

The Strategy Analysis of "Belt and Road" Core Cities on Trade Technical Barriers

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Keywords: Belt and Road, Core Cities, Technical Barriers to Trade

Abstract: Since the implementation of the "Belt and Road" policy, the trade cooperation between China and the countries along the route has been further developed. However, technical barriers to trade have become an important factor hindering and restricting the development of economic and trade cooperation. Therefore, the "Belt and Road" core cities should strengthen scientific and technological innovation, adjust the industrial layout structure, so as to enhance the comprehensive competitiveness and break the restrictions of trade technical barriers, so as to further promote the development of trade cooperation in China and make the social and economic development of our country more stable. Therefore, this paper mainly uses the strategy of "Belt and Road" core cities to deal with the technical barriers to trade, and carries out the following analysis in order to improve the competitive advantage of "Belt and Road" core cities.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, my opening to the outside world is expanding day by day, which also makes our foreign trade develop rapidly to a certain extent and lays a solid foundation for the improvement of social and economic benefits. Since the implementation of the "Belt and Road" policy, different forms of international trade barriers have emerged frequently, and their role has become more and more prominent. The inherent trade barriers have been replaced by basic trade barriers, which also have an impact on the trade exchanges between the core cities of our country and the countries along the route, and the failure to achieve the goal of mutually beneficial and win-win construction has led to the further increase of the industrialization gradient of various countries. With the increasing proportion of China's core cities' foreign trade in the market, which has also attracted the attention and attention of all countries in the world, in order to ensure the economic benefits of our country, we should put forward targeted restrictive policies to restrict the entry of China's export goods into the domestic market.



Figure 1 Belt and Road

2. Basic Overview of "Belt and Road" and Technical Barriers to Trade

The "Belt and Road" refers to the "Silk Road Economic Belt", while "Road" refers to the "Maritime Silk Road in the New Century". "Belt and Road" is not from scratch, but is an optimization and extension under the inherent conditions of the ancient Silk Road. By virtue of the original multilateral mechanism of our country and the countries concerned, we use the original and

effective carrier of regional cooperation to promote the great banner of peaceful development, construct the relationship of economic cooperation interests with the countries along the route, and jointly construct the interests of political mutual trust, economic cooperation, cultural tolerance, community of destiny and community responsibility [1]. "Belt and Road" core cities and trade technical barriers have enabled some Western countries to maintain their own technical security, protect human health and ecological balance development, to ensure the application of products and quality related technical strategies, namely, relevant safety standards, health standards, packaging standards, information technology standards. as shown in Figure 1. The technical barrier is our country's commodity export trade volume and the export market gradually shrinks, in order to conform to our country related limit preparation, but impels the product cost, the enterprise technical burden further increases, raises the price causes the competitive advantage in the export trade aspect gradually to weaken. In addition, due to the different development status of different countries and the different characteristics of technical standards, the western developed countries only want to protect and safeguard their own economic interests when formulating relevant standards.



Figure 2 Related LOGO

3. Obstacles to Trade Cooperation between the "Belt and Road" Core Cities and the Countries Along the Route

Under the background of global financial crisis, the foreign trade environment of our country gradually presents new changes, the industry competition of each country is increasingly fierce, and the development process of global trade and investment liberalization is gradually slow. Increasing trade barriers and increasing trade friction will have a further impact on the trade cooperation between China's "Belt and Road" core cities and the countries along the route.

3.1. World-wide Trade Protectionism Gradually Forms, Increasing Trade Barriers

At present, trade protectionism is gradually developing all over the world, especially some countries try to apply trade restriction strategies to solve the defects of domestic economy. According to the statistics of relevant trade organizations, our country, as a victim of trade protectionism, has been the country with the most anti-dumping investigation for more than 20 years, and has been the country with anti-subsidy investigation for more than ten years. 83 anti-dumping investigations in the first 11 months of 2019 involving approximately \$11.6 billion [2]. Compared with the same period last year, the number of cases and the amount involved fell to about 19% and 64%. Some countries carry out relief investigation on China's iron and steel, textile and clothing products, involving a wide range, the amount involved in the case is too large, which to a certain extent has brought a severe test to the export of relevant industries in China. Nowadays, for China's product trade friction is repeated, because of the market weakness and the impact of trade technical barriers restrictions, in 2018, China's export growth rate is second only to Vietnam, India and other emerging economies, but also lower than developed countries, such as the United States, Japan and so on. as shown in Figure 3.

