

The China's Economic Diplomacy and Foreign Trade Dimensions and Implications*

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Abstract: The consolidation of foreign relations in the economic field has become one of the most important goals that most countries of the world seek to achieve which called for the interest of these countries in economic diplomacy in general and in the field of trade exchanges in particular, which is the backbone of economic activity. As China paid great attention to economic diplomacy, which contributed positively to increasing the volume of its foreign exports, especially after joining the World Trade Organization, which contributed to increasing its role in the volume of world trade, and with the global economy exposed to the financial crisis in (2008), China somewhat succeeded in maintaining its exports despite The decline as a result of the global financial crisis Therefore, in our research, we try to shed light on the importance of economic diplomacy in the growth and development of China's foreign trade and the impact of these relations on the growth of the global economy.

An Introduction: The international trade expanded at a rapid pace, and that expansion enabled an unprecedented convergence of strengthening foreign relations which enjoys stable diplomatic relations, a faster growth in the volume of its foreign trade as a result of it obtaining greater gains through the preferential advantages it gets from the countries with which it enjoys good diplomatic relations. This leads to a reduction in customs tariffs on the goods that they produce, which gives them a comparative advantage greater than other countries. In addition, the increasing importance of economic diplomacy through the use of its various tools in the conclusion of agreements and the establishment of economic relations whether it is a bilateral or multilateral relationship in facilitating the movement of production factors, as well as the ease of movement of goods themselves. In this context, China used economic diplomacy significantly in its foreign trade relations, especially after its accession to the World Trade Organization, which greatly contributed to the growth of its gross domestic product and strengthening its bilateral and multilateral external relationship.

The research problem: The economy today is one of the most important tools used in the state's foreign policies through its endeavor to attract and strengthen economic relations in general and trade in particular as trade acquires special importance in the foreign relations of most countries Hence, the question can be asked: How can other economies benefit from economic diplomacy? What is the most important way to adopt the Chinese economy as a unique experience that has made remarkable achievements, regardless of the negative conditions facing economies, including the Iraqi economy, for example?

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The research hypothesis: To answer this question, the following hypothesis was put forward: China's economic diplomacy has a positive effect on the foreign trade sector in general and promotes the growth of the global economy.

The research objectives: To verify the research hypothesis, a set of objectives have been set, the most important of which are the following:

- 1- Standing on the most important concepts and intellectual foundations through the many angles viewed by researchers.
- 2- Knowing the link between the concept of economic diplomacy and some other economic variables and aims economic development or globalization.
- 3- Discussing the size and impact of China's international trade relations with the outside world and the extent of this reflection on global economic growth.
- 4- Knowing the size of the growth of China's foreign trade sector after joining the World Trade Organization (W.T.O).

The research methodology: The research used the descriptive and analytical method by adopting magazines, books and periodicals, and analyzing the special tables in China's foreign trade through government reports and the World Trade Organization.

Research structure: To reach the research objectives, it was divided into three topics, the first of which dealt with the intellectual concepts of economic diplomacy, while the second topic dealt with the size of China's international trade relations and their impact on global economic growth and recommendations.

Topic One: The Intellectual Concepts of Economic Diplomacy: There is almost general agreement between specialists and researchers in diplomatic affairs that the word originates from the Greek language, but there is a big difference about the origin of its linguistic derivation, so the word diplomacy in general is of Greek origin, derived from (diploma) and it was meant, in the ancient Greek language, the official document that folds on itself and is issued by city chiefs. In the modern Greek language, it came to mean the letter of accreditation. The researchers differed in defining the meaning of diplomacy. Some described it as the science of negotiations, or the art of reconciling the interests of peoples.¹

Some researchers also point out that the word diplomacy was not used to refer to work that includes directing international relations until the end of the fifteenth century.²

As for the concept of economic diplomacy which is considered one of the modern concepts that emerged after the turn of the second millennium, as this concept was rarely used in the sixties to the eighties of the last century. As a result of the development of global trade movement and the increase in commercial activities, as well as the movement of production factors, the increase in the movement of capital, and the remarkable increase

¹ - Nadine Mustafa Al-Kahil, Soft Power and International Crisis Management, Route Educational & Social Science Journal, Issue 6, 2019, p. 683

