

## **International Economic Development Trend and China's Foreign Trade Strategic Choice under the Background of "Belt and Road"**

**Shunping Li**

Nanfang College of Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangdong, Guangzhou, 510970, China

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**Abstract:** At the beginning of the 21st century, the international economic development will present a series of new trends, which will have a very important impact on China's foreign trade development. Therefore, based on the policy of "Belt and Road", the author makes a study and analysis on the trend of international economic development and the choice of China's foreign trade strategy, and puts forward some effective strategies for China's foreign trade strategic choice, thereby constantly improving the competitiveness of China's international economy. Studies have shown that in the context of the recent recovery of the international economic crisis, China should choose a reasonable foreign trade strategy based on the current international trade development situation and characteristics.

### **1. Introduction**

In 2013, President Xi proposed the "One Belt, One Road" strategy. "One Belt" refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt, and "One Road" is the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. The strategy runs through the Eurasian continent from both sea and land [1]. China is an export-oriented economy with high dependence on foreign trade. Under this circumstance, the international financial crisis has a greater impact on China's import and export trade [2][3][4]. For developed economies such as these three countries, because of the relatively high starting point of their economic development, there are more problems. For example, insufficient domestic demand and hollowing out of economic development have made it difficult for the economic development to recover quickly, and external stimulus is urgently needed [5]. After China's accession to the WTO in 2001, the pace of trade liberalization has gradually accelerated. However, a series of problems have arisen in the process of utilizing world resources. We must fully recognize the significance and cost of international economic and trade and avoid the risk of liberalization [6]. So as to continuously improve trade competitiveness, conform to the trade development trend of the world economy, seize the growth point of trade, and continuously improve the national trade competitiveness [7][8][9].

### **2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Foreign Trade**

The upgrading of trade structure and the upgrading of industrial structure are both exterior and interior. Despite the impact of the European debt crisis in 2012, the total volume of world trade in goods and services has maintained a growth rate of 1% [10]. But relative to these economies, some emerging economic forces are developing rapidly. These economies take advantage of the advantages of "small boats, good turnaround" to catch up with the economic development is at a critical stage. Due to the high starting point of economic development and the change of economic cycle in developed economies, the speed of economic development has slowed down. The impact of financialization, hollow economy and insufficient domestic demand has restricted the economic development of our country. Specifically, the recovery of the Asian economy has a dual impact on China's export growth. On the one hand, economic recovery and import growth are conducive to supporting and promoting China's exports to Asia. However, at any time, international trade liberalization and investment liberalization coexist with trade protection policies. The intensification of competition in the world market economy has enhanced the imbalance of the

world economy and injected a sense of instability into the world economic development.

As the process of economic globalization accelerates, it has gradually become one of the important forms of participating in international economic trade and making full use of world resources. With the economic development and transformation of various countries, the development of multilateral trade has gradually slowed down. Therefore, bilateral trade has become the main way and means for foreign trade cooperation among countries. Since the signing of the Boden Treaty between Britain and France, the regional economy has developed rapidly, and the EU and ASEAN have achieved the greatest results. Due to the global layout of multinational corporations, the implementation of large-scale parallel division of labor and internal trade has greatly increased and expanded international trade. China and the EU are the two major economies on the strategic road map. The "one belt and one way" is conducive to the transformation of the advantages of political mutual trust, geopolitical proximity and economic complementarity between China and Europe into practical cooperation and sustained growth, which is of great significance for expanding the scope and space of Sino EU economic and trade cooperation. It is conducive to giving full play to China's leading role in regional economic cooperation in Northeast Asia, realizing China's geopolitical strategy in Northeast Asia, deploying the balance point of Northeast Asia's geopolitical strategy, and better safeguarding China's geopolitical interests and national security in Northeast Asia.

### **3. Strategic Countermeasure of Foreign Trade**

Its positive effect is that the continuous improvement of the total scale of world trade will promote the development of China's export trade, but in a more significant sense, it means that the international market competition is more intense, the factors affecting the development of foreign trade are more complex, and the uncertainty of the development of foreign trade market is further increased. In this situation, the U.S. economy has always been ahead of the rest of the world, which has intensified the trend of competition in the pattern of world economic integration. Since the establishment of the World Trade Organization, many negotiations have been held on free trade and trade protection. However, due to the different attitudes and positions of various countries, many opinions can not be unified, which makes the negotiations remain deadlocked. With the slowdown in economic growth in developed countries, global trade disputes have also increased, and trade protectionism has arisen. Especially in the case of agricultural products, technology transfer and other issues involving the basic interests of developed countries, it is difficult to reach a consensus. The difficult progress of the Doha Round negotiations is the best example. The technological revolution and the operation of the market economy have greatly improved social productivity, accelerated the flow of funds on a global scale, and expanded the international market.

Since the reform and opening up, the commodity structure of Chinese enterprises in international trade has improved significantly. However, among the export commodities, labor-intensive products still dominate, and the added value of export products is not high, the degree of diversification is low, and the competitiveness in the international market is weak. Since China's economic structure and developed countries have strong complementarities, the long-term foreign trade market structure generally appears to be more dependent on developed countries, and the trade volume of developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and Western Europe accounts for 7 to 80% of China's trade. At the same time that the speed of economic development in various countries has slowed down, the world trade conflict has been slow, and new trade protection policies have emerged. Therefore, enterprises should focus on improving the international competitiveness of enterprises and products in participating in international trade, in order to stand firm in the fierce market competition.

### **4. Conclusions**

New trends and new features in the development of international trade show the transformation of trade content, changes in trade patterns, diversification of trade mechanisms and the emergence

of new trade barriers. To make China's foreign trade development face a new complex and uncertain international environment. This has brought extremely severe challenges to China's opening up of the international market, reshaping the international division of labor, adjusting the trade structure and developing an export-oriented economy. China should use superior resources to change the way of exporting foreign trade, improve the quality of export products, formulate import trade strategies, improve the level of development of service trade, and participate in regional economic integration and cooperation. Determine the choice and formulation of China's foreign trade strategy, constantly improve China's foreign trade strategy, and improve the quality of China's foreign trade. At the same time, actively participate in the formulation of national trade rules and trade negotiations, strive for initiative and avoid international trade risks. Firstly, the performance indicators treat government performance too broadly and lack an accurate definition of government functions. Finally, Chinese enterprises should unite and use the strength of enterprise associations and business associations to form a joint effort to resist the dumping of foreign products.

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