

The Current Situation and Countermeasures of International Trade under the Background of “One Belt and One Road”

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Abstract: the construction of “one belt along the way” is a major strategic move for china to deepen domestic reform, expand opening up and improve china's external environment in the new era and achieve common development and common prosperity between china and the rest of the world. This idea is conducive to the development of china's international trade. Under the background of “one belt and one road”, china's international trade is both an opportunity and a challenge. We should actively respond to the challenges brought by the background of “one belt and one road” and formulate scientific and rational policies and policies to face all kinds of challenges. With the development and implementation of “one belt and one road”, international trade is facing new challenges. Timely formulation of new countermeasures is the most important problem to be solved at present. The proposal of the strategy has brought unprecedented opportunities and challenges to the development of the countries along the route. How to deal with the opportunities and challenges has become the focus of research in various countries. Based on the background and thinking of the “the belt and road initiative” strategy, this paper analyzes the development opportunities of china's foreign trade, recognizes the current situation of the strategy implementation, and puts forward specific countermeasures.

1. Introduction

On September 7, 2013, when president Xi Jinping Delivered a speech in kazakhstan, he proposed to jointly build the “silk road economic belt”. On october 3 of the same year, when president Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the indonesian parliament, he proposed to jointly build the 21st century “maritime silk road”[1]. These two strategic ideas are collectively referred to as the “belt and road”. The “one belt, one road” strategic vision has great significance. The “belt and road” routes are the north line, the middle line, the south line, and the center line. The route of the silk road economic belt is routed through 13 provinces (cities, districts) including Xinjiang, Chongqing, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Inner Mongolia, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Guangxi. The 21st century maritime silk road delineates five provinces (cities) including shanghai, fujian, zhejiang, hainan, and guangdong. Together, they occupy 18 provinces (cities, districts) in china[2]. The strategy will form an organism between china's development and the world's development, which is conducive to breaking trade barriers, promoting the sustainable economic development of all countries, and realizing the optimal allocation of market resources. The proposal of this strategy has brought unprecedented opportunities and challenges to the development of countries along the line[3]. How to deal with these opportunities and challenges has become the focus of national research[4].

This concept is conducive to the development of china's international trade[5]. Under the background of “the belt and road initiative”, for china's international trade, it is both an opportunity and a challenge. We should actively deal with the challenges brought to us by the background of “the belt and road initiative” and formulate scientific and reasonable policies to face various challenges. China's foreign trade should make full use of the once-in-a-lifetime historical development opportunities created by “the belt and road initiative”, improve the quality and competitiveness of enterprises themselves, expand the pace of going global, increase international direct investment, and strengthen the exchange of factors among regions[6]. At the same time, it is

also necessary to clearly understand that there are still many obstacles to the implementation of the “the belt and road initiative” strategy, which needs to be prepared and handled calmly[7].

2. Opportunities and Current Situation of International Trade under the Background of “the Belt and Road Initiative”

2.1 “One Belt and One Road” Will Change the Pattern of Export Trade

Due to the differences in the economic systems of different countries, the economic development status of each country is different. Our country is a developing country, and economic and trade are at the stage of development. When we cooperate with neighboring countries along the route, we will encounter some obstacles. In the process of forming the “Belt and Road” system, there will be inconsistencies in the process of formation, which will have a certain impact on trade cooperation between countries. After experiencing the economic crisis in China, China's international trade and economy have had a certain impact. China's enterprises are relatively tight in terms of funds and have less liquid funds[8]. Due to the higher tariffs in international trade, it has brought to enterprises Under certain economic pressures, especially for some developing countries, tariff barriers are the main reason hindering the development of international trade. Previously, China's export trade pattern was relatively single, with North America, Europe, and Japan as the largest markets for China's exports. Therefore, China's exports are highly dependent on these countries and regions. The “one belt and one way” has not only promoted exchanges and contacts with developed countries, but also strengthened cooperation with developing countries. “One belt and one road” has optimized the pattern of China's international trade, reduced the concentration degree of China's international trade and reduced the risk of trade. In addition to leather, most of the products in China belong to primary products, with low added value, low profit margin and large consumption of resources, which are not conducive to the sustainable development of trade relations between the two countries. The export commodities and proportion of a country to China in 2016-2018 are shown in Table 1 and figure 1.

