

The Integration of the World Economy Affects the Foreign Trade of Chinese Agricultural Products

Feng FENG

School of Economics and Management, Tianjin Agricultural University, Tianjin 300384, China

Abstract: At present, the new trend of the world economy is developing towards the direction of regional grouping and economic integration. leading to the increasingly fierce competition among the countries of WTO, and the prevalence of protectionism. These all restrict the free development of the international economy, especially the external economy of developing countries. China is a developing country, in international trade, the competition of commodity and economic integration member countries is actually in a state of inequality. The trade between economic integration member countries, although flaunt its openness, there is great exclusiveness to non-members, which is the reason of trade creation and trade transfer. The former refers to cheap imports from trading partners to replace goods that need to be produced at higher cost in China; The latter refers to cheaper imports from non-member countries by more expensive, more expensive imports. This means that our goods are sometimes in low prices, and do not necessarily enter the market of integrated member countries.

Keywords: Integration of world economy; Foreign trade of agricultural products

1. Introduction

With the development and the changing of the global economy, every country in the economic cooperation and conflict is becoming more and more significant, so the world economic integration is the inevitable trend of the development of global economy. The scale and speed of world economic integration is increasing, so what China is now in is a world that is open to each other. China's economy and the world economic integration is more and more close, in the increasingly mature global market environment of China's agricultural products foreign trade also rapidly emerging, become one of the main body of the global market. Competition between countries is fierce, and the problem of China's foreign trade is even more acute. Therefore, should grasp and analysis of the current status and development of China's agricultural products trade, the use of all the opportunities brought by the world economic integration, adjust the corresponding policy, take positive measures to improve China's position in the world market.

2. The Status Quo of the Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products in China

2.1. The present situation of the foreign trade of agricultural products in China

With the pressure from the outside world, China must confront the world and challenge it and make progress in

today's international economic integration. The development of international economic integration has strengthened the interdependence of every country in the world. Countries have become more economically connected, and trading volumes have increased. All this has determined that our companies must go international.

2.2. Agricultural import and export trade structure

Our country mainly trades in grain, vegetable, fruit, animal, aquatic products and other labor-intensive products and primary products. The import and export trade in 2016 is as follows:

Grain imports 2099.6 tons, down 31.7% year on year, imports of \$5.72 billion, down 39.1% year on year, exports of 635000 tons, up 19.6% from a year earlier, exports to \$600 million, up 13.5%; Net imports of 21.35 million tons, down 33.5 percent year on year.

Wheat imports were 34.11 million tons, up 13.5% year on year, and exports 112,000 tons, down 7.3 percent year on year. Corn imports were 3167,000 tonnes, down 30.7 per cent year on year. Exports were 4017.30 million tons, down 69.8 percent year on year. Rice imports were 35.61 million tons, up 5.6 percent year on year. Exports were 39.4 million tons, up 37.4 percent year on year. Barley imports were 53.3 million tons, down 53.3 percent from a year earlier. Sorghum imports were 6647,000 tonnes, down 37.8% year on year.

Vegetable exports were \$14.71 billion, up 12.1 percent year on year, and imports were \$520 million, up 2.1 percent year on year, and the trade surplus was \$14.18 billion, up 11.4 percent year on year.

Exports of fruit were \$7.13 billion, up 3.2 percent year on year. Imports were \$5.61 billion, down 1.0 percent from a year earlier. The trade surplus was \$1.32 billion, up 30.4 percent year on year.

Imports of livestock products were \$23.3 billion, up 14.4 percent year on year. Exports fell 4.1% from a year earlier to \$5.63 billion. The trade deficit was \$17.75 billion, up 22% from a year earlier. Beef imports were 580,000 tonnes, up 22.3% year on year. Pork imports were 1.62 million tons, up 1.2 times from a year earlier. Lamb imports were 220,000 tonnes, down 1.2% from a year earlier.

The volume of water exports was \$20.73 billion, up 2 percent from a year earlier, and imports were \$9.36 billion, up 4.3 percent year on year, and the trade surplus was \$11.35 billion, up 0.2 percent from a year earlier.

3. The Problem of the Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products in the World Economy

3.1. The higher the trade barrier, the harder it will be for agricultural exports

Along with the rapid development of China's agricultural products trade, has more and more obstacles, agricultural exports from countervailing and anti-dumping to inspection and quarantine and other trade friction and barriers to trade involves the scope of agricultural products is more and more big. Technical barriers are different in the form of technological advances and consumer preferences. From the research of the present technical trade barriers, the trade protectionism of developed countries has been raised, and the trend of strengthening technical barriers has been strengthened.

