

Japanese Influence on Main Animal Husbandry in China Under RCEP Background

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Abstract: With the substantial improvement of agricultural mechanization level, draft animals are gradually transformed into both service and production animals and production animals. At the same time, chemical fertilizers and pesticides are widely used, and the role of livestock manure as farmland fertilizer is obviously weakened. In addition, due to the low per capita grain possession, the high-consumption breeding industry, led by pig raising, has gradually withdrawn, and the poultry industry and herbivorous livestock that consume less grain have developed greatly. In this paper, the influence of Japan on China's main animal husbandry under RCEP background is further explored. There are the following challenges in the economic and trade relations between China and China. Japan has a huge annual trade surplus with China, and there are many non-tariff barriers. The obstacles for Japanese enterprises to invest in Japan are relatively strong. Japan has long rejected the market of agricultural products, especially rice, and once again called on the China government to protect intellectual property rights. Under the background of RCEP, Japan's current consumption pattern of China will surely stimulate animal husbandry departments to consume more food to produce food-consuming livestock products, which will pose a serious threat to China's food security. Therefore, vigorously developing "grain-saving" animal husbandry has become a realistic choice in China under the current situation.

1. Introduction

In the early development of human history, gathering, fishing and hunting, and animal husbandry were the production sectors that accompanied primitive agriculture. Although primitive agriculture has sprouted from gathering, fishing and hunting, and animal husbandry has differentiated from primitive agriculture, there has been no obvious sectoral and regional differences for a long period of time, and various production forms complement and perfect each other, forming the structural characteristics of "you have me, I have you" [1]. In the early days of the founding of the People's Republic, in order to solve the problem of food and clothing for the people, China formulated the development line of "taking grain as the key link" and gave priority to the development of grain production. We will implement the policy of protecting and rewarding breeding livestock and provide livestock and fertilizer for food production. After entering the national stage, such cases still exist. For example, the regional differentiation between China and Rong in the Xia, Shang and Zhou dynasties is still very unclear. Many Central Plains ethnic groups often mix hunting and animal husbandry in agriculture. Due to the widespread existence of such production structure, it is only described by the northwest with more livestock and less farming, and the central plains with more farming and less livestock, and there is no clear boundary between them [2]. With the substantial improvement of agricultural mechanization, draught animals are gradually transformed into service and production animals. At the same time, fertilizers and pesticides are widely used, and the role of livestock manure as farmland fertilizer is significantly weakened. In addition, due to the low per capita share of grain, the high consumption breeding industry, led by pig breeding, has gradually withdrawn, and the livestock industry and herbivorous livestock that consume less grain have developed greatly. Against the backdrop of increasingly prominent food security issues, rising income levels of urban and rural residents, and increasingly diversified demand structure for livestock products, this production model, which some scholars call "grain pig" structure, obviously does not correspond to China's resource structure and market demand. The animal husbandry

sprouting from the primitive agriculture not only intersects with agriculture regionally, but also does not have migration characteristics because the early animal husbandry was accompanied by the primitive agriculture, so it belongs to the grazing animal husbandry [3]. With the further differentiation of the internal structure of agricultural production, the nomadic industry represented by the migration life gradually dissociated and formed an independent production department.

At present, China is in the strategic opportunity period of building a well-off society in an all-round way. It is of great strategic significance to accelerate the comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of animal husbandry, improve the dietary structure of urban and rural residents and improve the nutritional level, and achieve the strategic goal of building a well-off society in an all-round way as soon as possible [4]. This paper will further analyze Japan's impact on China's main animal husbandry in the context of RCEP. The current consumption mode will certainly stimulate the animal husbandry sector to consume more food to produce food consuming livestock products, which will pose a serious threat to China's food security. Therefore, vigorously developing "grain saving" animal husbandry has become a realistic choice in China under the current situation.

2. Stages and main characteristics of animal husbandry development in China

The development process of animal husbandry in China can be roughly divided into three stages: the first stage was before 1980, and animal husbandry was a family sideline, which was in a supplementary position in agriculture; In the second stage, from 1980 to 1995, animal husbandry developed rapidly in an all-round way, realizing a historic leap in the basic balance between supply and demand of animal products, and establishing its position as an agricultural pillar industry; The third stage is that since the mid-1990s, animal husbandry has entered a development stage focusing on improving quality, optimizing structure and increasing benefits. China's animal husbandry accounts for more than 30% of the total agricultural output value, and it has become an agricultural pillar industry with equal emphasis on planting. The output value of animal husbandry in many major animal husbandry provinces has accounted for more than 40% of the total agricultural output value [5-6]. With the improvement of people's living standard, the demand for livestock products other than pork has also increased significantly, which has promoted the development of poultry industry and herbivorous livestock. The increase after the factors of national animal husbandry growth and sector structure change. In the process of industrialization, the merger and reorganization of enterprises and trans-regional operation speed up, and modern animal husbandry processing enterprises such as Yili, Guangming, Mengniu, Shuanghui and Wenshi Group are constantly born. A large amount of international and private capital will be attracted to the animal husbandry industry, which will accelerate the modernization level of animal husbandry, and large-scale modern leading enterprises will become the locomotive of animal husbandry development in China. If a region's animal husbandry production structure is dominated by fast-growing sectors, it will play an important role in promoting the growth of the region's animal husbandry, and make the growth rate of the region faster than the national average, then it can be considered that the region's production structure is a "structure conducive to growth", on the contrary, it belongs to a "structure unfavorable to growth" and makes the region at a disadvantage in the growth rate of animal husbandry, so a local production structure has an important impact on the growth of animal husbandry. Because the positive and negative of this part reflects the relative growth level of this sector in the same industry in the whole country, it is also called the competitive component, which reflects the role of regional conditions or regional competitiveness in the growth of regional animal husbandry.

