

Analysis on the Current Situation and Prospect of Regional Economic Cooperation in Northeast Asia

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ABSTRACT. *In recent years, China attaches great importance to the development of economic cooperation in Northeast Asia. Therefore, through a series of work, it has successfully promoted the construction of cooperative relations and the level of economic capacity development. The overall development trend is very good, and the frequency of trade activities between countries in the region has been greatly increased. From the prospective point of view, the current situation of economic cooperation in Northeast Asia has not reached the expected goal. The reasons are the political position of various countries, the existing economic level and the interference and restraint of some countries. Although the prospects of economic cooperation in Northeast Asia are good, there are still obstacles in promoting the work. This paper will analyze the current situation from the current situation, problems and prospects.*

KEYWORDS: *Northeast asia, Economic cooperation status, Prospects*

1. Introduction

With the promotion of one belt, one road and the other two countries, China has been actively developing foreign trade relations with all countries in the world. The development of foreign trade will necessarily need support. At that time, similar regions in Northeast Asia have played a supporting role. The trade between the countries of the world is very frequent, and countries in the region are closely related. However, different countries are involved in foreign trade. Therefore, countries in the trade will evaluate and choose according to their own political stance, and some countries with low economic level are unable to support trade orders with large demand, which indicates that trade and economic cooperation will be hindered, and the economic development momentum brought by foreign trade is higher, which has a direct role in enhancing national strength. On the level of competition, some countries will not sit idly by and will use some means to hinder the development of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia of China. Understanding these can provide direction for China's Northeast Asia region in the future.

2. The current situation of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia

2.1 Development of Economic Cooperation

The main countries that carry out trade activities in Northeast Asia include China, North Korea, South Korea, Japan, Mongolia and Russian Far East. These countries have frequent trade contacts in the region. Under this condition, countries have established a good trust relationship, which is called "partnership" internationally. For example, Russia has established strategies with other countries. China has also established good neighborly and mutual trust partnership, comprehensive partnership, good neighborly and friendly partnership, strategic mutual benefit relationship and mature partnership with other countries. Under the support of partnership, the current situation of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia presents a good development trend, which makes the economic production capacity of the region increase significantly. That is, according to the history of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation, between 1999 and 2007, the economic capacity generated by Mongolia's import from China accounted for 28% to 35% of its GDP, and China naturally obtained a good economy from it. In general, the development of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia has achieved a sustained multi win situation. It is worth noting that China occupies a relatively important position in the economic cooperation in Northeast Asia. For example, the relationship between China and Mongolia is very close, and it is still Mongolia's first trade partner and investment resource for many years[1].

2.2 Depth of Economic Opening Up

The pure economic cooperation can only be regarded as a kind of trade between countries, in which money is exchanged for resources or resources are exchanged for resources. This kind of transaction is insufficient in the depth of economic development. Each transaction is independent. If only this kind of economic cooperation is carried out, the relations between countries will never be in a stable state. At this time, in order to obtain stability, countries should establish long-term and sustainable trade. For example, Russia has put forward similar policies in the future trade relations since the special outline of the Far East and post Baikal social and economic development from 1996 to 2005 was put forward. This kind of performance also has similar performance in other countries. The proposal of these policies makes the trade and economic cooperation of various countries more in-depth and convenient, and successfully provides support for the establishment of stable trade relations. In addition, it is worth noting that Russia is a pioneer in the depth of economic opening-up, and they have built many facilities conducive to the increase of the depth of economic opening-up in Northeast Asia, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Facilities for Economic Opening UP in Russia's Northeast Asia Regional Economic Cooperation

Facilities	Number
Industrial production oriented Special Economic Zone	2
Technology extension Special Economic Zone	4
Special economic zone for tourism and leisure	7

PS: The data in Table 1 are from the construction situation of Russia in 2005. The current data is not recorded in detail, but it is bound to increase.

2.3 Development of Sub Regional Cooperation

In recent development, the Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation has shown a trend of sub regional cooperation, and such cooperation has appeared many times. For example, Tumen River Economic Development Zone established in China has made good achievements in recent years, and its scope has been expanded. The Development Zone currently involves three administrative regions, namely Hunchun City in China, Hasan town in Russia and Xianfeng County in North Korea. The Tumen River Economic Development Zone has entered a high-speed development stage. It has not only carried out high-frequency trade cooperation with the administrative regions involved in the region, but also included other countries, and established a lot of favorable conditions for the East. Facilities for economic cooperation and development in North Asia are shown in Table 2. Such facilities have achieved great success in the current development, which makes other countries in Northeast Asia attach importance to the development of sub regional cooperation, and then join hands to build other sub regions. Table 3 shows the main sub regions in Northeast Asia.

