

Under the Background of new era "The Belt and Road" Strategic Trade Status and Coping Strategies

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Abstract: The 19th CPC National Congress has made a major judgment of "socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era", and based on the "The Belt and Road" strategic significance and consensus, we should make use of "The Belt and Road" to promote the fate of the human community construction development. On the basis of clarifying the current situation of trade cooperation between China and other countries along the border, this paper fully analyzes the main obstacles of trade cooperation between China and other countries along the line, and puts forward the strategic choice to clear up obstacles.

Keywords: New era; "The Belt and Road" strategy; Trade cooperation; Strategic choice

1. Introduction

General secretary Xi Jinping, according to China's economic and social development of new features put forward the strategic thought of "The Belt and Road". This is not only the need for China to expand and deepen its opening to the outside world, but also to strengthen the trade needs of all countries along the line. The "Belt and Road Initiative" meeting be held on May 2017, Chinese and the governments of more than 30 countries signed a trade and economic cooperation agreement, which has formed the latest achievements of expanding industrial investment and achieving smooth trade under the guidance of Marx's doctrine. In October 18, 2017, Xi Jinping pointed out in the 19th CPC National Congress that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. At the same time, the general secretary Xi Jinping also pointed out that Chinese will focus on "The Belt and Road" construction, and the formation of sea and other internal and external linkage two-way opening pattern.

2. The Status quo of Trade Pattern Under the "One Belt And One Road" Strategy

The "One Belt And One Road" vision was put forward in the context of China's new normal economy. The strategic thinking was formed in 2013, which was implemented in 2015 and developed in 2017. "One Belt And One Road" is short for "silk road economic belt" and "21st century maritime silk road". "One Belt And One Road" is an asia-europe non-large regional governance platform dominated by China in the global dual circulation structure, which is also a global governance mechanism to promote the upgrading of the domestic industrial structure. The implementation of the strategy of the "One Belt

And One Road" is not only beneficial to China's economic transformation and the realization of "two one hundred" strategic target, it will also bring new impetus to world economic growth, and benefit the people of the country along the line.

3. The Foundation and the Promotion Thought of the "One Belt And One Road" Strategy

Since the reform and opening up, China's development has developed from a slow development to a rapid development. Unlike in the past, the opening of the new era not only emphasizes "bringing in", but also pays more attention to "going out". Fully participate in global economic cooperation and competition, and continuously explore and improve the relationship between government and market. We should give full play to the leading role of the national economic and social development plan in the medium and long term, and showing a higher level of two-way opening-up. In this background, our country put forward the strategy of the "One Belt And One Road" conform to the trend of our times development, and also fit along the countries learn from China's development experience, deepening cooperation with our country, take the express the desire of the development in our country. China has achieved great influence, charisma and centripetal force, which constitutes the basis of the "One Belt And One Road" strategy, which is also the core of strategic implementation.

In recent years, China's economy has shown a new normal. The Party Central Committee, with Xi Jinping as the core, promoted the supply reform. Under the "Four comprehensive" strategic layout, we will adhere to the "five

integrated" development ideas, comprehensively advance and implement the five development concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing. The ninth report of the CPC pointed out that China needs to promote the formation of a new pattern of all-round opening up, and follow the principle of co-building and sharing of common business, strengthen openness and cooperation in innovation, and expand foreign trade. In the context of the new era, the strategy of "One Belt And One Road" needs to coordinate domestic and foreign interests, and fully consider and take care of the interests of relevant cooperative countries. We will actively seek the common points of interest and development and build a community of interests. On the strategic deployment, the enthusiasm of all aspects of the country has been fully mobilized and coordinated. The integration of political, economic and cultural resources conforms to the trend of modernization of the national governance system. To be familiar with international regulations and practices, and to turn China's affairs into an international push.

4. The Trade Pattern Among China and Countries Along the "One Belt And One Road"

The silk road in China was a prosperous trade route through Mongolia and Russia, which realized the foreign trade with neighboring countries. With the promotion of "One Belt And One Road" strategy, trade between China and countries along the belt and road has grown rapidly. In 2016, the total trade volume of China and the countries along the "belt and road" was 9535.9 billion dollars, which accounted for 25.7% of China's trade with the world, and the countries along the belt and road were in constant rising status in China's foreign trade.^[1]

4.1. Trade status of China and southeast Asian countries

In the past five years, China and southeast Asian countries have engaged in various forms of communication. The "maritime silk road" strategy has provided cooperation platforms for China's economic and trade development with southeast Asian countries and promoted the in-depth development of multilateral trade cooperation. First, China's economic integration with southeast Asian countries has been deepening, which has effectively led to economic development in east China. The main trade countries in east China are Malaysia, Thailand, etc. The largest export destination is India. In 2016, the export trade volume was \$27.64 billion, up 0.2% year on year. Secondly, China is contiguous with southeast Asian countries, and the economic structure is similar, so the total volume of economic trade is larger. In 2016, the trade volume of southeast Asian countries was us \$2306.58 billion, accounting for 32.1% of the total trade volume of 64 countries along the line. This is because the

geographical advantage has a greater role in economic development.

