

Research on China's Foreign Trade based on the Perspective of Low -Carbon Economy Development

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Abstract: After reform and opening up, China gradually accelerated the pace of foreign trade. Practice shows that foreign trade complies with China's economic development guidelines. With the global warming, the environmental pollution problem is getting worse, low-carbon economy has become the first strategic simulation of countries in the world, and Western countries have proposed carbon tariff policies. The low-carbon economy also has an important impact on the foreign trade market that I have visited. This article will briefly analyze what is a low-carbon economy, and then conduct relevant research on China's foreign trade development from the perspective of low-carbon economy.

The low-carbon economic development model proposed by various countries in the world has been widely supported. As an important participant in foreign trade, China also needs to develop its foreign trade in the context of a low-carbon economy. Based on this, China needs to thoroughly study the opportunities and challenges facing foreign trade from the perspective of a low-carbon economy in order to effectively develop China's foreign trade.

1. Relevant concepts of low-carbon economy

The Low-carbon economy mainly refers to an economic model of greenhouse gas emissions established by technologies or policies to mitigate climate change [1]. The low-carbon economy is generated in the context of global warming, and different scholars define it from different perspectives. Most scholars believe that the low-carbon economy is to reduce human demand for energy and greenhouse gas emissions by adjusting structural industries and using new energy development methods in the context of sustainable development, and ultimately achieve economic and social benefit models. The low-carbon economy is an industrial revolution and an industrial civilization. The low-carbon economy has the following characteristics: First, low pollution; second, low emissions; third, high efficiency. The low-carbon economy optimizes the energy structure and actively adjusts the industrial structure, thereby increasing the employment opportunities of relevant personnel, reducing energy consumption, and achieving sustainable long-term development. From the perspective of the realization process of low-carbon economy, we can rely on the following methods (such as economic structural innovation, technological innovation, market innovation and theoretical innovation) to reduce the dependence on energy, achieve sustainable use of energy, and mitigate climate warming].

2. Relevant impact on China's foreign trade in the context of low-carbon economy

2.1 New barriers to trade protection appear

A carbon tariff policy appears in the context of a low-carbon economy. At this stage, the main countries that propose carbon tariffs are developed countries such as Europe and the United States. On the surface, the carbon tariff is a measure to limit greenhouse gas emissions, but it is actually a hidden trade barrier. The main purpose is to pass on the cost of environmental treatment through the implementation of energy-saving and emission-reducing pressures to developing countries, while

weakening development. The comparative advantages of China's export trade, on the other hand, rely on the advantages of domestic new energy development to protect the competitiveness of domestic products.

Once the carbon tariff policy is put into practice, it will have a huge impact on China's foreign trade products.

At present, there are no carbon tariff cases in the world, but from a long-term development perspective, developed countries will impose carbon tariffs on developing countries. Based on the analysis of China's current foreign trade development, China has a certain degree of response to carbon tariffs. The degree of challenge is embodied in the following: First, China's total energy consumption is relatively large and its energy utilization structure is not reasonable. The growth of China's carbon emissions depends on the energy structure and overall energy efficiency. Relevant research shows that the total energy consumption in China is on the rise. The total energy consumption in China reached 5.8 billion tons of standard coal in 2016, a year-on-year increase of 1.2%. China has a relatively high proportion of fossil energy in the consumption structure. As a large coal consumer, China's coal consumption in 2017 is much higher than the world average. Therefore, it is not difficult to see that China's energy utilization rate is not high enough, which significantly increases the challenge of carbon emissions; Second, the products are low-end and the export areas are concentrated. Although China's foreign trade strength is increasing day by day, from the perspective of foreign trade exports, there are still problems such as high dependence on developed countries and extensive product growth. China's current total trade volume has reached the number one exporting country. Statistics show that China's total export trade amounted to 15 trillion yuan in 2015, and the total value of imports and exports reached 25 trillion yuan. In terms of product structure, China's export trade is mostly concentrated in resource-intensive industries and labor-intensive industries in the low-end processing industry chain. The products generally have the characteristics of high energy consumption / carbon emissions and low technology content, but the above products are the main target of carbon tariffs. All in all, China's foreign trade volume is relatively large, and its export areas are relatively concentrated. Once carbon tariffs are imposed, China's foreign trade will face huge challenges.

2.2 To form a new trade market

With the development of the international green finance industry, a new trade market (carbon trading market) is gradually formed [4]. Due to the wide application of new energy technologies in western developed countries, energy efficiency can be effectively improved, and ultimately energy saving and emission reduction can be effectively achieved. There is a high demand for carbon emission rights; while developing countries have low levels of new energy utilization technology, they The carbon emission right has a relatively large supply capacity. In order to find the best way to save energy and reduce emissions, developed countries have set their sights on developing countries with relatively low carbon emission reduction costs. Through cooperation with developing countries on relevant projects, they provide financial and technical support in the form of technology transfer to help Developing countries carry out energy conservation and emission reduction work. At present, China's carbon market construction and development is not advanced enough, so it can not effectively play the potential of abnormality, and then lose the initiative in global carbon trading abnormality [5].

