

Research on the Influence of "One Belt and One Road" on China's International Exports of Agricultural Products

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Abstract: Since the reform and opening up 40 years ago, China has quickened the pace of foreign trade, successively joined the World Trade Organization in 2001 and set up China ASEAN Free Trade Area in 2010, showing a more active development momentum. The proposal of "one belt and one road" initiative in 2013 has provided many opportunities for Chinese enterprises to develop export trade. As a large agricultural production country, China has gradually got rid of the production mode of small-scale peasant economy in the process of socialist modernization development, and achieved a new record of annual income. However, with the diversification of production varieties and the expansion of trade scale, the trade protectionism of developed countries has become popular and spread rapidly in the world, especially the global economic weakness caused by the U.S. sub-prime mortgage crisis, which further inhibited the rapid growth of agricultural trade. China's agricultural import and export showed a huge trade deficit, which was only slightly eased after the financial crisis in 2012. The concept of the maritime and land silk economic corridor has connected the trade exchanges between Asia and Europe, once again pushing the development of agricultural cooperation to a new high.

1. Introduction

The 2013 "Silk Road Economic Belt" and the "maritime Silk Road twenty-first Century" initiative put forward a broader opportunity for our country to seek the development of agricultural trade. As an economic corridor with the most potential for development, China's economic exchanges with the countries along the "one belt and one way" have become increasingly close, and the import and export volume of agricultural products has been increasing year by year. However, due to its long running area, uneven economic development level of various countries, the differences in the regulatory mode of import and export of agricultural products, and the low level of information transparency have brought some obstacles to the development of China's agricultural products export trade. Obstruction. In 2015, the State Council authorized the "vision and action to promote the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the maritime Silk Road in twenty-first Century". The purpose is to show that China and the "along the way" countries strive to achieve mutual benefit and establish the goal of security cooperation, and strive to solve the problem of trade convenience and eliminate trade barriers, and build a free cooperative trade zone. Therefore, in-depth study of the impact of technical barriers to trade on China's export trade under the background of "one belt and one road" is the foundation for promoting trade cooperation between China and the "one belt and one road" countries.

2. The Significance of "One Belt and One Road"

The study of the impact of international trade protectionism on the export trade of agricultural products is an important topic in the study of trade development in China over the years. Since the proposal of "one belt and one road" initiative, the speed of China's foreign trade has increased rapidly[1]. In 2016, the total exports to 28 countries along the line reached 28% of the annual export volume. In addition, with the increasing frequency of trade and the spread of risk of global animal

and plant quarantine epidemic, it is particularly important for countries to adopt TBT and SPS research. However, domestic and foreign scholars generally analyze the economic effects of trade barriers from a global perspective[2]. This article focuses on the "along the road" countries as the research object, through the analysis of the situation of agricultural products export resistance, helps to strengthen our country's targeted exchanges and communication between registration and certification measures, and achieve the cooperation of agricultural products quality and safety among countries, so as to improve our country's agriculture [3]. Trade competitiveness of products.