3.1.1. Agricultural subsidies

China's agricultural subsidy policy has a lot of problems that need to be solved. First, the core of China's subsidy is not clear and the subsidies need to be strengthened. Second, there is a lack of policy on subsidies for farmers. In addition, there is a large amount of subsidising funds in the circulation of grain and cotton, the protection of production capacity and the increase of farmers' income are not significant. Moreover, the operation of the agricultural subsidy management system in China is not easy to improve the efficiency of subsidy.

Agricultural subsidies in the developed world have weakened the international competitiveness of Chinese agricultural products. The United States, the European Union the two countries are the two big agricultural production and trade, they will not only to the improvement plan of

the agricultural subsidy policy to make the agricultural products of China and the world will important influence. The European Union has a very high standard of agricultural quality, which is a hindrance to the export trade of China's dominant agricultural products, such as livestock products and aquatic products.

3.1.2. Green barriers

In order to deal with increasingly serious environmental problems, the international community to take a lot of policy, this is one of the important measures is directly related to the environment and trade, by restricting the bad for the environment of product, service, technology and other illicit trade, to achieve the goal of protecting the environment. The environmental protection measures as a new trade protection measures, using the new way to trade protectionism, referred to as the "green barriers", is a kind of new non-tariff barriers, is some countries has increasingly become the important factor of international trade policy. Agricultural exports are constrained by "green barriers". In recent years, developed countries have formulated rigorous safety inspection measures and strict technical standards for the purpose of protecting the ecological environment and human beings of animals and plants. China's agricultural products has been in Europe, South Korea, the United States, Japan and other countries have been shipped, and Japan's "definite list system" has set up a more stringent standard of pesticide residue, covers nearly all our country agricultural product export to Japan, the export of agricultural products. The influence of foreign technical barriers on agricultural exports has affected the balanced development of foreign trade.

3.1.3. Technical barriers

At present, the technical trade barriers in developed countries have become the most important and useful technologies to protect agriculture. For animal products, aquatic products, vegetables and other labor-intensive products imported, the developed countries in the aspect of quality level of technical barriers, environmental barriers have improved, on the special protection measures and the use of anti-dumping litigation more and more, let has potential advantages in our country agricultural product export trends have been hampered, agricultural structure adjustment was greatly restricted. Foreign technical barriers will hinder the long-term development of China's agricultural exports and the developed countries constantly perfect the imported agricultural products technical guidelines, including ecological environment, intellectual property, and other fields. The European Union and Japan have changed food safety laws in a row; Japan "definite list system" issued by the greatly increased imports of chemical pesticide residues, Europe and other developed countries, put forward the quality of agricul-

tural products and food traceability requirements, improve the standard of China's agricultural product export.

3.1.4. Anti-dumping

As the pace of world economic integration accelerates, competition in the international market becomes more and more intense, and antidumping is becoming more prevalent in the form of trade protectionism. According to statistics, in 2007, 26 countries surveyed 85 cases of China's "two insurance against two" investigations, a year-on-year increase of 36 percent, and China was the most anti-dumping country in 13 years in a row. In the last 10 years, only a single crop of agricultural products has been anti-dumping in various countries and regions. At present, the United States, the European Union and other developed countries are still the most anti-dumping investigation countries in China. However, it is important to note that many developing countries have also initiated antidumping investigations against China and are increasing.

3.2. The comparative advantage of export agricultural products declined

China's foreign trade of agricultural products, labor-intensive products have always been more has the advantage of the products, because our country labor price cheap, abundant labor force, so the price of China's exports of agricultural products more competitive. China's rural labor force while in a certain period of time have infinite demand characteristics, but its quality is one of the barriers hindering the development of the industrialization of its, the low level of education of agricultural labor force in our country, that is not conducive to promoting agricultural marketization, the development of science and technology. Because the production of agricultural technology development degree, on the other hand, has been in a steady state, there was no significant increase, lead to low productivity, high production cost, the other developed countries and regions have bigger protection on agricultural markets, export cost is higher, which hampered China's comparative advantage products such as the export of animal products, aquatic products trade.