Table 1 Export Commodities And Proportion of a Country to China in 2016-2018

Commodity category	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture products	35.11%	34.56%	34.18%
manufacturing industry	29.22%	26.58%	22.34%

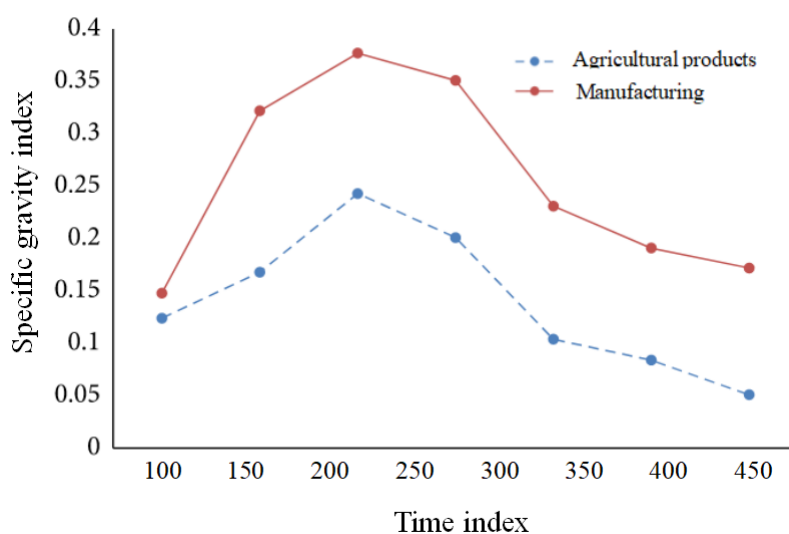


Fig.1 Export Commodities and Proportion of a Country to China in 2016-2018

2.2 Increase in Investment and Trade Cooperation under “One Belt and One Road”

There are many countries along the “Belt and Road”. Most countries have sound infrastructures. Whether it is roads, railways, airports and other transportation equipment, or various scarce

resources, or the construction of other important information items, they are constantly accelerating development of construction. These developments have promoted trade between countries and brought opportunities to China's international trade development. Through the signing of a series of economic and trade cooperation framework agreements and specific cooperation programs, China's economic and trade cooperation with the countries along the route has a clear blueprint for development. The spirit of mutual benefit and mutual trust has further stimulated the closer economic and trade exchanges between China and the countries along the route. The countries along the route have also responded enthusiastically to the "Belt and Road" initiative for their own development. Both sides' mutual acceptance and willingness to cooperate have also brought about a broader market and development space. With the implementation of the "the belt and road initiative" strategy, a large amount of infrastructure and other construction investment requires a large amount of funds. China has launched the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and related funds, but there is still a large funding gap. This will encourage countries along the line to make more financial innovations. On the one hand, it will help their domestic economic development. On the other hand, it will also help to improve their efficiency of capital utilization, improve their import capacity and increase their import demand. It will also help to promote the development of foreign trade.

2.3 The Development Status of "the Belt and Road Initiative"

With the continuous progress of the "one belt and one road", China will constantly improve its infrastructure and expand exports to support this strategy. The trade policy of the countries along the "one belt" strategic route is different, and China's foreign investment in and out of circulation and part of its investment channels are hindered. In this strategy, China will have trade contacts with West Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia. Because of different trade policies, trade conflicts often occur in trade with these countries. Some countries along the route enjoy the economic development and economic benefits brought about by the "Belt and Road" strategy, and at the same time have doubts about China's peaceful development of the "Belt and Road" strategy due to their other interests. For example, Vietnam, on the one hand, acknowledges China's growing international influence, and on the other hand seeks to balance the world's major powers in order to maximize benefits. These challenges are now facing. The good aspect is that the implementation of the "Belt and Road" has indeed promoted the peaceful development and exchanges between China and neighboring countries in economic, political and cultural aspects, and contributed to the peaceful development of the world. As the "Belt and Road" is in the development stage, various economic systems are not yet perfect during the implementation process, and the "Belt and Road" support system is still in the construction stage. When cooperating with neighboring countries along the route, China should take the bilateral trade agreement as a prerequisite. Actively carry out cooperative trade with neighboring countries and gradually promote China's economic trade to internationalization. Among the countries along the "the belt and road initiative" route, there are still some countries whose economies are in a closed state. The foreign economy and trade of these countries are not open enough. In the process of developing international trade, China should actively open up the international market so that more countries can actively join WTO international organizations, promote the development of international economy and trade, and improve China's comprehensive competitiveness. "the belt and road initiative" involves the cultural, political and economic development of many countries. Each country has its own unique traditional culture, political accomplishment and economic background, and each country's infrastructure and cultural environment are also different. At the beginning of the construction of "the belt and road initiative", there will be communication obstacles due to the different political backgrounds and cultural attainments of various countries. In this process, the "the belt and road initiative" construction project has been developing steadily. It has solved all the difficulties in the early stages of construction, promoted regional cooperation and economic development between China and countries along the way, and strengthened exchanges between our people and people of other countries. It is an important construction project to promote opening up to the outside world.

