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ABSTRACT

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With the development of global trade, a series of developing countries such as China have experienced rapid economic growth. The economic advantages of developed countries have weakened. The U.S.'s hegemony is under threat, constantly provoking China, using non-tariff barriers to implement trade protection policies, and hindering China's opening to the outside world and the overall process of globalization. This article introduces the rise and development of trade protectionism, and analyzes its main characteristics, forms and causes. Take this as a theoretical foundation, combine with reality, and analyze trade protection objectively and concretely.

This article aims to analyze the impact of U.S. trade protectionist policies from the Sino-US trade frictions, as well as to summarize reasonable countermeasures from China's countermeasures, and analyze the future trends of Sino-US trade frictions. Through the evaluation of trade protectionism, the author will summarize the strategies suitable for dealing with trade protectionism in the world today, and predict the future trend of trade protectionism, hoping to have reference significance for promoting the integrated development of the global economy.

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INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States in 1979, bilateral relations between China and the United States have developed rapidly, and bilateral trade has also been steadily advancing. Regardless of the depth or breadth of cooperation, both sides can form a situation of complementary advantages, mutual benefit and win-win situation. At the same time, the advancement of Sino-US relations has also had a profound impact on the healthy development of the world economy. According to customs statistics, the total import and export value of Sino-US bilateral trade in 2018 was US\$633.52 billion, an increase of 8.5% year-on-year. Among them, exports were 478.42 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 11.3%. Imports amounted to US\$155.1 billion, an increase of 0.7%. The trade surplus was US\$323.32 billion, a year-on-year increase of 17.2%. The degree of trade dependence between China and the United States has become closer to some extent. China is the third largest market for U.S. exporters and the first source of imports, accounting for 21.2% of U.S. imports of goods in 2018. As for China, the United States is China's largest export market and the sixth largest source of imports. 19% of China's exports are sold to the United States. In addition, China and the United States have achieved tremendous development in bilateral economic and trade cooperation and direct investment cooperation in service trade.

Throughout the process of establishing diplomatic relations and cooperation between China and the United States, there will inevitably be conflicts of interest and frictions, but such frictions have not affected the consolidation of China-US economic

and trade cooperation. However, since 2018, the United States has proactively provoked trade disputes against China on many occasions, initiated unilateral trade protectionist measures, and concocted a 301 investigation report. Regardless of the opposition of the United States and abroad, it imposed tariffs on large amounts of Chinese imports. . After repeated negotiations between the two parties were invalid, or the United States violated the content of the agreement, China had to take countermeasures and also imposed tariffs on imports of Chinese goods from the United States. Large-scale trade frictions have had a negative impact on both sides' import and export trade, economy and employment. In addition to trade wars, technological wars also have a growing trend, involving high-tech industries such as "Made in China 2025". The United States suppresses China in terms of talents, products, and markets [1].

At present, China's economic development has entered a stage of "new normal", and China is in a stage of steady development after rapid development. Although there are still many aspects that need to be optimized and improved, China has risen to the second largest economy in the world. Moreover, China's rate of progress poses a serious threat to America's hegemony status as the world's number one. Therefore, the United States adopts trade protection measures not only to resolve US trade demands, but also an important step for the United States to consolidate its hegemony and hinder China's path to recovery.

However, with the advancement of economic globalization, the economic and trade ties between various countries have been continuously deepened, and the scale of trade has also continued to expand. More and more countries are actively participating in the international division of labor and international trade to win more economies for

themselves. Interests, and promote their own development. From a theoretical point of view, free trade is a win-win trade mechanism and a development trend advocated now. However, various countries still adopt certain trade protection measures to a greater or lesser extent. From the perspective of the development of international trade, trade protection has always existed, and it has become more and more concealed and reasonable.

The 2008 "subprime mortgage crisis" in the United States caused the global financial turmoil and dragged the world into the most serious economic crisis since the great crisis of 1929-1933. Due to the rapid economic downturn, the crisis has penetrated from the financial sector to the real economy. As a result, market demand in many countries has shrunk, industrial development has been sluggish, companies have gone bankrupt, the employment situation has been severe, social turmoil has increased, and political pressure has increased. All countries are facing a slowdown in economic growth, and even negative economic growth. Through the joint efforts of various governments, by 2009, the world economy showed signs of recovery within a certain range.

However, the impact of the crisis has not been completely eliminated, and there are still many uncertainties and instabilities in all aspects of the world economy. To revitalize their economies, governments of various countries have successively introduced a series of stimulus policies. In addition, in order to prevent the subsequent risks of the economic crisis and protect the national economy, governments of various countries have increased their intervention in the field of foreign trade and economic cooperation. Under the cover of the banner of economic recovery, countries have

adopted trade protection measures suitable for their own use, and a new round of trade protectionism has gradually risen. On February 5, 2009, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the International Labor Organization and the Economic Cooperation and Development Organization jointly issued a warning against trade protectionism in Berlin. Since then, the WTO has also tried to convene member parties to hold special meetings in order to curb the rising wave of trade protectionism [2]. Since then, governments of various countries have frequently used anti-dumping, anti-subsidy, import bans, discriminatory procurement and other means to promote trade protectionism, resulting in constant trade frictions between countries and the deterioration of the international trade environment. And China is the main victim country in the current wave of trade protectionism. For China, the current problem that needs to be solved is how to face up to the new era of trade protectionism, avoid becoming the main target country, and actively respond to it in order to reduce its impact on the Chinese economy and make the Chinese economy better and faster development of. Therefore, a detailed study of trade protectionism has great theoretical and practical significance.

According to WTO statistics, the average number of anti-dumping cases initiated globally from 2013 to 2015 was as high as 251, far exceeding the annual average of 217.5 during the financial crisis (2008-2009). Since 2016, the "black swan incident" has appeared frequently, the world is surging against globalization, and global trade protectionism has continued to ferment, and the scope of it has gradually expanded. Countries that implement trade protection are not only developed countries. More and more developing countries are adopting trade protection measures in order to safeguard

their national interests in international competition. In this context, analyzing the new features of current trade protection is of great significance for accurately grasping the development trend of trade protection, and predicting the future development trend of world trade protection is of far-reaching significance for reducing trade friction and promoting trade development.

1. THE HISTORY AND CAUSES OF TRADE PROTECTIONISM

1.1 Related theories and historical evolution

1.1.1 Related theories

Trade protectionism is an economic policy that imposes extremely high tariffs on imported products, restricts import quotas, or reduces imports in order to protect domestic industries from the pressure of foreign competition. It is the exact opposite of the free trade model, which exempts imported products from tariffs and allows foreign products to integrate with the domestic market without burdening them with heavy taxes borne by domestic manufacturers. In terms of import restrictions, tariffs and non-tariff barriers are mainly used. Tariff barriers mainly include imposing high tariffs to prevent the import of large quantities of foreign products. The latter includes a series of non-tariff measures, such as restricting the issuance of import licenses and import quota systems, to restrict the import of free foreign products [3].

Some countries want to implement trade protection. The main theories provided by economists are:

1. Liszt's theory of supporting infant industries. It is believed that some countries in the early stages of industrialization must use tariffs and other means to protect the development of their very important and promising infant industrial sectors within a certain period of time in order to prevent their national industries from being subject to strong competition from foreign developed countries.

2. Keynes's theory of hyper-protection. The theory believes that the market becomes an important factor restricting economic development when the country is in

depression, severe surplus of goods, enterprise bankruptcy, and large numbers of workers are unemployed. Therefore, the domestic market should be protected and foreign markets should be expanded. To this end, the state must intervene in foreign trade, set up trade barriers to block the import of foreign goods, and take active measures to encourage exports to maintain a trade surplus and resolve domestic depression and unemployment. Obviously, this kind of hyper-protection theory is no longer to protect the country's infant industries, but to compete for foreign markets, not only using tariffs, but also using various non-tariff barriers.

3. Prebisch's new theory of protective trade. It is believed that the international economic system is divided into two camps: central countries (a few developed countries) and peripheral countries (large developing countries). The countries of the two camps are in an unequal position in trade. If free trade is implemented under such a structure, developing countries will not be able to change the low industrial structure and the backwardness of poverty. The gap between the South (developing countries) and the North (developed countries) in the world will continue to widen. Therefore, developing countries should control imports to a certain extent through appropriate protective measures, protect their national industrial development, realize industrialization quickly, and improve the passive situation of only producing and exporting primary products in the trade structure. This theory reflects the requirements of developing countries to develop their economies and improve unequal trade patterns [4].

1.1.2 Historical evolution

1.The first stage: the original stage

The protection of trade in many countries originated in the 15th century. From the 15th century to the 18th century, influenced by the industrial revolution and the great geographical discoveries, international capitalism developed rapidly and the scale of international trade continued to increase. However, the gold obtained through colonial plundering is not enough to make up for the massive trade deficit between the West and the East. Moreover, mercantilism emphasizes that "only gold and silver are wealth", and advocates that rewards and exits are limited to entry. Therefore, the early trade protectionism appeared [5].

2.The second stage: the stage of advocating the protection of infant industries

In the late eighteenth century, although developed countries completed the industrial revolution one after another, the degree of development of the industrial system among different countries was seriously unbalanced, and the industrial system of the less developed countries was threatened by the imported goods of the more developed countries. Therefore, in order to protect the country's growing industrial system, and to create a good external environment for the development of the country's industry, trade protection theories and policies based on the theory of protecting infant industries have emerged.

3.The third stage: the post-"Great Depression" stage

In the 1930s, the United States and other developed countries experienced the "Great Depression." The financial system has collapsed, the real economy has shrunk, and the unemployed population has increased dramatically. In order to cope with the crisis, the countries affected by the crisis have implemented various crisis relief policies, including trade protection policies. For example, the United States enacted the "Smoot-

Hawley Tariff Act", which greatly increased import tariffs on more than 20,000 products, and its average tariff level rose from 25% to 50%. France raised the average tariff to 38%. Germany raised the average tariff to 41% [6].

4. The fourth stage: the stage of new trade protectionism

Since the 1970s, many countries have joined the WTO one after another. WTO rules and provisions have led countries to gradually abandon trade protection policies in the form of tariff barriers, and implicit trade protection policies such as green barriers and technical barriers have gradually emerged. Not only that, along with the deepening of people's understanding of the relationship between economic growth, resources, environment and other factors, the continuous development of trade protection theory has also laid the foundation for the implementation of the new trade protection policy. For example, the new regionalist trade protection theory believes that the implementation of regionalist trade protection can not only use local resources to promote economic development and increase social welfare, but also change the disadvantaged position of developing countries, and strengthen environmental protection to promote sustainable human development [7].

1.2 Cause of formation

1.2.1 Further development of globalization

Trade protectionism can be traced back to the period of mercantilism, advocating to increase wealth through government intervention, promote the primitive accumulation of capital, and stabilize the economic foundation of capitalism [8].

However, with the development of globalization, international trade has become the focus of economic development in most countries. And diversified markets and fierce competition have brought closer economic ties between countries. While countries benefit from trade exchanges, their domestic economies are also more susceptible to the adverse effects of other countries and the international situation. How to reduce or eliminate such unfavorable factors is an urgent problem. How to protect the country's economic interests while still gaining a share in the international market has become a common problem for all countries in the world. In addition, the bilateral and variability foreign policies of many developing countries have promoted the economic and political interconnection of the two sides, realized mutual benefit and enhanced the national economic strength, the market gradually faces the world, and the competition has become more fierce, which has led to the economic development of developed countries.

The advantages have been greatly impacted, and the economic growth rate has slowed down. The imbalance in foreign trade of the developed countries and the huge trade deficit have put the domestic economy in a dilemma. At this time, traditional trade policies can no longer meet the needs of domestic economic development. Under the new situation, developed countries urgently need to adopt some necessary measures to deal with this situation.

1.2.2 Intensified international competition

In the era of globalization, the market economy system has gradually evolved into the mainstream system of world economic development, and competition is one of the

most important characteristics of the market economy. At present, competition no longer exists as a mere "means" or "tool", but has gradually evolved into an important means to realize national interests and corporate interests. Governments of various countries not only protect their own industry and trade interests in international competition, but also directly intervene in the competition between domestic and foreign enterprises. When the domestic industry is impacted by imports, the government tends to protect these areas to repel the threat of competition.

1.2.3 The need to safeguard self-interest

In business activities, the state has always been guided by the best interests and formulated protectionist policies and measures. Therefore, the factors that lead the country to adopt protectionist policies can be divided into internal and external causes. Take the United States as an example. When the economic crisis occurred, the domestic economic situation in the United States deteriorated, and the political environment became one of the unstable factors that led the United States to implement protectionist policies. At this time, consumer spending will fall. Investors' assessment of the economic outlook was negative, and therefore reduced investment. Foreign imports will also bring many problems to the weak domestic market.

Therefore, during a period of economic recession, a country's trade policy tends to protect its own market and prevent goods and services from entering other countries through various means. This policy of protectionism, refusal to import and protectionism, just like the imperialist policy of "neighbor destruction", has become an external factor hindering the development of the world economy. The United States'

implementation of protectionism in international trade may prompt countries or regions participating in trade cooperation to adopt corresponding trade protection strategies. This will best benefit all countries.

Once a country does not abide by the agreement and adopts a trade protection strategy privately, other countries will also adopt corresponding trade protection strategies in order to protect their own interests. Therefore, the interests of each country will be greatly reduced. This phenomenon is widespread in the international market. It is precisely because Europe, the United States and other places still adopt trade protection despite the global economic downturn, the international market has become more depressed.

