

An Analysis of the Influencing Factors of China's Grain Import and Export Trade

Wanbing Zhang

Guangdong Youth Vocational College, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510545, China

zhangwanbing12@126.com

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Abstract: Grain is important for all countries, especially for China. As the world's largest and second largest economy, food security is becoming more and more serious. It is very important for the Chinese government to maintain the basic balance of domestic food supply and demand that the per capita share of cultivated land is small, the huge pressure of population, and the characteristics of direct food consumption based on grain. At the same time, international grain trade is very important and prudent to adjust the use of domestic grain trade. In the process of economic globalization, grain import and export play an increasingly important role in the domestic grain income and expenditure, which has a huge impact on China's economy and society. With the development of national economy, food is facing more and more complex situation. The internal and external changes of food will have an increasingly important impact on the national food security.

1. Introduction

At the end of the 19th century, when China opened the door for international trade, it became more and more closely connected with the world. Grain is one of the important commodities in the early international trade. With the great changes in history, grain import and export are more and more important to ensure the national food security, the healthy development of national economy, and maintain social stability and stability. Especially in recent years, China's grain import and export situation has changed a lot. Bulk grain varieties have changed from the complementary pattern in the past. Food security is increasingly affected. On this point, many scholars have made great efforts in theory and practice and achieved fruitful research results, but there are still many problems that need further study and discussion. Under the framework of international trade theory, agricultural economic theory and development economic analysis, this paper makes a comprehensive and systematic analysis of grain import and export from the historical vertical perspective and the global perspective. Please investigate the policy proposals for improving grain import and export.

2. Research Background and Significance

2.1. Grain is Important for All Countries

Grain is of special significance to China. As a country with a large population in the world, the characteristics of small per capita cultivated land area, high population pressure and direct food consumption are essential for the Chinese government to maintain the balance of domestic food supply and demand. Very careful. In the process of economic globalization, grain import and export play an increasingly important role in the domestic grain income and expenditure, and have a more and more profound impact on China's economy and society[1]. With the development of national economy, food is facing more and more complex situation. Changes in food imports and exports are increasingly affecting national food security.

The foundation on which food production depends is not solid.

Many cities are beautiful, difficult to build and elegant to pursue. Many counties have large

squares and parks, occupying a lot of high-quality cultivated land[2]. There are too many industrial parks, too many parks are lazy, and the waste is very serious. In order to promote the development of industrial undertakings, we have agreed on the optimal conditions in many places. From 1996 to 2006, the huge loss of 827 million hectares of cultivated land per year has greatly changed the mode of grain production and distribution. Guangdong used to be an important grain producing area in China, and now it has become the largest sales area[3]. The only Guangdong Province needs to transfer more than 30 billion food halls from other places every year. Due to the rapid development of Z industry and the double income of urban and rural residents, the cultivated land area has been seriously reduced, which has paid a huge price.

Table 1 Price matching of grain and oil at home and abroad

Particular year	Wheat			Soybean		
	Imported	Domestic high quality wheat	Difference between import and domestic price	Imported	Domestic high quality wheat	Difference between import and domestic price
2016	2077	2390	-313	3483	3520	-37
2017	3024	2810	214	4295	3740	555
2018	2413	2690	-259	4469	4080	389
2019	2627	2690	-63	4189	4360	-173

Although China's population growth rate is gradually decreasing, due to the existence of large bases, the annual increase in population is 6 million years ago. The intensity of food consumption has increased a lot. In addition, the living standards of Chinese residents have improved and the consumption structure has changed dramatically[4]. The consumption of milk is increasing, and the demand for feed such as corn is also surging. From 1990 to 2013, the meat consumption of urban residents increased by more than 40%, the milk consumption increased by two times, and the consumption of rural residents increased by 80%, nearly four times. During this period, corn for feed increased once. The sharp increase in demand has resulted in the diversification of grains with the largest increase in production and consumption. Due to the constraints of domestic agricultural conditions, food production can not meet the rapid growth of food demand, we must rely on imports to maintain the balance of the domestic food market.