3. Research on Agricultural Products Trade under the Background of "One Belt and One Road"

The issue of foreign trade development has been one of the hotspots in China since the proposal of "one belt and one road" initiative in 2013. Among them, there are three main types of research related to agricultural trade[4]: the first is the research from the perspective of promoting regional economic and trade development. Shen Xianjie, Xiao Jincheng (2014) explored the significance of the strategy of "one belt and one road" in the new situation of regional economic cooperation. Zhu Caihua and Han Jianfu (2015) summed up the development path of driving other regions by East Asia through combing the number, content and objects of countries along the line, so as to realize the construction of high standard free trade zone[5]. Second, from the perspective of industrial division, we focus on the development of agricultural products' foreign trade under the background of "one belt and one road". Wang Yanqing and Wu Laping (2015) summed up China's advantages and challenges to its agricultural trade and circulation by selecting specific countries along the line, and finally proposed measures to strengthen economic and cultural exchanges from both macro and micro aspects. Third is also the direction that most domestic scholars have studied: the empirical analysis of the competitiveness and complementarity of agricultural trade between China and the countries along the belt under the background of "one belt and one road"[6]. Wang Ying (2015) took the Gulf Cooperation Committee of the key area of "one belt and one road" as the research object, and thought that China had comparative advantages in its exports, and there was complementarity of mutual demand, and put forward measures to promote the export of agricultural products and food products for limiting factors. Du Xiuhong (2016) combined with the 2002-2014 year trade data of China and India for an empirical analysis, concluded that trade complementarity is greater than trade competitiveness, and promotes the development of "one belt and one road" strategy. Yu Miaozi and Liang Yinfeng (2016) believe that China's agricultural products export to South Asia has a comparative disadvantage, but the import situation is relatively optimistic and the overall degree of complementarity is not high. He min and Zhang Ningning (2016) used the revealed comparative advantage index and the trade complementarity index to analyze and found that the trade complementarity of agricultural products is conducive to strengthening bilateral trade cooperation and achieving mutual benefit and win-win results.

4. General Situation of Agricultural Products Trade between China and Other Countries Along the Belt and Road

In view of Zhang Qian's trip to the western regions through the land Silk Road during the Western Han Dynasty and the gradually developed Maritime Silk Road during the Qin and Han Dynasties, China put forward the great imagination of the "New Silk Road" in 2013, aiming to inherit the ancient prosperous trade, promote cooperation, enhance friendly relations among countries, and achieve the goal of mutual benefit and win-win. According to statistics, in the past 15 years, China has carried out frequent trade with this convenient transportation thoroughfare, which has also strengthened the economic and cultural exchanges between China and the west, especially the import and export of agricultural products[5]. In recent years, China has achieved gratifying results, and has a trend to continue to climb substantially. According to the United Nations merchandise trade statistics, China's total import and export volume of agricultural products in 64 countries along the "one belt and one road" reached US \$60 billion 307 million in 2016 (Figure 3.1),

an increase of 8.6 times compared with 2001, with an average annual growth rate of 14.5%. Among them, the export volume kept a relatively low level of steady growth from 2001 to 2007. After the growth slightly stagnated due to the impact of the financial crisis from 2008 to 2009, the comprehensive launch of China ASEAN Free Trade Area accelerated the flow of trade in 2010[6]. The year-on-year growth in 2011 was as high as 4.272 billion US dollars, and the trade export volume slightly increased after the impact of the economic crisis in 2012. In 2013-2016, the growth was relatively slow. On the whole, except for the decline in 2004 and 2012, the export of agricultural products has increased in other years, and the amount of agricultural products imported from the countries along the line is significantly higher than the export. Although the total trade volume has increased significantly, and maintained at a high level of development in 2011-2016, it is still unable to avoid a serious trade deficit. Therefore, we can see that China and the "one of the most important countries in the world" are as follows. The unequal position of the countries along the belt and road in agricultural products trade.

5. Analysis of Notification and Implementation of Technical Trade Measures for Agricultural Products Along the "One Belt Along the Way"

Because of the wide range of "one belt and one way", the two major blocks across Asia and Europe involve 64 countries and regions, and the natural geographical environment and agricultural production in different countries are different[7]. In addition, technical barriers to trade, as an important means for countries to protect their own industries and restrict foreign imports, have become an unfavorable factor for the prosperity of agricultural products trade between countries along the line. In order to achieve the regional classification of promoting the construction of the "one belt and one way" Economic Zone in China, we will analyze the situation of implementing technical barriers to trade in different regions, and take targeted measures to eliminate trade barriers, promote international trade cooperation in agricultural products, and achieve common prosperity and common progress among countries. According to the geographical location, the countries along the "one belt and one road" can be divided into six regions: East Asia, Western Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and central and Eastern Europe[8]. In view of the fact that East Asia contains only one country in Mongolia, and the export volume of agricultural products is relatively small, this article will merge it into Central Asia and analyze it together.

