

Research on the Integration of Military and Civilian Development Strategy and "One Belt and One Road" Construction

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Abstract: At present, many countries have taken action to develop dual-use technology. Dual-use technology is becoming more and more important. China's "civil-military integration" strategy has also risen to a national strategy. At the same time, globalization is an inevitable trend, and the "one belt and one road" initiative is coming into being. This can not only promote the development of our economy, but also contribute to the development of the world economy. Coordinate the strategy of "military civilian integration" and "one belt and one road" initiative is to combine national defense modernization with economic construction, enhance our comprehensive national strength. This article introduces in detail the current development of the strategy of "one belt and one road" and "civil military integration" in China. At the same time, it analyzes the practical significance of promoting the development of "military civilian integration" and "one belt and one road", and gives relevant suggestions to provide ideas for improving the integration of military and civilian areas and "one belt and one road".

1. Introduction

The strategy of "military name integration" is our national strategy. At present, many powerful countries have taken relevant measures to promote their research on dual-use technology and benefit from it. At present, many studies believe that China's civil-military integration is about 30%. At the same time, China's national defense industry system and civil system are two sets of systems, which is a great waste of resources. The "one belt and one way" initiative can expand our exports and enhance the economic, political and cultural ties between our country and its neighboring countries. Promoting the integration of "civil military integration" and "one belt and one road" will enable China's national defense economic construction to participate in economic development.

The "one belt and one way" initiative was proposed by President Xi during his visit to Central Asia and Southeast Asia in 2013. The "zone" refers to the "Silk Road Economic Belt", which is based on the ancient Silk Road, starting from the western part of China (nine provinces and cities) extend it to European countries by land. It can strengthen economic, political and cultural cooperation between East Asia and the countries along the line. "One Road" refers to the "Maritime Silk Road in the 21st Century", which is to take advantage of the economic advantages of coastal provinces and cities such as the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta, and to strengthen cooperation between China and coastal countries, so as to expand the scope of economic radiation in coastal areas of China.

2. Literature review

2.1 Literature Review of Civil-Military Integration

Kim Yinan (2014) pointed out that at present, Russia's civil-military integration affairs are dominated by three series of centralized control by the President; at the same time, the Russian

Defense Enterprise Union, which has a civilian nature, has parliamentary seats, maintains contacts with government departments and the military on behalf of military enterprises, and plays an important role in Russian civil-military integration. Israel is facing security problems all the time and the lack of domestic resources, which prompts it to vigorously develop dual-use technology in order to maintain the survival of its own nation. Pu Fangyuan (2017) believes that military-civilian, civil-military and military-civilian intelligence integration are three basic paths of military-civilian integration in the field of Israel's military intelligence, which are adopted in order to better promote the common development of national defense and economic construction. Military and civilian dual-use technology is still widely concerned by all countries in the world. Huang Xichuan and Zhang Tianyi put forward that at present, countries in the world's industrialized powers and hot spots have made adjustments and reforms to the original military economy and defense science and technology industry, and a new round of global arms competition has begun in order to maintain high water with less investment. Peaceful military strength, some military powers have long carried out research and practice of civil-military integration.

China's civil-military integration research has also entered an important node. Fang Yin Hai, Wang Lei and others (2017) pointed out that the development of civil-military integration in China is in the stage from the initial stage of development to the medium stage, that is, from the initial stage to the advanced stage of deep integration.

In the Overview of the Development of Civil-Military Integration in China, it is pointed out that the degree of civil-military integration in China is about 30%, which is an important sign of entering a new stage. Promoting civil-military integration can bring great benefits. Du Renhuai, Guo Wei and other scholars (2017) concluded that the civil-military integration project can produce good national defense benefits, but also economic and social benefits. According to Zhao Liming and Chen Bingfu, both military and civilian enterprises benefit more from synergistic innovation than their respective R&D income. At the same time, both military and civilian enterprises should create an internal environment conducive to synergistic innovation, and the government should also provide appropriate guidance and incentives to promote civil-military integration. Moreover, Fang Yin Hai, Wang Lei and others believe that human beings have entered the era of military and civil general technology. The active source of military scientific and technological innovation capability is contained in the social economic and technological system. If it can't be integrated into the general system of scientific and technological innovation of the state and society, military science and technology and the combat effectiveness of the accompanying army will gradually wither away.

