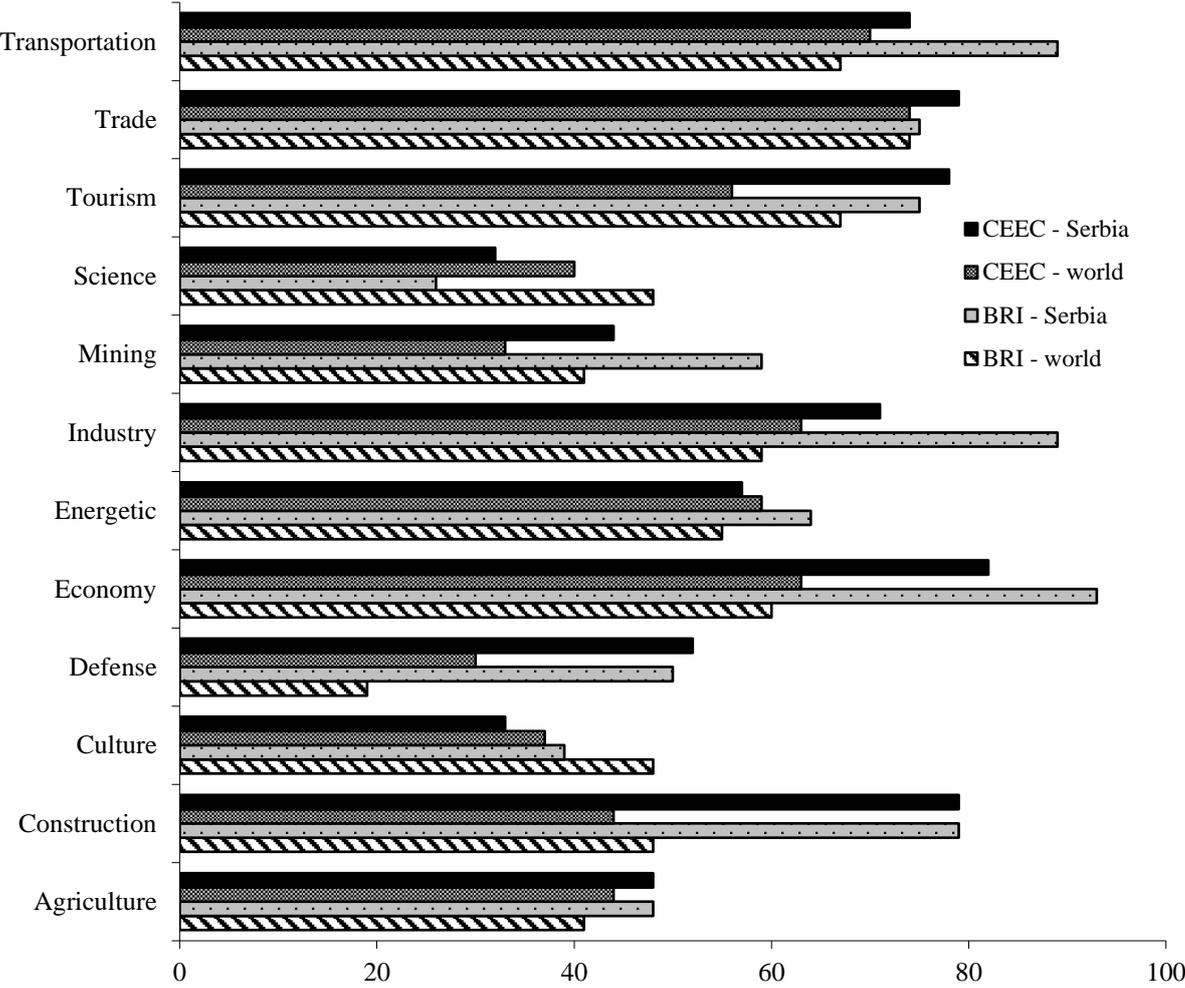


Figure 6. Differences in evaluations of fields within projects BRI and CEEC from aspects of Serbia and whole world

As it can be seen, the greatest distinctions are in the field of defense. Young Serbs see BRI and especially CEEC project as way to improve national security, since of geostrategic position and delicate political situation and safety because of occupation of Kosovo and Metohija region and wavering relationships with some not so friendly and potentially dangerous

neighbors. People of Serbia have trust in PRC and its people because of constant effort of PRC (so as The Russian Federation and very few countries) in past three decades, in international affairs, politics and institutions. Great expectations are present also in fields of economy, industry, transportation and tourism and construction industry and trade, but also mining because of privatization of RTB Bor, with around 5 000 workers. RTB Bor is finally in the fifth attempt successfully sold to Chinese company Zijin Mining Group Ltd and the signing of contract about privatization is expected soon.

Culture and science were rated as more important for whole world by females within BRI project, while field of industry was perceived as more important for Serbia within CEEC by males. These results are consisted with those that Chinas' cultural institutions are not well promoted in Serbia and probably their programs and conception is not adapted very well for Serbian needs. Perhaps this situation is going to be changed by opening Chinas' cultural Center, by 2019. Some other potential for future cooperation between two countries and inclusion of young people of both nations might be, not only learning language and student exchange, but also development of cooperation in the fields of medicine and pharmacology (since there is large number of medicine offices for alternative medicine and some of them practice acupuncture and other traditional medical techniques) but also archeology, since this kind of cooperation was realized during building and modernization of thermal power plant "Kostolac", at protected historical, archeological and paleontological locality of "Viminacium".

Conclusion

Serbian people have great trust in PRC in Chinese people, not only based on expectations of prosperity and benefits of BRI and CEEC but also because of years of effort and mutual understandings.

That is the reason why creators and conductors of these projects have to consider broader way to enhance cooperation and enable wider specter of communication and interaction between two people, based on face – to – face interaction as a key mechanism of Soft power and not only infrastructure and capital projects, so this cooperation might reach higher levels in cultural and scientific sense, according to Chinas' strategy of attraction of "know how" people, knowledge and technology in purpose of improving its own progress and prosperity, but also enabling greater success for BRI and CEEC projects.

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