² - Dr.. Ghazi Hassan Sabarini, Contemporary Diplomacy (a legal study), House of Culture for Publishing and Distribution, 4th Edition, Jordan, Amman, 2017, pg. 17.

in international economic relations, in addition to the effective and important role that economic globalization plays, which has increased the importance of economic diplomacy in the modern era, Through dealing with the concept of economic diplomacy, we find that it is a relatively flexible term with a broad interpretation and can be defined in several ways due to the fact that economic diplomacy deals mainly with international economic issues in addition to its interest in the role of governments mainly in the economy.³

Due to the importance of economic diplomacy, the study on economic diplomacy witnessed a wide turnout, and starting in 2010, there were nearly a thousand scientific references annually for research in this field.⁴

The economic diplomacy according to the Chinese concept is embodied in the money provided to regions in Asia, Europe and the Americas, building roads, railways, airports, bridges, military installations, hospitals, sports stadiums and office buildings in African countries. In this case, China's economic diplomacy is the embodiment of what is called "soft power." The state in international relations, and some studies have pointed to the importance of economic diplomacy for the security of the country, noting that in order to face external economic threats, the state must clearly define directions and programs for economic diplomacy.⁵

Some believe it as a group of activities to formulate methods and procedures aimed at making decisions related to cross-border economic activities, and its activity is in the areas of trade, global markets, immigration, aid and economic security, while its tools are special relationships in negotiation and influence.⁶

On this basis, there are many opinions and ideas about the concept of economic diplomacy, and this means that there is no unified concept of economic diplomacy that is generally agreed upon. The precedent, as this concept seeks to reach three things:⁷

First - Facilitating the access of national companies to foreign markets.

Second - Attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) to the national territory.

Third - Influencing international rules to serve the national interest.

In view of the multiplicity of economic diplomacy tasks, the different forms of it and the intertwining of its fields, it has been associated with other economic concepts such as economic globalization, which is the main driving force for the development of economic diplomacy and has a positive impact on international competition. Countries are active in promoting and protecting their national interests in the

³ - Jana marcova, The importance of economic diplomacy in the further development of the EU, Public Administration Management and Economic Development Faculty of Administration and Economic, 2016, p29

⁴ - Peter A.G. van Bergeijk and Selwyn J.V. Moons, introduction to the Research Handbook on Economic Diplomacy, An electronic book Downloaded from Elgar Online, 2020, p7

⁵ - Anastasiia Khmel, Latin American Direction of Ukrainian Economic Diplomacy: The Overview of Successes and Failings, Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, Vol 9 No 1, January 2020, P35-36

⁶ - a. Abdel Salam Makhouloufi d. Asma Ayyat, Economic Intelligence as a Means for the Success of the Algerian Economic Diplomacy, Journal of Financial, Accounting and Administrative Studies, Volume Five, Second Issue, 2018, p. 137

⁷ - LINDA YUE, Refining Britain's Economic Diplomacy A working paper submitted to LSE IDEAS is LSE's foreign policy think tank, 2019, p3

global market and the global innovation system at the same time globalization is increasing The role of economic diplomacy, and raising it to a level

New quantitative, attracting innovation resources to individual countries to obtain the final product in the process of its creation for the benefit of all countries.⁸

can be defined Globalization is a term in heavy current usage but one whose meaning remains obscure, often even among those who invoke it. Indeed, Jan Aart Scholte states that “globalization stands out for quite a large public spread across the world as one of the defining terms of late twentieth century social consciousness The term is often distinguished more by what it is not, rather than what it is”⁹.

In addition to the link between economic diplomacy in globalization and development, it is directly related to trade and after the term trade diplomacy has become an appropriate and clear concept to describe what economic diplomacy means in some of its aspects by working to open markets to stimulate cross-border bilateral economic activities such as imports, exports, mergers and acquisitions of foreigners as well as use the cultural, political and economic bilateral relations between countries in order to help local companies.¹⁰

We conclude from the foregoing that economic diplomacy can be defined as the state’s economic relations with the countries of the outside world and international financial and economic institutions with the aim of enhancing the movement of its foreign trade and facilitating the movement of capital and economic aid. The state accordingly concludes bilateral or multilateral agreements to reach its goals.

Economic diplomacy is a means that relies on its economic tools to promote foreign trade and increase the movement of capital, and it can be accessed through bilateral and multilateral agreements.