Table 1 Utility value and weight in the evaluation index system of agricultural economic development quality

First level index	Weight	Two level index	Utility value	Weight
Agricultural economic structure	0.17677	Proportion of output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	0.077 19	0.033 70
		Proportion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and Fishery Services	0.132 92	0.058 02
		Sowing proportion of grain crops	0.072 36	0.031 59
		Proportion of fishery output value	0.122 50	0.053 47
Agricultural economic efficiency	0.14038	Agricultural labor productivity	0.133 13	0.058 11
		Yield of cultivated land	0.120 97	0.052 80
		Productivity of aquatic products	0.073 68	0.032 16

6. An Analysis of the Factors Influencing the Export Trade of Agricultural Products in China

6.1. Social and Political Factors

Since China's opening to the outside world, the global economy and trade have been guided by the trade protection of the United States, Japan, Europe and other developed countries, which have adopted high standards, strict requirements, hidden and complex non-tariff measures. According to the analysis of the current situation in the previous chapter, we can intuitively understand that since 2001, the restrictions on agricultural products implemented by the countries along the belt and road have been more extensive and more specific, especially the global economic weakness triggered by the subprime mortgage crisis in 2007, and the trade depression caused by the financial crisis in 2008 and 2012. Increase TBT and SPS notifications to help tighten imports[9]. Therefore, TBT has become the most popular protection measure in many countries because of its convenient operation, low cost and obvious effect, and has a long-term trend of influencing the development of Global trade. Today, with the improvement of global living standards, people's requirements for materials are gradually changing from quantity to quality. In the process of consumption, people pay more attention to the source of products, ingredients and other additional information. Therefore, the proportion of organic food and green pollution-free food in consumption is also increased. The change of consumption concept promotes the global market to take ecological green pollution-free as its demand The mainstream of seeking. At the same time, there are many food safety accidents in the domestic and foreign markets, which aggravate the public panic, such as melamine milk powder, mad cow disease, toxic spinach and other negative events, which cause the relevant management departments to bear huge pressure of public opinion, and they have to strengthen the construction of the domestic quality inspection safety system, strictly control the inflow of agricultural products and food, and increase a series of such as pesticide residue value and additive content The standards of quantity and inspection and quarantine microorganism are used to raise the entry threshold and to implement technical barriers to trade on the basis of protecting the development of domestic industry and the interests of consumers. Trade protection measures based on maintaining the status of agricultural production can be understood, but some countries regard the formulation of trade standards as a political means to meet their own interests, obtain more support votes by protecting the interests of domestic consortiums and large entrepreneurs, associate the formulation of trade policies with political factors, and mislead the people under the banner of benefiting the country and the people. It can be seen that the most profound reason for foreign trade protectionist groups to improve the import standards of agricultural products lies in the deep foundation of mass support and driven by interest groups, which not only achieves the goal of developing domestic industries and consumer security, but also achieves the goal of stabilizing their political status.

6.2. Economic and Technological Factors

The level of world economic development is related to the flow direction of world trade. Countries with strong economic strength have more active advantages and powerful voice in agricultural trade. According to the comparison between the economic strength of the 17 countries and the output value of agriculture in the following table, we can find that among the countries along the "one belt and one road", China's GDP ranks first, and is a truly economic power, but its per capita GDP is lower than that of western countries such as Turkey, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, Poland and Russia. Secondly, the data of total agricultural output value can reflect the scale of agricultural production in a country. The larger the value is, the faster the agricultural development is, the larger the scale is and the advantages are obvious. It is not easy to affect the export scale of China's agricultural industry, on the contrary, it is more easy to affect. Therefore, according to the relevant data, we can know that the change of GDP has a very important impact on China's agricultural export trade.

7. Conclusion

Because the production mode of agricultural products of enterprises in our country is mainly small-scale agricultural economy, the number of their own bases is small, and the decentralized

agricultural operation mode makes the production lack of a unified management and operation mode, so in the production process, there are gradually exposed the abuse of illegal additives, improper implementation of pest control measures, etc., which brings heavier burden and more potential to the export quarantine of agricultural products Safety risks.

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