

Research on the Development Strategy of China-Mongolia Cross-Border E-Commerce under the New Development Pattern of Dual Circulation

Andong Liu

Hohhot Vocational College, Hohhot 010000, Inner Mongolia, China.

Abstract: Since the "Belt and Road" initiative was clearly proposed, cross-border e-commerce cooperation between China and Mongolia has also achieved vigorous development with obvious progress in the construction of China-Mongolia-Russia economic and trade corridor. Under the background of a new development pattern of the international great cycle, how to gradually expand the depth and breadth of development of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce and strive to be the active practitioner of the double cycle within China and the world is the first question we are facing at present. This chapter will through analyzing the two nations's traditional trade, cross-border electricity and the vigorous development of international logistics services, from two aspects of the Chinese government and small and medium-sized enterprises to international logistics service mechanism, cross-border electricity social security system, and comprehensive financial service system of cross-border electricity business aspects such as building a new problem, presents the developing measures of cross-border electricity.

Keywords: Dual Circulation; China-Mongolia Cross-Border E-Commerce; Degree of Development Magnetic Yoke

Introduction

Domestic cross-border e-commerce is a complex integrated system, involving e-commerce companies, foreign merchants, customs, third-party logistics, e-payment platforms and many other participants, and has a variety of businesses such as cross-border transaction business, cross-border logistics and distribution, customs declaration, e-payment and so on. In recent years, with the launch of the network platform and the favorable situation of the relevant national policies as an opportunity, the booming development of domestic cross-border e-commerce has entered a new ladder. The market size of domestic cross-border e-commerce has exceeded 10.3 trillion yuan in 2000, and formed a new important growth pole in import and export transactions. At present, cross-border e-commerce with Mongolia has realized rapid and vigorous development by taking advantage of the opportunity of jointly building china-Mongolia-Russia economic and trade corridor. Cross-border e-commerce between China and Mongolia has opened up a new way of trade between China and Mongolia, and also completely changed China's traditional foreign trade structure. Originally in the geographical location and natural environmental conditions and other aspects of the influence of foreign trade is significantly reduced, China and Mongolia's foreign trade benefits have been significantly improved. ^[1]

1. The status quo of China and Mongolia trade cooperation

The border between China and Mongolia is more than 4,710 kilometers long. The long-term good geographical relations enable the two countries to carry out in-depth cooperation in politics, economy, trade, culture, transportation and other aspects. In terms of international political relations, for Mongolia, China has been its largest foreign trade partner and largest exporter for many years. For China's economy, Mongolia is not only an important partner of the country to promote the construction of the "Belt and Road", but also the main component of the strategy of building the "China-Mongolia-Russia

economic development corridor". In terms of foreign trade structure, Inner Mongolia's various resource-intensive commodities and domestic labor-intensive commodities with great resource advantages are the main components of import and export products of China and Mongolia. In terms of industrial structure, Mongolia mainly relies on the export of mineral goods with abundant reserves, livestock products sales and textiles to develop the national economy, and also large-scale purchase of industrial production products to meet the needs at home and abroad. China's industry ranks first in the world, requiring large-scale imports of energy commodities that consume a lot of energy. The foreign trade relations between the two nationalities are highly complementary. Because good cooperative economic relations and high foreign trade complement each other in recent years, the economic exchanges between China and Mongolia have been frequent. In order to coordinate with China's "Belt and Road" initiative, Mongolia upgraded the "Road to Grassland" plan to the "Road to Development" action plan in 2017, from which the total trade volume between China and Mongolia also stepped into a new level of steady growth. China and Mongolia are geographically connected, culturally connected and economically complementary, laying a solid foundation for the joint development of cross-border e-commerce, which has also become an important catalyst for promoting the economic and trade development of China and Mongolia. ^[2]

