

# **A Comparative Study of the Development View between China and the Philippines: from the Perspective of Metaphorical Framework of English and Chinese News Reports**

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**Abstract:** The establishment of CAFTA has opened a new chapter for the development of bilateral trade cooperation between China and the Philippines, and China has become one of the most important foreign trade partners of the Philippines. However, there are still many problems in bilateral trade cooperation between China and the Philippines, such as limited overall scale, uneven trading mode, low level, single commodity type, inadequate intra industry trade, and important complementarity. In the trade cooperation between the two countries, the positive role and good atmosphere of the two governments have enhanced the integrity of expanding cooperation fields and levels, optimizing product structure and achieving win-win development.

## **1. Introduction**

Review the process from 1949 to 1974. Judging from the fact that China and the Philippines have not yet established formal diplomatic relations and severe international cold war pattern, China and the Philippines have no direct economic relations. By the early 1970s, the Philippines' foreign policy gradually changed the "independent time" of its diplomatic relations [1]. The traditional way of gradually entering the United States was to reverse. Various diplomatic strategies, active pursuit, and active cooperation of all countries and friendly cooperation. In 1972, China and the Philippines began direct transactions. On June 9, 1975, the Chinese and Philippine governments announced the formal establishment of diplomatic relations and signed the joint communiqué of the two countries. On the same day, the two countries signed a government trade agreement. The Philippine government pointed out that China, which accounts for 25% of the world's population, should not be ignored. In order to promote trade cooperation between the two countries, more attention should be paid. The establishment of diplomatic relations guarantees the development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Frequent high-level visits have greatly improved political mutual trust and economic and trade cooperation. In April 1976, the two sides established the "China Philippines Joint Trade Commission" to promote bilateral trade cooperation. On March 14, 1978, the two countries signed an agreement on science and technology cooperation. During the reign of Marcos in the Philippines, in the new era of the development of China's political relations, the future development of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries is on a solid foundation [2]. However, generally speaking, the government and economy are cold, and then exchange and cooperation slowly. On February 25, 1986 (Zhaohe 61), Akano koala came into power and the domestic political situation was stable. He took a friendly attitude towards China and actively promoted the development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. However, the overall scale of bilateral trade is relatively limited and no substantive breakthrough has been made.

Table 1 International dispute settlement model adopted by the Philippines

Types of disputes	Dispute settlement model
Intergovernmental	UNCITRAL and UNCITRAL Model
	Dispute settlement mechanism in Philippines Japan economic cooperation agreement
	Dispute settlement mechanism in China ASEAN Free Trade Agreement
Between government and private	International Center for settlement of Investment Disputes
	New York Convention

## 2. China Philippines Economic and Trade Relations

In 1992, Ramos came forward and proposed to develop economic cooperation with Asian neighbors to promote the development of China Philippines international trade relations[3]. On July 20 of the same year, the two parties signed an agreement to promote investment and mutual assistance. In April 1993, the Philippine government lifted the "one-to-one" trade restrictions on China, and two countries signed the economic cooperation agreement in March 1995. We will make clear the political obstacles to economic and trade cooperation and launch substantive development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. On June 5, 2006, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of China Philippines economic cooperation. On January 15, 2007, the two countries signed the framework agreement on expanding and deepening bilateral economic cooperation and the joint action plan for strategic cooperation on October 29, 2009

## 3. Basic status and Characteristics of Bilateral Trade Cooperation between China and the Philippines

According to United statistics, from 1974 to 2013, bilateral trade cooperation between China and the Philippines was impressive and growing rapidly. In 1974, China's two-way trade volume with the Philippines was 3.7 billion[4]. China exported 2.2 million to the United States, imported 13 million from the United States, and China's trade surplus was 13 million from the United States. In 1975, the trade volume of the two companies increased by 74.06% to 720000. Among them, China's export to the Philippines reached 470000 US dollars, an increase of 96.60%, and its import from the Philippines increased by 89.05%. China's surplus is 2.2 million. In 1977, bilateral trade exceeded US 100 million for the first time. Moreover, with a growth rate of 99.66%, it reached US 18.6 million. In 1986, the political activities of "February Revolution" broke out in the Philippines, and bilateral trade cooperation plummeted by 40.32%. In 1987, bilateral trade resumed rapidly. From 1986 to 1992, under the rule of akno, the two-way trade changed. From 1993 to 1998, the Ramos government implemented a series of substantive cooperation policies, and bilateral trade maintained a high double-digit growth for six consecutive years. Since the 21st century, China Philippines trade cooperation has entered a rapid development track. In 2001, China's accession to the WTO injected new vitality into the normal development of two-way trade. From 2001 to 2008, bilateral trade grew rapidly in double digits for seven consecutive years. In 2008, two-way trade volume exceeded 10 billion US dollars. In 2009, bilateral trade declined again due to the global economic crisis. On January 1, 2010, with the implementation of China's "zero tariff" policy towards the ASEAN Free Trade Area and the deepening of regional economic and trade cooperation, bilateral trade between China and the Philippines increased by 52.88%. In 2013, bilateral trade between China and the Philippines reached a new high. When the two countries established diplomatic relations (1975), the growth rate was 14.32 (413 times of the two-way trading volume)[5]. The growth rate of foreign trade is much higher than that of the same period. Among them, China's export to the Philippines was US 88.7 million, an increase of 7.64%, and its import from the Philippines was US 65.88 million. China's remaining capital was US 22540 billiards, the highest level in history, a sharp increase of 92.65% over the previous year. From 1975 to 2013, China was in an excessive position of bilateral trade cooperation.