Animal husbandry is gradually becoming market-oriented. At the same time, the state has begun to focus on promoting the construction and development of commodity bases for livestock products, and initially built a number of improved livestock and poultry and production bases. At present, China's animal husbandry is in a critical period of transition from traditional animal husbandry to modern animal husbandry. Its basic characteristics are that the proportion of large-scale breeding is steadily increasing, and traditional farmers' free-range breeding begins to differentiate and develop

and accept different degrees of modernization. Environmental factors such as temperature and humidity, control quality, etc. collected in the process of animal husbandry, as well as signs and behaviors of livestock and poultry, are continuously and dynamically changing [7]. China's animal husbandry has made brilliant achievements, but there are still some constraints. First, the pressure of prevention and control of major animal diseases is high. With the increase of animal diseases, the increasing threat of foreign diseases, imperfect veterinary management system, poor epidemic prevention infrastructure, backward animal husbandry production mode and other factors increase the difficulty of animal disease prevention and control. Therefore, it is necessary to realize intelligent remote monitoring, data acquisition and transmission when optimizing and controlling the breeding environment and physiological requirements. By using the competitive component, we can not only judge the competitive position of a certain regional department in the same industry in the whole country, but also know where the relative expansion and contraction of various production departments occurred in the growth of animal husbandry in the whole country [8]. Animal husbandry production has changed from quantity growth to quality and efficiency, and connotation growth is becoming the main growth mode of animal husbandry development in China. Urban residents' consumption of livestock products has entered the stage of pursuing quality and safety, while rural residents still remain in the mode of quantity expansion.

3. Analysis of Japan's Impact on China's Main Animal Husbandry in the Context of RCEP

3.1. The signing of RCEP brings opportunities and challenges to China's main animal husbandry

China Japan economic and trade relations were further deepened. Before signing RCEP, China had bilateral trade agreements with ASEAN, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, but there was no free trade agreement between China and Japan. Due to historical and political factors, the economic and trade relationship between China and Japan has maintained an upward trend in general, but there is still much room for improvement [9]. With the increase of investment in Asia by enterprises that produce final products of animal husbandry, namely, typical assembly enterprises, enterprises that produce large quantities of intermediate products also follow the ranks of investment in Asia. The change in the type of investment enterprises has also changed the procurement or supply chain structure of Japanese funded enterprises, that is, from a large number of intermediate products purchased in the home country in the past to local procurement, forming a supply chain in the host country of investment [10]. RCEP members are mainly concentrated in East Asia, while TPP(Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement) members are scattered on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. The regions and member states involved in the two overlap. Seven countries, including Japan, have joined the two mechanisms at the same time, as shown in Figure 1.

The state has successively issued relevant subsidy policies, strengthened the construction of animal husbandry infrastructure, promoted large-scale, standardized and intensive animal husbandry, strengthened the prevention and control of livestock and poultry epidemics, and carried out breeding policy insurance and other policies. The focus of agricultural development has gradually shifted from planting to animal husbandry, and the proportion of animal husbandry output value in total agricultural output value has steadily increased, which has become a pillar industry of agriculture. At the same time, China and Japan have a strong competitive relationship in service trade. China's export competitiveness in construction, electronic network information services and other fields is significantly higher than that of Japan, while Japan has greater advantages over China in financial services, royalties and license fees [11].

Later, when Japan's economic development slowed down while China and ASEAN's economy developed rapidly, and the vertical and horizontal "East Asia production network" appeared and replaced the original "wild goose model" labor division system, Japan fully played a leading role in promoting the rapid development of the regional livestock trade integration in East Asia through the continuous growth of foreign direct investment. Through the exchange rules and sharing mechanism, we can make common use of the market and jointly perform, which will improve the

efficiency of negotiations and increase the possibility of successful negotiations. On this basis, the intellectual property rules and negotiations of the China Japan South Korea Free Trade Zone are basically followed. In the future, the completion of the China Japan South Korea Free Animal Husbandry Trade Agreement will further consolidate the achievements of RCEP and further deepen the economic and trade exchanges between China, Japan and South Korea. The two will complement each other.