1.2.4 The status and impact of large developing countries in international trade

Large developing countries represented by countries such as China, Mexico and India have rapidly expanded their export scale and have gradually become important suppliers in the world's manufactured goods market. Especially in the low-end industrial product market, these countries have formed a certain degree of export competitiveness, and gradually replaced the original market share of developed countries. Although the rapid growth of exports of these large developing countries has not completely changed the situation of unbalanced growth in international trade, the increase in their export strength has had a non-negligible impact on the pattern of international trade.

The entry of large quantities of low-priced industrial products from large developing countries into the European and American markets has caused an impact on their domestic related industries. In order to alleviate the resulting trade deficit and

various domestic contradictions, developed countries have used their political and economic power to strengthen trade sanctions against these developing exporting countries. At the same time, because the product structure and market structure of these large developing countries are similar, the competition between them is very fierce. In recent years, trade disputes between these developing exporting countries have become an important content of international trade frictions.

1.3 Features and main forms

1.3.1 Features

1. Protective measures have increased and trade protectionism has spread.

In recent years, the number of global trade protections has increased substantially. According to the "World Trade Warning Report", the international trade protection measures adopted globally in 2015 increased by 50% over the previous year. In terms of single trade protection measures, according to World Trade Organization statistics, 181, 23 and 13 anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measures were implemented globally in 2015, with annual growth rates of 15.2%, 14.2% and 18.8% respectively. There is a strong growth trend [9].

At the same time, countries continue to practice trade protectionism. For example, in the United States, from the campaign to the nomination, Trump has repeatedly shown a firm stand in public. On the one hand, he appointed several supporters of trade protection into the cabinet. On the other hand, he announced his withdrawal from TPP and returned to the North American Free Trade Agreement. In addition, he also

announced that it would impose taxes on overseas multinational companies and restrict immigration. In August 2017, he began to implement Section 301 against China. There are signs that Trump vigorously advocates trade protection with the one-sided logic of "U.S. interests first." In December 2016, EU member states voted to reform the current anti-dumping and countervailing rules. This reform increases the possibility of the EU unilaterally implementing trade protection. Trade protection continues to spread around the world, but countries have adopted a default attitude towards this [10].

2. Trade protection shows cyclical fluctuations

In the book "Protectionism: The Secret of American Economic Rise" (protectionism: The Secret of American Economic Rise, 1815-1914), Michael Hudson emphasized that the key to the rise of the American economy lies in choosing protectionist industrialization. Zhang Xiazhun [11] and Erik S. Reinert [12] also emphasized this decisive influence. Therefore, trade protection policies and free trade policies are one of the important policies for the development of various countries. Trade protection in the world and even in other countries shows a cyclical trend of economic growth, and these two directions are opposite.

3. Trade protection mainly occurs in sectors with relatively small industrial connections in the world.

In the era of economic globalization, the formation and expansion of international production networks have made it impossible to separate the economies of countries. The country's trade protection measures are also more sensible. The frequency difference of world trade protection between different industries is closely related to the degree of correlation between global industries. Generally speaking, most trade

protection measures are taken by sectors with few contacts around the world. The share of industry in world imports reflects its dependence on the international market, and to a certain extent its relevance to the world market.

4. Trade protection mostly originated in emerging economies and the United States.

In the past decade, the frequency of trade protection measures adopted by the world's economies has undergone major changes. As shown in Table 1, from November 2008 to July 2011, emerging economies such as Russia, Argentina and India were the main beneficiaries of trade protection. European Union countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany and France have also adopted many trade protection measures. Until 2012, the national distribution of trade protection was still dominated by emerging economies and EU countries. Since 2014, the number of trade discrimination cases triggered by India and Brazil in emerging economies has increased rapidly. In contrast, the economic growth of Russia and Argentina has slowed down. Among developed countries, the United States quickly implemented discriminatory trade measures, while the European Union slowed down. In summary, emerging economies such as the United States, India, and Russia are currently the main countries that have initiated trade protection. In contrast, despite the large number of measures taken by the EU, growth has been relatively slow.

5. The protection measures adopted by various countries are becoming more and more concealed and diversified.

The main manifestations are as follows: First, technical barriers are showing a rapid upward trend. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures to protect human health and safety, technical trade barriers that increase product technical requirements, and man-

made technical barriers are all showing a clear and rapid upward trend. According to WTO statistics, the above two measures have become the most important non-tariff protection measures. Second, the protection of intellectual property rights based on the creation of a "fair" competitive environment has been expanded to more areas. For example, in June 2016, the United States launched the 337th investigation of the Chinese steel industry. Investigation 337 involved the spread of intellectual property rights from the electronics industry to the steel, chemical and other industries. Third, maintain fair competition and limit unfair competition among state-owned enterprises caused by government support. The "competitive neutrality" rule is receiving more and more attention. Fourth, "maintaining national security" is increasingly becoming a new banner for protecting trade.

1.3.2 Main forms

1. Green barriers

In the process of industrialization, many countries do not pay attention to environmental problems, which has caused environmental pollution, and remediation requires a lot of human and material resources. Therefore, environmental protection has become an issue that cannot be underestimated in the economic development of a country. Some developed countries took the opportunity to launch green barriers against developing countries to restrict exports from developing countries, mainly including green labels, green packaging, and environmental costs.

The green mark is a mark for the certification of environmental protection qualifications, and the products affixed with this mark are often trustworthy environmentally friendly products. Green packaging is mainly aimed at some non-

degradable product packaging that will pollute the environment, and restrict the import of such products that use non-renewable materials to protect the domestic environment. Environmental cost refers to the behavior of some developing countries that do not consider environmental factors in the production process of commodities and use their resource advantages to enhance the competitiveness of their products. This is actually to lower the total cost by reducing environmental costs, which is an act of unfair competition.

2. Technical barriers

Technical barriers are strict regulations on the technical level of imported goods through the promulgation of laws and regulations. This approach guarantees the technical safety of imported goods, safeguards the interests of consumers, and can be used flexibly in international trade, which is reasonable. But at the same time, the limitation of technical standards is a complicated issue. Countries can formulate different technical standards, so there will be some disputes when defining them.

There are two main technical barriers: market access and certification system. Market access is mainly reflected in the formulation of strict and even demanding technical specifications, standards and conformity assessment procedures, involving product application, health, safety, or hygiene. Some countries have many inspections related to safety and health items, so that imported products lose business opportunities or cannot be imported due to seasonal changes in demand. They have strong national awareness of subjectivity, purpose, difference and randomness. This will constitute a serious technical obstacle to the export trade of the relevant countries, which will affect the balance of payments and the economy. The certification system is a system that

certifies the conformity of related products in accordance with technical specifications, standards and conformity assessment procedures. Different from trade policy, it requires a deep professional background, strong technical support and a broad social foundation, as well as humanistic ideas and legal systems that are compatible with it. However, the various benefits that this policy can bring can only be enjoyed by countries and regions at the same level of economic development. Uncertified and approved products and services will be excluded from the market, forming a de facto market barrier. Therefore, protectionism is more intense, the degree of protection is deeper, and the impact on the economy is more decisive, which makes it more difficult for products from less developed countries to enter the markets of developed countries.

3. Anti-dumping and countervailing

Many countries have introduced a series of subsidy policies to support their own foreign trade, so that export-oriented enterprises can enjoy certain preferential policies and improve the international competitiveness of their products. This behavior has brought profits to exporting countries, but is not conducive to the development of other countries in the international market. In order to eliminate such adverse effects, countervailing policies have emerged. The anti-subsidy policy offsets the subsidies provided by the exporting countries to the commodities, so that the market restores fair competition and protects the competitive market for similar commodities. It is a way to ensure the fairness of competition. Anti-dumping refers to the act of importing a large number of cheap foreign goods into the country, harming the domestic market, increasing taxes on such cheap goods, and levying additional taxes to make their prices no longer cheap when imported into the country, so as to protect the domestic market

for similar products. the goal of. The starting point of these two measures is to protect the domestic market, but in fact they have become an important means of developing trade wars between countries [13].

4. Intellectual property protection

Intellectual property refers to the unique rights of the fruits of mental work invented by human beings in real life [14]. With the major advances in science and technology since the 21st century, technological innovation has become a new direction of development in the new era. Intellectual property rights have gradually received attention, and more and more countries have regarded intellectual property protection as their development focus. Protecting intellectual property rights can not only safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of scientific researchers, but also stimulate the enthusiasm of creators and promote national scientific and technological progress. In economic exchanges, developed countries often use the pretext of safeguarding intellectual property rights to provoke disputes, accusing developing countries of interfering in the export trade of developing countries. The United States stated on March 22, 2018 that China's intellectual property rights infringed on Its export products levied 50 billion US dollars of tariffs and implemented investment restrictions, which greatly restricted my country's export trade.

Summary

Through the above analysis, we can know that trade protectionism appears to protect national interests. Its development has gone through four stages. The primitive stage advocated the protection of the infant industry, the post-"Great Depression" stage

and the new trade protectionism stage. List's theory of supporting infant industries, Keynes's theory of super-protection and Prebisch's new theory of protective trade all laid a theoretical foundation for the implementation of trade protection. The emergence of trade protection is inseparable from the development of integration and globalization. Due to the intensification of international competition, many countries have chosen to adopt green barriers, technical barriers, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and intellectual property protection in order to avoid harm to their own countries in international competition. In recent years, trade protectionism has spread, and the means of various countries to implement trade protection have also tended to be concealed and diversified. How to deal with various trade protection measures has become an issue worthy of attention. Therefore, research on trade protection is also conducive to eliminating the negative impact of the domestic market in the international division of labor and competition. Through the above understanding of the basic framework of trade protection, people can better understand trade protectionism, and then study more in-depth.

2 THE U.S. TRADE PROTECTION POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

2.1 The cause, history and current situation of Sino-US trade friction

2.1.1 Causes of Sino-US trade friction

1. Surface reasons: Trade deficit

China is a big export country. Li Kuiwen, a spokesperson for the General Administration of Customs and Director of the Statistics and Analysis Department, stated that my country's total export trade volume reached 16.42 trillion yuan in 2018, an increase of 7.1% over 2017. China's high surplus corresponds to the huge deficit of the United States. According to data released by the US Department of Commerce, the US trade deficit in 2018 was as high as 621 billion U.S. dollars, of which the deficit with China accounted for 70%, reaching 419.2 billion U.S. dollars. According to customs statistics, China's trade surplus with the United States reached RMB 2.14 trillion, an increase of 14.7%, setting a new record since 2006. As can be seen from the data released by the Evergrande Research Institute in the figure below, although the US trade deficit with China has declined slightly in some years, the overall trend is on the rise. Indeed, from the surface, the US trade deficit is indeed extremely extreme. To a large extent, it is related to China's trade. But in fact, such a large trade deficit in the United States is not caused by the Sino-US trade imbalance. This situation has existed since the last century. The root cause is the United States' own economic structure and the United States' special international status. The problems involved in many aspects cannot be easily solved through trade frictions. Therefore, the trade deficit is only the superficial cause of the Sino-US trade frictions, and there are deeper factors in between.

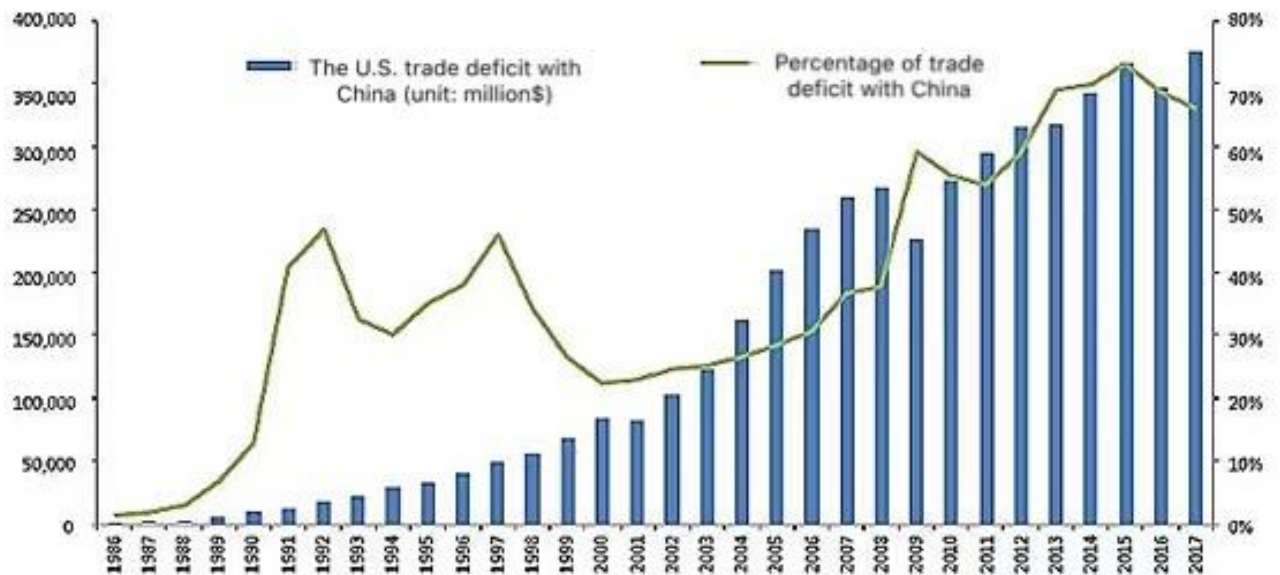


Figure 1 - Graph of the U.S. trade deficit with China

[Source]: Wind, Evergrande Research Institute

2. China is highly dependent on the United States

Although China is a leader among developing countries, it still has a large gap with developed countries, and has a high degree of dependence on the United States in trade exchanges. It is in a weak position in trade dispute negotiations and is restricted by many parties. Judging from the data in 2018, my country's export trade to the United States reached US\$478.4 billion, an increase of 11.3% year-on-year, accounting for nearly 20% of total exports. China's high dependence on the US market is an indisputable fact. It is precisely because of this that the United States has the confidence to provoke trade disputes with a high profile and profit from the disputes. However, from a long-term trend, China's dependence on the United States is showing a downward trend year by year. Therefore, the current economic advantage of the United States is only temporary.