The second topic - China's foreign trade before and after joining the World Trade Organization (W.T.O): Numerous international studies confirm the role of countries’ foreign economic relations as they constitute the cornerstone of the state’s power and influence.

At the forefront of these relations are commercial dealings, especially in light of globalization and liberalization of capital flows and technical knowledge between countries. These factors formed a new approach in the use of public diplomacy and became diplomacy the economic use of its tools, such as economic sanctions and aid, is one of the aspects of the state's strength in the outside world, since the two previous tools contribute to the increase in the state's foreign trade and the flow of capital or its decrease, and through it many agreements are concluded and commercial conglomerates established.¹¹

⁸ - Vitaliy Omelyanenko ,Economic Diplomacy in the Innovation Global Value Chains as the National Security Providing Strategy Component, Traektoriâ Nauki Path of Science Section “Economics ,. Vol. 3, No 3,2017,p6

⁹ - Simon Reich, WHAT IS GLOBALIZATION, Working Paper 2610KELLOGG INSTITUTE THE HELEN KELLOGG INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL Studies ,December 1998,p.4

¹⁰ - Peter A.G. van Bergeijk and Selwyn J.V. Moons, introduction to the Research Handbook on Economic Diplomacy, An electronic book Downloaded from Elgar Online, 2020,p.7

¹¹ - Ali Tariq Al-Zubaidi, The Trade War between the United States of America and China and its Impact on the Global Economy, Journal of Political Science, Issue 60, 2020, pg 416

to study developments in the external sector growth for China and its role in the internal economic growth, or the role of this sector in the global production rate, it is necessary to know the stages that preceded the accession stage China to the World Trade Organization, as the accession stage is one of the most important turning points in the financial and commercial sector of China, which led to increase its bilateral and multilateral trade relations, and we address the development of foreign trade and the most prominent bilateral and multilateral trade relations of China as follows:

1-The Chinese trade sector before joining the World Trade Organization (WTO),

The strategy adopted by China helped in its foreign dealings and its use of soft diplomacy through the conclusion of trade agreements that were based on economic reforms and openness, as the year (1975) is the highest in terms of exports after the volume of exports reached (7.689) billion US dollars, with a contribution rate (4.705%) of the gross domestic product. As for imports, the above-mentioned year also represented the highest percentage in the volume of imports, which amounted to (7.926) billion dollars, with a contribution rate (4.850%). The size of the deficit in the goods and services trade account (0.237-) and as shown in Table (1)

Table (1) Percentage of the contribution of imports and exports to the gross domestic product for selected years

year	total exports Billion dollar	Its share of the gross domestic product	total imports Billion dollar	share of the gross domestic product	Net foreign trade billion dollars	The ratio of net foreign trade to GDP
1960	2.571	4.305	2.644	4.4283	-0.073	-0.1224
1965	2.563	3.639	2.2463	3.189	0.317	0.4498
1970	2.307	2.492	2.279	2.461	0.028	0.0307
1975	7.689	4.705	7.926	4.850	-0.237	-0.1448

Source :The World Bank Group, Statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C. USA, available at the link

The apparent instability in the trade of goods and services continued as a result of imports exceeding exports after the processes of reform and economic openness, as the total account of goods and services recorded a deficit for the years that followed in 1978 until 1992, which recorded a surplus of (61.849) billion dollars, or (14.4875%) of the output. The gross domestic product.

It is worth noting that the volume of exports increased dramatically after (1978), as the volume of exports increased to (272.06) billion dollars in 2019 after it was (6.813) billion dollars in 1978 and the increase in exports continued until it reached (187.447) billion dollars in 1997 While its percentage of the gross domestic product (20.893%) in 2000, as noted in Table (2)

Table (2) Percentage of the contribution of imports and exports to the gross domestic product for selected years

year	total exports (Billion dollar)	Its share of the gross domestic product	total imports (Billion dollar)	share of the gross domestic product	Net foreign trade (billion dollars)	The ratio of net foreign trade to GDP
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1978	6.813	4.556	7.618	5.094	-0.805	-0.5382
1983	21.956	9.518	19.385	8.4033	2.571	1.115
1988	44.924	14.382	48.985	15.6824	-4.061	-1.300
1992	66.847	15.658	61.849	14.4875	4.998	1.171
1997	187.447	19.493	144.624	15.040	42.823	4.453
2001	272.06	20.312	243.974	18.215	28.086	2.097