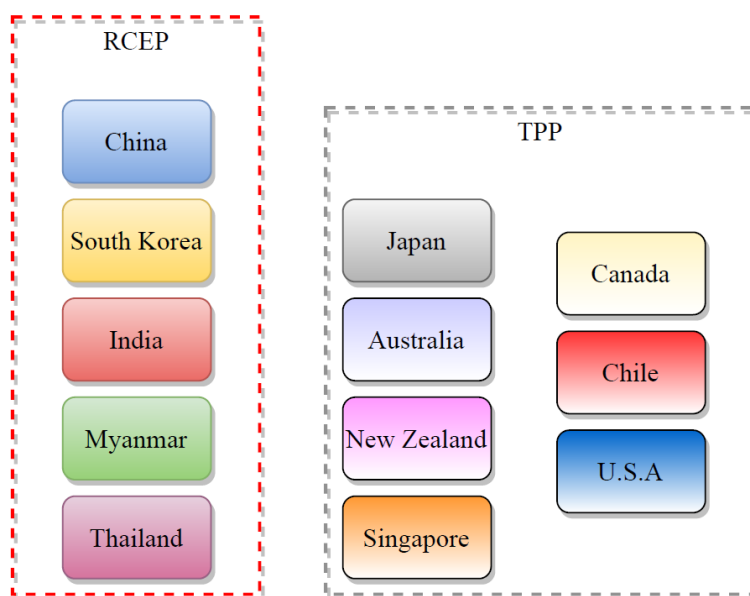


Figure 1 Composition of RCEP and TPP Member States

3.2. China's strategy under the main animal husbandry relations between China and Japan

China should actively use the economic recovery of the Asia Pacific region to expand its influence and promote the process of China Japan ROK integration. The economic and trade relationship between China, Japan and South Korea under RCEP has created a feasible path for the establishment of China, Japan and South Korea FTA. At the same time, the RCEP agreement is the first free trade agreement between China and Japan, and also the first FTA between Japan and South Korea. China and South Korea formally signed a free trade agreement in 2015. The number of animal husbandry enterprises has increased to varying degrees in various regions, and the growth rates of ASEAN and China are higher. China and ASEAN, which were originally lower than the United States and the European Union, have successively caught up with the former. The number of non manufacturing Japanese enterprises in Asia is slightly smaller than that in Europe and the United States, while the number of Chinese enterprises is slightly less than that in ASEAN. As shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of Japanese funded enterprises in countries and regions of the world

| | World | Britain | Asia | China | ASEAN |
|-------------------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------|
| Manufacturing | 10920 | 1108 | 8326 | 3746 | 3346 |
| Chemical industry | 1108 | 136 | 805 | 318 | 325 |
| Transportation | 1448 | 98 | 747 | 223 | 384 |
| Animal Husbandry | 2346 | 897 | 1245 | 415 | 534 |

Japan has formed close economic relations with active direct investment and trade activities in countries and regions around the world, especially with economies in Asia. The economies of Japan and South Korea have developed maturely and need to tap their development potential to continue to develop. However, China's economic growth is slowing down, and it is urgent to change from the previous rough growth to a qualitative improvement. Give full play to the advantages of the whole industrial chain to enhance the competitiveness of Chinese products among member countries. In

RCEP negotiations, for economies at different development stages in the region, the trade and investment rule portfolio can be tailored to their development level. When it enters a higher development stage, it will be upgraded to high standard rules.

To this end, China and Japan need to reach a tacit understanding on leading free trade, play the role of Japan as the adhesive of important developed economies in the region, and support Japan to do more cooperative partnership work. With the increasingly active circulation of the animal husbandry market and the frequent allocation of livestock, a class of infectious diseases of livestock and poultry are on the rise. In recent years, various major diseases have occurred in China from time to time, causing direct economic losses of nearly 100 billion yuan every year, especially the avian influenza crisis in 2004, highlighting the potential threat of major animal epidemics to public health security and social order. The integration of the the Belt and Road Initiative and RCEP will form a trade network radiating from the middle to the surrounding,. International trade and exchange of animal husbandry will become more smooth and frequent. The integration of the three will be an important driving force for China's economic development in recent years.

4. Conclusions

Structural adjustment of animal husbandry is a strategic measure to improve the overall benefit of animal husbandry. During the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" period, we should continue to intensify the structural adjustment of animal husbandry. It is necessary to adjust the structure of livestock and poultry reasonably as soon as possible, improve the quality of livestock products, and strengthen the competitiveness of livestock products. In this paper, the influence of Japan on China's main animal husbandry under RCEP background is further explored. There are the following challenges in the economic and trade relations between China and China. Japan has a huge annual trade surplus with China, and there are many non-tariff barriers. The obstacles for Japanese enterprises to invest in Japan are relatively strong. Japan has long rejected the market of agricultural products, especially rice, and once again called on the China government to protect intellectual property rights. Accelerate the implementation of regional layout development planning of superior livestock products. According to the comparative advantages of different regions, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of advantageous industrial belts of dairy industry, beef cattle, mutton sheep and pigs, and form concentrated production areas of livestock products with different characteristics. Therefore, on the whole, Japan still played an important role in the RCEP. Connecting with China's double-cycle strategy and the "the belt and road initiative" initiative, the signing of RCEP is a domestic and international double-cycle strategy, which lays the foundation for an international large-cycle strategy. The decreasing tariff makes China's main animal husbandry move towards more countries and regions, and all countries can get better social total income from specialized division of labor and production.

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