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ABSTRACT

Xu Hui. Development of proposals to improve the efficiency of China's foreign trade, taking into account the impact of international trade barriers: SUSU, EM-222, 81 pages, 1 pictures,4 tables, list of references - 40 names.

Today, economic globalization has become an irreversible trend in world economic development. Economic globalization requires production internationalization, trade liberalization and financial globalization. However, the advancement of economic globalization is carried out under a sound market economy mechanism, and its development is also a gradual process. The emergence and strengthening of trade barriers in this process is not accidental. It is the product of the continuous development of international economy, society, and technology. This article will take China as an example to introduce the impact of international trade on a country and put forward suggestions for China to improve the efficiency of foreign trade under the influence of international trade barriers.

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INTRODUCTION

International trade barriers are divided into tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers, the purpose of which is to protect the country's economy from foreign products infringement. Today, economic globalization has become an irreversible trend in world economic development. Economic globalization requires production internationalization, trade liberalization and financial globalization. However, the advancement of economic globalization is carried out under a sound market economy mechanism, and its development is also a gradual process. Since the nature of a country's foreign trade policy is the product of the country, any country must consider its own political, economic, cultural, and social factors in order to protect its national interests when formulating economic and trade policies. China has joined the World Trade Organization (WTO). This means that China must gradually open its domestic market, drastically reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and integrate its domestic market into the entire world market system. However, despite the continuous efforts of the WTO and other countries in the world for trade liberalization, the trade barriers between countries in the world are still increasing. At the same time, trade conflicts between China and international trade rivals and partners are also increasing. . Especially after the mid-1970s, with the rapid economic development of a number of newly industrialized countries and regions and the improvement of international competitiveness, the United States, the European Union and other countries and regions that are in a superior position in international competition have developed non-tariff The new protectionist trend with barriers as the core content. It can be said that the existence of trade protection policies is the inevitable result of unstable and unbalanced world economic and political development. As a developing country, China's industrialization level is still in its infancy. On the whole, there is a large gap between production technology and production efficiency and the advanced level in the world today. This determines that China must implement appropriate protections for related industries and enterprises in the country after its accession to the WTO. In fact, the WTO also recognizes and accepts the viewpoint of trade protection. This is reflected not only in its

basic principles, but also in the negotiation and coordination mechanism and its actual operation. Under the situation of changing international trade barriers and intensifying trade conflicts, as a relatively backward developing country, how to handle the relationship between free trade and protected trade and enjoy a greater share of benefits in the WTO has become a reality. problem. Excessive trade protection is not conducive to the economic development of a country. The WTO, the World Trade Organization, is aimed at advocating free trade. After China's entry into the WTO, China's foreign exports have encountered the gradual weakening of tariff barriers and the gradual cancellation of textile quotas. At the same time, other trade barriers encountered are more severe than before. After analyzing the impact of a series of international trade barriers encountered by China, this article proposes that China's foreign trade should take a series of measures under the influence of various countries' trade barriers to China, such as improving the internal industrial structure and formulating strict product standards to promote domestic industries. Develop and enhance the strength and voice of Chinese products in the international market, so as to avoid the development of China's foreign trade by other countries' trade policies as much as possible.

1. CLASSIFICATION, CHARACTERISTICS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE BARRIERS

1.1 Tariff barriers

1) The development of tariff barriers

As early as the Yuan Dynasty, China formed a tariff system with protective tariffs on foreign goods and native goods [1]. For example, the Shanghai Bureau of Ships said that Wang Nan was suspicious, so he decided on a double-drawing and a single-drawing system. The double-drawing is also for the local goods, and the single-drawing is also for the local goods." This method of single-dumping of local goods and double-dumping of foreign goods can be said to be the origin of China's protective tariff system [2]. As we all know, the protection of trade policies in the West began in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries during the Mercantilism period, specifically when the capitalist mode of production began to take shape in Britain, France and other countries. From the perspective of the implementation of the protective tariff policy alone, China is also more than 150 years earlier than the Western world.

In the 19th century, with the expansion of developed capitalist countries on a global scale, the trade relations between different countries developed to an unprecedented degree of closeness. In this context, what kind of tariff policy a country should adopt has attracted more and more attention.

In the first half of the 19th century, the United States and Europe, which represented the world's major trading entities, had diametrically opposed tariff policies. The U.S. government inherited the thought of controlling trade during the mercantilism period, and implemented a high-tariff policy despite the opposition of southern farmers. However, Europe is moving faster and faster in the direction of free trade, gaining unprecedented freedom since the Roman era. For example, in 1860, Britain and France agreed to a reciprocal tariff reduction, and France established customs unions with other European countries in turn. But this liberal policy in Europe soon suffered a severe blow. The resurgence of the old state of nationalism triggered a tariff war. First is Germany, and second is France. The outbreak of the war in 1914, and the vigorous rise

of nationalist sentiments that followed, intensified the tendency of trade protection. Coupled with the impact of the economic depression in the world, in the end, the nationalist policy finally regained its dominant position. One government after another set up new trade barriers, and even Britain gave up free trade in 1919 and completely succumbed to protectionism in the world economic crisis of 1931. At this time, the United States suddenly began to reduce tariffs. In order to expand exports, the Roosevelt administration initiated a campaign to reduce tariff barriers. Congress passed the "Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act" in 1934, reducing tariffs by 50% in order to obtain reciprocal reductions from other countries. The reason why the United States will turn to "trade liberalization" is based on its rapid economic development. At this time, the United States increased its production capacity at a development speed faster than that of other major industrial countries. Its products were highly competitive in the international market, so it could benefit from free trade. This state of affairs continued until after World War II.

Looking back on this period of history, we can find that at this time, various countries have not fully realized the importance of "liberalization of international trade." Their foreign trade policies pay too much attention to encouraging exports, and are often affected by the domestic situation, returning to "protectionism" repeatedly. [3] However, the difficulties of the world economy in the 1930s have made people increasingly realize that to fully share the benefits of production and development brought about by the specialization of labor, a broad trade network must be established. This led to the 1947 tariffs and With the birth of the General Agreement on Trade, its main task is to promote the negotiation of tariff reduction among various countries. In order to reduce the tariff rate from 40% to 4%, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade hosted eight rounds of trade negotiations. There is no doubt that the work done by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in promoting international trade is fruitful. Since 1945, the volume of international trade has increased by 16 times, while the total value of world output in the same period has only increased by 3 times.