2.2 Literature Review of "One Belt and One Road"

Wuqi Zhou point that, most of the countries along the belt and road are part of developing countries and economies in transition. Their strong advantages in economic development and good complementarity with China's economy. Li Xiao and Li Junjiu believe that the "one belt and one way" initiative has actually solved the long-standing "coast defense" and "plug and defense" struggle in Chinese history. The "one belt and one road" initiative has transformed the original geopolitical economic strategy into a more positive and enterprising geopolitical economic strategy. The proposal has not only a profound historical background, but also a wide range of practical considerations.

Zhang Liangyue and Liu Dong put forward that actively promoting the construction of "one belt and one road" can not only activate the development potential of the central and western regions, further liberate the creativity of development, opening up and innovation, but also optimize the regional layout of China's open economy and achieve coordinated development in all regions, so as to enhance the overall level of the open economy. Liu Weidong put forward that building the "one belt and one way" shows that China hopes to further integrate itself into the global economic system in line with the current world development mechanism and trend and play a more active role in leading the world economic development. He Maochun and Zhang Jibing pointed out that the "one belt and one way" made many countries and regions full of misgivings about China's intentions; the developed countries such as the United States, Japan were secretly hindrance. At the same time, the internal pace is not uniform in order to strive for favorable policies in all parts of the country.

3. The development status of China's military-civilian integration and “the Belt and Road”

3.1 The development status of China's military-civilian integration

In terms of military-to-civilian, China's leading industries such as aerospace, nuclear power, and ships all have good development in the civilian sector. China's self-developed large-scale aircraft C919 is mass-produced, and orders are expected to break through thousands of orders, breaking the long-term monopoly of Europe and the United States. However, the main source of large aircraft orders in China is still domestic, and the competitiveness in the international market is still slightly insufficient. As of December 31, 2017, China has built 11 nuclear power plants, 37 commercial nuclear power plants, 11 nuclear power plants under construction, and many nuclear power plants to be built. In recent years, China's warships have not only been like "dumpling dumplings", but ships have also achieved a lot of results in civilian use. According to the research of the Prospective Industry Research Institute, China became the world's largest ship manufacturing country in 2010, but basically stayed in the low-end manufacturing industry, mainly bulk carriers. Through the integration of military and civilian, China's high-tech ships such as liquefied natural gas have achieved independent mass construction, and China's international competitiveness in the design and manufacturing capabilities of offshore engineering equipment has been continuously strengthened.

Military enterprises continue to apply military technology to the civilian sector, and the development vitality and risk resistance of China's military industrial enterprises are continuously enhanced. At the same time, in the process of transforming military technology into the civilian sector, it has significantly enhanced the independent research and development and innovation capabilities of our national sector. In the process of military transfer to the people, the exchanges between the army and the localities were also promoted, and the use of civilian technology to the military was promoted to achieve the goal of "people participating in the army."

The People's Participation Army is also an important part of China's military-civilian integration strategy. In terms of the "civilian army", Wang Haitao, Liu Hailin and others have found through questionnaires that Chinese private enterprises have great enthusiasm to participate in military projects and military technology research and development, but because of formal channels are not perfect enough, and most of them are through informal channels such as personal relationships. Secondly, due to its special nature, military products have high qualifications and good product quality for private enterprises, and private enterprises have high barriers to entry. China's "civilian army" mainly stays at the shelf sales level, and the military market that private enterprises can enter is relatively small.

3.2 The development status of “the Belt and Road”

Since the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, China has actively promoted this initiative. In 2017, China visited 43 countries along the “Belt and Road” and signed a cooperation document with 15 of them to promote the development of bilateral relations. Countries around the world have also paid more attention to this initiative. During the “Belt and Road” summit, 18 countries along the “Belt and Road” visited China, and China has signed more than 270 projects related to economic and trade cooperation.