In the past few decades, China's grain import and export have undergone tremendous changes and several obvious stages of development. After the founding of new China, in addition to the implementation of W grain and other agricultural products trade strategy, grain exports have been greater than imports in exchange for support of industrial structure. From the late 1960's to 1970's, the international wheat price market structure of rice price was cheaper[5]. In order to solve the problem of domestic food shortage, in order to solve the implementation of the export strategy of Wheat Import to the United States, foreign exchange and entry point, and to exchange more wheat import for the export of the United States. In addition, the domestic food supply problem has also been alleviated. In the early 1980s, although the grain production developed rapidly, the grain import exceeded the grain export due to the increase of grain output. In the 1990s, the situation of grain import and export changed, mainly because grain export and long-term net import exceeded import. In the 21st century, corn has always been exported, but it is covered by the fast-growing soybean import, and the food shows the trend of pure import. Since 2010, the situation of food import and export has completely reversed, and the situation of overall food import has appeared. Over the years, the import of corn, wheat, rice, sorbose and barley increased[6]. In particular, soybean imports have continued to increase over the past few years. Through a large number of imports of more than 700000 tons, the import growth momentum has not weakened at all. In addition, soybeans imported into Japan are basically genetically modified products[7]. Although scientists and government officials at the Ministry of agriculture say genetically modified products are healthy, many consumers remain skeptical. At present, the soybean self-sufficiency rate has been reduced to below 20%.

2.2. Research Meaning

In order to study the import and export of grain in China, it is very important in theory and practice. Theoretically speaking, we should first deepen our understanding of the theory of grain import and export[8]. As an important commodity of international trade, grain has the common characteristics of international trade of general commodities and the characteristics of grain trade, such as seasonality, competitiveness and monopoly of grain trade. Interlacing, etc. The comprehensive analysis of grain import and export characteristics is a supplement to the theory of international trade[9]. Second, we should understand the changes and trends of grain production, import and export patterns, and the regularity of the development of grain international trade, such as the cyclical fluctuations of the international grain market. Wang has a deep understanding of the important theoretical issues of grain import and export, such as the changes of international grain market related to grain import and export, the law of changes in cost and price, the impact of grain on import and export, and the comparison of international competitiveness of grain, etc. Fourth, deepen the understanding of political economy theory. Food import and export have a great influence on domestic and foreign food markets and the lives of domestic residents, high government involvement, strong political sensitivity and the influence of multinational enterprises. That caused social unrest. Therefore, grain import and export reflect the political, economic and social contradictions. Strengthening the research and development of grain import and export will help us understand the important theories of market, government, competition, monopoly, production and circulation.

3. Factors Affecting Grain Import and Export

The import and export of grain largely depends on the balance of domestic grain supply and demand. First of all, if the supply of grain exceeds the demand, we need to import grain. Food supply exceeds demand and cannot be digested by increasing reserves. If it cannot be digested by increasing stocks, it is necessary to promote the export of food. The second is to use natural resources and economic comparative advantages to strive for economic benefits for the export and import of Japanese grains, such as China's wheat export of rice, North corn export of corn, South Export of Japan. everything goes well[10]. Thirdly, grain imports and exports also depend on changes in the domestic consumption structure. The demand for some high-end products will generate import demand, such as the special treatment of basmati rice and island gluten wheat in Thailand. Meat, eggs and milk increased consumption, while corn, sorbose and feed increased demand for barley. At the same time, in order to meet the needs of the overall economic and trade structure, when importing grain, we should exchange imported grain for imported industrial crystallization, or exchange imported grain for specific industrial products. Sometimes certain foods are imported or exported for diplomatic and political purposes. The evolution of food, however, has not been well adjusted and controlled, which is the negative impact of excessive food exports, but the impact of domestic food market, the inhibition of food prices, the contraction of food production income, the impact of production, even the impact of food and oil processing industry, has brought negative impact. Influence.

4. Conclusion

China imports and exports a large amount of grain every year, especially in recent years. Due to the needs of economic development, China imports a large amount of grain from the international market every year, and the volume of grain imports increases year by year. The huge volume of grain import and export makes China an important trading country in the international grain market.

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