Source :The World Bank Group, Statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C. USA, available at the link

2- The foreign trade sector of China after joining the World Trade Organization

(WTO): The trade surplus achieved in 1994 played a fundamental role in the growth of trade in China, which greatly contributed to improving its financial sector before one of the most important transformations in China's foreign trade, which is accession. To the World Trade Organization, if we examine the Chinese financial sector before joining the (WTO), we find that most of the banks were state-owned. Besides, granting credit was more inclined to these companies. As for the non-state-owned companies, they face more financial restrictions. The World Trade Organization (WTO) in (2001), as China accelerated its financial liberalization, with a gradual liberalization of businesses in local currencies, especially for foreign banks. This led to an increase in the return on assets and the effects of financial openness positive for the performance of banks, as some studies indicated That Chinese state-owned banks were less efficient than foreign banks, and the entry of foreign banks had a positive and important effect, after enhancing the efficiency of local Chinese banks.¹²

The opening of the financial sector played a very important role in the development of the local economy and the effective allocation of factors of production after China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001, as China accelerated the pace of reform in its financial sector to comply with the accession obligations and implement liberalization policies. Activities in the fields of banking, insurance, and securities were Policies for opening up the financial sector in China in two phases, as after China witnessed financial transformations after 2001 and joining global trade, “regulations on capital investment for foreign financial institutions were issued in 2003, which allowed foreign banks to operate in local currency in four cities (Jinan, Fuzhou, Chengdu and Chongqing). And the second phase in 2006, when geographic restrictions imposed on foreign investment were basically abolished, thus the banking sector achieved comprehensive liberalization and the commitments of the World Trade Organization were successfully completed. The establishment of the Free Trade Zone in (Shanghai) in 2013 was another of the successful experiences in liberalizing financial services. The measure that coincided with the abolition of geographical restrictions imposed on insurance companies a Gradually and lifting all these geographical restrictions imposed on foreign insurance companies in 2005.¹³

¹² - LIGANG SONG, YIXIAO ZHOU AND LUKE HURSTTHE, CHINESE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION VIEWS FROM YOUNG ECONOMISTS ,The Australian National University,2019,p67

¹³ - LIGANG SONG, YIXIAO ZHOU AND LUKE HURSTTHE, op sit ,p 167

The China's foreign trade developed after the year (2001) as foreign trade faced two important transformations, the first of which was China's accession to the World Trade Organization and the financial transformations after the 2008 financial crisis, as China strengthened its foreign policy in accordance with the standards and rules of the World Trade Organization, and achieved great success in its path, after The volume of China's trade with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 2015 reached 15% of the total foreign trade volume of the ASEAN countries, specifically after China's intention to establish the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, the agreement signed between Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore in 2005.

It came into effect in 2009, after which Australia, Malaysia, Peru, the United States, Vietnam, Mexico, Canada and Japan joined.¹⁴

In addition to the relatively stable financial sector in China after the global financial crisis in 2008, trade witnessed an expansion after China joined the World Trade Organization in late 2001, after the People's Republic of China resolved to strengthen and strengthen its economic ties with the countries of the world, as commodity exports witnessed a remarkable development after they reached Record numbers in (2019) amounting to (2641.27) billion dollars. As for imports in (2018), about (2548.885) billion dollars, which is the highest rate in (60) years since the reform in (1978), and this is due to commercial activity and the conclusion of commercial agreements and treaties as well. On the use of trade diplomacy, the contribution of imports to the gross domestic product (18.3%) is due to the dependence of economic growth in China on exports and it has a close link with the international economy and trade, as the growth situation depends greatly on the growth of export trade, it is certain when the external environment is affected by the financial crisis Global will have a negative impact on Chinese exports, as the year 2009 recorded a clear decrease as a result of the global financial crisis, as it reached about (1262.7) billion dollars in (2009) after that It was about (1497.9) billion dollars in 2008. As a result, the surplus decreased from 348.8 billion dollars to reach 220.1 billion dollars in 2009, as can be seen from Table (3).