3. International political and economic interests lead to the containment of China

by the United States

Due to the ideological gap, as the most economically powerful capitalist country in the world, the United States certainly does not want China to grow. Since the reform and opening up, the sustained and rapid development of China's economy has aroused the concerns of the United States. If the United States cannot contain China, it will be inevitable that China will become a regional hegemon with economic growth [15]. The anti-China forces in the United States regard China as a potential enemy, and believe that the rapid development of China's economy around 2015 will pose a threat to the United States' economic and security interests in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as well as a challenge to the existing world structure. How to deal with China's rise has become one of the most serious challenges facing the United States in the early 21st century [16]. Therefore, one of the purposes of the United States creating Sino-US trade frictions from time to time is to contain China's rapid development.

4. The economic downturn in the United States and the rise of new trade protectionism

The increase in Sino-US trade friction is directly related to the downturn of the US economy and the rise of new trade protectionism. The U.S. foreign trade policy has obvious two-sided characteristics. As long as the economy declines or the competitiveness of U.S. domestic industries declines, U.S. trade protectionism will re-emerge and trade frictions will be inevitable. In recent years, the economic downturn of the United States and China's "peaceful rise" have formed a clear contrast. Since the early 1990s, Sino-U.S. trade has shown an "one-sided" imbalance, and the U.S. has always been in a deficit position. According to World Bank statistics, from 1980 to

2000, China's contribution to world GDP growth was 14%, while the United States was facing the pressure of weak economic growth and rising unemployment. Therefore, the United States adopts new trade protectionist measures to restrict imports and encourage exports, and frictions in Sino-US trade are inevitable.

5. China's technological advancement and rapid rise

Although China is in a weak position in trade negotiations with the United States, this does not mean that China does not have the capital and confidence to negotiate. On the contrary, as a powerful developing country, China has a strong momentum in exporting foreign trade, gradually expanding the coverage of export commodities, and increasing its technological content year by year. In recent years, China has even made major breakthroughs in the high-tech industries that the United States is proud of. The high-tech products of the United States are no longer the only one, and other countries in the world market have more choices. This is undoubtedly a threat to the United States, whose economic hegemony has been challenged unprecedentedly. In the trade frictions in 2018, the products that the United States decided to impose tariffs on China were mainly high-tech products in China's 2025 plan. It can be seen from this that in order to protect its key industries and maintain its economic dominance, the United States has carried out economic containment on China.

2.1.2 History

The trade friction between China and the United States should start before the founding of New China. Britain grabbed a lot of benefits from China through the Opium War. Then the United States also took advantage of the danger and signed the "Treaty of

Wangsha" with the Qing government, which opened up China and the United States. The prelude to unequal trade relations [17], and this relationship will continue to deteriorate in the next few decades of trade, and it reached its peak during the War to Resist US Aggression and Aid Korea. The United States contained China's export industries, and Sino-US trade relations became stiff until China and the United States established diplomatic relations. It gradually recovered afterwards. After China formally joined the WTO in 2001, foreign trade has been in full swing, trade with the United States has also been gradually promoted, and the scale of trade has gradually expanded. Although Sino-U.S. trade is gradually picking up, it is inevitable that the two sides have disputes from the perspective of maximizing their own economic interests. With the advent of the 2008 financial crisis, many collisions occurred in Sino-U.S. trade exchanges, covering a wide range of agricultural products, steel and iron. A variety of industries, including the service industry, have increased the uncertainty of China's financial market, especially after Trump took office, he held a strong negative attitude towards free trade, pursued trade protectionism, and formally launched a deal with China in 2018. The trade war has led to greater downward pressure on China's economy.

2.1.3 Current situation

In the face of China's peaceful rise, the United States has never given up its Cold War mentality and has adopted various measures to contain China. There are both military mandatory containment, various frictions in the economic and trade fields, and even public opinion. Entering 2010, China-US relations have experienced major twists and turns, the Google incident, arms sales to Taiwan, Obama's meeting with Dalai,

pressure on the RMB exchange rate, multiple military exercises between the United States and foreign countries... Catalyzed by a series of issues, Sino-US relations have revived. Waves. However, the two countries have many common interests on a series of global issues such as climate change, nuclear non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism. In the face of challenges and tests, the two countries have conducted multi-level dialogue and consultation. Especially the many meetings between the heads of the two countries. Sino-US relations are moving forward amidst twists and turns, returning to the track of healthy development. This reflects the complex relationship between China and the United States in which consensus and differences are coexisted, and competition and cooperation coexist.

Obama once said: "the rise of a strong and prosperous China will become a source of strength for the international community." He believes that although the United States and China cannot reach agreement on all issues, the United States will focus on partnership rather than confrontation in its contacts with China. The United States and China share many important common interests, and their common ground far exceeds their differences and differences. It seems that the honeymoon of the two countries has arrived.

However, since the second half of 2009, the United States has repeatedly attacked China: Sino-US trade frictions have intensified, arms sales to Taiwan, Obama's meeting with the Dalai Lama, the Google incident, and pressure on the appreciation of the renminbi. A series of incidents reflect the delicate and complicated Sino-US relationship. . Especially after Trump took office, he has repeatedly set up obstacles to the normal development of relations between the two countries on the Taiwan issue and

economic and trade issues. U.S. experts said that the "marriage breakdown" of Sino-U.S. relations.

Since 2018, the trade conflict between China and the United States has expanded to all areas, including trade, technology, finance, diplomacy, geopolitics, international public opinion and international rules. The United States is trying to gain tariff advantage through the trade war and return manufacturing to the United States. At the same time, the United States uses technological warfare to contain China's innovation, uses financial means to crack down on China's economy, uses geopolitical warfare to destroy the peaceful and stable development environment in and around China, and disrupts the people of the world through public opinion. The most fundamental and important reason for this is to contain China's rise and maintain US hegemony.

The purpose of this round of trade war launched by the United States in 2018 is very obvious. First of all, it is hoped that China will obey the instructions of the United States, stop exchanging market for technology, reduce the export of products to the United States, and purchase American goods, so that the United States can reduce its annual surplus of \$100 billion. The second is to open up the financial market, let the Americans own the majority of shares, restrict Chinese banks and intervene in China's wealth. Finally, let China abandon the "made in China 2025" power strategic plan, and China has compromised some conditions before [18].

Snipe and clam fight, fishermen profit, Vietnam announced at the end of March 2019, the GDP of the first quarter increased by 6.79% year-on-year, of which exports to the United States increased by 26% year-on-year, a huge increase, and the export of clothing products increased significantly. Vietnam has gained considerable economic

benefits from this Sino-US trade friction and has become one of the biggest beneficiaries of the Sino-US trade friction. This is not the purpose of the US to provoke the dispute, nor is it the result that China and the US hope to see. A new round of negotiations is the right way to settle this trade dispute and promote mutual benefit and win-win results.

Xu Shanian said at the Boao Forum for Asia on the morning of March 27, 2019: "in the current global trade friction, China's tolerance is beyond the imagination of the world." From the perspective of different interests, trade disputes are inevitable in the trade with other countries. However, China's import and export goods come from all countries in the world and do not completely depend on a specific country or region. The source of goods is replaceable and will not cause serious damage to its economy because of the trade conflict with a certain country. The trade friction between China and the United States will not change China's trade surplus, and China has begun to take the new era diplomatic strategy of uniting Russia against the United States in politics and Europe against the United States in economy, and the negotiation conditions have gradually improved. In the United States, on the other hand, trump has already made a lot of trouble in repairing the wall of 5 billion yuan with Congress, and the big trade war has also caused complaints from domestic enterprises. It can be seen from this that the Sino US trade negotiations will be reached, but it is only a matter of time.

2.2 U.S. main trade protection policies towards China

2.2.1 Tariff limits

U.S. tariff quotas mainly involve agricultural products and textiles, such as milk and cream (without concentration), sugar-free, sugar-free supplements, agricultural products with 1% to 6% fat, airtight containers, tuna, plateau plants, sorghum And some olives. As for the import of textiles into the United States, the United States controls the upper limit of each country's textile exports to the United States in accordance with bilateral agreements reached between it and the exporting countries. If the upper limit is exceeded, the quota will be restricted. Currently, this bilateral agreement controls approximately 75% of US textile imports.

2.2.2 Mark of Origin

The United States requires imported goods to indicate their source, otherwise the customs authorities have the right to request amendments and levy a 10% statutory tax. As for textiles and clothing, the United States revised the rules of origin, replacing the textile origin standards with the specific production procedures of the raw material producing countries, and changing the origin standards of garments from the cutting place to the final sewing place. Because European and Southeast Asian countries import grey fabric from China, it is processed into garments and then exported to the United States. Therefore, grey cloth exports account for a large part of China's textile trade. According to the US revised textile origin standards, these garments processed and

produced in China will occupy the US quota for importing Chinese garments. On the other hand, according to the clothing origin standards adopted by the United States, mass production of clothing in China will account for a large part of China's clothing export quota to the United States. Therefore, the United States has amended the rules of origin for textiles and clothing, which has a negative impact on China's exports of textiles to the United States.

2.2.3 Discriminatory government procurement

Discriminatory public procurement means that the state has passed laws and regulations stipulating that public procurement must first purchase domestic goods, and then exclude imports. For example, in the United States, the "Purchase of American Goods Act" stipulates that some state agencies cannot purchase abroad, and local authorities can set local special standards. There are also flexible regulations in terms of actual implementation. For example, raw materials purchased by the government must be produced in the United States, and finished products must account for 50% of local products. The U.S. government can reject foreign bidders based on national interests or defense security reasons. In order to support small businesses, government procurement must provide small businesses with specific procurement contracts. This reservation accounts for approximately 30% of federal procurement or loan expenditures. According to state laws, local governments also have a large number of "local sources" requirements for the purchase of steel, coal, automobiles, printing materials and related services.

2.2.4 Safeguard measures

Safeguard measures mean that in the WTO agreement, importing countries can restrict imports when the number of importing countries increases sharply and severely damages their own industries. It is also called "safety valve". In 2002, the United States lifted quotas on gloves, bathrobes, knitwear, and textile bags from China to the United States. In the first half of the same year, China's exports of these five commodities to the United States increased by 119%. On September 5 of the same year, the American Textile Manufacturers Association filed an application with the American Textile Executive Committee to require selective safeguard measures for these textiles, on the grounds that the exports of these five commodities to the United States have increased significantly and their prices have fallen. This has affected the export of textiles from China to the United States to a certain extent [19].

2.2.5 Technical barriers to trade

As the world's most developed economy and the number one technological power, the United States has its own unique advantages in its technical barrier system. On the one hand, the United States vigorously advocates trade liberalization, on the other hand, in order to safeguard its own interests, it has a strong protectionist color in technical standards and regulations. As a relatively mature international market, consumers in the U.S. also adopt an "equal treatment" attitude towards products from all over the world. Therefore, the key to determining whether a product can be circulated in the United States is whether it can obtain a "passport" issued by a quality authority in the United States, that is, a license obtained after the product has passed the inspection by the

authoritative inspection agency in the United States. Since China and the United States have not yet reached a laboratory mutual recognition agreement, Chinese products must be tested by local laboratories authorized by the United States authority before the results can be recognized. Therefore, in this process, the import of Chinese products into the United States will be subject to many restrictions.

2.2.6 Anti-dumping

At present, China is the country that has encountered the most anti-dumping on exports in the world, while the United States has been the main country in anti-dumping against China in recent years. Especially after China's accession to the WTO, in 2003, the United States accounted for 10 of the 59 anti-dumping cases that China encountered, about 17%. In 2004, the United States increased its anti-dumping efforts against China. Looking at the US anti-dumping cases against China in recent years, we can see the new features of US anti-dumping against China, that is, anti-dumping is more frequent, the amount is larger and more targeted. Clause 301 and Super Clause 301 expand the scope of dumping from the manufacturing sector to almost all other sectors. The direct manifestation is that the extent of anti-dumping duties has been greatly increased. In the process of anti-dumping against China, the United States ignored China's market economy process and the fact that China's cheap labor force, arbitrarily believed that China was still a "non-market economy country", and then found a surrogate country for China to determine the dumping margin. . This unreasonable practice has made Chinese companies in an extremely disadvantaged position in anti-dumping investigations conducted in the United States, and this situation has not changed.

2.2.7 Countervailing

The anti-subsidy legislation in the United States consists of statutory law and case law. The statutory law first originated from the "Tariff Act of 1897" and was continuously revised to form the "Comprehensive Trade Act of 1988." In the anti-subsidy case, the 1983 "Georgetown Stee case" judged that the export subsidies of non-market economy countries are meaningless, and the anti-subsidy law is not suitable for non-market economy countries. However, with the development of China's market economy, the attitude of the United States has changed. On November 21, 2006, NewPage company of the United States filed an application for an anti-dumping and countervailing investigation on coated paper from China and other countries. On this case, US Secretary of Commerce Gutierrez later claimed that China's Countervailing Law applicable to the United States. Affected by this case, in just one month in June 2007, the United States successively filed anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigation applications against China's circular welded carbon steel pipes, construction machinery tires, thin-walled rectangular steel pipes, and composite woven bags. On February 24 and April 24, 2008, the US Department of Commerce also decided to conduct anti-dumping and countervailing investigations on stainless steel welded pressure pipes and circular carbon line pipes from China [20]. Judging from the implementation of the various policies and practices of the United States on the implementation of trade barriers to China, these measures are clearly targeted and discriminatory to China's export-related products. Faced with the ever-expanding trade barriers or trade protectionism of the United States, in addition to fighting for reasons, the most

important thing for China is to accelerate the transition from "Made in China" to "Created in China". This is the wisest choice for Chinese products to enter the US market.