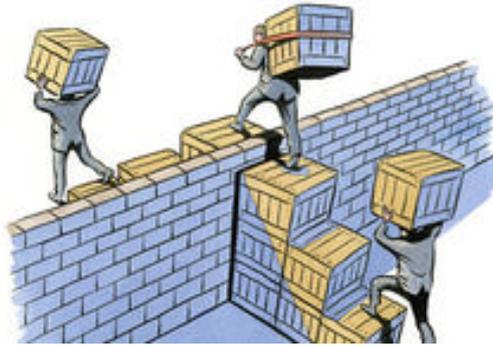


Figure 3 Trade barriers

3.2. Impact of Traditional Trade Barriers on Trade Cooperation

The majority of the countries along the route are dominated by developing and underdeveloped countries, contributing to the rise of tariff barriers. Today, the traditional tariff barriers become the main way for the countries along the route to protect trade. Especially for India, Russia and other countries along the line and China's industrial structure layout has a certain overlap, and the actual industries have successively Malaysia, Vietnam and other countries also have the situation of competition with the same product market in China. As early as 2017, countries such as India and Thailand have levied a number of anti-dumping duties on imported products in China, including special steel pipes, iron pipes, wind turbine castings and radial tyres [3].

4. The Effective Strategies of "Belt and Road" Core Cities to Deal with Technical Barriers to Trade

4.1. Strengthening the Achievements of "Belt and Road" and Enhancing China's Trade Discourse

At this stage, the "Belt and Road" policy implementation and development process, has achieved good construction results. However, because the "Belt and Road" is not a highly intensive regional trade consultation as the optimal integration of development policies, it is necessary to strengthen the achievements of the "Belt and Road" construction, increase the close cooperation relationship between the core cities and the cities along the route, combine the current situation of diversified bilateral trade exchanges among various regions, establish a preferential subsidy policy mechanism for economic and trade between the two sides, actively promote the development of free trade consultation between bilateral and core cities, strengthen the level of market development between the two sides, establish criteria for the establishment of certification and commodity trade transactions, and create convenient conditions for the trade exchanges of various countries, thus gradually eliminate the barriers to international trade technology and realize common development and common progress. At the same time, our country should rely on its own market production capacity to guide the development of multilateral trade consultation between the core cities of "Belt and Road" and the countries along the line, actively reflect our integrity and credibility, and enhance our right to speak in the construction of trade cooperation and exchange.

4.2. Strengthen Technological Innovation and Readjust Industrial Structure

According to the current situation of China's international trade, unreasonable industrial structure is the main influencing factor, which will further reduce the core competition level of China's foreign trade. Therefore, China's "Belt and Road" core cities should adhere to the development strategy of "going out and introducing ", improve the effectiveness of the utilization of foreign capital, actively introduce foreign capital, draw lessons from and study advanced and perfect management methods, raise competition consciousness and realize the upgrading of comprehensive foreign trade capability, pay more attention to the technological optimization and technological innovation of China's export industry, enhance the management effect, vigorously promote the new industry, adjust the industrial structure layout, promote the promotion of the added value of

China's "Belt and Road" core urban export products, reduce the proportion of labor-intensive and resource-intensive international market, increase the proportion of knowledge-intensive and technology-intensive international ownership, adopt the policy-oriented transformation, create the competitive advantage and realize the enhancement of China's core competitive ability of foreign trade.

4.3. Building a Fair and Rational Economic Order

At present, the fundamental reason for the emergence of technical barriers to trade is due to the unfair and unreasonable economic order. By building a fair and reasonable economic order, we can reduce and control the development of polarization phenomenon, at the same time, we can resolve the defects and shortcomings of international trade, balance the interests of all parties, and promote the rapid development of economic community [4]. In the course of the "Belt and Road" development, China's foreign trade should strengthen the construction of a fair and rational economic order, strive to safeguard world peace, achieve common interests development and build a harmonious and equitable economic environment; adhere to the concept of honesty and service trade as the core, maintain peace and promote the rapid development of mankind and create convenient conditions for the development of social and economic development and the improvement of people's quality of life in various countries; mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, mutual cooperation and mutual benefit, our country is a powerful country in developing countries, we should create more favorable space for other developing countries, and then play an exemplary and leading role in providing foreign trade development opportunities for other countries; attach importance to development, pay more attention to the construction of environment and ecological construction, and promote the steady development of our country's international trade.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, with the rapid development of global economic integration today, the rapid development of international goods trade has prompted China's service trade to usher in new conditions and development opportunities, and the increasingly fierce competition in the market has influenced China's export trade, led by the "Belt and Road" policy, is increasingly optimized and able to go out, strengthen the core strength of our "Belt and Road" core city economy and contribute to the socialist construction and application. Although the technical barriers to trade are becoming more and more obvious, China's "Belt and Road" core cities should be brave enough to face the challenges, integrate and optimize their export products accordingly, strengthen the research and development of technological innovation and independent intellectual property rights, and make use of the "Belt and Road" policy to achieve mutually beneficial and multilateral win-win cooperation, so as to promote the rapid and stable development of China's foreign trade.

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