3.3. The export processing of agricultural products is weak and lacks the brand advantage

Because our country is the agricultural production way that is the unit of the family, this kind of decentralized management style makes our country agricultural production modernization, specialization, standardization degree is low. It is difficult to meet the requirements of international market for product quality. Moreover, China's traditional agricultural products, technical content is low, less innovation, innovation ability is weak, unable to adapt to the diversification of consumer demand in the

market, and create brand awareness of agricultural enterprises is weak, without the brand competitiveness, can restrain the development of agriculture in China.

3.4. Agricultural enterprises are less risk-resistant

China's agricultural management system is not perfect enough at present, although the over-consumption of household contract responsibility system has been completed, but have not yet fully connected to the modern market system. And agricultural trade country, China's outstanding agricultural products or ratio of the total production of agricultural products is not high, so can't meet the needs of the world economic integration.

4. The Development Strategy of the Foreign Trade of Agricultural Products in the World Economy

4.1. Actively address trade barriers

Should pay attention to in our country and other countries, many contact communication, maintain a good atmosphere of cooperation, by barriers to trade, Chinese enterprises should actively face, security interests most of the losses, but also to actively participate in WTO multilateral trade negotiations, restricting the developed countries are increasingly rampant measures, technical barriers to China's agricultural products export can be performed under the environment of fair competition. We will take various measures to address the barriers, break the current situation, protect the interests and protect China's international position.

4.2. Modify the industrial structure

We need to do finish machining for the country's comparative advantage products, establish a value-added steps, increase the added value of agricultural products, production of export products with national characteristics, increase product variety, and product diversity is used to spread risk, improvement of agricultural products import and export trade structure to enhance export competitiveness.

4.3. Launch a product brand

Because the current China's agricultural products less the number of independent brands, if you want to let the Chinese agricultural products brand to the world, to have a sufficient number of brands. The purpose of creating a brand is to raise awareness and awareness of agricultural products. In other words, the brand was founded in order to better develop our agricultural products brand, which can become a well-known and international brand. So, at the beginning of the brand creation, it is important to think about whether the brand has strong vitality and

growth space. To achieve this goal, first to clear brand positioning, consider the personality development of brand, under the accurate brand positioning, can design a suitable brand name, do it with other brands, eye-catching brand symbol, to make the customer can easily remember the brand name. At the same time, branding and dissemination is a necessary step in the later stages.

4.4. We will improve the legal system and increase support for agricultural export enterprises

In the development of agricultural products, the enterprise cannot leave the government's strong support and correct guidance, China's agricultural trade management system still has certain gap, compared with the international agricultural enterprises in China also has a risk big burden, more in need of help from the government and related policies to protect China's transition of agricultural enterprises and growth. After reform and opening up, China's rural agricultural development has further enhance, the government has ordered the rural agricultural policy, such as agricultural taxes, currency policy, such as income support policy has a great help to enhance the enthusiasm of producers. China's agricultural trade is facing increasingly fierce competition in the international market, the government should not only observe the domestic market but also a lot of research on the international market, the research trends.

5. Conclusion

Under the environment of the integration of the world economy, China's agricultural trade and there are many

big issues, the expansion of the export market is highly concentrated against trade market, trading goods do not have diversity is not conducive to the implementation of the profit maximization, China's agricultural products with anti-dumping, persistent trade deficit, if goods are returned, the agricultural structure unreasonable these are hampering the development of foreign trade of agricultural products in China. On the analysis of world economic integration and the current status of China's agricultural products trade, on the basis of this paper studies the problems existing in the foreign trade of agricultural products also, and came to the conclusion: China's agricultural products trade market to buy has a great development space, but we can accomplish weight. Reach to do from product to product sales each link to achieve the best level, strengthen cooperation with developed countries, reduce the friction, enhance agricultural enterprise anti-risk ability, so that China can in a foothold in the world and protection status in the world.

References

- [1] The impact of world economic integration on foreign trade enterprises in China [J]. *Technology and economic market*, 2016, (12) : 71-72.
- [2] Zhao Ting. TPP and China agricultural trade: status, influence and countermeasures [D]. Shandong agricultural university, 2016.
- [3] Wang Yundong. The impact of Japan's green trade barriers on our country's agricultural exports [D]. Jilin university of finance and economics, 2016.
- [4] Bi Xiaofen. Trade research [D]. Wuhan university of technology, 2014.
- [5] Zhang Peng. The impact of world economic integration on foreign trade in our country [J]. *China trade*, 2014, (03) : 127-128.