2.3 Impact

2.3.1 Impact on the United States

1. The "America First" economic policy can promote the growth of US GDP in the short term.

The tax cuts adopted by the United States will attract foreign investment into the United States, and it will also return U.S. capital directly invested in foreign countries to the country. In particular, the accumulative US\$2.6 trillion in profits stranded abroad by the United States. Of course, the effectiveness of this return mechanism depends not only on the stability and predictability of the Trump administration's policies, but also on the comprehensive trade-offs of large multinational companies. At the same time, tax cuts for businesses and individuals can increase the disposable income of households, thereby promoting personal consumption, residential investment and indirectly increasing commercial capital expenditures. Together, they account for 85% of the US GDP and are an important part of the US economy. Therefore, in the short term, the increase in consumption and supply in the US market brought about by the tax reduction policy will inevitably drive the growth of the US economy. Moreover, the Trump administration's relaxation of financial supervision will not only help increase

the return on net assets of small banks in the short term, but also make it easier for companies to obtain funds for production and operation. Consumers can obtain more funds for consumption, thereby further driving the growth of the US economy [21].

2. Improve domestic employment in the United States

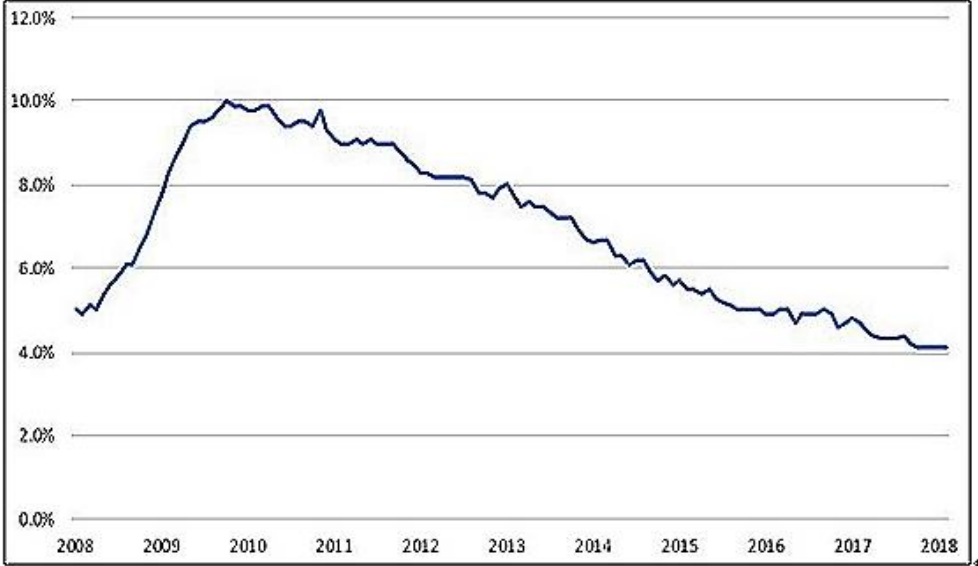


Figure 2 - Changes in the U.S. unemployment rate

[Source]: China Industry Information Network

As a developed country, the United States is also the instigator of trade disputes and has gained many benefits from trade frictions. Since the introduction of the new trade protectionism, the demand for goods from domestic companies in the United States has increased, the production scale of domestic companies has expanded, factories need more labor, and the domestic employment rate has increased. After Trump took office, he issued a series of tax reform policies. While continuously imposing tariffs on imported products, he also reduced taxes for domestic enterprises. This caused some multinational companies' factories to return to the United States, providing a large number of jobs in the United States and promoting domestic growth. Employment. Judging from the results in the above figure, the unemployment rate in the

United States is showing a gradual decline. In 2017, the annual average unemployment rate in the United States was 4.4%, and it was 3.9% at the end of 2018. Under the implementation of the new protectionist policy, the domestic employment situation in the United States There has been a significant improvement. The Trump administration's strengthening of infrastructure construction has created a better internal environment for corporate investment, promoted the return of manufacturing, and is conducive to promoting the development of high-tech industries and high-end manufacturing, thereby creating more job opportunities. Therefore, this trade protectionist policy can make the US economy grow rapidly in the short term, and can better alleviate the pressure of unemployment in the United States.

3. Avoid the transfer of American industries overseas.

Withdrawing from the TPP will not affect the existing overseas market opportunities in the United States, and at the same time can avoid the further transfer of American companies and industries, especially the service industry, to overseas. This is because the signing and implementation of the TPP will bring about the formation of new investment and trade rules and the opening of the market. Under the TPP, US research and development activities will be transferred to overseas low-cost countries and regions due to the enhancement of domestic intellectual property protection, which will result in the loss of high-value-added jobs. Moreover, due to the opening up of trade, the new jobs in the United States are mainly concentrated in the service industry and high-end manufacturing. Although high-end technology-intensive and capital-intensive industries are constantly expanding and adjusting, low-end labor-intensive industries are constantly being used by other industries. Replaced by the state, overall

employment opportunities will also decrease [22]. At the same time, due to the expansion of the international division of labor, the improvement of proficiency and the degree of specialization, production efficiency has been continuously improved, which will also reduce the demand for employment. From this point of view, the United States does not seem to have brought many benefits from joining the TPP. Of course, withdrawing from TPP will also pay a high price. The formation of bilateral trade negotiations will, on the one hand, expand market opening with major countries; on the other hand, it will control and restrict the formation of rules based on multilateral trade, as well as the establishment of regional and global production networks and value chains. Therefore, even through bilateral negotiations, especially bilateral agreements signed with countries such as China and Mexico, the export market that can be directly expanded is limited. However, it can greatly weaken the role of these countries in the regional and even global processing, assembly and manufacturing bases, thereby slowing down the process of further regionalization and globalization of US companies and industries. In addition, a series of trade protection policies implemented by the Trump administration may help increase net exports in the short term, and some industries will benefit from them.

4. Conducive to American technological innovation

Technological innovation is the focus of the development of all countries in the world today in the 21st century. Therefore, the protection of intellectual property rights has gradually received attention. The United States has always attached great importance to the protection of intellectual property rights. After all, the intellectual property strategy is a long-term strategy for national development. Paying attention to

domestic intellectual property protection can provide domestic scientific researchers with a good R&D environment, which greatly enhances the enthusiasm for work. Its dedication to product research and development can effectively enhance the competitiveness of its products. In terms of effects, the new trade protection measures adopted by the United States have indeed played a certain role in protecting and promoting domestic scientific research, and have also effectively contained competitors, making the United States a leading position in science and technology in the world today.

5. Lead to fiscal deficit

For the government, Trump's tax cuts will only further expand the US fiscal deficit. According to statistics, in fiscal year 2017, under the implementation of large-scale tax cuts in the United States, fiscal revenue increased by 48 billion U.S. dollars from the previous year to 3,315 billion U.S. dollars, but its share of GDP fell by 0.4 percentage points from the previous year. It accounts for 17.3% of GDP. At the same time, the fiscal deficit of the United States in fiscal 2016 was US\$586 billion. The fiscal deficit in fiscal 2017 increased by US\$80 billion from the previous year to US\$666 billion, and the proportion of fiscal deficit to GDP increased by 0.3% [23]. In addition, large-scale tax cuts will also increase the US Treasury debt, and the government's excessive debt will increase the risk of default, which may not only lead to a national credit crisis, but even bankrupt the country.

6. Hinder the development of American multinational companies

International trade is of vital importance to multinational companies in the United States, because companies can obtain cheaper raw materials from the international

market, as well as cheap labor from developing countries. At the same time, in recent years, the outsourcing industry has rapidly risen in the international market and has a strong momentum of development, including some high-tech can also be realized through Indian IT outsourcing services, which greatly saves the production cost of products and enables enterprises to obtain more profit. Take apple for example. The company can recruit high-end technical talents from other countries where labor is cheaper, such as India, and then purchase affordable parts from the international market. Through Foxconn production in China, it can save a large amount of expenses needed for domestic production in the United States. However, Trump advocated moving the factories of multinational companies to the United States to improve employment in the United States, increase consumption levels, and stimulate the domestic economy. This has been strongly opposed by multinational companies. Because this will lead to a huge increase in labor costs and a reduction in product profit margins, this is a result that all multinational companies are unwilling to see. Therefore, multinational companies are also one of the strongest opponents of Trump's rise to power.

7. It is not conducive to the long-term development of the domestic economy

Although the United States has not been hurt by the trade war for the time being, in the long run, the United States has sacrificed \$12 billion in the interests of farmers and has caused great domestic dissatisfaction. According to British media reports, the United States will lose 1 million jobs. Is not conducive to the improvement of employment and quality of life of domestic citizens. The act of levying taxes on imported products will directly increase the price of imported products in the United States, which will reduce the demand for imported products, which can boost the

domestic demand for similar products in a short period of time. However, the increase in demand will also lead to an increase in domestic prices. The United States originally thought that China would cut prices to maintain the competitiveness of goods after the tax increase in the United States. However, the situation is worse than they expected, and China has no plans to reduce prices. If things go on like this, the domestic price level will rise to a new height. That is to say, the ultimate bearers of this tax and fee are actually the American people. From this point of view, the trade war is not only detrimental to the improvement of people's living standards, but also detrimental to the domestic The stability of the market can easily lead to turbulence in the market economy.

2.3.2 Impact on China

1. Export-oriented enterprises are in trouble

Most of my country's export-oriented enterprises are located in the eastern coastal areas. The signing of the "Nanjing Treaty" in 1842 made Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo, and Shanghai the earliest trading ports. Today, foreign trade has developed for decades. Many foreign companies have established good trade relations. Among them, the United States, as the world's largest country, is also the main target for foreign-oriented companies in our country to carry out foreign trade. China and the United States have close economic ties. Therefore, the implementation of green barriers by the United States against China will force Chinese companies to abandon some low-cost raw materials and use high-priced environmentally friendly materials, which will lead to an increase in raw material costs and an increase in overall product costs. In addition,

developed countries such as the United States often exaggerate the quality problems of Chinese products and pesticide residues, resulting in the damage to the reputation of Chinese companies in the world, the decline in demand, and the double pressure of internal and external pressures for Chinese companies [24]. In order to make the goods competitive in the world market, some manufacturers can only lower the price of the goods as much as possible, resulting in the reduction of the profit margin of a single commodity and the decline of the overall profit margin of the enterprise. They can only operate in the way of small profit but quick turnover, resulting in the dilemma of enterprise operation. Some companies choose to change their inherent business models. For example, some companies go to the United States to invest and build factories, some companies take measures to lay off employees, and some companies even need to reopen sales channels, which will pay high costs, while some are not yet mature. Of small and micro enterprises are often overwhelmed and eventually go bankrupt.

2. Affect the stable operation of the economy

The development of trade frictions will do more harm than good to developing countries such as China. The United States is one of the main overseas markets for China's exports. The high tariffs imposed by the United States on Chinese exports have directly led to a reduction in the demand for my country's export products and a decline in income. It has severely hit my country's export-oriented economy in the eastern coastal area, resulting in a decline in my country's overall trade volume and a slowdown in my country's domestic economic growth. At the same time, the United States has adopted a "carrot and stick" policy to force some allied countries to follow the United States and put pressure on China, adding instability to the normal operation of my

country's economy.

3. Decline in domestic employment rate

Judging from the huge trade volume between China and the United States in previous years, the United States' restrictions on Chinese exports to its exports will inevitably have an adverse impact on Chinese export companies, especially export-oriented companies. Every move of trade policy will involve the economic interests of the company. Taxation of export commodities will lead to a reduction in the demand for export products and a decline in output. Naturally, redundant labor is not needed, and layoffs have become a way for enterprises to stop losses. In addition, the overall quality of workers in my country is low. As a labor-intensive country, most of the exported products are labor-intensive products, mainly including industrial products such as clothing, leather, footwear, and textiles. Such products are more vulnerable to Green barriers and anti-dumping sanctions, once sanctioned, will easily lead to business difficulties, factory closures, and unemployment of workers, which will have a great negative impact on my country's employment rate [25].

4. Hinder the process of technological innovation

Although China has become the world's second largest economy, most of the export products marked "Made in China" are primary products and some industrial products, and there is still much room for improvement in technological innovation. Therefore, in recent years, my country has been committed to promoting the growth of the added value of export products through the upgrading of product structure, and has achieved initial results. The export value of technology-intensive and capital-intensive products has increased, and the proportion of primary products has been increased.

Decline, the export volume of high-tech products has risen. The United States has suppressed my country's high-tech products through technical barriers and intellectual property protection, accusing China of stealing its intellectual property rights, hindering the transformation and upgrading of my country's industry, and hindering the process of technological innovation and the development of the "Made in China 2025" plan. my country's manufacturing industry is large but not strong, and industrial transformation and upgrading are urgent. The US's approach is undoubtedly interfering in my country's technological innovation process.