Table (3) Percentage of the contribution of imports and exports to the gross domestic product for selected years

year	total exports Billion dollar	Its share of the gross domestic product	total imports Billion dollar	share of the gross domestic product	Net foreign trade billion dollars	The ratio of net foreign trade to GDP
2002	333.002	22.6447	295.620	20.103	37.382	2.5417
2003	447.958	26.981	412.137	24.823	35.821	2.158
2004	607.357	31.061	556.183	28.444	51.174	2.617
2005	773.339	33.830	648.712	28.378	124.627	5.452
2006	991.731	36.035	782.813	28.444	208.919	7.591
2007	1258.057	35.435	950.021	26.759	308.036	8.676
2008	1497.869	32.603	1149.036	25.01	348.833	7.593
2009	1262.664	24.750	1042.534	20.435	220.130	4.315
2010	1654.816	27.185	1432.416	23.538	222.399	3.647

¹⁴ - Zaidoun Salman Ahmad and Hamid Shihab Ahmed, The Chinese Economy and its Impact on International Trade, A Study on the Role of the Kwadar Port, Journal of Political Science, Issue 60, 2020, pg.16.

2011	2006.297	26.568	1825.403	24.173	180.894	2.395
2012	2175.081	25.493	1943.215	22.775	231.865	2.718
2013	2354.249	24.599	2119.378	22.145	234.871	2.454
2014	2462.839	23.510	2241.289	21.395	221.551	2.115
2015	2362.093	21.354	2003.257	18.110	358.836	3.244
2016	2199.968	19.584	1944.484	17.31	255.484	2.274
2017	2424.2	19.692	2208.504	17.940	215.696	1.752
2018	2655.592	19.112	2548.885	18.344	106.707	0.768
2019	2641.273	18.415	2476.287	17.265	164.986	1.15

Sources :The World Bank Group, Statistics of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, USA, available at the link

The third topic: The impact of the Chinese trade sector on the growth of the global economy: international trade was characterized in the modern era by a number of characteristics that international exchange did not know in antiquity. Perhaps the most important of these changes is the increase in the degree of interdependence between different countries and their connection to a dense network of commercial, financial and monetary relations, and with At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the global system witnessed shifts in the international balance of power, and a new international power emerged, especially after the global financial crisis, which led to changes in the nature of relations between the different countries of the world seeking to develop global trade in line with their aspirations and economic and commercial goals.

And the expansion of trade after the Second World War to promote economic growth, provide jobs and increase per capita income in various countries of the world. As a result, many countries witnessed unprecedented economic growth.¹⁵

This is clear to us through Table (4) the rise in the volume of global exports from (59) billion dollars in 1948 to (18919) billion dollars in 2018 On the other hand, the percentage of China's contribution increased from (0.9%) to (13.1%) in the volume Exports as a result of China advocating effective trade policies, attracting capital and acquiring technology, which explains the major role played by China's exports in the total global exports and as shown in the above-mentioned table

Table (4) The volume of world exports and the percentage of China's contribution to them in selected years

year	The volume of global exports is (billions of dollars)	China Contribution (%) Ratio
1948	59	0.9
1953	84	1.2
1963	157	1.3
1973	579	1.0
1983	1838	1.2
1993	3688	2.5
2003	7377	5.9
2018	18919	13.1

Source :World Trade, Statistical Review Reports, The World Trade Organization, Geneva, is a different year

¹⁵ - Ali Tariq Al-Zubaidi, The Trade War between the United States of America and China and its Impact on the Global Economy, Journal of Political Science, Issue 60, 2020, p. 416

China's imports were not in isolation from its exports, as it also witnessed a remarkable increase, as it rose from 0.6% to 11.0%, which explains the importance of the Chinese market in the disposal of global goods, and this indicates Table No. (5), which shows the volume of global imports.

