

## TRADE POLICY OF CHINA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

**Abstract:** the article deals with the peculiarities of China's trade policy based on the strategy of international economic expansion. The effectiveness of China's trade policy was confirmed by the 26th place in the world Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). It is revealed that in order to further improve the value of the LPI it is necessary to improve the efficiency of customs operations.

**Keywords:** China's trade policy, strategy of international economic expansion, Logistics Performance Index (LPI), World Bank.

Features of the organization of China's trade policy in the context of globalization are determined by the policy based on the forced partnership between private business and the state. The result of this policy was the strategy of international economic expansion, which is manifested in China's active entry into all major world markets.

The effectiveness of trade policy in the form of international economic expansion is confirmed by high values in the world Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI). The world Bank's ranking of countries reflects the problems and identifies opportunities to increase the efficiency of logistics operations. Performance measurement is based on six indicators:

1. Customs-efficiency of the customs clearance process.
2. Infrastructure-the level of infrastructure development.
3. International shipments-organization of international transportation.
4. Logistics competence - quality of logistics services.
5. Tracking & tracing – the process of tracking the delivery of goods.
6. Timeliness-timely delivery of goods.

The Logistics Performance Index is updated every two years, starting in 2007. A comparative analysis of the values of these indicators for China for 2007-2018 is presented in the table.

Table - dynamics of the value of Logistics Performance Index LPI for 2007-2018 in China, in points, the best value of 5 points

Indicator	2007 y.	2010 y.	2012 y.	2014 y.	2016 y.	2018 y.
Place in the ranking of 160 countries	30	27	26	28	27	26
The logistics performance index, including:	3,32	3,49	3,52	3,53	3,66	3,61
Customs - efficiency of the customs clearance process	2,99	3,16	3,25	3,21	3,32	3,29
Infrastructure-level of infrastructure development	3,20	3,54	3,61	3,67	3,75	3,75
International shipments-organization of international transportation	3,31	3,31	3,46	3,50	3,70	3,54
Logistics competence - quality of logistics services	3,40	3,49	3,47	3,46	3,62	3,59
Tracking & tracing – the process of tracking the delivery of goods	3,37	3,55	3,52	3,50	3,68	3,65
Timeliness-timely delivery of goods	3,68	3,91	3,80	3,87	3,90	3,84

[compiled from data *World Bank lpi.worldbank.org*]

Figure 1 below shows the dynamics of China's ranking in the world Bank.

China reached the best values in terms of Logistics Performance Index in 2012 and 2018, taking 26th place in the ranking of 160 countries. At the same time, in 2007 China was only on the 30th place.

The values for each of the hotel indicators that form the Logistics Performance Index are shown in figure 2.