5. Hinder China's opening to the outside world

At the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in 1978, my country announced the implementation of its opening-up strategy. To this day, my country has been continuously advancing the depth and breadth of opening-up. The US government adheres to the concept of "America First" and implements my country's opening-up policy. Set up a lot of obstacles. A series of actions by the United States to reduce the domestic trade deficit corresponded to the reduction of China's trade surplus, putting pressure on the sources of funds for the "Belt and Road" initiative. At the same time, the "anti-free rider" propositions of Europe and the United States hindered the smooth development of the "Belt and Road" project. , To put pressure on my country's bilateral trade [26].

In the context of "Internet+", cross-border e-commerce has also become one of China's main ways to develop foreign trade, and it is also the backbone of economic and trade cooperation in opening up to the outside world. The development of China's cross-border e-commerce business has brought certain difficulties, which has also

caused the instability of Sino-US trade relations, further restricted Chinese companies' investment in the United States and US companies' investment in China, and led to the opening of China's economy and trade to the outside world. The process was blocked, which affected the overall process of opening up to the outside world.

2.3.3 Impact on the world

Excessive use of trade protection policies may lead to retaliation by another country, leading to intensification of trade disputes between the two countries and affecting the stability of the world's financial markets. The United States has set up a series of non-tariff barriers against China, the two countries have imposed punitive tariffs on each other, and Sino-US trade frictions have escalated. Other countries in the world that have economic conflicts with the United States have also imposed retaliatory tariffs on the United States at the same time, posing a huge threat to the United States. At the same time, US interference in multinational corporations has also hindered the normal trade development of multinational corporations in other countries. The act of imposing tariffs has also caused difficulties for Chinese export-oriented enterprises.

Since countries in the world have gradually become communities of interest, and China and the United States, as the world's two largest economies, their trade behaviors affect the world financial market, collisions in economic exchanges are inevitable, but a big trade war will only lead to lose-lose. Therefore, the excessive trade protection behavior of the United States disrupts the world economic and trade order, easily leads to the destruction of the global division of labor system and the volatile trade system, the break of the existing industrial chain, the spread of the impact of trade disputes from

the two countries to the world, and the creation of the world market. The turbulence in the world has hindered the process of world economic integration and globalization, affected the recovery of the global economy, and was more likely to trigger a global economic crisis.

2.4 How does China respond to trade frictions with the United States

2.4.1 Active communication and negotiation

With regard to the unilateral hegemonic measures provoked by the United States, China needs to maintain an attitude of neither causing trouble nor fear of trouble, and adopting both soft and hard actions, and maintain fighting and not breaking. China should strive for more opportunities for dialogue with the United States, maintain an active communication attitude, and try not to raise issues that can be resolved through negotiations to mutual sanctions to prevent further escalation of trade frictions. But don't expect that one or two negotiations and compromises will bring this war to an end. The situation will only temporarily ease, but it will not end. It is not uncommon for the U.S. to backtrack, so issues involving China's sovereignty and core interests are resolved. There is no compromise, and non-core interests cannot blindly give in. They must make certain concessions on the basis of mutual profitability [27]. Secondly, for the U.S. companies that have suffered heavy losses in this trade war, because both sides have common interests, they can strengthen the dialogue with the U.S. companies that have closely tied interests in China, and jointly find solutions to alleviate them, and let

them play a role in American society. Publicly speak out to put pressure on the U.S. government.

2.4.2 Seek help from international organizations and other economies

First, China needs to actively seek help from international trade organizations, such as the WTO dispute settlement mechanism. China's important position in international trade can be used to speak out on international platforms to counter US unilateral trade protection measures and seek a fairer foreign trade environment. Secondly, other countries in Baotuan, which are also subject to unilateral trade sanctions by the United States, jointly countered it. The US trade protection actions are not only directed at China, but the US actions have also caused the disapproval of many other advanced economies. China can unite with economies that are also sanctioned to form alliances, voice on international platforms to jointly oppose US unilateral trade protection practices, and take effective measures against the US to put pressure on the US government. Finally, strengthen economic and trade cooperation with other economies outside the United States, optimize trade policies, and reduce dependence on the United States.

2.4.3 Internally stabilize public opinion to maintain market confidence

First of all, China must maintain the stability of domestic public opinion pressure, avoid panic from all walks of life, and avoid allowing the US to use public opinion pressure to incite domestic sentiments. To maintain open and transparent information, official agencies need to make a rational analysis of the current situation and make

public statements through various channels, so that all walks of life, including local governments, enterprises, and the people, can more rationally face the Sino-US trade frictions, take countermeasures, and put forward reasonable suggestions. Second, provide certain compensation and support to enterprises involved in trade frictions. As the Chinese side will take countermeasures under special circumstances, it will inevitably cause losses to the industries and enterprises involved in the countermeasures. The government can establish a compensation mechanism from all aspects and give necessary policy support to hedge the losses caused by trade friction to Chinese enterprises.

2.4.4 Speed up the process of trade liberalization

China needs to accelerate the process of trade liberalization. Speeding up the construction of free trade zones can give more opportunities for foreign investment to come in, build a mutually beneficial and win-win international cooperation network, and promote the development of the global economy. At the same time, the US attaches great importance to China's super large-scale market, which is also an important weight for China in trade negotiations. If China can provide more opportunities for the us to export to China, it will allow China to increase its voice in the negotiation process and achieve the mutually beneficial results that the US hopes. In addition, the importance of service trade in foreign trade should also be paid attention to. The trade deficit between China and the United States in service trade is huge and it continues to expand. The United States has more advantages than China in services such as health care and education. Lowering barriers to trade in services and encouraging more foreign capital

to enter China's service sector will not only help Chinese companies learn experience and achieve future value chain climbs, but also ease the imbalance of current Sino-US trade frictions [28].

At the same time, China must advance financial liberalization, marketization, and internationalization in an orderly manner, which is also an inevitable trend in the future. But the pace of opening up is not easy to be too fast or too slow, and must be controlled by China itself. Strengthening cross-border capital management and avoiding the disorder of the capital market caused by the rapid inflow and outflow of foreign exchange also needs to follow up with China's development needs, development pace and supporting mechanisms. With the promotion of financial liberalization, Chinese financial institutions will also face more severe intra industry competition, which will increase the sense of crisis of domestic financial institutions, spontaneously learn advanced experience from international leading financial institutions, and constantly promote their own service level, so as to enhance the industry competitiveness of domestic financial institutions.

2.4.5 Targeted strengthening of financial supervision capabilities

While financial liberalization and opening up, more attention needs to be paid to financial supervision and prevention of financial risks. The strengthening of the financial supervision system must rely on the formation of new financing channels. It is not possible to unilaterally adopt a unified policy in order to achieve hard targets. This will instead inhibit the pace of development. Regarding the supervision of financial derivatives, it is necessary to establish a unified central clearing agency, clarify the

responsibilities of supervisory entities, strengthen industry self-regulation and coordinated supervision, accelerate the legislative process of financial derivatives laws, and establish stricter punishment and exemption systems.

2.5 The future trend of Sino-US trade friction

2.5.1 From a short-term perspective, after Biden takes office, repairing the US economy is the primary task, and internal affairs take precedence over external affairs.

In the US diplomatic thinking, repairing ally relations takes precedence over pressure on China. Biden said that the increased tariffs on China will not be immediately cancelled. Therefore, it is expected that Sino-US relations will not continue to deteriorate in the short term, but the two parties have reached a strong consensus on China. Biden pays more attention to the issues of subsidies, dumping, intellectual property rights and technology transfer in the trade field, and may turn to non-tariff measures to combat China's trade improper conduct, and to counterbalance China through the formulation of international rules. Therefore, we must have a clear understanding of the long-term and increasingly serious nature of the Sino-US situation.

In the 2020 US general election, Biden was elected as the new President of the United States. The similarities and differences between Biden and Trump's thinking on China: Trump changed the foreign policy during the Obama era, and Biden will correct it. However, in the context of the rise of China, Biden will inevitably safeguard the interests of the United States and check and balance China on the basis of avoiding the

Cold War and decoupling. Both Biden and Trump view the rise of China as a challenge to the United States. However, there is a difference between Biden and Trump's strategies towards China. The core lies in that Biden opposes Trump's unilateral containment and anti-globalization ideas, and hopes to check and balance China through alliance with allies.

Specifically: ①In terms of trade, Biden opposed Trump's extensive tariff war and the Sino-US "Phase One" trade agreement, and called for the establishment of an allied united front to use existing trade laws and regulations to check and balance China. ②In terms of technology, Biden emphasizes uniting allies and formulating industry standards to manage the global use of high technology and suppress China's high technology. ③In terms of geopolitics, Biden emphasized increasing the US military deployment in the Asia-Pacific region, reviving the US's dominant position in the Asia-Pacific region, and restoring and reconstructing allied relations. ④In terms of talents, the United States may resume cultural and cultural exchanges in non-sensitive fields such as culture, education, and public health, but may continue to restrict or supervise in sensitive fields such as science and technology.

But the two parties have reached a strong consensus on China. Therefore, we must have a clear understanding and preparation for the long-term and increasingly severe nature of the Sino-US situation. On May 20, 2020, the White House issued the "U.S. Strategic Guidelines for the People's Republic of China", clarifying that the nature of Sino-U.S. relations is competition between major powers. The Democratic Party's platform announced on July 21, 2020 emphasized that "The Democratic Party will take active actions against China and any country that seeks to weaken the US

manufacturing industry. We will resist China's theft of US intellectual property rights and demand that China stop cyber espionage against US companies. "The Democratic Party will work with allies to mobilize more than half of the world's economic system to weigh China and negotiate from the strongest position possible." "The attitude of the Democrats towards China will be based on the national interests of the United States and the interests of the allies. To guide and use the openness of American society, economic vitality, and alliance power to shape international norms that reflect our values." "We believe that Europe is our natural partner in competition with China." These series of policies all show one important point: the United States has a tough attitude towards China and will continue to maintain this attitude for a long time to come.

2.5.2 From a long-term perspective, Sino-US trade frictions are long-term and increasingly severe

This is a containment under the banner of trade protectionism. The United States has accumulated experience in multi-dimensional strikes in trade wars (against China), exchange rate financial wars (against Japan), and resource wars (against Europe). What is unfolding before us is not only the Sino-US trade friction, but also a comprehensive strength contest in the fields of economy, politics, culture, science and technology, the Internet, and ideology.

The gap between China's R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP and that of the United States is shrinking year by year. The number of Chinese engineers has gradually increased, and the number of science and engineering graduates has increased year by

year. China has shifted from a demographic dividend to an engineer dividend. Second, the rapid rise of China's manufacturing industry has continued to increase its value-added share in the total value-added of the global manufacturing industry, and its entry into high technology has gradually weakened the complementarity and competitiveness of the Chinese and US industries. In 2018, China's GDP is equivalent to 66% of the United States. According to a GDP growth rate of about 6%, it is estimated that China is expected to catch up with the United States around 2027. A super-large economy with a population of nearly 1.4 billion will transition from take-off to transition. This will be a miracle in the history of human economic growth. The United States has never encountered such a competitor since the end of World War II [29].

In 2018, Chinese Vice Premier Liu Xiaobo visited the United States for talks, and China and the United States held three consultations. On May 19, 2018, the two sides issued a joint statement announcing that the two countries are willing to take effective actions to substantially reduce the US trade deficit in goods with China. The statement pointed out that in order to meet the growing consumer demand of the Chinese people and promote high-quality economic development, China will purchase goods and services from the United States substantially, which will also contribute to economic growth and employment in the United States [30].

The United States hopes that the Chinese government will promote the United States to reduce its trade deficit in the form of a planned economy. China insists that this must be a market-oriented trade balance process. In order to reduce the US trade deficit, not only China needs to increase purchases, but the US also needs to cooperate actively. In general, the agreement signed between China and the United States follows the

principle of mutual benefit between the two countries.

The China-US talks sent out three signals:

First, Trump said to Liu He: "The cooperation between the United States and China in the economic and trade field is very important." In addition, the meeting between the US President and Vice President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Vice President of China also shows that the US attaches great importance to it. China and the United States will fight for a long time without breaking down.

Second, China and the United States have differences, but they both hope to actively resolve the problems that exist in the economic and trade relations between the two countries. China's principle is equality and mutual benefit.

Third, there is huge room for China-US cooperation in the future. Trump stated that the United States and China should focus on strengthening trade and investment cooperation in the energy and manufacturing sectors, expanding agricultural trade and market access, and strengthening cooperation in the protection of intellectual property rights, so as to bring more practical benefits to the two peoples.

Therefore, the Sino-US trade conflict will continue in the future, and there may be a new upward trend in the future. This is determined by the conflict of interest between the two countries. Moreover, the American hawks do not want China to become stronger and rise, and containing China will be their long-term strategy. Whether China and the United States can maintain "struggle without breaking down" for a long time also depends on the wisdom of the politicians of the two countries.

There are differences in social systems, ideologies, and strategic interests between China and the United States. American strategic elites have a prejudice against China. In

recent years, the United States has increased its negative consensus on China, and it has reached a critical moment. In December 2017, the first "U.S. National Security Strategy" issued by the Trump administration mentioned China in 33 places. China is positioned as a "strategic competitor," a "revisionist country," and a "challenger of strength, influence, and interests." The US Department of Trade's rejection of China's market economy status, Trump's signing of the China Tariff Memorandum, and Congress's passage of the "Taiwan Relations Act" are concrete manifestations of the growing suspicion of the US ruling elite on China's strategy [31]. From the perspective of the century-old law of the rise and fall of world powers and the change of leadership, trade friction is an inevitable phenomenon and a challenge that China will face at this stage of development. It is impossible for the United States to give up world leadership. Therefore, Sino-US trade friction is a long-term and increasingly serious challenge.