3. Countermeasures for the Development of International Trade under the Background of “the Belt and Road Initiative”

3.1 Removing Trade Barriers and Realizing International Trade

Among the countries along the “the belt and road initiative” route, some developing countries are still in a backward state of economy, relatively closed in terms of foreign economy and trade, have not joined the WTO organization, and do not understand the international situation and the development trend of international economy and trade. Developing countries in a closed economic and trade situation have relatively high tariffs and relatively backward local economic development. In international trade, developing countries can be guided to join WTO through bilateral negotiations and regional cooperation, so as to reduce trade barriers between countries and realize the trend of international trade of national economies. A series of trade facilitation measures such as the improvement of facilities at customs clearance ports and the implementation of trade facilitation provisions in the countries along the “the belt and road initiative” route have made China's foreign trade enterprises go out more smoothly and have lower trade costs. This is conducive to improving the overseas competitiveness of Chinese enterprises and increasing opportunities to participate in international competition.

3.2 Establishing a Scientific and Reasonable International Trade System

To establish a scientific and reasonable international trade system, we must first establish a sound risk prevention measures and assessment system. The reason why some developing countries refuse to join the international trade organization is that the risk of international trade cannot be accurately estimated. In order to reduce the occurrence of economic and trade crisis, they can only be forced to adopt the closed economic and trade mode, which hinders the development of local economy, and also affects the integration process of world economic and trade to establish a scientific and reasonable international trade system. First of all, it is necessary to complete the establishment Good risk prevention measures and assessment system. This system can increase the systematic guarantee for the logistics distribution link. Whether logistics distribution is safe and fast is related to the success of product network marketing. High-quality, high-efficiency and high-service logistics distribution services are the key to improving and improving China's trade development. Network platform to promote the balanced development of countries along the route. In addition, the development of international trade in commodities cannot be achieved without the development of transportation and communications. The key to achieving this goal is to promote regional cooperation among countries along the route, adopt trade facilitation measures, reduce tariffs, and promote logistics development. The “Belt and Road” construction should implement measures that will help promote international trade in agricultural products. For example, product import and export inspection and quarantine, promotion of logistics, customs and other cooperation, and strengthen the control of online platform shopping purchase and sale, warehousing, logistics, ports and distribution.

3.3 Improve Your Product Competitiveness and Integrate External Resources

In the process of participating in international competition, it is inevitable to encounter various difficulties and obstacles. However, through technological progress and innovation, we can improve our product quality and technical level, enhance our specific advantages, internalize our specific advantages, attach importance to the integration of external resources, and actively study the culture, economic situation, industrial characteristics and foreign investment policies of the target investor country. Only in this way can we give full play to our advantages and remain invincible in the market of the target country. The financial crisis has not only affected China's economy and trade, but also has had a serious impact on the economic development of all parts of the world. For developed countries, the value of products is decreasing. China can take advantage of this opportunity to acquire or merge enterprises, and analyze the integration of foreign resources and technologies. Through the integration of resources, China's enterprises can master more advanced technologies and fundamentally improve the competitiveness of products. Under such

circumstances, once the economic crisis or financial crisis happens, enterprises in China can also enhance their ability to resist risks and maintain their competitiveness in the world. Therefore, resource integration has an important impact on the development of international trade under the background of “one belt and one road”.

4. Conclusion

Advancing the concept of “One Belt, One Road” construction will provide new impetus for China's economic development, participate in common development of the country, win-win cooperation, and provide opportunities for China's trade development. As a strategic concept for in-depth international cooperation in the new century, the “Belt and Road” strategy has created rare opportunities for foreign trade enterprises in China. At the same time, the “Belt and Road” strategy also faces some problems and obstacles. These obstacles also affect China's foreign trade. To overcome these obstacles, China's foreign trade enterprises need to work hard to improve their own corporate quality and product competitiveness, and increase legal awareness and legal capabilities. At the same time, they must increase direct investment abroad and reduce costs. The government also needs to strengthen policy coordination and provide policies. Support and promote the further development of China's foreign trade.

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