Table 2 Comparison of Philippine business environment

	Business environment in the Philippines	Business environment in China
Start-up enterprise	161	254
Apply for construction permit	124	265
Access to electricity	16	75
Registered property	108	231

#### 4. Main Topics and Policy Suggestions for Developing Bilateral Trade Cooperation between China and the Philippines

##### 4.1. Limited Total Transaction Size and Long-Term Imbalance

China and the Philippines established diplomatic relations in 1975, and bilateral trade cooperation has made remarkable achievements, but the overall scale of bilateral trade is relatively limited. In the long run, domestic Filipinos have a huge market demand for Chinese products[6]. In 2013, bilateral trade volume between China and the Philippines was US 154.2 billion, and China's trade position was low. On the other hand, the development of bilateral trade has slowed down due to the rise and decline of political relations between the two countries in recent years. From 1975 to 2013, the Philippines has been in the position of bilateral trade cooperation deficit. Especially in recent years, the Philippine trade deficit with China has increased significantly. In 2013, the trade deficit reached 2254 million. Deficit commodities are mainly HS 27, HS 31, HS 39, HS 48 and HS 72. Moreover, this has greatly increased domestic dissatisfaction with China's trade cooperation in the Philippines and further worsened the imbalance of foreign exchange receipts and payments. It affects the reciprocity of trade cooperation and is not conducive to the long-term and healthy development of bilateral trade cooperation. The long-term trade deficit of Philippine foreign trade is mainly concentrated in domestic exports, especially the main products, minerals and labor-intensive products.

##### 4.2. The Type of Exchange Commodity is

China and the Philippines are developing countries. The domestic manufacturing industry is relatively depressed. The types of two-way trading products are single and low-level[7]. There are characteristics of "South South trade" and "North South trade" between the Philippines and developed countries. Models create huge differences and gaps. From 2011 to 2013, the proportion of products manufactured in China Philippines bilateral trade, China Philippines export trade and China Philippines import trade, especially in China's export trade of the Philippines, increased by about 10%. Compared with the social influence, the trade cooperation of low-priced goods related to trade, and the "internal strength", the bilateral trade cooperation is likely to develop in the future.

Table 3 Container metaphors in news headlines

	VOA News		China Daily	
	number	frequency	number	frequency
South China Sea as a container	2	50%	0	0
Chinese land as a container	1	25%	0	0
ASEAN as a container	0	0	2	50%
The normal route as a container	0	0	1	25%

##### 4.3. China's Exports to the Philippines are More Competitive

Among the top five products China exported to the Philippines in 2013, HS 84, HS 85 and HS 39 are all Philippine products with strong competitive advantages in the global market. The "uniform competition" between the two is increasingly fierce[8]. After many Chinese products (especially labor-intensive products) enter the Philippine domestic market, due to the huge competitive pressure, the sales of similar products at home and abroad have been in the "substitution effect" and "spillover effect" for a long time. The proportion of complementary and highly complementary products is not important. Moreover, it undoubtedly sets up "bane" for future trade frictions and

disputes. In addition, in the Philippine domestic market, the quality, technical level and after-sales service of some Chinese products are compared with those of developed countries in Europe and America. Their reputation, market positioning and competitive advantage are very different. In particular, the overall appearance of some severely damaged commodities has a significant impact on the smooth progress of bilateral trade cooperation in the future. China's export competitiveness of Philippines 4.4 is insufficient. In 2013, exports to the Philippines were moderately concentrated on uncompetitive goods. The products accounted for 94.93%, almost all of which were exported to China. The "motive" for the growth of export trade between the Philippines and China is mainly agricultural products, mineral products and metal mineral products. Among the top five categories of goods exported from China to the Philippines, mechanical and electronic equipment products have all experience of negative growth, but the growth rate of ore, copper products and their fossil fuels is the same (fossil fuels, lubricants, related raw materials)[9]. The growth rates of 32H (public terrorist chemicals) and HS 38 were 20.940.18% and 689.99%, respectively.

## 5. Conclusion

At the 10th China ASEAN forum, Premier Li Qingyun announced the successful building of the "upgraded version" of CAFTA and the "Diamond decade" of future economic and trade cooperation. The development of bilateral trade cooperation between China and the Philippines will bring new historical opportunities again. With the deepening of China ASEAN free trade regional cooperation, investment, trade policy, liberalization and simplification, a new round of high-quality and rapid growth of China Philippines trade is inevitable[10]. In 2015, a series of political, cultural and economic cooperation and exchanges were held to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of China Philippines diplomatic relations. Based on the complementary advantages of the economic development and industrial structure of the two countries, with the promotion of the two governments and the joint efforts of the two countries, bilateral trade cooperation will have a huge development space in the future.

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- 3) Comparison of Metaphor Frames on Security and Development Views between China and Philippine (Number 2019cps10).

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