Looking back on the development of international trade, we can draw a clear clue:

from mercantilist controlled trade to free trade in new economics, to protectionist high-tariff policies, to low-tariff agreements in customs unions, and then informally. The emergence of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and finally the establishment of the official World Trade Organization. Although the process of international economic exchanges shows a general trend from non-cooperative game to cooperative game, from "protectionism" to "liberalism", there are also repeated repetitions of the two. However, since the establishment of the WTO, the trend of international trade liberalization has become increasingly obvious, and it has finally become an irreversible historical trend.

2) The role of tariff barriers

From the current point of view, tariffs are still an important barrier in international trade:

First, the lower average level of tariffs masks the high tariffs on certain commodities. For example, in the United States, although the average tariff on industrial products is only 3%, the tariff on some industrial products is as high as 30%—40%.

Second, the lower rate of nominal tariffs masks the effective protection rate of tariffs. In the reality that tariffs are imposed on both final products and intermediate products, the effective protection rate of tariffs and the nominal protection rate of final products are different. The effective tax rate of Japanese tariffs is about 2 to 2.5 times the nominal tariff rate. In the early 1960s, the nominal tax rate of imported pig iron in the United States was 2%, but the effective protection rate of tariffs was 9%; the nominal tax rate of clothing was 25%, but the effective protection rate was 36%.

Third, the lower normal import tax rate masks the higher import surcharge. When a country imports goods, in addition to levying import taxes at the normally announced tax rate, when necessary, it also levies a part of the import tax at the temporarily announced tax rate. The purpose is either to cope with the balance of payments crisis, or to prevent foreign goods from being dumped, or to implement a discriminatory policy against a certain country. For example, on August 15, 1971, in order to reduce imports and solve its balance of payments crisis, the United States implemented a "new

economic policy" and announced a 10% import surcharge, which greatly affected the exports of many countries. Later, the U.S. government had to abolish this tax rate due to strong opposition from other countries.

Fourth, the implementation of anti-dumping duties is currently a means of restricting imports commonly used internationally, especially in developed countries. Anti-dumping is a means of protecting domestic products and markets that WTO allows member states to adopt, but it is being abused by developed countries. Since the 1990s, China has become the biggest victim of international anti-dumping, involving tens of billions of dollars. Some anti-dumping duties imposed on China exceeded 100%. From 1993 to 1994, Mexico levied so-called anti-dumping duties on more than 4,000 commodities in ten categories of China.

Fifth, with the development of regional grouping trends, tariffs have become a means for countries participating in the Customs Union to impose import restrictions on goods from non-member countries. Countries that participate in the customs union, such as the member states of the European Economic and Monetary Union, implement free trade internally, and apply a uniform tax rate when imposing tariffs on foreign countries.

3) Forms of tariff barriers

But neither developed nor developing countries can equate "tariffs" with "tariff barriers." The tariff barriers we usually talk about refer to high import taxes and practices that hinder imports in terms of tariff setting, tax calculation methods, and tariff management. According to the "Guide to Investment and Trade Barriers" of the Ministry of Commerce, common tariff barriers have the following forms: tariff peaks, tariff escalations, tariff quotas, specific tariffs, and ad valorem tariffs.

A) Tariff peak

Tariff peaks refer to the high tariffs maintained by a small number of products when the overall tariff level is low. After eight rounds of GATT negotiations, the average tariff level of WTO members has dropped significantly, but some members still maintain tariff peaks in many areas. For example, in the Uruguay Round of negotiations, a country agreed to substantially reduce tariffs, while at the same time in

several industrial sectors, including food, textiles, footwear, leather products, jewelry, artificial jewelry, ceramics, glass, trucks, railway vehicles, etc. The tariff peaks are retained. The tariffs for ceramics are 30%, the tariffs for glasses and other glassware are 33.2% to 38%, and the tariffs for trucks with a payload of 5-20 tons are 20%. Another example is that some products in Japan still maintain high tariff levels. These products include agricultural products, sugar, chocolate desserts (10%), cheese and milk products (22.4-40%), sweet biscuits (18-20.4%) jam (12-34%), smoked salmon (15%), raw materials (lead oxide, molten alumina, nickel). In the case of a low overall tariff level, the high tariffs of the above-mentioned specific products unreasonably hinder the normal export of related products from other countries and constitute trade barriers.

B) Tariff escalation

Tariff escalation is a way to set tariffs, that is, a lower tariff or even a zero rate is usually set on the imported raw materials of a specific industry. As the processing depth increases, the tariffs on semi-finished products and finished products are correspondingly increased. tax rate. Tariff escalation can effectively achieve the effect of restricting the import of semi-finished and finished products with high added value, and is a relatively common trade barrier. Tariff escalation exists in both developed and developing countries. For example, in order to protect the domestic processing industry or manufacturing industry, a country applies a 5% tariff rate to steel suitable for automobiles, while the tax rate for body parts made of the same type of steel is 15%, and the tax rate for finished automobiles reaches 30%. This tariff escalation limits the export of support products. Another example is the high tariffs imposed by the United States on imported medium and low-grade ceramic products, and the low tariffs imposed on high-end ceramic products have created obstacles to the export of Chinese ceramic products to the United States. In addition, in the United States, the tariff for sports shoes with an area of upper leather that exceeds 51% of the total area of the upper is 8%, and 33% for the area of upper leather that is less than 51% of the total area of the upper. This unreasonable tariff structure puts related Chinese products in a very unfavorable competitive position in the US market.

C) Tariff quota

Tariff quota means that a lower tax rate is applied to imported products within a certain amount (quota amount), and a higher tax rate is applied to imported products that exceed the quota amount. In practice, there are many ways to manage and issue tariff quotas, such as first collection, bidding, auction, and administrative distribution. Certain improper practices in the process of quota determination, issuance and management may hinder trade. In the case of administrative distribution, barrier measures may appear in the following links:

(A) Determination of quota amount. For example, the quota determined by a WTO member is lower than its average export volume in the last three representative years, so the quota constitutes a trade barrier.

(B) Quota issuance and management. The lack of transparency or notarization in the issuance and management of quotas will also create trade barriers. For example, there is a lack of transparency in the management of tariffs on dairy products in a certain country, and sometimes quotas are even issued to enterprises that no longer engage in the dairy product business, causing quotas to be emptied. In addition, in the process of issuing tariff quotas through auctions, bidding, etc., human manipulation or other reasons may also cause barriers to imported products.

D) Specific tax

Specific tax is a tariff levied on the basis of the unit of measurement such as the weight, quantity, capacity, length and area of the commodity. Among them, weight is the more commonly used measurement unit. Some countries use gross weight measurement methods, and some countries use net weight measurement methods, or use "gross as net" and other measurement methods.

