

2. Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, COM (2010) 2020 final. EUR-Lex: Access to European Union law. [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN> – Date of access: 10.08.2021.
3. Вертинская, Т. С: рекомендации по разработке региональных стратегий устойчивого развития в Республике Беларусь / Т. С. Вертинская и [др.] // Проект ЕС «Поддержка регионального и местного развития в Республике Беларусь», Минск : 2015.
4. Соглашение о финансировании 06.08.2020, 3/3821. Национальный правовой Интернет-портал Республики Беларусь [Электронный ресурс]. – Accessible at: https://pravo.by/upload/docs/op/I02000017_1596661200.pdf. – Access date: 24.07.2021.

UDC 339.9

**ANALYSIS OF THE STRUCTURE AND
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS OF TRADE AND
ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND
FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

**АНАЛИЗ СТРУКТУРЫ И ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ
НАПРАВЛЕННОСТИ ТОРГОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ
ОТНОШЕНИЙ КИТАЯ С ЗАРУБЕЖНЫМИ
СТРАНАМИ**

Sovetnikova O.

Vitebsk State Technological University, Belarus

e-mail: sovetnikova@bk.ru

Советникова О.П.

Витебский государственный технологический университет, Республика Беларусь

Keywords: export of goods, international trade, trade balance, partners, foreign trade values.

Ключевые слова: экспорт товаров, международная торговля, торговый баланс, партнеры, внешнеторговые ценности.

Abstract. The article analyzes the structure of exports of goods and services of China with foreign countries; an assessment of the main trading partners was carried out; the main trends in the development of China's foreign trade were identified.

Аннотация. В статье проведен анализ структуры экспорта товаров и услуг Китая с зарубежными странами; проведена оценка основных торговых партнеров; определены основные тенденции в развитии внешней торговли Китая.

Thanks to its enormous trade surplus over the past few years, China has become the world's largest exporter and ranks second among the world's largest importers. Despite its strict policies, the country is fairly open to foreign trade, which represented 35.7 % of its GDP in 2019. China's main exports include transmission apparatus for radio-telephony (9 %), automatic data processing machines and units (5.9 %), electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies (4.1 %) and petroleum oils (1.5 %). On the other hand, the country mainly imports electronic integrated circuits and microassemblies (14.8 %), petroleum oils (11.5 %), iron ores (4.8 %), petroleum gas (2.5 %) and motor vehicles (2.3 %). The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is forecasting a rebound of 7.8% in the volume of exports of goods and services of this country in 2021, after a nil increase (0 %) in 2020, and a jump of 10 % of its imports, after a fall of 2.7 % in 2020 [1].

The country's main partners include the United States, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam, Australia and Germany. Increasing tensions in the U.S.-China economic relationship have heightened business uncertainties in 2020, given that the US is the country's main trade partner (China's 2019 trade surplus with the U.S. was USD 295.8 billion after an all-time record of 323.3 billion in 2018). Similar tensions were at play with Australia although with less consequences for China (Table 1).

Table 1 – Main Partner Countries

| Main customers | 2020, % of exports | Main Suppliers | 2020, % of imports |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| United States | 17.5 | Japan | 8.5 |
| Hong Kong | 10.5 | South Korea | 8.4 |
| Japan | 5.5 | United States | 6.6 |
| Vietnam | 4.4 | Australia | 5.6 |
| South Korea | 4.3 | Germany | 5.1 |
| More Countries | 57.8 | More Countries | 65.8 |

Source: compiled by the author.

However, the Chinese government has been adopting looser economic policies to mitigate mounting risks to future growth. On the 15th of November 2020 China has signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with 14 other Indo-Pacific countries. This free trade agreement is the largest trade deal in history, covering 30 per cent of the global economy.

It includes the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) and ASEAN's free trade agreement partners (Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea).

The RCEP covers goods, services, investment, economic and technical cooperation. It also creates new rules for electronic commerce, intellectual property, government procurement, competition, and small and medium sized enterprises (Table 2).

