

## Abstract

This research study, entitled as “The Strategy of Chinese Investment in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s Policy in the 21st Century”, aims (1) to study Chinese investment strategy in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century (2) to study the factors of Chinese investment strategy in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century and the change on geo-economics, and (3) to study the impact of Chinese investment strategy implementation in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century along with the change on geo-economic information. Interdisciplinary approach was applied to this research. The results were as follows:

The strategy of Chinese investment in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century is the result of President Xi Jinping’s policy as he has announced One Band One Route (OBOR), the Silk Road in the 21st century, and Made in China 2025. The strategy has become partial cooperation between China and Southeast Asian countries which is determined by the strategy of China’s economic relations with ASEAN, ASEAN-China FTA framework, and Greater Mekong Sub-regional (GMS). This extent will be a crucial driving force for China to implement investment strategies in ASEAN. Moreover, Southeast Asia has a high potential as a groundwork for investment, production, and export to other foreign countries.

Related factors on the strategy of Chinese investment in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century and geo-economic change are involved with politics, economics, society and culture. These factors have an impact on China’s investment strategy in Southeast Asia. Political factor is risen by the policy of President Xi Jinping regarding the declaration of China Dream and One Band One Route (OBOR). Economic factor concerns the opening of new markets, the release of domestic supply, the adjustment of international reserve funds by establishing Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Silk Road Fund (SRF). Meanwhile, China investment factors in Southeast Asia continue to have implications to world powers. Therefore, China’s strategy is to not allow the United States to successfully block China. China’s investment strategy in Southeast Asia will weaken the blockade and drive China into the region.

For the Impact of Chinese investment strategy in Mainland of Southeast Asia under Xi Jinping’s policy in the 21st century and the geo-economic change, negative political impact

of China's investment in the region is the economic dominance through Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), established by Chinese. Apparently, the country gains benefits of the funding from infrastructure development of the rising ASEAN countries. Consequently, China has power over ASEAN in line with Geo-Politics, which related to the expansion of Geo-Economics under the new Silk Road policy. Due to the close economy integration, China will acquire geo-political power or economic power over the ASEAN countries. This may lead to a significant impact on economic and political relations between China and Southeast Asian countries in the future.