Through a series of infrastructure construction, China's economic and trade exchanges with countries along the “Belt and Road” are closer. In the first three quarters of 2017, China's imports and exports along the “Belt and Road” increased by 20.1%. It also maintained a high growth rate for Russia, India and Malaysia. In the first three quarters, the number of newly established enterprises in China was 2,893, an increase of 34.4% over the same period of last year, and the actual investment amounted to US\$4.24 billion. China has also signed various investment and trade agreements with 58 countries.

Financial services related to the “Belt and Road” have also been gradually strengthened. The total number of members of the Asian Investment Bank has increased to 84, of which 42 are along the “Belt and Road” countries, and more than 20 investment projects have been approved, totaling more than US\$3.7 billion. The status of the AIIB is gradually improving. The “Silk Road Fund” specially

established for the “Belt and Road” has also achieved good results. In 2017, 17 projects have been signed, with a commitment of US\$7 billion. The supported projects involve the total investment amount. Reached \$80 billion. At the same time, Chinese banks have also achieved many results. Among them, 6 Chinese banks have set up more than 80 branches, sub-branches, representative offices, etc. in 19 countries along the line. China Union Pay cards cover more than 50 countries and more than 4 million merchants along the line. 500,000 ATMs. China Export Credit Insurance Corporation also provides various types of insurance services for nearly 20 national cooperation projects along the line, and has signed cooperation agreements with Belarus, Georgia and other countries.

4. The significance of coordinating the promotion of military-civilian integration and the “Belt and Road”

4.1 Increasing the Utilization Rate of Resources

At present, the implementation scope of China's "military-civilian integration" strategy is mainly in China. One of the purposes of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative is to export China's excess capacity, and to promote the "military and civilian integration" and "One Belt and One Road". The dual-use technology research and development is linked with the international economic development. The two can use their respective advantages to combine their respective resources, form complementary advantages, advance each other, and use the existing material resources to produce the greatest possible return.

Combining “One Belt and One Road” with “military and civilian integration” can also achieve the goal of reusing the military technology that has been eliminated through foreign markets. At the same time, through the “One Belt and One Road” to expand the market of “military and civilian integration”, the new military-civilian dual-use technology can be used for civilian purposes on a larger scale. The promotion of "military and civilian integration" and "One Belt, One Road" can also promote the circulation of talents in the two fields, save labor costs and maximize the use of human resources.

4.2 Promote the combination of national defense modernization construction and economic development

China's implementation of the "military-civilian integration" strategy is to combine military technology with civilian technology and integrate national defense modernization with economic construction. The combination of "One Belt and One Road" and "military and civilian integration" is to combine China's international economic construction with national defense modernization, so that the link between national defense modernization and economic construction is closer.

4.3 Expanding the market in China

For the integration of "military and civilian integration" and "One Belt, One Road", for the military industry and military-civilian dual-use technology, the "Belt and Road" will undoubtedly bring a larger market to China's military enterprises to expand internationally. The combination of the "military-civilian integration" strategy and the "One Belt, One Road" initiative will further promote cooperation between China and countries along the route, further increase the influence of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative in the world, and enhance China's international voice.

5. Research on the promotion mechanism of the integration of the Belt and Road and the military and civilian

5.1 Establish a coordination body

The “Belt and Road” is the top design of the country. The “military and civilian integration” is China's national strategy. The development status and construction achievements of both are very

important, and have great guiding significance for China's future economy and international influence. At present, in the process of implementing the military-civilian integration strategy and the promotion of the “Belt and Road Initiative”, although the two are independent groups, they are planned, laid out, decided and implemented separately, but they have many complementary Opportunities, such as the large-scale commercial aircraft in China, are looking for international demand, and China’s Beidou satellite provides satellite services for other countries. Therefore, the state can establish a reasonable coordination mechanism to properly guide the two. The two have carried out a series of integrations, so that the results of the integration of military and civilians will promote the development of the “Belt and Road Initiative” and enable the “Belt and Road” to promote the implementation of the military-civilian integration strategy.

