1 Introduction

Agriculture takes a fundamental role in today's world. It provides the necessary food and fiber for human beings and is essential for industrial production. In recent years, China has made great progress in addressing rural issues and improving agricultural productivity. Ongoing reforms have made a great breakthrough in the agricultural sector, allowing China to enter a new historical stage. The domestic demand of agriculture in China has been changing, and the structure of agricultural products has evolved. Agricultural activities have contributed much to the over-supply and the shortage of supply. The conflict lies in the supply front. Thus, the traditional form of agricultural supply front has been replaced by a new one.

With nearly 40 years of reform and opening-up, China has become the world's largest producer of agricultural products. The country is also the world's second-largest consumer of agricultural products. As an important producer and the largest consumer of agricultural products, China has significantly contributed to the overall national strength and stability, and the economic welfare of the residents and has achieved rapid growth based on comparative advantage. The optimal allocation of resources in the macroeconomic context supports the development of industry and services.

The important deployment of the development ideas of new era is to take into account the situation, green, open and share, and a good joint production issue in the new era, proposed that in the joint production of agricultural products, the situation of the international agricultural consumption will be greater. The joint production is required to make full use of international agricultural resources to enhance China's agricultural products consumption situation.
2.2 Arduous transfer of rural surplus labor

According to the general theory of economics, non-agricultural employment is a fundamental factor to improve labor productivity and promoting the income increase of non-agricultural employment. In the context of current global economic and trade protectionism, there will be higher incentive for increasing the transfer of rural surplus labor. The existence not only causes the waste of human resources, but also able for the improvement of labor productivity. Increasing the transfer of rural surplus labor increases the income of non-agricultural employment, and ultimately increasing the level of agriculture and ultimately increasing the food supply.

2.3 Huge pressure of realizing domestic demand using domestic agricultural resources

China’s farmland and water resources have been squeezed by urbanization continues to occur. China’s farmland and water resources basis of the existing farmland increasingly difficult to meet the growing demands for food. China’s farmland, over the years which have threatened severe pressure to the existing agricultural products relying on farmland, fresh water and other resources. In addition, with years of export, the corresponding yield of foreign exchange inflicts deadweight loss. Food security strategy based on domestic resources should be followed. It will be the "food and technology."
plentiful in funds, abundant in labors, and advanced in agricultural production technologies. Thus, it is workable to carry out many types of agricultural production capacity cooperation with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Russia, Canada, the United States and other countries in the way through foreign investment, labor output and agricultural technology transfer, to fully use idle agricultural production resources of related countries to satisfy domestic production demands.

3.2 Building a complete agricultural product production chain with the aid of international market  According to the theory of comparative advantage, China has abundant labors but relatively scarce farmland. On the basis ensuring the bottom line of national grain security, it is required to focus on the development of industrial crops with less farmland resources and more labors to promote the increase of farmers' income; besides, China should develop vegetable, fruit, flower, herb and other agricultural products with comparative advantages and actively explore the international market. Apart from the international agricultural production capacity cooperation in capital, labor, and technology export, China also can build a complete agricultural product production chain with the aid of our own comparative advantages through vigorously developing agricultural products and actively exploring international market. In fact, an essential reason for continuous growth of soybean import of China in recent years is to satisfy increasingly expanding feed demands, a large portion of which is to produce exported aquatic products or other agricultural and animal husbandry products. In the international trade of soybean, China imports large volume of soybean from the United States, Brazil, and Argentina. We could clearly observe such production-consumption chain; soybean is imported from the United States, Brazil, and Argentina, and pressed to extract oil, Chinese farmers feed various aquatic products and livestock products with soybean meal, then China exports soybean products to the United States and Japan. Similar to processing supplied materials in the manufacture industry, a large portion of China's imported soybean is converted to aquatic products and meat. In this international trade cycle, Chinese farmers (including soybean farmers and farmers engaged in aquaculture) are one party, the farmers of United States, Brazil, and Argentina are one party, and the consumers are one party. Statistical data show that when China imports large volume of soybean, the export of aquatic products increases sharply, and prawns and seafood fishes exported from China appear at the table of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Soybean is land-intensive crop. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil have a lot of idle land, suitable for planting soybean. Aquaculture needs lots of labors, which creates numerous jobs for Chinese farmers. Import of soybean and export of prawns just constitute the international cycle of full use of resources. China's large volume of import of soybean creates a win-win situation. Chinese farmers are benefited from soybean trade. For higher yield, output value, and profit, Chinese farmers have changed soybean to maize and wheat, and some have changed to plant cash crops with higher profit. This is the structural adjustment actively made by farmers under the guidance of the market information. China's farmland has not been reduced due to increase in soybean import, and farmers' income has increased, so why not import soybean? For farmers in the Unit- ed States, Brazil and Argentina, they have rich land resources, advanced machinery and equipment, fertilizer, pesticides, ..., thus the marginal cost of production is very low. However, due to lack of orders, much of their farmland is left idle. Idle land has no income, but after receiving soybean orders China, they will obtain high profit. They are optimistic about the soybean market, so they have increased soybean production. After several planting seasons, the soybean yield was increased greatly, and the soybean price became stable. The farmers in the United States, Brazil and Argentina obtained jobs due to import of large volume of soybean from China, they increased income and obtained high profit. For the world consumers, China's large volume of soybean import promotes the rise of the international soybean price. On the other hand, China's farmers feed aquatic products using imported soybean and then export to the United States and other countries. This greatly lowers down the price of aquatic products, then families with moderate income also can enjoy affordable shrimps, accordingly improving their living conditions.