Table (5) The volume of world Import and the percentage of China's contribution to them in selected years

السنة	The volume of global Import is (billions of dollars)	China Contribution Ratio (%)
1948	62	0.6
1953	85	1.6
1963	164	0.9
1973	594	0.9
1983	1883	1.1
1993	3805	2.7
2003	7694	5.4
2018	19394	11.0

Source :World Trade, Statistical Review Reports, The World Trade Organization, Geneva2020

It follows from this that the Chinese economy has begun to play a large role in the global economy after China played an important role in the global supply chain during the past two decades, and this increasing importance of China in the global economy is not related only to its position as a manufacturer and exporter of consumer products. Rather, China has become the main supplier of intermediate inputs to manufacturing companies abroad, and its contribution is about 20% of global trade in manufacturing intermediate products, and on this basis, any major imbalance in China's supply in these sectors will greatly affect producers in the rest of the world. Businesses around the world fear that measures put in place to contain COVID-19 (that is, restrictions on economic activities and the movement of people), could hamper the supply of critical parts of Chinese producers, and thus affect their production.¹⁶

In view of this growing importance, the percentage of China's contribution to the global gross product increased, as its contribution reached 12.3%, outperforming the United States and Germany, which amounted to 11.3% and 7.3%, respectively, as indicated in Table (6).

Table (6) The top ten contributors to foreign trade in 2019

state	Foreign Trade Value (Billion Dollars)	Percentage of total world production (%)
China	4576	% 12.3
United State	4214	% 11.3
Germany	2723	% 7.3
Japan	1427	% 3.8
Netherlands	1345	% 3.6

¹⁶ - World Trade Organization, Global trade impact of the corona virus epidemic, United Nations, 2020,P4-5

France	1221	%3.3
United kingdom	1167	%3.1
Hong Kong	1113	%3.0
Republic of South Korea	1049	%2.8
Italy	1007	%2.7

Source :World Trade, Statistical Review Reports, The World Trade Organization, Geneva2020

As of 2020, the ten countries most affected by COVID-19 were almost identical to the list of the ten largest economies in the world, with the exception of Iran and India, while the rest of the countries such as the United States, China, Japan, Germany, Britain, France and Italy were among the first ten countries that were most affected by The spread of the virus and thus this effect will lead to a global financial and economic crisis if we know the amount of the contribution of these countries to the volume of global trade, as the data indicate that the United States, China, Japan, Germany, Britain, France and Italy represent (60%) of the total global supply and demand (output In addition to (51%) of the global industry exports, these economies, especially China, Korea, Japan, Germany and the United States are part of global value chains, so their problems will lead to a "chain contagion" Supply "in almost all countries of the world, as it is clear from Table (7) that China occupies the second place in the total global supply and demand (gross domestic product) in addition to its occupation First place in the amount of the volume of the manufacturing industry from the global total and the exports of industrial goods from the world total, with a ratio of (29%) and (18%), respectively.

Table (7) The ten largest economies and their percentage in global output for the year(2020)

The state	Total global supply and demand (GDP)	The size of the manufacturing industry of the total world production	Exports of industrial goods from the total world production
United State	%24	%16	%8
China	%16	%29	%18
Japan	%6	%8	%5
Germany	%5	%6	%10
United kingdom	%3	%2	%3
France	%3	%2	%4
India	%3	%3	%2
Italy	%2	%2	%3
Brazil	%2	%1	%1
Canada	%2	0	%2

Sources :World Trade, Statistical Review Reports, The World Trade Organization, Geneva2020

Conclusions and recommendations:

First: the conclusions

- 1- Concepts of economic diplomacy differed according to its trends, importance, and tools it uses.
- 2- The strategy adopted by China in its foreign dealings and its use of soft diplomacy through the conclusion of trade agreements that were based on economic reforms and openness in 1978 helped to strengthen its foreign relations, which contributed to the growth of its gross domestic product.
- 3- China's foreign trade developed after the year (2001) after it faced two important transformations, the first of which was China's accession to the World Trade Organization. The second transformation is the financial transformations after the 2008 financial crisis.
- 4- The opening of the financial sector played a pivotal and pivotal role in the development of the Chinese domestic economy through the effective allocation of factors of production after China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, when China accelerated the pace of reform in its financial sector to comply with the accession obligations.

Second: Recommendations:

- 1- Working to give a specific and comprehensive concept of economic diplomacy through consensus on a concept that addresses the most important aspects and concerns of economic diplomacy and what are the most important tools it uses.
- 2- Studying the extent of benefiting from the Chinese experience model in using economic diplomacy in its foreign dealings if we know that the Chinese experience is one of the successful experiences in this field.
- 3- Learning about the most important steps that China used that enabled it to cross the global financial crisis in (2008) by reforming its financial sector.

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