The formula for calculating the specific tax amount is: tax amount = quantity of goods × specific tax per unit

For example, the European Union's 1992 tax regulations stipulate that a tariff of 40 Euro currency units is levied per hectoliter of champagne. China also adopts specific taxation standards for imported goods such as beer, crude oil, and photographic film.

The characteristic of levying specific tariffs is that the procedures are simple, and the specifications, quality, and prices of the goods are not required to be reviewed, and they are easy to calculate. Due to the fixed unit tax, the same tariff is imposed on the import of low-grade and high-end products of inferior quality and low price, which makes the import of low-grade products unfavorable and has a greater protective effect on them. When the domestic price is lowered, due to the fixed tax amount, the tax burden is relatively increased, which is not conducive to imports, and the protective effect is strengthened. For this reason, some countries use specific tariffs extensively, and they are especially widely applied to the import of food, beverages, and animal and vegetable oils. About 33% of the U.S. tariff lines are subject to specific tariffs; Norwegian specific tariffs also account for 28%. Since most of the exports of developing countries are of a higher grade, they have to bear much higher specific tariff burdens than developing countries.

E) Ad valorem tax

Ad valorem tax is a tariff levied based on the price of imported goods. The tax rate is expressed as a percentage of the price of the goods.

The calculation formula of ad valorem tax is: tax amount = total value of goods × ad valorem tax rate

For example, according to China's 1997 tariff regulations, the tax levied on sunglasses under tariff code 9004.1000 is 20% of the imported duty-paid value. Ad valorem tax is the main taxation method adopted by various countries. Because: First, since the ad valorem tax is calculated according to the value of the goods, it is easier to estimate how much fiscal revenue should be received. Second, the amount of ad valorem tax changes with changes in commodity prices, and ad valorem tariffs constitute an obstacle to the import of highly processed products or luxury goods. For example, if the specific tax is 1 liter/2 US dollars, the tax rate is 100% for a bottle of cheap wine worth 2 US dollars; while for a bottle of high-priced wine worth 20 US dollars, it is only equivalent to a tax rate of 10%. The 10% ad valorem tax is \$0.2 for cheaper wine and \$2 for more expensive wine. Third, in international tariff reduction

negotiations, it is easy to compare the tariff levels of various countries and negotiate tariff reductions on the basis of ad valorem taxes. However, the tariffs levied on ad valorem taxes largely depend on the method used to determine the taxable value. Therefore, if the customs determines that the value of the dutiable goods is US\$1,000, then a tariff of US\$100 will be levied at a 10% ad valorem tax. If the customs determines that the duty-paid value is US\$1200, the importer will have to pay US\$120 import duties for the same commodity. If the customs does not use the price listed on the invoice as the basis for determining the value, but adopts other methods, then the benefits of tariff concessions to trade will be greatly reduced. Therefore, in order to ensure that the importer's duty is not higher than the normal tariff level determined in the importer's tariff reduction schedule, it is therefore very important to establish rules for the valuation of goods.

1.2 Non-tariff barriers

1) General analysis of quantity restrictions

A) Definition of quantity limit

Regarding quantity restrictions, there is still no definite definition and unified classification [4]. Some international organizations have successively proposed their own definitions and classifications. In 1996, the WTO Commodity Trade Commission provided quantitative restrictions in a resolution. table of Contents. This catalog includes: prohibitions, global quotas, country-specific quotas, bilateral quotas, automatic licenses, non-automatic licenses, quantity restrictions implemented through state-controlled trade activities, mixed management, minimum prices for starting quantity restrictions, automatic export restrictions, etc. [5].

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) also gave its own explanation: Quantity restriction measures refer to those measures designed to limit the import volume of any specific commodity from all sources or specific sources of supply. Such measures may be restrictive licenses. Licenses, predetermined quotas, or prohibitions. According to its definition, UNCTAD regards quantitative control measures as one of the eight types of international trade control

measures proposed by UNCTAD in its proposed trade control measures coding system[6], including non-automatic licenses, quotas, prohibitions, and export restriction agreements. , Specific business restrictions.

The international economics community usually interprets quantitative restrictions as an administrative measure by the government of a country (region) to stipulate the quantity of import and export of a certain commodity within a certain period of time (usually one year). According to this definition, quantitative restriction measures mainly include three forms of import and export quota system, automatic export restriction and import and export license system.

B)The main form of quantity restriction

Import Quotas System

Import Quotas System is an important measure to directly restrict imports and exports. It means that within a certain period of time (one year, six months or three months), the importing country stipulates a limit on the quantity or amount of certain products, and the import is allowed within the limit, and the import or levy is not allowed if the limit is exceeded Higher tariffs and even fines. Such trade restriction measures are more common in "sensitive" or "semi-sensitive" products (such as textiles, steel, agricultural products, etc.). Import quotas can be divided from different perspectives. Among them, there are two economically significant divisions: specific import quotas and ad valorem import quotas, absolute import quotas and tariff import quotas. First, let's analyze the specific import quota and the ad valorem import quota. Import quotas can be implemented either based on quantity or value. Different implementation methods have different economic effects for two reasons:

The first is that the purpose of the two implementations is different. If the import quota is stipulated in terms of value in the currency unit of the importing country, the increase in the export price (or the depreciation of the currency of the importing country relative to the exporting country) will reduce the amount of imports allowed under the import quota ; Decrease in export prices (appreciation)

will increase the amount of imports allowed under import quotas. Whether to implement import quotas based on ad valorem or quantity depends on the goal of restriction. If import quotas are implemented for the purpose of balance of payments, the authorities should mainly consider restricting the value of imports, so that ad valorem import quotas are the first choice; if the purpose is to protect domestic industries or maintain domestic prices in the face of falling world market prices, import by volume Quotas are more appropriate. For example, the important quantitative restrictions on trade in countries such as the United States, the European Union, and Japan are almost all quantitative.

Second, the two have different effects on the import structure within the total quota. If the target of implementation of a specific import quota is a group of products with different varieties, specifications, models or qualities, the structure of imports may tend to have higher value varieties. This escalation effect can be observed when textiles, footwear, steel products and automobiles in the United States, Japan, and the European Union are protected by quantity restrictions. One explanation for this upgrade phenomenon is that importers want to maximize their profits from the use of the licenses they have obtained. This means that they want to import the varieties with the biggest difference between domestic and imported prices. If the price difference of one product is higher than another, they will use the license to import varieties with greater price difference. We can therefore expect that importers will redistribute their licenses among these varieties or sub-categories of the total import quota until the domestic price deviates from the import price or the quota rent per unit imported is equal across all varieties or specifications. . Import quotas based on value will not change the relative prices of low-priced and high-priced varieties. The above-mentioned escalation phenomenon is very important because changes in the import structure will weaken the significance of the implementation of the import quota system. If import quotas are implemented to ensure that the increase in imports does not harm domestic industries, then those industries that produce higher-value varieties may not be protected. This result is

particularly common in economies such as the United States and the European Union. The comparative advantages of these countries mainly exist in more complex and higher-value products.