Table 2 Construction of Economic Cooperation and Development Facilities in Tumen River Economic Development Zone under Sub Regional Cooperation and Development

Construction party	Facilities	Number
China, Russia, Japan, North Korea and South Korea	Maritime transportation line	4
China, Russia and North Korea	Optical cable telephone line	1
China, Russia and North Korea	Tourist routes	Some

Table 3 Major Sub Regions in Northeast Asia

Construction party	Sub region name
China, Russia, Japan, North Korea and South Korea	Tumen River Economic Development Zone
China, Japan, South Korea and North Korea	Economic zone around the Yellow Sea and Bohai Sea
China, Russia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea and Mongolia	Sea of Japan Economic Zone

3. Regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia

At present, although the development momentum of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation is good, there are still some problems, including two representative ones, as follows.

3.1 Differences in Development Direction

In the Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation, China, Russia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia and other countries have different development directions. That is, China, Mongolia and North Korea are in the stage of market economy transformation and need to start to connect with the market economy. Russia itself is a transitional country, and its transformation direction is different from that of China, Mongolia and North Korea. At the same time, Japan and North Korea have entered the OECD, As a developed country, Japan no longer pursues transformation. Different development directions represent different demands of different countries in trade activities, which makes it difficult for trade parties to reach a consensus, which hinders the development and development of regional economic cooperation activities in Northeast Asia, and often requires long-term negotiation to facilitate the transaction[2].

3.2 Differences in Political System

Among the differences in soft environment, the difference in political system is the most obvious. The reason is that many countries are not exclusive party countries, and different parties will have different political positions after they are in power. This phenomenon is already very complex in a single country, and it will be more complicated in the economic cooperation participated by many countries. Therefore, there are many differences in political systems. Specifically, in the Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation, there are always political differences among countries, and even involve some national level gratitude and resentment in history. These factors have a certain influence on the political system of each country, and will affect the direction in which different countries choose partners in an economic cooperation project. For example, the gratitude and resentment between China and Japan are well known to the world, However, in the face of historical time, Japan's words and deeds of shirking and changing concepts are really infuriating. Therefore, when this sentiment appears, China should treat Japan in a special way when choosing partners, which is a necessary means to maintain the historical truth and firm political position of China. This kind of situation also occurs among other countries, which will lead to the impact of trust relations among countries, even difficult to restore, and affect the development of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia[3].

4. Prospects of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia

Facing the current situation of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia, many people concerned are very worried about the development prospects of the region, but in fact, the prospects of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia are good, so there is no need to worry.

4.1 It Has Great Development Potential

From the current situation of development and the situation of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia caused by the existing problems, it can be seen that on the surface, the regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia shows great development potential, and the existence of problems makes it difficult to fully develop the development potential. Therefore, it shows that the regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia has great development space and great development potential. First of all, the development of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia is conducive to the improvement of economic strength of countries in the region, and indirectly can improve the international status of countries, which is almost the highest interest pursued by all countries. Secondly, according to the intuitive data, from the beginning of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia to the present, all countries have achieved the improvement of economic level through economic cooperation, such as the regional economy of Northeast Asia in 2007 The total GDP of each country in the cooperation is about 11 trillion US dollars, accounting for 1 / 5 of the world's GDP. However, this trend has been greatly increased in 2018, which shows that the regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia has shown strong momentum, while the existence of existing problems represents that the dynamic potential has not been fully developed, and the prospects of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia are good[4].

4.2 Strong Support for Development Speed

In the history of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation, the development of sub regional cooperation is a form of cooperation in the middle period of economic cooperation. The emergence of this form has greatly increased the economic capacity of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation, and countries have increased the degree of resource injection into Northeast Asia regional economic development. The development speed of regional economic cooperation in North Asia will be strongly supported. At the same time, when countries carry out sub regional cooperation, they represent the countries in the sub region as the same front, so they are more likely to reach a consensus to eliminate the above problems, and play a role in vigorously developing the development potential of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia and improving the development speed.

5. Conclusion

To sum up, this paper analyzes the current situation and Prospect of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia from the perspectives of current situation, problems and prospects. Through the analysis, we can see that the current situation of regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia performs well, but there are still some problems, which makes economic cooperation suffer resistance. Under the current environment, the development prospect of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation is outstanding. If we can solve the existing problems, we will realize the goal of fully developing the development potential of Northeast Asian regional economic cooperation and improving the development speed.

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