2.5.3 Future predictions: four major results

Judging from history and international experience, the Sino-US game is ultimately nothing more than four major endings:

1 China is contained and the United States maintains world hegemony, such as the US-Japan trade war.

This scenario can only occur when China responds to the wrong situation, such as regressing in reform and opening up, returning to closed doors, and adopting flooding to deal with the economic downturn. At present, China is accelerating the promotion of a new round of reform and opening up, actively advancing high-quality development and the three major battles. Risks are gradually being released. Moreover, China is an

independent sovereign country and not a subsidiary relationship between Japan and the United States. Therefore, the first ending is unlikely. Appears, but we must also be alert to the growing ultra-leftism.

2. China and the United States decoupled, forming two opposing camps, such as the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

China is not the Soviet Union back then. The United States will find it difficult to bring down China through the Cold War, and it will only hurt both sides. First, China's economic strength is relatively stronger than that of the Soviet Union, and its industrial chain is more complete. China's GDP is equivalent to 66% of that of the United States, and it has built the world's largest manufacturing industry chain. Second, China's market economy system is superior to the Soviet Union's highly centralized planned economy, and it continues to open up. Third, China continues to integrate into the world. Breaking the value chain division of labor based on comparative advantages will only reduce production efficiency and push up production costs. China and the United States have a much higher economic and trade relationship than the United States and the Soviet Union, and decoupling will only lead to loss of both sides.

3. Sino-US cooperation and co-governance will form a group centered on China and the United States, such as Germany and France to promote European integration.

The European integration process led by Germany and France, advocating cooperation and co-governance, and embedding the country in a larger economic, political, and security system, can enable the two countries to maintain an overall balance of power and balance. After World War II, in order to avoid the "nightmare of the rise of neighboring countries", the far sighted politicians of European countries

decided to join hands to promote the integration process, from trade integration to monetary union, strengthen the deep integration of European economy through cooperative co governance, and solve the problem of European Economic Development through rule-based negotiation. This series of measures has made Europe enjoy peace and prosperity for more than 70 years, and it may move towards political alliance in the future [32]. China and the United States can refer to the idea of "balance of power", seek as many common interests as possible between China and the United States in the system of balance of power, form a global co-governance centered on China and the United States, and expand the influence of China-U.S. co-governance by absorbing core member states. Through regular voting, the countries will launch a rotating dominant country, select the best and promote the ability, and maintain harmony. Therefore, China and the United States can actively promote the establishment of a China-US free trade zone based on "zero tariffs, zero barriers, and zero subsidies."

4. The rise of China and the decline of the United States.

Such as most of the hegemony countries and emerging powers in history. China must maintain its strategic determination, do its own business well, and firmly promote a new round of reform and opening up, and it will surely achieve China's great rejuvenation. However, looking at the current international situation, it is unlikely that the United States will withdraw from the international market and gradually decline.

Therefore, China should try its best to avoid the first and second endings of Sino-US relations, and try its best to strive for the third outcome of Sino-US co-governance. The United States will never surrender its dominance of world hegemony to co-rule with China or accept the rise of China and the decline of the United States. Therefore,

the Sino-US game will remain long-term and comprehensive. Only when China continues to advance on a long-term correct development path, and when both China and the United States recognize that the struggle will only hurt both sides, the United States may have to accept the fact that China and the United States are governed by the United States and China is rejuvenated.

The essence of Sino-US trade friction is a game of power, a naked contest of power, and a strategic containment of emerging powers by hegemonic powers. The clash of civilizations and the ideological confrontation of Cold War thinking are all pretexts. Factors such as national governance model, ideology, geographical location, ideology and culture all serve the great power game.

Summary

Through the above analysis, we can find that the Sino-US trade friction has gone through a long process. Faced with the rise of China, the United States has repeatedly challenged China by adopting tariff quotas, discriminatory government procurement, technical barriers, anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and a series of safeguard measures to contain China's development. The reason is that China's dependence on the United States is too high and it is susceptible to the influence of the United States. Today, Sino-US trade frictions have spread to many areas. China and the United States have gained benefits in the course of trade cooperation and frictions, but they have also brought many adverse effects. The U.S. economy can grow in a short period of time, and the risk of industries transferring overseas is reduced. However, trade protection can

easily lead to fiscal deficits, which is not conducive to the long-term development of the US economy. The adverse impact on China is relatively large. Protectionism has led to difficulties in the development of export-oriented enterprises and hindered technological innovation, which is not conducive to opening up to the outside world. Throughout the world, trade protection has led to frequent trade disputes between countries, which is not conducive to the stability of the international financial market. Today, the world economy has gradually become one, and the trade relations between China and the United States have a close relationship with the world financial market. The intensification of trade frictions is likely to spread to the world. This is a result that everyone does not want to see. Therefore, it is necessary for China to take certain measures to actively respond. From historical experience, we can know that Sino-US trade friction is essentially a hegemony's economic containment of emerging countries. Therefore, Sino-US trade friction will exist for a long time, and the situation will become increasingly severe.

3 TRADE PROTECTIONISM POLICY EVALUATION

3.1 The pros and cons of trade protection

3.1.1 Pros

The reason why most countries adopt trade protectionist policies is that they can bring benefits to their own economic development. By substantially increasing tariffs, on the one hand, capital can flow back. For example, the products originally produced by foreign companies were exported for US\$5, because they were cheap and the orders were large. Nowadays, high export fees have to be paid, which has become 11 U.S. dollars, and the number of orders will be sharply reduced, making it meaningless for companies to move abroad. At this time, some companies will choose to return to China, and a large amount of funds will begin to return. Increased taxes and fees will also increase fiscal revenue. On the other hand, trade protection can protect domestic industries and keep the unemployment rate at a relatively low level. For example, the original foreign goods are 5 U.S. dollars, the home country is 10 U.S. dollars, the order volume of domestic goods is very small, and it is difficult for the company to make ends meet. Now that the tax rate of imported goods has been increased, the price of imported goods has become \$11, and the number of domestic orders will increase, corporate profits will also increase, employment rates will rise, incomes will rise, and consumption will rise, and assets will rise. For developing countries, a reasonable adoption of trade protection policies can enable their domestic markets to better integrate into the world, and it is easier to gain a foothold in the international financial

market, which is conducive to the development of the country.

3.1.2 Cons

Although trade protectionism protects some industries, it enables the industry to grow rapidly, increases the income of domestic manufacturers that dominate the domestic market, and also increases the government's income. But from the perspective of globalization, trade protection is undesirable. First of all, trade protection has increased the price of imported goods and reduced the number of imported goods, thereby reducing a part of consumer surplus and harming consumer interests. Secondly, trade protection makes domestic protected industries not feel the pressure of external competition and lacks pressure to improve efficiency, improve technology, and reduce costs. As a result, the gap between domestic enterprises and the international level is increasing. Finally, highly concealed non-tariff barriers can easily lead to corruption, bribery and other power rent-seeking phenomena, which affect social stability.

Excessive trade protection makes the allocation of resources in the domestic market inefficient, which is not conducive to the international division of labor and cooperation. Domestic consumers cannot enjoy higher-quality products on the international market. If good products are not available, domestic manufacturers will not be able to feel the fierce competition in the world market, and it will aggravate the closedness of the domestic market. As the target of trade protectionism, developing countries have repeatedly suffered setbacks in export trade. The trade protection policies adopted by some developed countries have caused sluggish domestic economic operations in other countries, which is not conducive to the long-term stable

development of international trade, and also hinders the process of world economic integration and globalization.

The United States initiated a 301 investigation against China, which included technology, innovation, intellectual property rights, related laws and policies, and imposed tariffs on tens of billions of Chinese goods, which led to an increase in the price of goods exported from China to the United States. The reduced competitiveness in the market has also caused losses to many Chinese foreign trade companies, and directly affected the operations of my country's export-oriented companies that have close contacts with the United States. At the same time, this move also harmed the interests of foreign companies in the United States. Investors complained repeatedly and the domestic economy tended to become unstable [33]. In fact, the imposition of tariffs will not change the state of US trade imbalance. The US move is said to be deliberately aimed at China, under the guise of protecting the domestic economy, and creating trouble for China, all in order to curb the rapid growth of the Chinese economy. The rapid rise in international status has added a lot of inconvenience to the trade exchanges between the two countries. Obviously, this approach of shooting yourself in the foot is unwise.

In short, the implementation of trade protection policies will destroy the optimal allocation of overall resources. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully compare its static and dynamic, short-term and long-term gains and losses when using it.

3.2 How does China treat U.S. trade protectionism correctly

3.2.1 National level

1. Stimulate domestic demand and reduce dependence on other countries

The current total population of mainland China is 1.39538 billion people. The market demand corresponding to the huge population cannot be underestimated, but this is not the case. China's current economic growth mainly depends on investment and exports, and the consumption carriage has not played its due role [34]. Therefore, my country should increase consumer purchasing power, expand domestic demand, stimulate consumption growth, and reduce economic dependence on other countries. As the domestic market becomes stronger, the ability to deal with the negative impact of the international market will naturally increase.

2. Accelerate the transformation and upgrading of the industrial structure

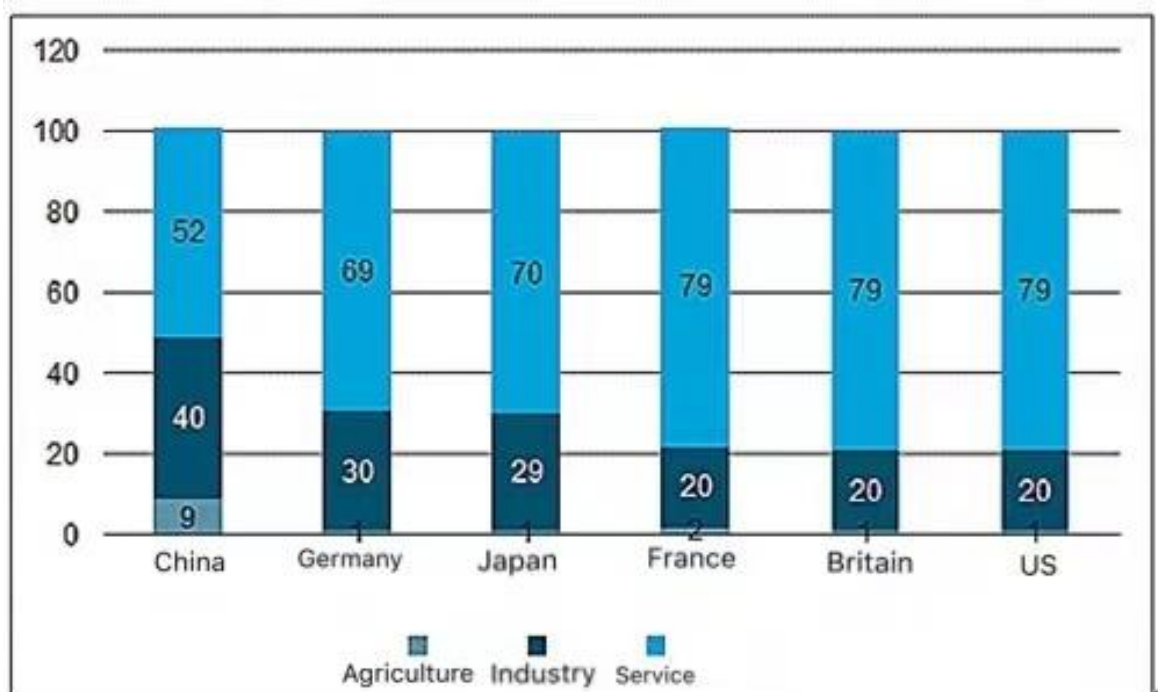


Figure 3 - Comparison of the proportion of tertiary industry between China and developed countries

[Source]: China Industry Information Network

The data in the above figure shows that industry still occupies a relatively large proportion in China, agriculture accounts for a larger proportion than other countries, while the service industry accounts for 52%, which is still far behind developed countries such as the United Kingdom, France and the United States. As a famous "world factory", my country is still at the bottom of the smile curve and the low end of the global division of labor, and has been facing the problem of low added value of products [35]. Primary products and industrial manufactured products are my country's main export products. Due to their low prices, my country is in the embarrassing situation of providing cheap goods while facing anti-dumping sanctions. It is urgent to adjust the industrial structure and expand the proportion of the service industry. Therefore, in order to maintain the vitality and long-term competitiveness of export enterprises in the international market, it is necessary to rationally allocate resources, improve resource utilization, support the development of small and micro enterprises, accelerate the research and development of core technologies, improve manufacturing levels, and complete the export of goods by labor. The shift from intensive to capital intensive and technology intensive promotes the high-quality development of the industry [36].

3. Strengthen regional economic cooperation

In the Sino-US trade war, both sides will suffer painful losses. The main reason is that both sides are highly dependent on foreign trade. China's dependence on the United States in trade is too high, resulting in weak confidence in the trade war and unable to "make a strong counterattack in a short period of time. From the current situation, we

can see that large-scale exports to the United States have indeed played a role in China's economic improvement. It has a certain role, but it also brings greater risks. The continuous advancement of China's industrial structure reform and the enhancement of scientific and technological strength have narrowed the space for complementary advantages between China and the United States. The competitive relationship between China and the United States has become increasingly obvious. China's economic losses are also a heavy blow. Therefore, in the long run, we must diversify risks, increase the construction of the "Belt and Road", increase trade cooperation with China's economies with complementary advantages, and establish mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation. It can even form a regional alliance to jointly fight against hegemonism.

