

Global Trade and Trade Policies of China:

2. Introduction:

Thesis Statement: Global trade is plays a vital role in the circulation of economy and goods. It discourages the monopoly. However, the policies of China in trades are quite contrary to global trade. Therefore, some corrective measures are also needed.

2. An insight to global trade and china's policies of trade.

3. Historical evolution of global trade

4. How global trade plays a decisive role on the international stage.

a. Global trade bears the inevitable need in the wake of increased global population.

b. Global Trade keeps the borders permeable.

c. It ensures market availability.

d. It is a tool of exchange and understanding.

e. It enforces tolerance towards multi-culturalism.

f. Global trade plays a vital role in the international political disputes.

g. It can curb extremism and militancy.

h. It provides equal opportunities to all alike.

4. How China's trade policies are contrary to global trade.

- a. China advocates protectionist measures of trade.
- b. provides cheaper goods to the world.
- c. Trade policies of China are pro-developing nation's economy.
- d. posed trade barriers for international investors.
- e. China wants status-quo in trade on international stage.
- f. Embargoes on import goods.

5. challenges in the way of global trade which need an address at the earliest.

- a. Unequal distribution and ^{opportunities.} chances in the global trade.
- b. Global trade stage is controlled by developed nations.
- c. International watchdogs of trade are needed to propose binding principles.

6. Conclusion.

Global trade in contemporary world is a key driver of commodities and goods from one corner of the world to the other corner. Simply, global trade is the exports and imports of good across the boundaries. Amidst the wake of globalisation, global trade has achieved great significance. And more importantly, the increased population of the world badly need the access of commodities and goods for survival. Moreover, global trade is a panacea for the ~~the~~ international political disputes, military and terrorism, and after all produces tolerance towards multi-culturalism. And at the same time, provides equal opportunities alike. Keeping in view the global trade, the trade policies of China are contrary. China is the exponent of protectionist measures, increased trade barriers, tariffs over imports and more predominantly propose pro-developing economy goods and commodities, which causes an imbalance in trade on the international stage. As every problem has a solution, the loopholes in global trade could be overcome through the already mentioned corrective measures.

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Global trade is the exchange of goods and materials among or between countries. According to the rules of global trade, each of the country deserves equal and same status while doing trade, but the trade policies of China are tilted and unilateral which imbalance the equilibrium. The net amount of global trade in the year 2023 closed at US\$2 trillion. which the global societies are committed to expand by \$500 in term of services. On the other hand, China alone made US\$5-35 trillion over export and import. which is almost double of global open trade. When the trade is driven by imbalances, then the developing and under-developed countries cannot contribute to global trade and resultantly, their revenue generations meltdown. In fact, the savior of economy of the developing countries is the trade that undertake in the international arena.

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The historical evolution of the international trade is driven by numerous ups and downs. Historically, the trade of the classical age was only food commodities. They were only capable of exchanging agricultural productions. While in the modern world, every commodity exchange takes place. For instance, the exchange includes things from a big technology to a small domestic usable things. In the modern world history, international trade has taken the dimension amidst the increased population. In future, this impetus will take more an increasing dimension, because the population is rapidly increasing.

So, international trade is an inevitable need of the world for the fulfillment of the requirements of the huge population. A country alone is unable to successfully produce the increased necessities and thus becomes dependent upon other countries for exchange. International trade allows countries to expand their market and access goods and services that otherwise may not have been available domestically. That's why, countries keep their borders permeable to the

inflow and outflow of the goods. and resultantly, the entire globe has entered into international trade.

In fact, the permeable borders ensure the access of goods. which becomes a source of livelihood for the local and contributes to the national treasury. According to WORLD BANK, the ratio of border trade is massive in small countries than large countries, because the border trade doesnot require much formalities as compared to the exchange in the big international border. Resultantly, less capital investment provides a full benefit in terms of economy and specialization. That is why, geographically connected countries emphasize on doing border trade which occupies less expenditure and more benefit. Moreover, the overall borders in the wake of international trade keeps the borders permeable and porous.