Second, let's analyze absolute quotas and tariff quotas. Absolute import quota means that a maximum limit is imposed on the import quantity or balance of certain commodities within a certain period of time, and the import is not allowed after the limit is reached. Tariff import quota means that a certain commodity is imported at a certain tax rate or duty-free within a prescribed limit within a certain period of time. If the limit is exceeded, it can only be imported after paying a higher tariff or additional tax. This kind of import quota is directly combined with tariffs and has the nature of tariffs. At present, some countries (such as Japan, South Korea, etc.) impose a tariff import quota system on agricultural products to protect their own agricultural production. After the Second World War, some developed industrial countries generally adopted tariff import quotas for the generalized preferential system provided by manufactured and semi-manufactured products imported from developing countries and regions, thereby restricting the enjoyment of GSP treatment. Country's merchandise imports.

Voluntary Export Restraints

Voluntary Export Restraints is also a widely used method of restricting the quantity of imports. Automatic export restriction means that the exporting country or region automatically stipulates the export quota of certain commodities to the importing country in a certain period under the request or pressure of the importing country, and controls the export by itself within the limited quota, and prohibits the export if the export exceeds the quota. Such quotas are generally negotiated between the importing country and the exporting country. Automatic export restrictions include specific forms such as Orderly Sales Agreement (OMA), Automatic Restriction Agreement (VRA), and Export Forecast (EF).

Automatic export restrictions belong to the "gray area" that the WTO does not involve or have unclear regulations when it regulates world trade and formulates

multilateral trade agreements[7], that is, the ambiguity of trade interest groups using the WTO and its predecessor General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Selectivity, incomprehensiveness, and selective restrictive measures made by safeguard clauses. It usually appears in the form of a bilateral agreement, and is opaque, so as to evade the supervision of the WTO. The United States and the European Union often use this method to restrict imports of products from other countries. For example, in the steel and automobile wars between Japan and the United States and the European Union, the United States and the European Union both used this method to force Japan to automatically restrict exports of these products to their own countries.

Automatic export restrictions have been a popular quantitative restriction measure since the 1960s. This is because in some cases, the "gray areas" that deviate from the WTO are attractive to both importing and exporting countries. Importing countries believe that automatic export restrictions do not affect all supplier countries. When implemented, they will not be as complicated as citing the safeguard clauses of Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Any carelessness may lead to serious retaliation. Exporting countries believe that changes in other alternative measures will result in a sharper cut in exports. Therefore, almost all developed industrial countries now adopt this method in various long-term trade projects. The third main form: import and export license system.

Import and export license system means that in order to strengthen foreign trade control, a country stipulates that certain commodities must obtain a license for import and export, otherwise, it will not be allowed to import or export.

According to the "Import Licensing Procedure Agreement" reached by the "Uruguay Round", "The import licensing system is an administrative measure adopted by the importing country. It requires importers to submit applications or other documents as goods to the relevant administrative agencies. Prerequisites for import to the customs border of the importing country". Through license management, it is possible to strictly control the import of those domestic products

that are developing, otherwise, domestic products will lose the favorable conditions of the domestic market. According to whether there are quantity or amount restrictions on import licenses, it can be divided into two types: fixed-amount licenses and non-fixed-amount licenses. In a sense, a fixed-amount license is a management method that uses a combination of quotas and a license system, that is, the importing country's trade management department, in accordance with the pre-specified quota, within its limits, according to the importer's application Appropriate permits were issued for numerous transactions until the quotas were exhausted. Unfixed license is an administrative measure based on individual considerations, and it is not restricted by the quantity or amount of imports. Therefore, this kind of import license does not have the characteristics of openness and transparency, and is a hidden trade restriction measure. What I want to point out here is that in the practice of international trade, the import licensing system is often used in conjunction with import quotas or foreign exchange controls, or it is a supporting measure of import quotas and foreign exchange controls. If the import quota system and foreign exchange control are not implemented, there is not much need to implement an import license system.

The export licensing system is an administrative measure adopted by exporting countries. It requires exporters to submit applications or other documents to relevant administrative agencies as a prerequisite for the export of goods to a certain importing country (region). An export license is usually an administrative measure implemented by exporting countries in order to strengthen the management of commodity export order and ensure that the market share of products will not be impacted by disorderly commodity exports or the original sales channels will not be destroyed. The export licensing system used for these purposes has the characteristics of fairness and non-discrimination when issuing licenses. However, in order to implement differential treatment and trade discrimination, some developed industrial countries have made a series of regulations on the destination of export commodities during the issuance of export licenses, and imposed different

degrees of lenient and strict control on them.

C) Features of quantity limitation

As an important part of non-tariff barriers in international trade, quantitative restriction trade policy measures are different from tariff measures in many aspects, which makes this kind of measures have some outstanding characteristics in protecting specific domestic industries.

a) Concealment. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade clearly states that its purpose is to "substantially reduce tariffs and other trade barriers", and stipulates principles such as the general cancellation of quantitative restrictions. Therefore, Western developed countries seek some so-called "gray areas" while reducing tariffs. Measures, such as "automatic export restrictions", "orderly sales agreements", etc. On the one hand, these measures restrict the entry of foreign products and protect the domestic industry. On the other hand, they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and are concealed.

b) Flexibility. Due to the wide variety of quantitative restriction measures, one of them can be arbitrarily chosen when implementing them. For example, importing countries can either unilaterally implement import quotas, or they can negotiate to force exporting countries to implement "automatic export restrictions" or "ordered sales." Agreement" and so on. It is the same measure, which also has a certain degree of flexibility when implemented, and can be flexibly applied.

c) Discriminatory. According to the WTO's non-discrimination principle, importing countries cannot use tariffs to discriminate against exporting countries. But this kind of discriminatory treatment can be achieved through quantitative restrictions. Such as the United States, the European Union, Canada, Australia and other countries, the textile import quota regulations of developing countries are obviously discriminatory.

d) Developed countries and developing countries have obvious differences in the selection of quantitatively restricted sectors. The quantitative restrictions

imposed by developed countries have an obvious tendency, that is, they mainly restrict the import of products from developing countries that are already sunset industries in their own countries. Relatively speaking, the pertinence of quantitative restrictions in developing countries is not so obvious, and its main purpose is to protect the traditional industries that dominate the national economic system of the country.