Integration and globalization are development trends in the world today, and China is also actively involved in the process of regional economic integration. Faced with the trade protection policies of developed countries, China should strengthen the economic construction of the Belt and Road Initiative, expand funding sources, improve facilities along the route, and establish good cooperation and communication bridges with other trading partners. China should rely on the Silk Road multi-party cooperation mechanism to build a high-standard comprehensive economic and trade promotion platform and promote the construction of key Sino-foreign cooperation parks. Support superior enterprises to explore the markets of countries along the route and go out to build marketing networks, production bases and regional headquarters. Actively participate in the construction of the upgraded version of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, deeply tap the market potential of the economic corridors of Southeast Asian countries, strengthen economic and trade cooperation with South Korea, Australia, New Zealand,

Papua New Guinea and other countries and South and North America, and explore emerging markets such as Pakistan. China should also deepen international exchanges and cooperation, adhere to the concept of "cooperation and win-win", mutual benefit, promote the construction of regional organizations such as APEC and the ASEAN Free Trade Area, strive to build a good bilateral and multilateral trading system, and promote regional economic integration. Meet the challenges and opportunities, and steadily advance the process of opening up to the outside world.

4. Strengthen independent innovation and enhance competitiveness in the international market

Technology is the primary productive force. China should strengthen its independent innovation capabilities and transform "Made in China" into "Created in China" in order to take the initiative in market competition and resolve the risk of anti-dumping. Specifically, we must first target the development trend of high-end industries. Focus on the development of advanced high-end manufacturing industries such as electronic information, intelligent equipment, and biomedicine, and strive to build modern industrial clusters with international competitiveness. At the same time, the innovation drive must be closely linked with the adjustment and upgrading of the industrial structure, vigorously cultivate emerging industries such as the new generation of the Internet, the Internet of Things, and intelligent robots, accelerate the use of information technology to transform and upgrade traditional industries, and strengthen the technological research and innovation platform construction of industrial clusters. Secondly, it is necessary to enhance the ability of independent innovation and development. Accelerate the construction of a new innovation-driven system, focus on

the development of new research and development institutions, enhance the function of incubating scientific and technological achievements and serving enterprises, build a group of high-level collaborative scientific and technological innovation centers, give full play to the innovative advantages of scientific research institutes and colleges and universities, and focus on industry-oriented The research and development of core technologies, key common technologies, etc., promote major breakthroughs in scientific and technological innovation, and accelerate the transformation of economic development from factor-driven to innovation-driven. Finally, it is necessary to form core independent intellectual property rights. Because developed countries such as the United States and Europe have leading advantages in biotechnology, network communications, clean energy, financial services and other fields, they have mastered the right to formulate global technical standards and service standards, which restricts the upgrading and transformation of related fields in China in disguise. To this end, China must encourage famous-brand companies to actively participate in the formulation of international and domestic industry standards, seize the commanding heights of the standards, and strengthen the voice of industrial rules. Encourage innovative companies to transform patents and core technologies into national standards, thereby effectively targeting users of technical standards and breaking through the "containment" of intellectual property and technical standards in developed countries in the United States and Europe.

5. Introduce relevant policies to attract talents from home and abroad to return to the country for employment

Although the number of returned talents in China has been increasing year by year

in recent years, it is scarce for the current huge demand in China. At present, the United States has adopted stricter censorship and restrictions on Chinese scientists in an attempt to restrict the exchange of talents between China and the United States, thereby restricting China's scientific progress. China can take this opportunity to introduce policies to attract high-end talents to attract Chinese scientists to bring science and technology back to China in terms of scientific research funding, income, settlement, and children's education. It even attracts non-Chinese high-tech talents to China for short-term or long-term technical exchanges. For overseas students in the high-tech industry, preferential policies are used to encourage them to graduate and return to China for development.

At the same time, China can introduce relevant preferential policies to develop and protect innovative industries. Increase the salary of high-tech personnel, promote the settlement of high-end talents, provide housing purchase subsidies and entrepreneurial capital subsidies, strengthen subsidies, expand the scope of subsidies, create a good employment environment for high-quality talents, attract outstanding overseas students to return to the country for employment, and promote The return of talents will fundamentally enhance China's capacity for independent innovation. At the same time, it pays attention to the protection of intellectual property rights and issues related laws and policies to enable scientific researchers to engage in scientific research activities with peace of mind.

6.Improve the risk management system

First, we must actively respond to huge trade frictions. Make full use of the dispute settlement mechanism and free trade agreements within the WTO framework to

properly deal with major trade frictions with major trading partners such as the United States of America and Europe, and effectively safeguard their own interests. Strengthen the comprehensive response mechanism of various departments, foreign regions, industrial associations, and enterprises to trade frictions, and strengthen the communication and coordination of trade frictions. Strengthen the early warning of industry damage, improve laws and regulations in the field of trade remedy, and improve the trade remedy investigation system. Improve the ability to use trade remedy rules, improve investigation and decision-making mechanisms, and increase the overall level of trade aid.

Second, improve the construction of the "going out" guarantee system. The principle of prevention first should be adhered to, and the early warning mechanism and risk awareness system should be improved. Strengthen daily control, improve coordination and cooperation with relevant departments, improve the level of daily management, and strengthen the ability to respond to emergencies. Improve safety training and other special systems to improve the company's risk management awareness and level. Give full play to the role of liaison between foreign investors and commercial organizations, strengthen coordination with relevant countries in emergency situations, and guide and assist enterprises in formulating risk prevention and control plans.

3.2.2 Enterprise level

1. Learn international trade knowledge and actively respond to litigation.

Enterprises should earnestly learn a variety of international trade knowledge,

including the various provisions of international trade laws and regulations, WTO international rules, relevant rules and regulations of the trading countries and international practices of traded goods, which will help enterprises take the initiative in the process of negotiation and negotiation. When problems cannot be resolved through dialogue and consultation, companies should actively use the WTO's multilateral mechanisms to protect their rights and interests, and when necessary, companies should use the weapons of international law to actively respond to suits.

2. Strictly control product quality

"Made in China" has been controversial in recent years. It once became a symbol of parallel imports and counterfeit goods. The quality of export products is uneven, which reflects the problems of my country's export products at the level of quality supervision. Enterprises should consciously ensure the output while paying attention to quality, ensure the environmental health of the production workshop, and strictly control product quality in all aspects of procurement, production, sales, etc., so as not to be caught by other foreign competitors and damage China's export products. China's international reputation has become an excuse for developed countries to implement trade protection.

3. Improving one's own strength

my country is a big manufacturing country, but not a strong country. Therefore, enterprises should strengthen scientific and technological research and development capabilities, strive to increase the added value of export products, and have their own brands. It is also necessary to learn to seize the opportunity, keep up with the pace of the "One Belt One Road", actively respond to the implementation of the "Going Global"

strategy, use policy advantages to develop foreign trade, promote high-quality development of enterprises, and enhance corporate strength. At the same time, it is necessary to keep abreast of the latest trends in trade barriers, take targeted measures, have a long-term vision, avoid blind competition and low-price dumping, in order to ensure the sustainable development of enterprises and reduce the adverse impact of trade protection policies on domestic enterprises and the market.

4. Actively develop green operations and break through green barriers.

Enterprises should carry out production in accordance with international environmental protection standards, meet the US market access conditions, and break through the US green barriers. In agriculture, we will produce green and pollution-free products and reduce the proportion of pollution residues in agricultural products. In the manufacturing industry, avoid the use of restrictive materials, improve product quality, and realize environmental protection in research, production, processing, packaging, storage and transportation, sales and recycling, forming a complete green management system. In addition, be familiar with the environmental inspection, testing, and certification procedures required by relevant countries and regions, and get the corresponding environmental protection marks to reduce the loss caused by incomplete procedures.

5. Improve the technological content of products and overcome technical barriers.

Enterprises should increase the technological content and added value of export products, increase the proportion of technology-intensive export products, and change the structure of export products. To enhance the scientific and technological innovation capabilities of enterprises, enterprises should learn from some advanced technologies in

the world and innovate, create new products, new processes and new technologies, and break through the limits of technical barriers. In addition, enterprises should also improve the overall standards of products manufactured, including product technical standards, safety standards, hygiene standards and environmental protection standards, so as to improve their comparative advantages.

6. Strengthen independent innovation and pay attention to the protection of intellectual property rights.

Enterprises should take independent innovation as the leading factor, actively carry out technological research and development, master cutting-edge technology, and own technology patents, so as to improve the general status quo of production, sales and use of pirated products, trademarks and technologies. In addition, in product development and production applications, companies can bypass the intellectual property technology blockade of the country where they are located, and actively use intellectual property literature and technical data [37]. In essence, focusing on the education and training of intellectual property professionals is essential to the development of China's intellectual property industry. In addition, domestic export-oriented enterprises can establish intellectual property alliances, share resources, and jointly shape a new international image of Chinese enterprises focusing on protecting intellectual property rights.

7. Cultivate innovative talents

Companies from all over the world compete fiercely in overseas markets, and talents are also the focus of competition among countries. Enterprises should increase the purchase of the latest high-tech equipment, create a good scientific research work environment for R&D personnel, pay attention to the skill training of senior technical

personnel of the enterprise, encourage talents in the enterprise to study and further study, rationally invest scientific research results into products, and improve product technology Content, after all, science and technology is the primary productive force. Only by owning its own core technology and enhancing its core competitiveness can it be in an advantageous position in the fierce international competition.

8. Establish industry associations and play an active role.

As a bridge between the government and enterprises, industry associations can make up for the shortcomings caused by information lag. By formulating relevant rules and regulations, members of the industry association can avoid disorderly production and vicious competition. Through the establishment of an early warning mechanism for trade barriers, it is possible to grasp the relevant industry trends in the world and the United States and release early warning information in a timely manner. In addition, industry associations should organize all members to jointly respond to trade litigation, reduce the cost of responding to litigation, and increase the probability of success. However, judging from the current situation in China, the role of China's industry associations needs to be further strengthened, and the industry association system should be further established and perfected so that all members of the industry association can cope with trade frictions.

3.3 Forecast of the development trend of trade protectionism

At present, trade protection has become the biggest obstacle affecting the development of international trade, and trade protectionism is also being criticized more

and more. In the process of increasing liberalization of international trade, what direction will trade protectionism take?

3.3.1 Trade protectionism will continue to exist and may intensify

Trade protection has always been accompanied by international trade. Trade protection is the same as free trade policy. As a country's policy measures, it always serves the country's development. Therefore, trade protection will not disappear, and trade protection will continue to show a trend of rising volatility in the next ten years. This inference is mainly based on the following reasons: First, due to the weak economic recovery in the future, and trade protection is a policy to protect domestic industrial development and employment, trade protection will fluctuate along with economic development. Second, many measures that may cause trade frictions are being introduced, and the scope of their influence is still spreading, which will result in continued increase in trade protection in the future. Third, the future global value chain is facing reorganization. The shortening of the chain length will cause a decline in the dependence of the global economies, and the decline in this linkage will also bring about an increase in trade protection.

Under the active advocacy of the WTO, the degree of liberalization of international trade has continued to increase, and at the same time, there have been more and more criticisms of trade protectionism in various countries. However, this does not mean that trade protectionism will gradually decrease. On the contrary, the tendency of protectionism in international trade may intensify. As the world economic growth accelerates, the regional differences in economic growth among countries have

expanded significantly. In recent years, the economic growth momentum of developed countries has slowed down. Developing economies have shown good growth momentum. It is this, especially the different performance of developed countries and some developing countries in economic growth, so that the environment in which trade protectionism relies has not changed, so trade protectionism will not disappear. Moreover, since the trade protection measures in developed countries are highly targeted and are mainly proposed for developing countries, this situation is bound to aggravate the trade conflicts between developed and developing countries, thereby increasing the possibility of mutual trade retaliation. This makes trade protectionism appear intensified [38].

3.3.2 The areas involved in trade protection will change

In terms of manufacturing, with the rapid development of high-tech and high-tech industries in the future, trade protection will tend to occur in the field of high-tech products. The impact of trade barriers and technical trade barriers on intellectual property rights in trade protection measures will expand. Take China as an example. In recent years and even for a long period of time in the future, China is gradually grasping the general trend of technological and industrial transformation and accelerating industrial structure adjustment and value chain upgrading. Therefore, the field where trade protection takes place is changing from the low-end to the mid-to-high-end field. In the process of the continuous transformation of the manufacturing industry to the service industry in the future, trade protection involving the service industry and even manpower and other factors of production will also become an important trend. In

addition, the areas involved in future trade protection will differ significantly in countries with different levels of development. In the next ten years, the living standards of people in developing countries will continue to improve, and they will pay more and more attention to the environment and health. Therefore, trade protection implemented by developing countries in areas such as environmental protection and health will gradually increase. In developed countries, with the continuous deepening and implementation of policies such as "re-industrialization" and "return of manufacturing enterprises", trade protection will occur more in the investment field.

3.3.3 The initiators of trade protection will be concentrated in developed countries, and developing countries will continue to increase

For a long period of time in the future, global economic growth will stall, and this trend will be more pronounced especially in developed countries. Taking the United States as an example, Moody's predicts that the economic growth of the United States in the next 15 years will only be around 1.5%. Former Harvard University President Summers described the current state of the United States as "long-term stagnation." In addition, the development of the industrialization process of developing countries, especially emerging economies, has also led to the decline of the traditional industrial advantages of developed countries and concerns about the future. Therefore, the trend of "anti-globalization" is mainly initiated and led by developed countries such as the United States and the European Union. The rise of "populism" in developed countries and the one-sided logic of "national interests first" have resulted in the introduction of domestic conservative powers and xenophobic policies, and will also cause serious

obstacles to future trade liberalization. It can be seen that trade protection will still be concentrated in developed countries.

