



**Nadège Rolland**  
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Ms. Nadège Rolland is Senior Fellow for Political and Security Affairs at the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR). Her research focuses on China's foreign and defense policy and the changes in regional dynamics across Eurasia resulting from the rise of China. Drawing on her twenty years of experience as a French government official, she also examines the prospects for transatlantic cooperation in research and policy related to Asia. Prior to joining NBR, Ms. Rolland was an analyst and senior adviser on Asian and Chinese strategic issues to the French Ministry of Defense (1994–2014) and a research analyst for the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (2007–8).

She is the author of the book *China's Eurasian Century? Political and Strategic Implications of the Belt and Road Initiative* (2017). Her articles have appeared in various publications, including the *Washington Quarterly*, *Foreign Policy*, the *Diplomat*, and *Strategic Asia*, and her comments have been published by the *Wall Street Journal*, Radio Free Asia, and BBC World Service. Ms. Rolland is a graduate of the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations (MSc Chinese Language and Contemporary Chinese Studies) and of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (MSc Strategic Studies).

*Ms. Rolland has not testified before the Commission.*

## **Questions for Panelist**

1. How is BRI coordinated and implemented domestically? How has the policy framework for BRI been integrated with key economic development policies, such as the 13th Five-Year Plan and Made in China 2025?
2. A key objective of BRI is to gain more access to foreign markets to boost Chinese exports. What tools has Beijing used to further this goal (e.g., national champions, credit, infrastructure, and free trade agreements)?
3. Describe key trends in BRI projects to date. To what extent do BRI projects follow market rules and international standards?
4. How has Beijing used BRI to further its goals of digital connectivity? What are the strategic implications for BRI countries depending on digital infrastructure supplied by Chinese firms?
5. China often employs economic coercion as an instrument of foreign policy (e.g., China's economic retaliation campaign against South Korea in response to the deployment of the THAAD missile defense system). Do BRI projects, or the BRI initiative more broadly, advance China's ability to "weaponize" its economy to influence and coerce other countries? What are the implications of this for regional and global stability and security? What are the implications for U.S. interests?
6. How has BRI extended China's diplomatic reach and soft power? To what extent does China's growing influence affect or displace the U.S. role in countries hosting BRI projects?
7. The Commission is mandated to make policy recommendations to Congress based on its hearings and other research. What are your recommendations for Congressional action related to the topic of your testimony?