It ensures market availability. As the countries are interdependent upon one another, none of the country can fulfil its needs in isolation. They always exports the local element for the import of the missing

element in domestic sphere in order to ensure the availability. For instance, Pakistan is an agricultural economy which exports fertile and other commodities for the import of big technology and other equipments which are not available in Pakistan. Thus, global trade is a lifeblood which works upon the principle of export and import, demand and supply. Numerous countries do global trade because they don't have other alternative option for the substitution.

The exchange happens to be a tool of understanding among several countries. The world is a global village and it is important for one country to know about other countries. In order to avail this aim, the stretching of diplomacy is a vital tool which the modern nations do. Therefore, the entire globe came under a single platform of the United Nations and other connected global organisations, which yields big benefit along with stretching the understanding. The entire world warmly wholeheartedly welcomes understanding which contributes to the fulfilment of the national interests as well.

Global trade plays vital role in the solution of international political disputes. By compromising, the party countries come close together to offer a joint solution to the dispute. In other case, a mediator plays the role of a broker. One of the case study is that Germany and Japan were the rivals till 1952, when Schuman kept the foundation of coal and iron treaty, which later on turned to the European Union. Through these ways, the world can turn into a peaceful place and a globe better/worth living. So, international trade can help to eliminate political disputes and substitute peace and harmony.

In the line of peace and harmony, global trade cuts cross-border terrorism and militancy. One country's enabler could be the disable of other country. In order to replicate the disability, a proper dialogue over national interests can uproot the evil. For instance, after the reapproachment of Saudi-Iran diplomatic relations, the eastern belt of Saudi Arabia is safe from the attacks of the Houthis rebels. Once again they become friends and decided

to work upon regional prosperity and promote trade in future. So, in order to create a peaceful environment for trade, the militancy and cross-border terrorism could be curbed.

Moreover, global trade works upon the principle of equality and opportunities. No exemption could be made in trade, provisioned by global trade watchdogs. According to Foreign Policy magazine, when it comes to trade, there is no global north or global south. That is the reason that capital flows from the global north towards the global south. The bulk of poverty on the global south is lessened, and they can contribute to global market in terms of raw materials. And the source of their revenues generations are trade at the top and then comes the services and other business enterprises. And this is only possible on the premises of equal opportunities in global market which currently enjoy.

Thus, global trade possesses numerous benefits to the signatory parties and provide a maximum edge for the prosperity and development. While on other hand, the trade policies of china are contrary to global trade.

China advocates and promotes protectionist measures in trade. She has created numerous barricades for trade in terms of tariffs and duties. which becomes difficult for a foreigner to take in the import commodities. According to the Diplomat, China since 1978 has followed protectionism, but once the wish of made in china 2025 achieved, then she will think about lessen of protectionist measures. Though these measures hurt the core economy of china in the wake of Global Recession in 2008. Even currently, china is suffering the fate of no cheap labor. This is because of the protectionist measures which china promotes and advocates. Resultantly, the entire world will feel the brunt of china's policies, the reason is the big market of china.

Moreover, China supply cheap goods to the global market. The first reason ~~consequence~~ could be that China's good would eliminate the factor of quality. And secondly, only China's goods will spread into the world which will cause the monopoly of China. According to Bloomberg, the export rate of China climbed up to 14.4% in the first quarter of the year 2023 of the total global trade. Even in the following quarters, it would go higher, said by Bloomberg. In the long run, China's trade will replace other exports which will cause problems to the developing economies. So, the cheap market availability of China aggravate the entire global trade market.

Furthermore, the trade policies of China are pro-developing economies which cripples down their economy in the long run, because they are only able to import rather than export. They become heavily dependent upon the foreign goods and cannot generate and produce local products. According to the Guardian,

The entire trade of China in 2023 was directed towards developing economies in Middle East and Africa. China extracted their economy. So, developing countries take a sigh of relief for a while but the unilateral trade has numerous repercussions in long term. And the developing countries become easily dependent upon the countries who help shortly, and in the current world stage, only China is capable to help so that is why, China's trade policies are pro-developing economies.