At present, China has not yet formed a unified carbon trading market, due to the different pricing methods of carbon trading, it has resulted in insufficient consistency with international prices. In addition, because China has not yet established a unified carbon trading platform, the relevant personnel cannot master market price information and passively accept the prices set by others in the process of cooperation with international institutions, and then lose the initiative in carbon trading. From the perspective of the quality of clean development mechanism projects, the main form of China's participation in international carbon trading is the clean development mechanism project, which can promote the effective upgrade of China's high energy industry. However, in the actual operation process, developed countries have transferred this technology

Various obstacles have been set up, leading to China's clean development mechanism projects mostly concentrated in the field of resource utilization that is simple to operate and not sufficiently advanced in technology. The transformation of some advanced technologies such as clean energy and other projects is very rare. Advanced technology opportunities [6].

2.3 The structure of foreign trade products needs to be adjusted reasonably

The proportion of China's processing foreign trade in foreign trade is increasing day by day. Even if the global financial crisis broke out, the development trend of processing trade still accounts for a large proportion of foreign trade development. From the perspective of China's export processing trade product structure, the main products are generally: labor-intensive products (such as leather products, textile products and toys, etc.). Labor-intensive products have the characteristics of insufficient technical content and a large number of human resources. The development of labor-intensive products is closely related to China's economic development, which can effectively solve the problem of a large number of surplus labor in China and at the same time increase China's foreign exchange reserve. With the increasing degree of environmental pollution and the increasing cost of human resources, the long-term development of labor-intensive products will produce many drawbacks, so we must improve our economic development by transforming the industrial structure. Although China has stepped up its efforts to develop industrial upgrading, from the perspective of actual progress, it is still in the exploratory stage, so it has no substantial impact on foreign trade products. In order to face the global financial crisis, China proposed a four trillion yuan plan. Although it can stimulate economic development and buffer the financial crisis, it also promotes the poor development of China's high-energy-consuming industries and eventually leads to low energy utilization [7]. From the perspective of global economic development, the proportion of low-carbon economy has increased year by year, and the trade product structure of various countries has also undergone tremendous changes. The proportion of resources and energy-dependent products is also declining, and the proportion of high-efficiency energy-saving and consumption products is increasing. This means that China needs to adjust its foreign trade product structure in order to accelerate the development of a low-carbon economy.

3. Analysis of China's foreign trade development strategy from the perspective of low-carbon economy

3.1 Accelerate industrial structure adjustment and continuously optimize energy structure

In terms of industrial restructuring, the government needs to increase the policy and financial support of foreign trade export enterprises, take incentive measures to increase the initiative of enterprises to reduce their own emissions, and promote the gradual conversion of labor-intensive industries into technology-intensive industries. In terms of energy structure, it is necessary to increase the development of new energy (such as wind energy and solar energy), gradually reduce the proportion of fossil energy, and effectively control carbon emissions from the source [8]. In addition, vigorously develop energy-saving and emission-reducing technologies, comply with international low-carbon regulations, and optimize high-energy-consuming enterprises through reasonable governance.

In terms of product structure, it is necessary to adjust the development of foreign products to high-end products, produce products with high technological content, and reduce carbon tariffs on high-energy-consuming products [9]. Foreign trade enterprises need to actively participate in international technical exchanges and cooperation, increase research on low-carbon technologies, promote product structure upgrades through technological innovation, and enhance the international competitiveness of export products.

In terms of trade objects, it is necessary to continuously promote a diversified market structure, continuously expand new markets, and then enhance the anti-risk capabilities of China's export enterprises.

3.2 The government needs to actively participate in international trade negotiations and strive

to participate in the formulation of carbon emission regulations

The low-carbon economy is not only an economic issue, but also a political issue. The government needs to actively participate in the process of international trade negotiations, make full use of the platform to strive for more voice and initiative, and actively participate in the international environmental related carbon emissions forum. In addition, the government also needs to cooperate with other developing countries to deal with the unreasonable carbon tax system of developed countries, and uphold the principle of fairness and justice to deal with carbon emissions. From the perspective of long-term development benefits, cooperate with developed countries in carbon emissions, jointly develop carbon emission calculation methods, and rationally allocate carbon emission quotas of various countries [10].

3.3 To continuously improve on the technical content of foreign trade products

From the perspective of China's industrial development, the low-carbon industry is still in the exploration stage, and the proportion of low-carbon products with high-tech content is mainly in developed countries. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the development of China's carbon industry in terms of technology through strengthening national cooperation. In the course of developing foreign cooperation, it is also necessary to strengthen the ability of Chinese enterprises to develop low-carbon products, and based on this, to achieve sustainable development of low-carbon industries. China needs to increase the scientific and technological content of the production of foreign trade low-carbon products, and encourage such enterprises to improve the innovation capacity of green products through independent research and development or transfer of domestic scientific and technological achievements, in order to continuously increase the technological content of low-carbon products.

3.4 Establish a carbon tariff early warning mechanism

Carbon tariffs will affect the export of our products to a great extent. In order to strengthen the response, the government needs to establish a carbon tariff early warning mechanism, set up relevant departments to track the development of international carbon tariffs, and effectively analyze and organize information on carbon tariffs, especially high carbon. The export information of products is based on the dynamic development of carbon tariffs to formulate a response strategy. Relevant functional departments also need to formulate relevant preferential policies to provide technical support for enterprises.

Conclusion

The low-carbon economy is the main development model for the future market. In order to cope with the foreign trade problems under the low-carbon economy, China needs to actively carry out international exchanges and cooperation, and to constantly upgrade the industrial structure, strengthen the policy and support the increase of high-tech proportion of products that can ultimately and effectively respond to carbon tariff policies.

Fund project

Zhejiang 13th five-year provincial demonstration business comprehensive training base construction project

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