Probing the Path of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Metropolitan Circle Industrial Transferation and Industrial Cooperation

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Abstract: Regional economic integration is the development trend of market economy. Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Metropolitan Circle has great development potential, and therefore, bringing their industrial advantages into full play and realizing the coordinated development of three industries, play very important role in promoting the economic development of this area. This paper analyzes the necessity of developing industrial collaboration between Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei industries, clarifies the constraints in the process, and proposes an implementation path to their joint development.

Keywords: Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolis circle, Regional economic cooperation, Coordinated development of industries

1 Introduction

Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle in north China is the most developed economic regions and the biggest industrial concentration areas, having the advantaged geographical position, good economic base, strong scientific and technological strength and many other advantages. As if a new luminescent spot in the 21st century's regional economic development, this circle pioneers the national economic development. In Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regional economic cooperation, we should give full play to individual industrial advantages and realize the effective cooperation and transferation, which have important strategic significance in promoting their economy and coordinated development.

2 Metropolitan Circle Industrial Transferation and Objective Necessity of Industrial Connection

2.1 Metropolitan circle and transport network linked to the developed regions
The Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan circle is located in Huabei Pingyuan on the low silting alluviation plain. These three cities belong to identical physical geography unit, with relative integrity in regional structure. Hebei passes through Beijing and Tianjin peripheral; their covered regions are closely connected; inbetween the three has the multi-striped skeleton line railroad and during that railroad penetrates. The road relation is developed and convenient. At present, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area has basically formed taking Beijing primarily as the center, Tianjin as the vice-central land. This circle has sea and air synthesis transportation network, and takes the capital as the central emanant organization. In geographical position, these three cities are close to each other, with convenient transportation. Industry transferation and industrial cooperation provides the possibility for infrastructure consummation.

2.2 In Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle, resource endowment can be complementary to each other
Due to natural and historical development reasons, Beijing Tianjin and Hebei resources differentiation characteristics are obvious. Hebei natural resource occupies head of the three places. In Hebei Province, mineral resource is the richest. Beijing's politics, culture, education, science and technology, talented person, and traveling are the vanguards of the three cities. Tianjin's scientific and technical payoffs

¹ This thesis is the development of Tangshan funded urban-rural integration
transformation as well as the industry manufacturing capacity resources is main item statuses. Three places' resources talent supplementary characteristic is extremely obvious, whose cooperation may enable the resources to optimize the disposition and display bigger resources effect for that matter [1].

2.3 In Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle, industries can be complementary to each other
Looking from the industrial division of labor angle, Beijing and Tianjin have the absolute superiority in capital and municipality, industries, finance, insurance, high tech and service. Hebei has the natural superiority in primary industry, but in aspects like finance, insurance, social service, science and technology, it does not have the comparative superiority. From the angle of regional comparative superiority, the competitive advantage and regional industrial division of labor, Beijing belongs to the knowledge area, having superiority in high technology, new technological industry and cultural industry; Tianjin belongs to the processing area, having the superiority in non-agricultural product and heavy processing industry; Hebei belongs to the resources area, getting the advantage in excavation industry. Looked from the city localization, Beijing is the center of national politics, culture and finance; Tianjin is the center of business, finance, physical distribution, and manufacturing industry. Hebei locates in the harbor, providing supportive base for Beijing and Tianjin equipment manufacturing industry, modern manufacturing industry, necessary industry and agricultural and subsidiary productive industry. Obviously, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle has huge complementary capacity.

3 Factors Affects Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Metropolitan Circle Industrial Transformation and Corporation
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei economic cycle refers to the capital city, Tianjin, Hebei Province's Shijiazhuang, Tangshan, Baoding, Qinhangdao, Langfang, Cangzhou, Chende, Zhangjiakou. Beijing and Tianjin and Hebei's comparison superiority is obvious, who has good cooperation foundation, and whose cooperation potential is huge. At present, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitian circle's industrial cooperation has already started, but cooperation dynamics is not big, which affects Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei metropolitan circle's industrial transformation and corporation.

3.1 Industrial isomorphism and weak industrial complementarity
For many years, Beijing, Tianjin as well as Hebei Province have operated independently, with similar urban development goals, pursuing large and complete in the industrial policy, emphasizing “all cannot be few”, competing excessively in resources, project, investment, and unjust competition is serious which cause the redundant building projects and hastening industrial structures. Beijing's capital superiority, Tianjin's harbor superiority as well as the Hebei peripheral various cities resources superiority and the geographical superiority have not been able to coordinate well, and not been able to form the whole regional competitive ability [2].

3.2 The industrial chain is broken and the industrial linkage power is insufficient
The industrial chain leads the regional economy development. However, hastening industrial structure causes Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei economic cycle unable to form the reasonable full industrial chain link. Several product value chains are extremely frail. Beijing and Tianjin are limited to local economic radiation and impetus function; regional industrial chain is not entire; the industry has not formed the close division of labor cooperation relations.

3.3 Each place cooperates loosely, and has not been able to form the beneficial community
That Beijing and Tianjin Hebei metropolitan circle cannot form the industrial chain has both the objective factors, and the subjective reasons. Beijing and Tianjin two big cities embark from the local economy, although they are doing the industrial chain, this industrial chain is necessary to digest original enterprise, not hesitate to set up the new enterprise to meet its need. For example, Tianjin's
automobile industry, the spare part is produced by its own spare factory instruction production, and the market competition is not full. The original Tangshan's gear factory specially gives the advantage to necessary summer production compact car gear transmission gearbox, having introduced the massive equipment, already producing very long time, and the technology has been quite mature. But Tianjin constructed the factory production; the gear which Tangshan produced has had to give in others, so originally the cooperation turned into competitor [1].