The institution must be familiar with the relevant policies of “military and civilian integration” and also understand the various projects of “One Belt, One Road” so that the two can develop synergistically. Through the organization, the project and achievements of the military-civilian integration project and the resources and resources in the Belt and Road Initiative will be analyzed to find out their similarities, and the similarities will be adjusted through the organization to rationally apply the technologies and achievements formed by the integration of the military and the people. Go to the countries along the “Belt and Road”. At the same time, through the “One Belt and One Road” initiative, the agency can conduct analysis to find out whether there are needs and opportunities for military and civilian technologies in the countries along the route, and to promote the development of dual-use technology in China. Through this platform, the dual-use technology formed by China can be promoted overseas, which can promote the development of China's military-civilian integration, promote the Belt and Road Initiative, and promote the “going out” of our products. Since the military-civilian integration technology must be compatible with military purposes and can be promoted for civilian use, the technology or results and requirements formed by the integration of military and civilian have higher standards, and the dual characteristics of large-scale universal application are required. Therefore, through the analysis and adjustment of the agency, military-civilian dual-use technology can be more easily promoted and recognized internationally. The results of the integration of military and civilian can be more demanded and funded in the promotion of countries along the “Belt and Road”.

5.2 Classification of dual-use technical results

The results of military-civilian integration and military-civilian dual-use technologies have the dual purposes of military and civilian purposes. Therefore, when promoting the development of China's military-civilian dual-use technology along the “Belt and Road” countries, different outcomes should be classified. It is necessary to distinguish some sensitive dual-use technologies from general-purpose dual-use technologies. Analyze the sensitive dual-use technology to evaluate whether the technology can be directly promoted abroad. If the technology can be directly promoted abroad, it can be directly connected with the “Belt and Road” related projects. If it cannot be directly promoted, it can be evaluated whether the technology can be packaged or disassembled, and then promoted. For example, the introduction of high-speed rail technology in China requires the use of our team and China's standards, and intellectual property rights are effectively protected. At the same time, different countries and different projects must be evaluated to establish a suitable “going out” strategy.

Different technologies and outcomes “going out” also require different approaches. The technologies and outcomes that can be directly promoted should be reasonably classified according to their characteristics and the content of the docking project. According to the degree of friendship between the country and China, it can be divided into paid transfer and free transfer; but in terms of technology, different transfer methods can be formulated for different characteristics of technology, including technology transfer, technical consulting services, complete sets of equipment and import and export of key equipment. , technical services and assistance, engineering contracting, equipment leasing, compensation trade, etc.

5.3 Combine openness and protection

While coordinating the promotion of "military and civilian integration" and "One Belt, One Road", while promoting China's technology and achievements, and expanding the international market, China must protect state secrets. At the same time, we must also take appropriate measures to protect certain industries in China while absorbing and introducing new foreign experience and technology. The combination of "Belt and Road" and "military and civilian integration" will bring some risks while bringing many benefits. Therefore, relevant departments should be set up to assess the risks of some projects, and while actively integrating their own economies with the world, the risks are reduced to a controllable range.

6. Conclusion

Advancing the "military-civilian integration" strategy and the "One Belt, One Road" initiative can combine the resources of the two to maximize the use of resources. At the same time, it can also promote the combination of China's national defense modernization construction and economic construction, and expand China's The market has the opportunity to enhance China's international status and to learn advanced foreign experience, which has a great effect on improving China's overall national strength.

The overall promotion of "military and civilian integration" and "One Belt, One Road" should first establish a coordination mechanism as a bridge between the two so that the two can provide opportunities and technologies to each other and promote mutual development. At the same time, different military and civilian technologies and achievements should be classified. Different types of technologies and achievements should be adapted to local conditions and adopt different cooperation strategies. Secondly, a resource sharing system should be established, not only the sharing of information resources, but also the sharing of resources such as funds and talents. Finally, we must do a good job of protection while pushing each other, and we must stress the minimum.

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