2) Technical barriers to trade

Also known as "technical trade measures" or "technical barriers", it is a country or region that compulsorily or voluntarily adopts technical measures to restrict imports. Technical trade barriers are a non-tariff barrier measure used by commodity importers and exporters in international trade to implement trade import controls. It is currently the most effective means for countries, especially developed countries, to artificially set trade barriers and promote trade protectionism. Since the 2008 world financial crisis, more and more technical trade barriers have been imposed against China, which has adversely affected China's economic development. A careful analysis of the impact of technical trade barriers on China's export trade and exploration of China's countermeasures to technical trade barriers under the new pattern of dual-cycle development are of great significance to China's economic development.

A country's implementation of technical barriers to trade is often for the purposes of maintaining national security, protecting the health of its citizens, protecting animal and plant resources and the ecological environment, preventing commercial fraud, etc., through the promulgation of laws, decrees, regulations, and regulations to establish technical standards and certification systems, Inspection system, etc., to formulate excessively strict technical, sanitary and quarantine, commodity packaging and labeling standards for foreign imported products, so as to increase the technical requirements of imported products, increase the difficulty of import, and ultimately achieve the goal of restricting imports. The WTO has issued two documents on technical barriers to trade: the "TBT Agreement" (the full name is

the "Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement") and the "SPS Agreement" (the full name is the "Agreement on the Implementation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures"). The implementation of WTO started on January 1, 1995 when the WTO was formally established[8].

A) Features of technical barriers to trade

In the new era, the measures of technical barriers to trade restricting the import of goods have developed in a multitude of names and tricks. According to customs investigations, in 2020, WTO members issued a total of 5,300 notifications on technical trade measures, an increase of 3.9% year-on-year, mainly related to product environmental protection, quality, safety, marking, labeling, testing and certification and other requirements. Specifically exhibited three characteristics [9]:

First, the technical standards of technical barriers to trade are getting higher and higher. Not only are there more and more test indicators stipulated in the TBT agreement, but the value of the test indicators is becoming more and more demanding. For example, in recent years, the number of foreign technical trade measures for Chinese ceramic products has increased sharply, and 31 new ones will be added in 2020, which is the year that ceramic products have suffered the most technical trade measures since China's entry into the World Trade Organization;

Second, the scope of technical barriers to trade has become wider and wider. The expansion of industrial products and agricultural products, the entire process of production and operation, and even the extension of product recycling has become a new trend, and the number of countries implementing technical barriers to trade is increasing. chain reaction. For example, in January 2002[10], the European Union countries adopted customs control on the export of animal-derived foods from China, which caused a chain reaction of the United States, Japan, South Korea and other countries successively increasing inspection standards;

The third is that the new TBT method closely combines technical trade measures with intellectual property rights and patents. For example, the price of printing consumables exported by Ninestar Co., Ltd. in China is only about 30% of

the original manufacturer's consumables, which has a strong market competitive advantage. Therefore, large foreign companies and brands such as Epson have used their patent rights. The suppression.

B) The general form and basic characteristics of foreign technical barriers to trade

a) The general forms of foreign technical trade barriers. Voluntary standards, mandatory regulations, complex assessment and certification procedures are the main forms of foreign technical trade barriers. Analysis combined with foreign technical trade barriers can reveal that the most traditional and mainstream technical trade barriers Obviously compulsory regulations. When applying compulsory regulations in developed countries, they often use the protection of the domestic market as a pretense, and the difference in product demand levels as an excuse. Based on their own technical advantages, they can formulate strict product technical standards and technical standards in legal forms to achieve the requirements for foreign products. The exclusion of foreign countries has created trade barriers.

Voluntary standards are also typical technical barriers to trade. This barrier is implemented in the name of the promotion of universal values and is based on the widespread recognition of trading countries, such as voluntary standards "energy saving", "low carbon" and "green". At this stage, the necessary conditions for importing goods in many countries include obtaining certification from the importing country, but they are affected by very expensive certification costs. In this case, there is a significant increase in product export costs, and the consequent decline in product competitiveness must be paid attention to[11]. . For the technical trade barrier of complex assessment and certification procedures, the time cost, human resource input cost, transaction cost, and product cost of international trade will increase due to the increase in the complexity of technical inspection procedures. In specific practice, the importing country will often appoint an agency for inspection and set up extremely complicated inspection procedures, and product imports must be certified by a designated agency. After the product is certified, a

series of cumbersome procedures will directly lead to a significant increase in its time cost and sales cost, and the competitiveness of the product will often decrease as a result[12].

b) New forms of technical trade barriers In addition to the three general forms of foreign technical trade barriers, the influence of new forms of technical trade barriers has also been increasing in recent years. Green barriers, patent barriers, and social barriers are among them. The analysis around green barriers reveals that under the influence of the deteriorating ecological environment, the threat of environmental pollution to human health is increasing, and people's attention to sustainable development and environmental protection is also increasing, gradually penetrating into product production. The concept of environmental protection has led to the rapid development of environmental technology[13], and product waste, packaging, and raw material recycling have formed corresponding technical standards. Many environmental certification systems based on product production have also emerged, such as the EU WEEE directive and ISO14000 environmental protection system. In international trade, developed countries based on environmental protection will formulate strict environmental protection standards. Such standards can give full play to the first-mover advantages of developed countries and restrict foreign manufacturers' imports. Green trade barriers will be formed as a result.

An analysis around patent barriers reveals that they are essentially foreign technical trade barriers formed by large multinational companies or a country's government using the patent protection system. For developed countries that have a large number of high-tech basic technology patents, based on their own patent protection, such developed countries can easily form technical trade barriers, and technical standards are at the core of such technical trade barriers. In the process of new product research and development, other countries cannot circumvent many of the patents. This has become an excuse for many developed countries. For this reason, developed countries will directly ban the sale of related parts or levy high

patent fees, and related products will not be able to enter. The country's market. Based on the analysis of the Sino-US trade war in recent years, it can be found that the Chinese communications equipment manufacturer Huawei has been restricted by patent barriers in recent years. The patent lawsuits filed by US companies led by Cisco against Huawei can prove this perception. With the support of the government, Huawei's entry into the US market has been hampered by numerous obstacles, which allows us to intuitively understand the depth of the impact of patent barriers.

An analysis around social barriers reveals that social barriers originate from workers' right to live and work environment, and both are used as the main criteria for judging the social security, working hours, working environment, workers' treatment and other aspects of social security, working hours, working environment, and workers' treatment. This type of new trade measures can be used to build technical barriers to foreign trade. For developing countries, limited by their own economic development level and other factors, certain deficiencies will inevitably occur in labor rights. Using the related deficiencies of developing countries, developed countries can build social barriers to restrict them. Trade in developing countries. The SA8000 standard is the most typical social barrier standard, which aims at protecting the basic rights and interests of labor [14].