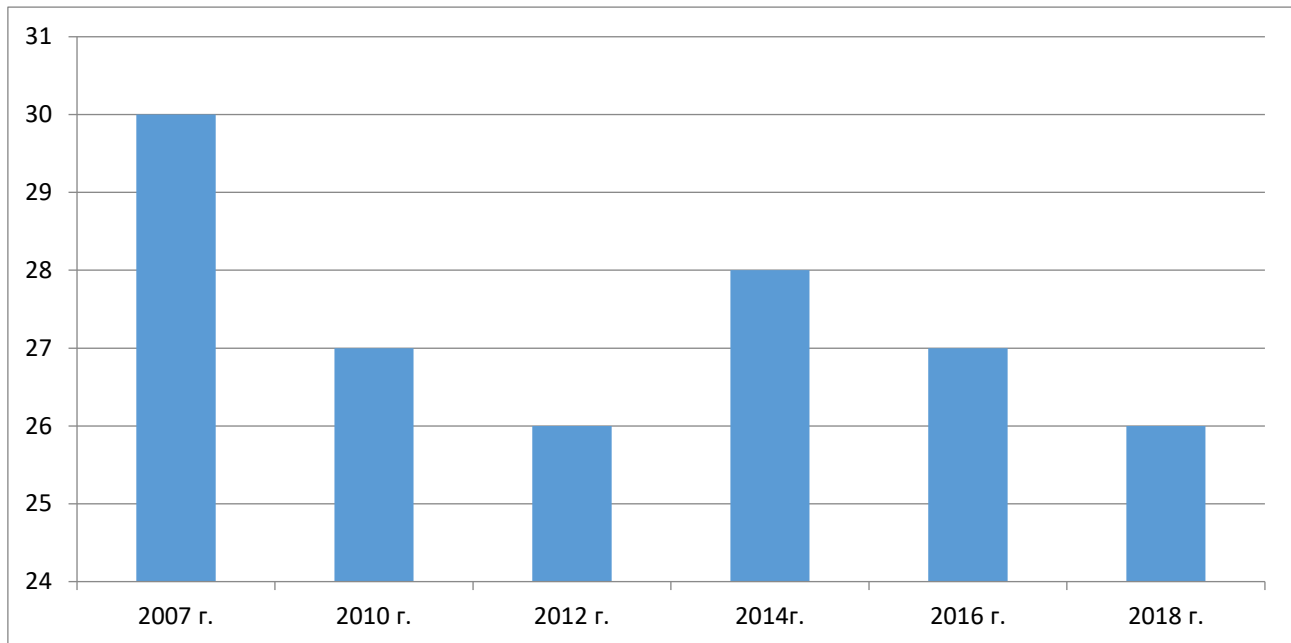


Figure 1-China's place in the Logistics Performance Index ranking in 2007-2018 [compiled from data *World Bank lpi.worldbank.org*]

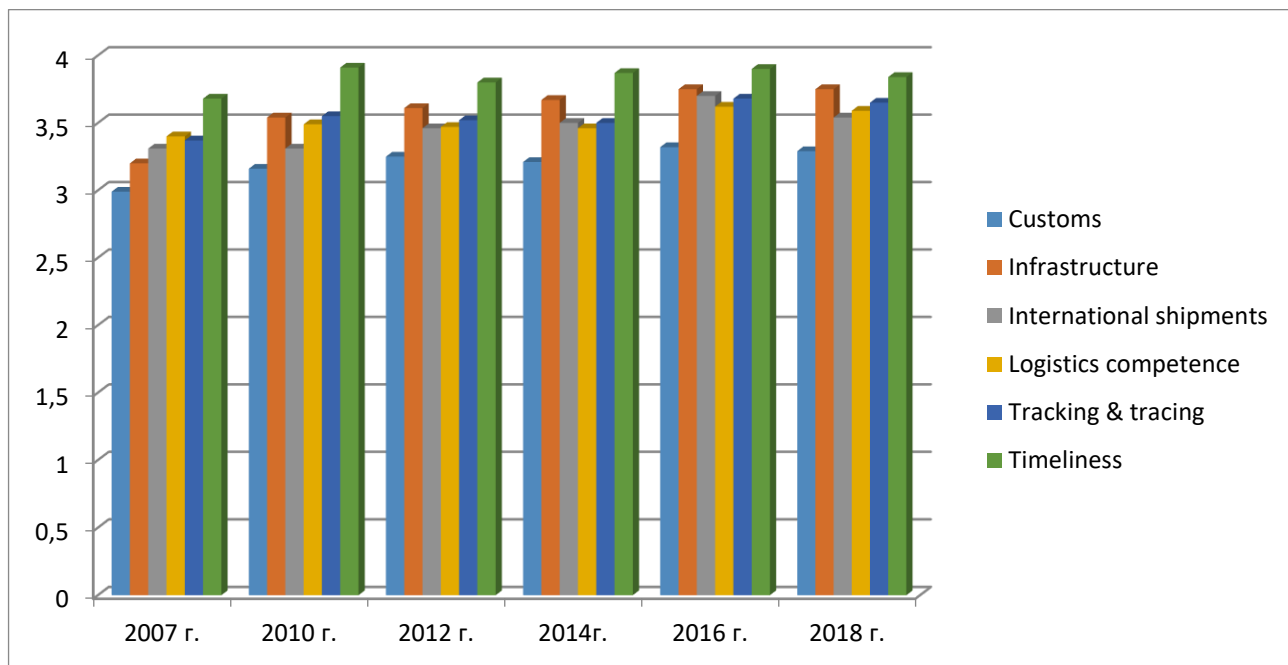


Figure 2-Dynamics of values of indicators forming Logistics Performance Index for China in 2007-2018, in points, the best value of 5 points [compiled from data *World Bank lpi.worldbank.org*]

Figure 2 shows that the best values for China in terms of Timeliness are the timeliness of cargo delivery (3.84 points); Infrastructure – the level of infrastructure development (3.75 points);

Tracking & tracing – the process of tracking the delivery of goods (3.65 points). The worst values in China in terms of Customs - the effectiveness of the customs clearance process.

Thus, it can be concluded that in order to improve China's position in the world Bank rating, it is necessary to improve the efficiency of customs operations.

The most effective methods of international trade regulation are the methods of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation. The legal basis of the mechanism of customs tariff and non-tariff regulation are international legal treaties and agreements in the field of international trade and domestic foreign trade legislation of individual countries. Thus, "it is necessary to take into account both international legal norms established by various conventions and peculiarities of national legislations of the countries". [2, p. 68]

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