4.2. The trade status of China and eastern European countries

Economic exchanges between China and many eastern European countries have become increasingly active. In 2016, the trade volume in eastern Europe was us \$2116.39 billion, accounting for 29.4% of the total trade volume of 64 countries along the line. First of all, China's exports to eastern Europe are mainly mechanical and mechanical products, while imports are mainly energy products. At the same time, China can extend its own advantages to eastern European countries, thus achieving technical upgrade and economic benefit^[2]. Second, the economies of China and eastern Europe are highly complementary, and the prospects for bilateral economic and trade cooperation are very broad. "One Belt And One Road" has been linked to eastern European countries. The bilateral cooperation in the field of energy infrastructure has great potential, which widened the road of China's companies investing in eastern European countries, trade route, the road of friendship, also fit the requirements of cooperation between China and eastern Europe.

4.3. The current trade situation between China and Russia

Russia is a key supporter of the "One Belt And One Road" strategy and an important neighbor to China, and is an important strategic partner for each other. First, China and Russia have established the china-russia energy and economic community. China has provided the necessary help for Russia's economic development through "One Belt And One Road". The construction of natural gas pipeline in China and Russia is progressing smoothly. The two countries have promoted the optimization of trade structure under the concept of win-win cooperation, which has greatly promoted the development of regional integration in China and Russia. Second, China and Russia trade unimpeded, and have practiced economic complementarity. Good progress has been made in financial cooperation between China and Russia. The central bank opened a representative office in China, while the Russian yuan clearing center was launched in Moscow. China development bank, export-import bank and Russian financial institutions have identified a new set of major investment cooperation projects.^[3]

5. Major Obstacles to Trade Cooperation Between China and Countries Along the One Belt And One Road

Most of countries along the "Belt and Road Initiative" as an emerging market countries, but these countries are mostly in the semi-developed countries in terms of eco-

conomic level, international division of labor and international economic relations. Meanwhile, because of weak consumer spending in countries like the United States and the European Union, China's exports have shifted to emerging market countries, which has accelerated the trade between China and countries along the One Belt And One Road. We have made good progress in our trade cooperation with countries along the belt and road, but there are still many obstacles that need to be solved.

5.1. The economic and trade ties between China and countries along the One Belt And One Road need to be deepened

The economic and trade development tables of countries along the One Belt And One Road are growing, but the trade between China and other countries along the One Belt And One Road is not strong. It also shows that countries along the belt and road are not very dependent on China's trade, and the economic development is very different, and there is still considerable room for improvement. In addition, the economic and trade development level of countries along the One Belt And One Road is unbalanced. A small number of developed countries and the least developed countries and a large number of developing countries constitute a trade circle, the differences between the countries can make the "area" construction is difficult to form a unified coordination mechanism, will increase the difficulty of the multilateral negotiation. China also needs to implement the concept of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation through enhanced economic and trade cooperation with countries along the One Belt And One Road.

5.2. The tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers of countries along the One Belt And One Road are generally high

The economic exchanges of countries along the One Belt And One Road are facing challenges such as the rise of international trade protectionism, increased trade frictions and serious trade security issues.^[4]

At present, the low level of development of tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers in the countries is higher than the developed countries, and the technical trade measures are less transparent, so trade liberalization and facilitation are low. Countries along the One Belt And One Road are mainly developing countries and least developed countries, and their tariff barriers are at a higher level, which is a hindrance to trade. Because of China's expanding trade surplus with countries along the belt and road, and the industry has certain homogeneous competition, which can easily lead to trade friction. At the same time, customs clearance efficiency and transparency of transit management have impeded trade, so it will take some time for the signing of free trade agreements between countries.

5.3. The cultural development of countries along the One Belt And One Road is complicated and diverse

Due to the differences of geography, history and nationality, the cultural civilization of the countries along the belt and road is rich and complex. Cultural strategy in different countries in a certain extent, to express the national pursuit of the interests, this cultural cognition will further affect the national foreign and trade policy deployment, so produced by cognitive biases misjudge China's strategic intent. Multiculturalism exists both "heterogeneity" and "homogeneity". "Heterogeneous" ethnic production products are different, which makes the competition between commodities more intense; The endowment advantage of "homogeneity" can strengthen trade relations, which can lead to a certain exclusion and a certain national estrangement. Ethnic culture influences the scale and pattern of commercial trade by influencing the generation and development of relevant industries. We can reach a strategic consensus and achieve trade cooperation with each other's cultural identity.