C) The mutual influence of technical barriers to trade and technological innovation

a) Guarantees and prerequisites for the implementation of technical barriers to trade

Analyzing the mutual influence of technical barriers to trade and technological innovation, we can find that for the implementation of technical barriers to trade, technological innovation belongs to all guarantees and prerequisites. Combining with the general form of foreign technical barriers to trade mentioned above, it can be found that technical barriers to trade as technical measures have significant uniqueness, and this uniqueness will not be affected by the way they appear.

Technological progress is the basis of technical barriers to trade. This makes it impossible for technologically backward countries to form technical barriers to trade, and the importance of technological innovation is evident [15]. Further analysis reveals that technological innovation itself is not a technical trade barrier, but is affected by different economic and technological levels. Some countries driven by interests will lead to the formation of technical trade barriers due to poor information and the implementation of differentiated technical standards.

Analyzing the development and implementation of differentiated technical standards, it can be found that technical standards will gradually evolve into technical trade barriers affected by this, such as the double standards for internal and external distinctions carefully designed by some countries, the trade barrier standards formulated for different countries, and the technology of imported goods. As a result, costs will increase substantially, and competitiveness will decrease accordingly. In recent years, the United States has adopted many similar methods in the Sino-US trade war, and the products of many Chinese companies have been blocked from outside the United States as a result. Analyzing the impact of economic and technological differences, we can find that countries with different levels of economic and technological development have different product quality and performance requirements, and developed countries with higher economic and technological levels have stricter product quality and performance requirements, and technical standards are relatively backward. The situation is normal in developing countries. This is closely related to the level of economic technology. Products that meet the standards of developing countries can easily fail to meet the standards of developed countries. The resulting technical trade barriers cannot be ignored. Green and environmentally friendly technical trade barriers are convenient.

Belongs to one of the typical. Factors such as the high level and strict requirements of technical standards and strict regulations are due to the influence of the internal technical level of developed countries, which will lead to the direct formation of technical trade barriers. In addition, intricate technical standards may

also lead to the formation of technical barriers to trade. The impact of various and difficult-to-master technical standards of various countries must be paid attention to[16].

b) Technical barriers to trade promote technological innovation

While analyzing the negative effects of technical barriers to trade, we also need to pay attention to their role in promoting technological innovation. Under the influence of technical trade barriers, commodity exports will be blocked in the short term, but the exporting congress will continue to carry out technological innovation in the long term to improve the quality and grade of its own products, and the development of export trade can be positively affected by this.

Based on the analysis of the quantity and price effect of the technical barriers to trade reversal mechanism, the short-term benefits studied in this paper are composed of two stages. In the first stage, technical barriers to trade will not affect export products. At this time, there are lower average costs and export prices, as well as larger export industry profits and quantities.

However, after the introduction of technical barriers to foreign trade, affected by the higher requirements of discriminatory regulations, procedures, and standards, many products of exporting countries cannot be exported smoothly in a short period of time, and production plans and trade strategies cannot be adjusted in time. In this case, many products It will withdraw from the market because the products no longer have the conditions for export, and the international trade interests of the exporting country cannot be guaranteed under this circumstance. In the second stage, based on the standards of the importing country, the exporting congress will increase investment and carry out related explorations in the improvement of technical standards and product quality.

The increase in export costs can be achieved by this, but the competitiveness of export products will be reduced due to higher prices. . Research on the long-term effects reveals that export manufacturers can adjust production and export plans in the long term, and the quality and grade of products can be greatly improved as a

result. Due to the large number of unqualified products that exit the market, the demand for high-quality products will be affected in this case. With a significant increase in the import market, product prices will increase because demand exceeds supply, and the profits of exporting countries will increase accordingly [17].

In order to further study the role of technical barriers to trade in promoting technological innovation, it is necessary to build a mathematical model of technical barriers to trade and its reversing mechanism.

Combining the theory of comparative advantage, it can be found that if there are significant differences in production costs (two commodities, two countries), the production and export of comparative advantage products will receive more attention, and the production and export of relatively disadvantaged products will be divided into two categories. The state tries to avoid it. In general, international trade will be damaged by technical trade barriers in the short term, but corporate technological innovation will be positively affected by technical trade barriers in the long term [18].

c) Cases where technical trade barriers force technological innovation The domestic photovoltaic industry is a typical example of technical trade barriers force technological innovation. Beginning in 2005, China's photovoltaic industry began to have a place in overseas market competition. In the following years, domestic related companies have good development prospects and have achieved a series of development results. However, starting in 2011, the "dual reverse investigation" carried out by Europe and the United States caused a serious blow to the domestic photovoltaic industry, and technical trade barriers were officially launched.

For Chinese photovoltaic companies whose demand market and raw materials are both overseas, technical trade barriers have caused their overseas markets to shrink significantly, and many domestic photovoltaic companies have closed down. Since 2013, the country has adopted a series of policies and measures to provide support for the development of photovoltaic enterprises. With years of technological research and continuous improvement of various technologies, China's photovoltaic

industry has re-emerged. Diamond wire cutting technology is one of the representatives. This process can effectively reduce the production cost of silicon wafers and improve the conversion efficiency of mono-polycrystalline. Therefore, China's photovoltaic industry has truly taken a leading position in the international field since 2016[19].

1.3 Measures and development trends of various countries' trade barriers to China

With the gradual differentiation of traditional trade barriers. Barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and licenses are gradually weakening. Although traditional trade barriers such as anti-dumping will continue to exist for a long time, new trade barriers with technical trade barriers as the core will continue to develop and will gradually replace traditional trade barriers and become international trade. The subjects in the barriers have become the main means and advanced forms of trade protectionism. Therefore, the development trend of technical barriers in international trade deserves our special attention.

1) From production and trade to service trade and investment

Technical barriers to trade (hereinafter referred to as TBT) have a wide range of manifestations, involving mandatory measures such as international or regional agreements, national laws, decrees, regulations, requirements, guidelines, guidelines, and procedures, as well as voluntary measures formulated by non-governmental organizations. Sex rules.

The coverage of TBT is becoming more extensive. In the new round of WTO negotiations, topics such as trade and environment, trade facilitation, intellectual property protection, and agriculture will all involve new technical trade barriers.

2) Voluntary measures are showing a trend of transforming into mandatory regulations

In the field of technical barriers to trade, there are many voluntary measures, such as ISO9000, ISO14000, various environmental label certification, HACCP certification, organic food certification, etc. The producer's voluntary principle is used to decide whether to apply for certification[20].