4 Potential risks and recommendations for promoting the "Going out" strategy of agriculture

4.1 Potential risks in promoting the "Going out" strategy of agriculture  It is a rational choice to promote the "Going out" strategy and the structural reform of supply front for agriculture based on current national conditions. However, this process will not go smoothly and there may be some potential risks and difficulties. From the macro point of view, the potential risks include loosening the domestic grain production, illegally occupying farmland, leading to the decline in comprehensive production capacity of agricultural products; from the microscopic point of view, there may be commercial disputes, cultural conflicts, and price fluctuation, leading to loss in investment. "A national grain security strategy based on domestic supply and moderate imports will be followed. It will ensure production capacity and endorse science and technology." This is an initiative choice on the condition of too high pressure of domestic farmland and fresh water resources. Rotation farming with the aid of favorable conditions is conducive to rehabilitation and sustainable agricultural development. But this exploration needs pilot test first and can not affect the maintenance of China's integrated agricultural production capacity. It is recommended to conduct cooperation in the form of capital, labor and technology output, to promote the "Going out" strategy. Under the market economic system, it is recommended to prevent market risks when carry out international agricultural production cooperation. Possible market risks include understanding of the laws and regulations of the target country, understanding of humanities and customs, and judgment about domestic and foreign market conditions.

4.2 Recommendations for promoting the "Going out" strategy to serve reform of the supply front for agriculture  The promotion of the "Going out" strategy of agriculture is a scientific decision made on the basis of China's national conditions and the current international situation. It is favorable for serving the structural reform of domestic agricultural supply front, improving national welfare, and ensuring national grain security, but potential risks are inevitable. According to the above analysis, we came up
with following recommendations. Firstly, we must always adhere to the strategy of "basing on domestic side" to ensure that national grain security. Grain is both a commodity and a very special strategic material. China's food must be firmly held in our own hands. China's food should mainly contain China's grain. In accordance with the guideline of the central government "basic self-sufficiency of grain and absolute security of grain ration", China should attach great importance to the grain security when adjusting agricultural supply and demand structure. While supporting the structural reform of the supply front for agriculture, China should still ensure the national grain security through various measures. Secondly, it is required to ensure the integrated production capacity of agriculture. Besides, China should also pay attention to continuously consolidating the foundation of modern agriculture and raising the integrated agricultural production capacity. To implement the strategy of storing grain in land and technology, it is required to continuously raise the integrated production capacity of agricultural products through pushing forward the construction of high standard farmland on a large scale, vigorously promoting the construction of farmland water conservancy and strengthening the extension system of modern agricultural science and technology innovation. With the aid of opportunity of high grain supply in both domestic and foreign market, it is workable to explore farmland crop rotation system, which is not only favorable for rehabilitation of farmland and sustainable development of agriculture, but also favorable for balancing the contradiction between food supply and demand and reducing financial pressure. However, this pilot should be based on protecting the national grain security and should not affect the income of farmers, fallow land should not reduce the farmland, conduct non-agricultural, and weaken the integrated agricultural production capacity, and should also ensure yield and supply of grain.

4.3 Strengthening market assessment and taking effective measures to resolve potential market risks and ensure sustainability management International cooperation of agricultural production capacity is faced with complex market environment. In order to reduce the management risks, it is recommended to take the order management, agricultural futures, deep processing of agricultural products and other measures to help the supply of domestic agricultural products while maintaining the sustainability of business activities.

4.4 Carrying out preliminary research to accurately grasp national conditions of cooperation parties and safeguard the interests For the international trade and international cooperation, it is recommended to carry out preliminary researches about laws and regulations, religious practices and even the natural environment, to accurately grasp the basic conditions of cooperation target countries, make efforts to avoid commercial disputes and other disputes, and protect interests of every party.