Likewise, China posed ~~to~~ trade barriers and tariffs for international investors. China does not want to open up its market internationally. Every move of trade is prevaried by strict centralization headed by President Xi Jinping. According to New York Times, the recent rendezvous between Xi Jinping and Joe Biden was meant to open up China's big market for the world. While contrary China seems to be no mood of shifting the paradigm from core-centralization into decentralization. Numerous institutions work under

The dictatorial role of Xi Jinping and they are nowhere seem to await the end of de-centralization. Thus, international market and trade policies of China do not overlap.

Likewise, China wants to get and achieve the status quo in the international market. And global trade runs through win-win policy than China's zero-sum game. In record in 2023, the total export of China to America is worth \$500 billions while America imports are \$200 billions. which is a huge bad luck for American's economy. Moreover, the developing countries are extracted even more in terms of trade and goods exchange. It disturbs the equilibrium of the trade doing countries. And it only helped out China to retain the position of status quo in the global market. And China earns more as compared to other countries who assert from trade.

Similarly, China has put embargos upon the imports goods from other countries. A separate portfolio is established for looking upto

The imports and sensor it before
 enter into China. And she has
 restricted all those things which
 are detrimental to political,
 economic and social systems of China.
 For instance, China prohibited printed
 matter, magnetic media and photographs.
 Unilaterally, China curbs and halts
 other concern industries to be
 launched at her soil. which is
 meant to strike down other countries'
 manufacture industries and companies.
 That is why, China attempts to
 eliminate other materials from the
 global market and assert 'Made
 in China 2025' vision on the
 world.

Moving on, as far as China and
 her unilateral policies are concerned,
 the world is even more driven
 by disparity and inequality. There
 could also be reasonable measures
 to improve trade in the countries
 on one hand and put them
 on equal footing on the other
 hand.

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Equal distribution of the opportunities in the world is the dire need of the hour. The developed countries earn more than original investments while the developing countries earn less than spendings and investments. Resultantly, the developed countries becoming more wealthy on the expense of the developing countries. In order to ensure equal opportunities, the countries are needed to promote win-win policies than zero-sum game. which will prevail peace and satisfaction across the world because, the world comprises of more developing countries.

Similarly, the entire world stage is controlled by developed countries. It is either made in China or made in America. Only they compete each other markets. Due to their cut throat competition no other can practice their essence in the domain of trade, which exacerbate the chaos of the world, because they do cold war and attempts to harm the interests of each other in other ends of the world.

And thus the target becomes other developing countries of the world. When the world becomes the victims of lamp politics and rather to do business, the developing countries serve the interests of one over another. So, the developing countries should also be given an edge to perform inside global trade.

Moreover, the global watchdogs and international organizations, they are needed to come up with binding principles. Their provisions are advisory, this should be replaced with binding principles for the sake of the developing and under-developed countries, and monopoly should be discouraged and the trade should be open to all alike. Credit should be given on the basis of performance and not on the basis of reputation and status. Furthermore, those countries who put barricades in the way of trade should be discouraged and treat them with sanctions. Then the global trade can play its decisive role impartially.

Global trade is creating for the development of the countries, because it promotes specialisation and earn financial incentives. Due to the increased population, trade and business become inevitable. As it ensures market availability, with permeable borders, which further helps in tolerance propagation, understanding and multi-culturalism. Due to global trade, a curb could be put on political disputes and military. It seeks equal treatment worldwide. As regards global trade, the trade policies of China are contrary to the rules undertaken by international trade organisations. China's trade policies are driven by protectionism, tariffs and duties which reflects back the foreign investors. Moreover, China attempts for status quo and tilted her policies towards developing economies, which aggravate the flow of global trade. In order to ensure fair play in trade, equal distribution of goods, eradication of the supremacy of the developed countries and binding principle should be proposed for international watchdogs and organisations. Then global trade can meet its end.