6. The Proposal trade Cooperation to Promote the China and the Countries Along the Belt and Road

As a strategic proponent of One Belt And One Road, China is constantly enriching and developing its trade strategy according to the characteristics of The Times. The domestic and foreign markets are fully integrated so that it can better adapt to the development of socialist economy. The development of the "One Belt And One Road" strategy will accelerate the formation of the trade community and promote the development of surrounding trade.

6.1. Actively participate in international industrial division of labor, and actively integrate into the international trading system

Since the reform and opening up, China's economy and world economic integration have accelerated, while the "going global" strategy has gradually integrated China into a modern international division of labor. After the outbreak of the world financial crisis, there has been a lack of market demand, a general surplus of production capacity, continued warming of international trade protectionism, tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers. Under such circumstances, China has proposed a strategy of "One Belt And One Road" through opening-up and actively participates in international division of labor and cooperation. The restructuring of the capital chain and the industrial chain to build the regional integration mechanism of infrastructure and establish a new system of international division of labor. At the beginning of the new era, our country should pay more attention to the international division of labor and the positioning of the

industrial chain. This provides a broader space for China's capacity transfer and capacity to reduce excess capacity, and also drives the shift of low-end manufacturing sector. For our country, long-term development has mastered a lot of experience in infrastructure construction. Our country's high-speed railway, automobile and engineering have some international competitiveness, so we can invest our advantage industries and spare funds into the countries along the route. At the same time, it also uses the material resources and human capital of the countries along the belt and road, and helps countries along the belt and road to speed up the process of industrialization, so as to improve the overall economic development level of countries along the belt and road with the development experience of China.

6.2. Raising the consciousness of the community of human destiny and deepening the global significance of Trade Development

"One Belt And One Road" has promoted the linkage development of countries along the belt and road, and accelerated the infrastructure construction of cultural exchanges and cooperation. "One Belt And One Road" integrates the resources of countries along the routes and realizes the common prosperity and development of all countries. At present, mankind is in a complex living environment. World economic growth is weak, and non-traditional security factors continue to spread, so the global governance system is in the historical juncture of adjustment and change. The "One Belt And One Road" construction has closely integrated the development of our country and countries along the belt and road, and actively expanded the "circle of friends". "One Belt And One Road" has also upgraded our economic structure, which has expanded new space and new vitality for mutual development. To build a community of Shared future for mankind, which requires our country and countries to work together on the basis of the "One Belt And One Road" strategy. We will strengthen economic and trade cooperation, and promote transnational industrial connectivity. Through China's "infrastructure", "high-speed rail" and other "going out" strategies to speed up the economic development of key regions along the belt and road, and to form a closer economic community of common destiny. [5] Under the conditions of economic globalization, China is going to adapt to the trend of deep integration with countries along the belt and road. China should pursue a win-win strategy of opening-up and establish a new open economy system with countries along the belt and road. We will improve our voice in global governance and enhance people-to-people exchanges. Take "One Belt And One Road" as an opportunity to build a new platform for the community of human destiny.

6.3. Giving full play to the advantages of the think tank and promote in-depth linkage between countries

With the popularization of the Internet and the continuous improvement of the level of social informatization, the information transparency and decision-making of countries along the One Belt And One Road have been strengthened. The situation of government decision-making is more complex, so it needs to be based on the in-depth study of the think tank. It is necessary to conduct in-depth cooperative research on the related situation of building "One Belt And One Road" between think tanks. Understanding to the simple in concept, policy interpretation and public opinion on the role of bridge and the link, and the development of the comprehensive understanding of the countries along the conditions, the strategic arrangement, finally puts forward some measures conducive to the development of the thought and method. In addition, our country as the advocate of "One Belt And One Road" strategy, so our country must vigorously promote the fairness and justice of international trade. Our country should make "One Belt And One Road" rational voice always occupy the mainstream of public opinion, and build up the bridge of wisdom and policy to lead the new wave of economic globalization. Through the joint research on trade related information through Chinese and foreign think tanks, which can enhance the people's understanding of the initiative along the One Belt And One Road. We should take account of the interests and practical concerns of all parties, and push the world to draw on each other's strengths in exchanges and mutual learning so as to achieve common progress in seeking common ground while shelving differences.

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