In addition to developed countries, trade protection implemented by developing countries will also continue to increase. In the next ten years, developing countries, especially emerging economies, will face the transformation and upgrading of their industrial structure. While leaping towards the high end of the value chain, on the one hand, for the protection of the country's emerging industries, on the other hand, the counterattack against trade protection in developed countries may result in a significant increase in the degree of trade protection in developing countries. In addition, the next ten years will provide China and even most developing countries with greater strategic opportunities. With the continuous and rapid development of developing countries, competition with developed countries will become increasingly fierce. In economic and trade relations, it will also be manifested in the gradual increase in trade protection activities.

3.3.4 Rule trade may become the main method of trade protection

At present, the number of free trade zones in the world continues to increase, and the topics covered by free trade zone negotiations are rapidly expanding. For example, China's State Council promulgated the "Several Opinions on Accelerating the Implementation of the Free Trade Zone Strategy" in December 2015, which stated that "in the short term, promote the establishment of free trade areas with most of China's surrounding countries and regions. The strategic goal of a global free trade area network covering countries along the "Belt and Road" and important countries on five

continents. With the expansion of the free trade zone network, especially the continuous emergence of high-level free trade zones, it will promote the development of "regular trade" in international economic and trade. The new rules of international trade may become an important way of trade protection in the future.

On the one hand, the new rules are mainly promoted by high-income countries led by the United States in order to promote their own growth and employment. This meets the needs of developed countries, but discards the WTO's preferential policies for developing countries. High standards and high degrees of freedom are far beyond the affordability of many developing countries, and are inconsistent with the responsibilities and obligations of developing countries in the global economy. Therefore, this has essentially become a kind of trade protectionism in disguise, restricting the export trade of developing countries [39]. On the other hand, for high-level free trade areas, emerging economies and most developing countries are "absent", and developed countries have formed economic containment on excluded countries.

3.3.5 Free trade will become the future development focus of the international market

Free trade is a country that removes restrictions and obstacles to import and export trade, cancels various preferential treatments and privileges of domestic import and export goods, and does not interfere and restrict import and export goods, so that goods can be imported and exported freely, thereby free in the domestic market Competitive trade policy. It is the symmetry of "protection trade". This does not mean completely abandoning the management and tariff system of import and export trade, but in

accordance with foreign trade laws and regulations, that is, relevant trade treaties and agreements, so that domestic and foreign products are in an equal position in the market, and free competition and transactions are launched. In the tariff system, protective tariffs are not used, but in order to increase fiscal revenue, fiscal tariffs can still be levied.

Free trade can bring many benefits. First, free trade can form a mutually beneficial international division of labor. Under free trade, countries can compare their benefits and the abundance of factors in accordance with natural conditions, and specialize in producing products with greater advantages or less disadvantages. This international division of labor can bring many benefits, such as the benefits of specialization and the lack of factors. Optimal allocation, conservation of social resources, technological innovation, etc. Second, expand real national income. Countries develop sectors with comparative advantages according to their own endowment conditions, and the elements will be allocated and used in a reasonable and effective manner, and then trade can be exchanged for more things with less expenditure, thereby increasing national wealth. Third, under free trade, national expenditure is reduced due to the import of cheap goods. Fourth, free trade can strengthen competition, reduce monopoly, and improve economic efficiency. Under the conditions of free trade, enterprises must compete with their foreign counterparts. This will eliminate or weaken monopoly power and, in the long run, can promote a country's economic growth. Fifth, free trade is conducive to increasing profit margins and promoting capital accumulation. Foreign trade can prevent the decline of domestic profit rates. Through the adjustment of commodity imports and exports, it can reduce costs, increase income levels, increase

capital accumulation, and enable continuous economic development.

In today's society, through free trade, not only developed countries can obtain some economic benefits, increase the circulation of goods, and improve the level of consumption of their own residents. Developing countries can also benefit from it. First, free trade can improve the efficiency of resource use. Developing countries often have resource advantages, but due to their low level of economic development and poor technology, a large amount of resources are cheap and idle. Through free trade and the introduction of advanced technology, equipment and management experience, developing countries can convert domestic resources into export products with different use values, increasing the number of products and diversifying use values. Through these operations, you can save money, improve the efficiency of resource use, and promote rapid and reasonable economic growth.

Secondly, free trade can also promote the development of other industries. The export industries in which developing countries have comparative advantages are often their leading industries. The growth of exports will have a greater stimulus effect on the growth of the national economy, and can obtain scale effects, competition effects and learning effects, promote industrial upgrading, and promote the development of related industries. At the same time, foreign trade is also an important channel for demand transmission. Through foreign trade, a large number of modern commodities from developed countries enter developing countries. The consumption preferences of developing countries are gradually shifting to these new commodities, thereby generating new demand, which in turn stimulates the production expansion of domestic related industries, and thus promotes the development of related industries.

Finally, increase social welfare. Due to the level of economic development and the limitation of the amount of resources in developing countries, it is difficult for the quality and quantity of products to meet the increasing needs of the people. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the domestic market through imports to meet people's needs. The expansion of exports can enable enterprises to organize large-scale production, realize economies of scale, and reduce the cost of unit products. The increase in the effective demand level caused by the expansion of exports can also increase the national income and domestic employment through the chain reaction of the multiplier. Through free trade, developing countries can increase profitability and increase social welfare.

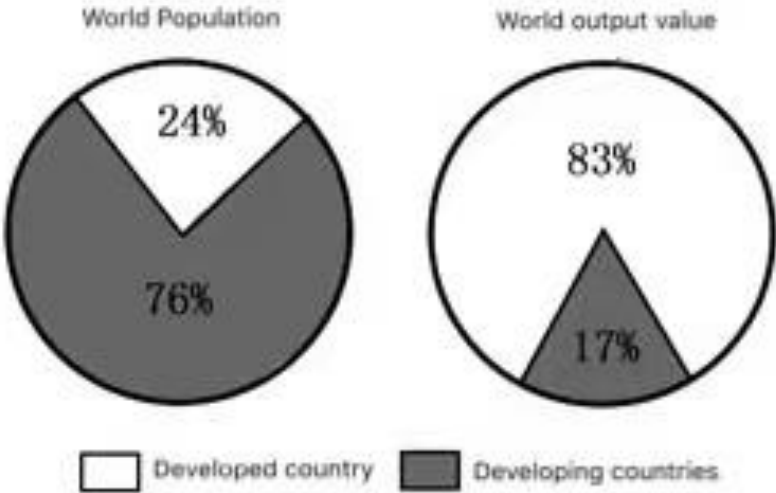


Figure 4 - The ratio of population and GDP in developed and developing countries

[Source]: China Industry Information Network

In view of the above benefits, the global trend of free trade is inevitable. And as shown in the figure, the population of developing countries accounted for 76% of the world's population, while developed countries accounted for only 24%. However, the total output value created by developing countries only accounts for 17%. Therefore, developing countries have an urgent need to enter the international market, and free

trade, as the best policy to enter the international market, has been adopted and promoted by most developing countries. Therefore, free trade has developed rapidly. In this situation, even if some developed countries are unwilling to recognize free trade, they still cannot stop the trend of free trade being promoted on a global scale.

3.3.6 Free trade will alternate with trade protection

Due to the influence of various factors, trade protectionism is likely to intensify. It cannot be denied that trade liberalization is still a major trend in the development of international trade. But everything has two sides. While free trade brings benefits, it can also cause some problems. First, the country will lose part of its economic rights. Free trade not only makes traded goods, but also makes capital and technology and other production factors more mobile, and the flow is disorderly, and the economic operation speeds up. This not only increases the difficulty for the government to implement macro-control, but also makes the government face more Lots of uncertainty. Second, certain industries or industries may experience impoverished export growth. Most commodities in developing countries have strong price advantages in the international arena, but lack of quality advantages. If there is free trade, products can easily occupy the low-end markets at home and abroad, but the markets for high-end products and high value-added products will be lost. However, the high-end market is the ultimate development direction. The country must protect its own high-tech industries, otherwise the country's competitiveness will be easily weakened. Therefore, just like the history of the struggle between free trade and trade protection in the past, trade protectionism will

not go to extinction [40].

Economic globalization has continuously increased the interdependence of the economies of various countries, and at the same time, the differences in the economic interests of various countries have also been increasing. For the common good, all countries will continue to participate in the process of trade liberalization. In order to maximize the interests of the country, trade protection will become the policy choice of all countries at any time. Therefore, for a long time in the future, trade protection will still be the support point of the trade policies of various countries. Not only developing countries, but some developed countries will continue to implement trade protection due to fierce competition. Trade liberalization will be intertwined with trade protection and become the norm for the development of international trade.

Summary

Based on the above, trade protection has advantages and disadvantages. However, from the perspective of globalization, excessive trade protection is not conducive to international division of labor and cooperation. Although the U.S. trade protection policy has had an adverse impact on China, China should actively respond to it and break through trade barriers from the perspective of the country and enterprises. Free trade can speed up the mobility of factors of production and the speed of economic operation, drive the development of related industries, and expand national income. Therefore, in view of the above benefits, in the future social development, free trade will become the mainstream direction. But trade protection will not disappear. On the contrary, trade protectionism and free trade policies alternate with each other. Therefore,

we must maintain a positive attitude and adapt to the changes in the international community in order to gain a firm foothold in the world.

CONCLUSION

The dissertation is devoted to the study of trade relations between the United States and China. In general, today's trade protectionism continues to develop and spread in the global market, so it is necessary to conduct the theoretical discussion in Chapter 1. Through the description of section 1.1, the reasons for the emergence of trade protectionism and the historical analysis have been completed. The history of trade protectionism is mainly divided into four stages: the first stage-the primitive stage; the second stage-the stage of advocating childish industrial protection; the third stage-the post-"great depression" stage; the fourth stage-the new trade protectionism stage. In the second part, the main reasons for the occurrence and existence of trade protectionism have been identified. The first is the further development of globalization and the closer economic ties between countries. The economic advantages of developed countries are threatened. Necessary measures need to be taken to deal with this unfavorable situation. Secondly, international competition has intensified, the domestic economy has been hit, and the government needs to protect local industries. At the same time, the export scale of large developing countries has further expanded, and their status in international trade has been continuously improved. A large number of low-priced products have entered the international market, which has had an impact on countries such as Europe and the United States. But the main reason is that all means are needed by the country to safeguard its own interests. The third part describes the characteristics of protectionism. Trade protection is often set off in emerging economies and the United States, and occurs in regions with less industrial connections in the world. At the same time,

protection measures have increased, protectionism has spread, and the methods adopted have become more and more diversified and concealed, with cyclical fluctuations. The main forms of protectionism include green barriers, technical barriers, anti-dumping and countervailing, and intellectual property protection.

The second chapter is a detailed analysis of the U.S. trade protection policy towards China, and the cause, history and current situation of the Sino-U.S. trade friction are known. The apparent reason for the rise of Sino-US trade friction is the trade deficit. The deeper reasons include the rise of new trade protectionism, the rapid progress of China's science and technology, the economic downturn in the United States, coupled with China's high dependence on the United States, and international political and economic interests that have led the United States to implement trade protection policies against China. This article determines that the main measures of U.S. trade protectionism against China are tariff limits, indications of origin, discriminatory government procurement, safeguard measures, technical trade barriers, anti-dumping and countervailing. These measures have had a great impact on China and the United States. In the short term, the "America First" policy can promote GDP growth, improve domestic employment, facilitate technological innovation, and avoid the transfer of domestic industries, but it will hinder the business and long-term development of multinational companies. At the same time, trade protection will put China's export-oriented enterprises into trouble, cause domestic employment problems, and are not conducive to technological innovation, opening to the outside world, and economic operation. Trade protection will also lead to aggravation of international trade disputes,

which is not conducive to the integration of the world economy. Therefore, China's response to the US trade friction is to actively communicate, seek international help, stabilize public opinion, strengthen supervision, and strengthen the process of trade liberalization. The future trend of Sino-US trade relations is fully exposed. This trend represents the long-term and increasingly severe nature of Sino-US trade frictions.

As the main result of the thesis, Chapter Three gives an overall evaluation of the U.S. trade protectionist policy. Its advantage is that it can make the domestic industry better develop in the international market and bring benefits to the country's economic development. The negative aspect of this policy is that excessive trade protection is not conducive to the international division of labor and the optimal allocation of market resources, and affects social stability. The forecast of the development trend of trade protectionism has been realized: trade protection is a product of a country to protect its own interests in a certain period of time. In the next few decades, the field of trade protection will expand and the number of developing countries will gradually increase, and trade protection will remain unchanged. Will be an important part of the international trade market. The status of free trade in the international market will also gradually increase, and trade protection will be intertwined with free trade and become the norm for the development of international trade.

Based on the results of the paper, an article "The Dilemma of Chinese Enterprises under Trade Protectionism" was compiled and published. The article mentioned that Chinese goods have been subject to anti-dumping investigations on many occasions, and export tariffs have increased significantly. At the same time, European and

American countries strictly restrict Chinese companies' investment in high-tech industries and corporate mergers and acquisitions, and restrict the export of high-tech products and parts to China. These measures have inhibited the development of Chinese companies in the global market and brought huge losses to Chinese companies. From this we can conclude that in the future development of international trade, the means of trade protection will adapt to the needs of the times and produce new changes. Globalization is irreversible, and there is no benefit in fighting a trade war. Of course, China still has a long way to go if it wants to ensure that the country's economic interests are not violated. Therefore, mutual communication and win-win cooperation between countries are the correct direction to maintain the country's long-term economic prosperity.

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