3) Extending from specific products to the whole process of production and

operation

The most typical example is the mandatory implementation of the HACCP management system. HACCP is the English abbreviation of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point. Its purpose is to eliminate possible food safety hazards in the production process, rather than relying on post-inspection to ensure product reliability. The food safety system based on HACCP is called the HACCP system, which originated in the United States. It was originally used to ensure the safety and sanitation of aerospace food.

The enforcement of labor standards in the production process of labor-intensive industries and the implementation of animal welfare standards in the production of livestock and poultry products will also have a serious negative impact on the economic development of developing countries.

4) The impact and diffusion effect are becoming more and more obvious

The impact of TBT is more extensive and far-reaching than tariffs and general non-tariff barriers. Many TBT measures may directly lead to restrictions or even bans on imports. In addition, technical barriers have obvious diffusion effects. TBT measures often have a chain reaction, from one product to all related products; from one country to many countries or even the world. On January 30, 2002, the Council of the European Union adopted the "Resolution on the Implementation of Certain Protective Measures on Imported Animal Products from China" on the grounds that the chloramphenicol content of frozen shrimp produced in Zhoushan, China, was exceeded and decided to suspend imports from China. The ban on products of animal origin for human or animal consumption has been extended from shrimp to all animals and more than 100 products containing animal ingredients.

This EU measure soon caused countries such as the United States, Hungary, Russia and even Saudi Arabia to follow suit.

5) There are more and more restrictions and more demanding requirements

With the advancement of science and technology and the deepening of technological innovation, new technical standards will continue to emerge and be

adopted in new technical regulations. Technological innovation has made testing equipment, methods and methods more advanced. Some countries, especially the developed members of the WTO, have adopted TBT with increasing levels. The standards for imported products have become more and more detailed, and their requirements have become more and more stringent and demanding.

People are concerned about the safety of human life and the world's environmental issues, and the requirements for these aspects in the technical standards and technical regulations of developed countries are increasing day by day. The amendment to the "Food Sanitation Law" proposed on November 8, 2002 strengthened the inspection system for imported agricultural products, and the circulation of imported agricultural products containing pesticides that have not set residue standards will be suspended.

6) Cross-use of technical barriers and patent barriers

On the one hand, the European Union and the United States set up technical barriers, requiring the products of importing countries to meet the technical level or technical standards set by them; on the other hand, they applied for patents for the core technology in the standards.

This is the cross-use of technical barriers and patent barriers. This method can protect the interests of enterprises in that country to the utmost extent. If enterprises in other countries want to export such products, they have to pay extremely high royalties to the other country, and export profits are not only large. Frustration and even cost issues make it difficult for the product to go abroad.

7) Alternative use of technical trade barriers and anti-dumping

With the continuous development of science and technology. The various technical issues involved in trade will become more complex. At the same time, consumers' requirements for product quality, hygiene and safety will become more and more stringent, their requirements for the environment will also continue to increase, and high-tech testing, inspection and quarantine technologies will continue to increase. Development has also provided more accurate data for some countries to use technical trade barriers to restrict international trade and even discriminate in trade.

At the same time, the constant fierce competition in the international market brought about by economic globalization has also renovated the trade protection measures adopted by countries. All these factors will escalate the issue of technical barriers to trade and become more and more important factors affecting the development of international trade.

8) Developing countries are also paying more and more attention to technical barriers to trade, but developed members are still the main players in implementing technical barriers

Due to the different levels of technological and economic development, the formulation and implementation of TBT vary greatly among countries. Generally speaking, developed members are in a dominant position, and many international standards are formulated with the participation of developed members. However, in recent years, developing members have also paid more and more attention to the introduction and implementation of technical barriers.

There were 2429 TBT notifications from developed countries, accounting for 56.21% of the total, while 1892 notifications from developing countries accounted for 43.79%. Since 1999, the number of TBT notifications in developing countries has surpassed that in developed countries, and there is a tendency to catch up from behind.

However, in general, developed countries are still in an advantageous position. The number of SPS notifications from developed countries was 1516, accounting for 54.99% of the total, and 1241 notifications from developing members. Accounted for 45.01%. The growth rate of SPS notifications in developed countries has greatly exceeded that of developing members. There were 3945 TBT/SPS notifications in developed countries, accounting for 55.74% of the total, and 3,133 notifications in developing countries, accounting for 44.26%.

Summary

If a country's government wants to safeguard its own trade interests, it cannot stick to the conclusions of the traditional trade theory of free trade and free division of labor. It should use active government intervention, jump over the constraints of factor

votes, and take advantage of economies of scale and imperfect competition conditions. , To create a competitive advantage and a favorable division of labor pattern in the selected strategic industry. An active government intervention-type trade policy should center on the strategic industry "protected export promotion", take the relevant WTO agreements as the criteria, appropriately select and innovate trade policy tools, and form a strategic structure suitable for China's trade protection policies. , That is, "based on tariff policy and supplemented by non-tariff barriers." Based on tariff policy.

When it is necessary to restrict trade volume, the most effective method is tariff rather than any other method, that is, the effect of tariff is the highest in the target of equal trade volume restriction. In addition, the principle of tariff protection is advocated by WTO, which has high transparency and non-discrimination, which is convenient for other countries and trade operators to distinguish the degree of protection, and it is easy to be accepted. Its weakness is that the upper limit of import tariffs is limited and the protective effect is limited.

Use non-tariff barriers as a supplement. Supporting domestic industries through non-tariff barriers. Due to the weakening of the protection function of import tariffs, and the WTO does not oppose the use of non-tariff measures to protect infant industries under certain conditions, countries are paying more and more attention to the protection of non-tariff measures.

2. CASE ANALYSIS OF CHINA AFFECTED BY INTERNATIONAL TRADE BARRIERS

2.1 The U.S. imposes additional steel tariffs on China

1) Import and export status of Chinese steel products to the United States

Figure 2.1 shows the import and export status of China's steel products to the United States from 2000 to 2017. It can be seen from the figure that since 2000, China's steel exports to the United States have increased in a wave-like manner. After China's accession to the WTO in 2001, the trade between China and the United States has developed. U.S. exports grew rapidly and reached a maximum of 2.63 billion U.S. dollars in 2008. However, after the financial crisis, Chinese steel products exports to the U.S. were hit, and they dropped directly from 2.63 billion U.S. dollars to 430 million U.S. dollars. In 2014, China's export quota of steel products to the United States returned to the level before the financial crisis. After 2014, China's exports of steel products to the United States have fallen year after year. In 2017, China's exports of steel products to the United States were only 590 million U.S. dollars. At this stage, the decline in export quotas is consistent with China's facing the United States.