4 Metropolitan Areas Industrial Transferation and Implementation of Industrial Connection Path

4.1 Gives full play to government's function in regional industrial coordinated development
Government's most important function lies in the coordinated area border benefit, to eliminate the administrative division and the barrier, establish the market competition, improve the environment and the condition, through the standard system to guarantee the market competition is fair. Therefore, the government's foundational function is to reduce market movement, transaction cost, guarantee the market mechanism operates fully in the region resources disposition. First, the government must gradually form regional benefit coordinated mechanism. Second, it must coordinate with regional financial policies, monetary policies, and industrial policies and so on, creating the fair competition environment, and forming regional single market system. Third, it should strengthen public domain cross region where the market is not willing to step in to cooperate, help promote local transportation, ecological environment, and water resources, as well as the incapable impetus public welfare projects.

4.2 Developing and implementing industrial sustainable development in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei
The economical development will do things their own way. Competition disorder, infrastructure building redundancy is chief obstacles to Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area industries' coordinated development. Making reasonable regional development plans are effective in coordinating local border benefits, and in promoting regional economic coordinated development. The plans should in line with the open principles, the attenuation “the administrative regionalization”, in strengthening “the Beijing and Tianjin Hebei metropolitan circle” and even “the link Bohai Sea economic cycle” concept. It should be clear about the regional industrial development targets, various cities division of labor and the localization; it should conform with regional industrial layout.

4.3 Reasonable guidance to industry gradient transformation
Industrial transformation in the circle makes the advanced area to speed up the industrial promotion, the centralized manpower, endow the physical resource high added value, and develop the high-tech content industry; The less advanced area may be introduced with the relatively low-cost and advanced industry and the technology, which enhance its industrial level as soon as possible and gain control by striking, thus realizing the win-win industries [4]. Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei circle has the obvious industrial gradient, making industrial transformation possible. Compare in the primary industry, Hebei is in the inferiority; in the second industry, Beijing and Tianjin economy develops supportive function and relative attenuation; in the tertiary industry, in proportion and contribution to the GDP technical progress, factors are actually steadily ascent, which tallies with the laws of economic development and Beijing and Tianjin urban economic status items. Hebei has the obvious superiority in the primary industry aspect, but in the second industry and the tertiary industry, it both has the obvious disparity in the industrial technology level compared with Beijing and Tianjin. Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei circle not only has the gradient disparity in the industrial structure, but also in gradient transformation to the broad space.
4.4 Constructing Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei industrial chain based on comparative advantages
Various areas should act according to their own comparative superiority, determinate the form of reasonable industrial chain, speeds up regional industry and coordinated development. Beijing should display its superiority fully, such as talented personnel, technologies, the information, prepared capital, the higher level knowledge intensity industry, the information industries, “the headquarters economy”. Tianjin should display its natural harbor superiority, uses its abundant manufacturing industry foundation, and exerts oneself into the development manufacturing industry, the physical distribution industry, the sea economy and so on. Hebei embarks from the resources and the foundation condition, persists development in their own foundational industry, fully uses Beijing and Tianjin’s partial industries. At present, constructing the industrial chain link includes: electronic information industry chain, automobile industry chain, equipment manufacture industry chain, metallurgy industry chain, petroleum chemical industry chain and so on.

4.5 Building Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei uniform market operation environment
Various factors of production to ensure free flow through the market areas with the highest rate of return to ensure the transfer of industry body independently choose the lowest-cost location. There must be a development of a sound market system and the single market as a basis. Therefore, Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei must follow the establishment of the general requirements of the socialist market economic system, further deepening reform, improve the market system, break local protectionism and monopoly in improving the commodity markets, accelerating growth and promoting various elements of the market, accelerating the integration pace of regional markets.

4.6 Foster technology innovation system
Enterprise is the main body for industrial transfer; To absorb industrial transfer scale and level play decisive role. Therefore, we must first promote enterprise technology advancement, make industrial technology policies, concentrate on science and technology resources supportive high-tech industries, and encourage the use of high technology and advanced applicable technical transformation and upgrade traditional industries. Second, it establishes an enterprise technology innovation mechanism, making the enterprises as the main body, increasing the technical development of enterprise technology research, and encouraging enterprises to assemble technical research and development center, guiding enterprises and research institutes, colleges and universities in developing, combining, achieving reciprocal advantages. Third, to support the conditional enterprise to utilize the network technology and realize computerization from product design, development, manufacturing to marketing the whole process; to improve enterprise production methods, technology level and management level; to increase market competition.

5 Conclusion
Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle industrial transferation and industrial cooperation has the geography, resources and industries complementary and objective inevitability; but industrial transferation and corporation process will be affected by industrial itself and the macro environment factors; therefore, in the course of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei metropolitan circle industrial transferation and industrial cooperation, the government should adopt effective measures. Specifically including: the positive role of government in the development of the regional industry coordinated function, formulating and implementing Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei regional industrial coordinating development planning, rational guidance based on industrial gradient shift, constructing across the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei industrial comparative advantages, building Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei uniform market operating environment, fostering the technical innovation system.
References