**SECTION 2. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION
AND SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT IN THE 21st CENTURY**

Trade has become an increasingly important part of China's overall economy, and it has been a significant tool used for economic modernisation. As reported by WTO in 2020, exports of goods in 2019 were USD 2,499.4 billion and imports USD 2,078.4 billion, while exports and imports of services in 2019 reached USD 281.6 billion and USD 497 billion respectively (Table 3).

Table 2 – Main products

| 2,590. 6 bn USD of products exported in 2020 | % | 2,055. 6 bn USD of products imported in 2020 | % |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line.... | 8.6 | Electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies | 17.1 |
| Automatic data processing machines and units.... | 6.6 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous..... | 8.6 |
| Electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies | 4.5 | Iron ores and concentrates.... | 5.8 |
| Made up articles of textile materials..... | 2.1 | Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally.... | 2.2 |
| Lamps and lighting fittings.... | 1.5 | Electrical apparatus for line telephony or line.... | 2.1 |
| More products | 76.7 | More products | 64.3 |

Source: compiled by the author.

China reported an overall 19.5 % increase in exports and 18.7 % rise in imports for 2019. According to the World Bank data of 2019, China's trade surplus for goods stood at USD 425.2 billion, an increase from USD 395.1 billion in 2018 [2].

Table 3 – Foreign trade values (in million USD)

| Foreign trade values | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imports of Goods | 1 681 951 | 1 587 431 | 1 843 793 | 2 135 748 | 2 078 386 |
| Exports of Goods | 2 274 949 | 2 098 161 | 2 263 345 | 2 486 695 | 2 499 457 |
| Imports of Services | 466,330 | 453,014 | 464,133 | 520,683 | 496,967 |
| Exports of Services | 285,476 | 208,488 | 226,389 | 269,697 | 281,651 |

Source: compiled by the author.

The overall trade balance (including services) was USD 164.1 billion in 2019, from 103 billion the previous year. The current stage of development of the world economy is characterized by increasing trends of internationalization of production, interweaving of national economic structures and production processes, increasing the level of economic openness and interdependence of states.

In 2020, China was the third largest partner for EU exports of goods (10.5 %). It was preceded by the United States (18.3 %) and the United Kingdom (14.4 %) and followed by Switzerland (7.4 %) and Russia (4.1 %). It was the largest partner for EU imports of goods (22.4 %), It was followed by the United States (11.8 %), the United Kingdom (9.8 %), Switzerland (6.3 %) and Russia (5.6 %).

The COVID-19 crisis caused both exports and imports between the EU and China to fall in 2020. Exports reached a minimum of EUR 15.0 billion in March 2020. By December 2020 they had recovered to EUR 19.2 billion.

There are the following trends in the development of China's foreign trade:

- continuous growth of the share of foreign trade in the international market, the growth rate of Chinese exports and imports exceeded the growth rate of world trade;
- rationalization of the structure of export and import goods, (China has made the transition from the structure of export goods based on the finished industrial products of surface processing with low added value to the finished products of deep processing with high added value);
- formation of the structure of pluralism of forms of foreign trade;
- during the period of reforms, the People's Republic of China has formed a system of state regulation of foreign trade activities that meets the long-term objectives, and the process of reforming the tariff policy and the application of non-tariff measures in the regulation of foreign trade has also passed several stages, coinciding with the stages of the formation of legislation in the field of foreign trade;
- the flexibility of using the instruments of state regulation of foreign trade allowed minimizing the impact of the global economic crisis on the foreign trade of the People's Republic of China and the country's economy as a whole;
- it ensures that the government in any country achieves favorable conditions for exports, carries out extensive comprehensive multi-level cooperation with various countries and regions, uses significant experience in participating in the globalization of the economy and conducting multilateral negotiations, which is a very valuable asset and allows you to actively participate in the processes of economic globalization within the framework of the World Trade Organization.

References

1. EU-China most traded goods [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Most_traded_products_between_EU_and_China,_2020.png – Access date: 03.09.2021.
2. Eurostat. Statistical explanations [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=China-EU_-_international_trade_in_goods_statistics#EU-China_trade_by_ – Access date: 03.09.2021.