2. Main problems existing in the development of cross-border e-commerce in China and Mongolia

In recent years, China has successively established comprehensive experimental areas for cross-border e-commerce in 105 provinces, cities and regions across the country, including those in Hohhot, Chifeng and Manzhouli that are beneficial to the cooperation and development of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce. China has made progress in commodity trading, logistics and warehousing management, customs clearance mechanism and other links to cross-border e-commerce. In addition, in 2019, China and Mongolia signed a cooperation agreement on the establishment of trade and economic cooperation zones at Erenhot and Zamyn-Uud border ports, creating a favorable policy environment for the development of cross-border e-commerce. However, due to various links in the customs clearance process of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce, both sides have been faced with problems such as poor information communication and redundancy in customs clearance management, which has led to the reduction of cross-border transport efficiency. Most of the participants in China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce are small and medium-sized companies. However, due to the virtual function and anonymous technology of cross-border e-commerce, as well as the differences in the legal and legislative systems and regional policies of China and Mongolia, the customs supervision system and financial system of cross-border e-commerce are still not sound, and there is no unified credit standard in the e-commerce credit system. Therefore, the credit uncertainty of small companies has become a difficult problem in the development of cross-border e-commerce. At present, a new model suitable for the development of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce has not been established. ^[3]

3. The future economic development strategy of China-Mongolia

cross-border e-commerce under the layout of dual-cycle innovative economic development

3.1 Improving connectivity infrastructure and build all-round cross-border logistics and distribution services

The key to forming the layout of the new economic development with double circulation and interaction is to further improve the modern logistics distribution system of "passageway + hub + network" while making up for the shortcomings of China's traditional infrastructure construction (highway, railway, aviation, port, etc.). This is of great significance for

improving the logistics and distribution efficiency of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce. Relying on the new Genghis Khan international Airport under construction and operation, China will actively strive to increase flights with Mongolia, and gradually establish Erenhot, Manchukuo and other key ports as the primary transport channels. Other ports as secondary transport channels to set up public - rail - air and other modes of transport in the domestic and Mongolian areas of transnational transport network, so as to improve the comprehensive efficiency of multiple combined transport. At the same time, we should adapt to the international logistics demand of general goods and advanced customized products, which has realized the transnational transportation service system to meet the requirements of diversified transportation. The improvement of the china-Mongolia transnational transport service system can reduce the cost of trade communication between China and Mongolia, and then develop and expand into a regional transport channel radiating to China, Mongolia, Russia, Japan and South Korea, thus promoting the development of the whole industrial chain of the two countries. ^[4]

3.2 Improving customs clearance facilitation for cross-border logistics and the service guarantee mechanism for cross-border e-commerce

First of all, further give play to policy guidance and enterprise operation capacity, actively promote the application of "Internet + Customs", accelerate the General Administration of Customs to comprehensively promote the progress of the reform of "two-step declaration", and set up a "separate portal" for professional China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce, so as to achieve the purpose of streamlined business process and fast customs clearance. Second, with the help of the central bank of Russia and China to implement the local renminbi settlement for international trade business, effectively promote bilateral cross-border e-commerce enterprises to carry out the local currency settlement business progress, and simplify the settlement of tax rebates and other programs, effectively promoted the cross-border e-commerce enterprise product flow, information, capital intensive and effective operation. In terms of the customs clearance system of China-Mongolia cross-border e-commerce, a new customs clearance control model based on corporate integrity will be formed, thus improving the credibility evaluation system of the General Administration of Customs for cross-border e-commerce companies. For the company with a good reputation, it can reduce the inspection rate and improve logistics efficiency; In order to ensure the safety and effectiveness of cross-border e-commerce logistics services, different levels of disciplinary systems have been set up for dishonest companies, with a higher proportion of inspection of import and export commodities. In the construction of the financial system, local governments should specifically for small and medium-sized enterprises service cross-border electricity supply chain financial institutions to support the policy, for small and medium-sized enterprises to provide a minimum threshold of government procurement funds, accounts receivable financing and other services, to optimize the e-commerce company's cash flow, and then achieve effective extension services. In order to enhance the security and credibility of transnational e-commerce, China and Mongolia need to strengthen the communication and cooperation capacity between government departments and relevant organizations, and establish a credibility recognition system suitable for small and medium-size enterprises in both countries. With government, commercial banks, financial platforms, aspects of coordination and cooperation of international e-commerce companies, to promote international e-commerce companies, integrity of data exchange and data sharing, increased in the government's administrative management for e-commerce companies reward module, and put forward the enterprise credit evaluation after the reward measures, the electronic commerce integrity management system into the whole process of government management. ^[5]

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