The increase in various trade frictions is not unrelated. The trade volume of steel products imported by China from the United States has also risen in waves since 2000, reaching a maximum of US\$2.04 billion in 2009. After 2009, the import quota continued to decline. In 2017, China's trade in steel products imported from the United States was only 370 million U.S. dollars.



Figure 2.1- The import and export situation of China's steel products to the U.S. from 2000 to 2017

[Source]: United Nations International Trade Statistics Database

Table 2.1 shows the export situation of China's steel products in 2017. In 2017, China's total export of steel was approximately US\$43 billion, most of which were exported to Asian countries, of which the total export of steel products to the United States was US\$598 million, accounting for 1.39%, an increase of 11.3% compared to 2016: Steel The export volume of China has increased by approximately US\$61 million. In 2016, China's total steel exports were approximately US\$43.2 billion, and exports to the United States totaled US\$537 million. It can be seen that China's steel exports to the United States account for only a small part of China's total steel exports.

In 2017, China's total merchandise sales to the United States totaled 430 billion U.S. dollars, and China's steel exports to the United States accounted for 0.139% of total merchandise exports. Compared with 2016, the share of steel in China's total exports to the United States has remained basically unchanged. In 2016, China's cumulative exports of all commodities to the United States were US\$385 billion, and steel products accounted for 0.139% of the total. In Sino-US trade, steel products also account for only a small part of China's total export merchandise trade volume with the United States.

Table 2.1- China's steel product exports in 2017

country	Export amount (unit: \$)	The proportion
Korea	6,760,410,451	16%
Vietnam	4,336,414,228	10%
Thailand	2,006,658,485	5%
Philippines	1,944,788,426	4%
Indonesia	1,704,107,855	4%
India	1,509,528,457	3%
Pakistan	1,176,651,686	3%
Malaysia	1,086,273,385	3%
country	Export amount (unit: \$)	The proportion
Japan	983,144,738	2%
Italy	971,755,360	2%
Other countries	20,504,500,121	48%
total	42,984,233,192	100%

2) The impact of increased steel tariffs imposed by the United States on China's economy

A) Explanation of the GTAP model

GTAP (Global Trade Analysis Project) is a computable general equilibrium analysis tool developed by Purdue University. In addition to considering the problems of traditional CGE model research, the GTAP model can also analyze various possible effects of international trade policy shocks.

The GTAP model is mainly composed of two parts, one is the model main program, and the other is the database. The main program of the model is based on the relevant equations set by the neoclassical economic theory, and the model calculates the data through these equations.

The database provides support for the operation of the main program in the model,

and mainly contains the main data of the economic operation of the country or region in the model and foreign trade data. The main program starts with production, sets input-output functions for each country and analyzes them according to the functions. Government departments, private sectors, and producers in different countries have their own production functions or demand functions, and the balance of funds is determined by investment and deposit decision.

The model has an independent model, supporting software and database. When using the GTAP model to simulate the impact of one or more Policy Shocks, the change value of the policy is reset under the initial equilibrium state of the market, and the internal equilibrium of the model is reached again after calculation. By analyzing the data changes of the endogenous variables in the initial state and the new equilibrium state, we can get what kind of impact the economic policy changes have on economic activities.

As a comparatively static model, GTAP has two premises, one is a perfectly competitive market, and the other is that the return to scale of production remains unchanged. Under this premise, producers seek to minimize production costs and consumers seek to maximize consumption utility. Product markets and factor markets must be cleared. In equilibrium, the value of the model's endogenous variables is determined by total demand and total supply[21].

The model also has the following assumptions:

(1) There are five production factors in the model: land, capital, natural resources, skilled labor, and unskilled labor; three subjects: private households, government, and manufacturers;

(2) The production function is a fixed elasticity substitution function (CES), and the consumption function is a fixed elasticity of difference (CDE) function;

(3) Land cannot move between departments, and labor can move freely within the country;

(4) Obeying the Armington hypothesis, imported goods and domestic goods cannot be completely replaced, and links between various countries are established through

commodity trade and capital flows.

Setting of simulation conditions

After the United States imposes an undifferentiated 25% tariff on imported steel products, it will affect the interests of US trading partners and will be resisted. For example, after the United States imposed tariffs on steel, the European Union also followed up in order to prevent the occurrence of re-export trade. A 25% tariff is imposed on steel products indiscriminately.

Mexico has also imposed tariffs on American agricultural products in retaliation for the increase in taxes by the United States, while Canada has imposed additional tariffs on American steel products. China subsequently announced additional tariffs on American agricultural products[22]. Therefore, when setting the simulation conditions, the reaction of other countries after the United States imposed a 25% tariff on steel products will be considered, and the impact of different policy changes on the Chinese economy will be explored, which can be divided into the following three situations:

Scenario 1: The United States imposes a 25% tariff on steel products, of which Canada and Mexico are exempted;

Scenario 2: After the expiration of the exemption period in Canada and Mexico, the United States imposes a 25% tariff on steel products from all countries. The European Union follows the United States and also imposes a 25% tariff on steel products. Canada and Mexico retaliate after the exemption period expires. , Canada imposes a 25% tariff on American steel products, and Mexico imposes a 20% tariff on American agricultural products;

Scenario 3: The United States and the European Union impose 25% tariffs on steel products, Canada imposes 25% tariffs on American steel products, and Mexico and China both impose 20% tariffs on American agricultural products[23].

B) The impact of the US's additional steel tariffs on China's macro economy

Table 2.2- The impact of the US's additional steel tariffs on GDP and terms of trade in three situations

Country/indicator changes	GDP (%)			Terms of trade		
	Scenario 1	Scenario2	Scene 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scene 3
United States	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.07	0.05	-0.09
United States	-0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.07	0.05	-0.09
Canada	0.01	-0.04	-0.03	0.09	-0.03	0.00
Mexico	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04
European Union	0.00	-0.05	-0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.03
China	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	0.01	0.05
other areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01

[Source]:After calculation by RunGTAP software

Table 2.3 The impact of the increase in steel tariffs by the United States on the trade balance and social welfare of countries in the three situations

Country/indicator changes	Trade balance			Social Welfare		
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scene 3	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scene 3
United States	12.72	-4.28	-33.99	-4.53	-9.61	-38.32
Canada	-1.75	0.58	-1.20	6.23	-8.52	-6.55
Mexico	-1.69	-0.27	-1.20	2.79	-1.11	-0.29
European Union	-5.69	92.39	78.91	-5.74	-57.83	-53.53
China	-2.06	-27.36	-19.89	-5.91	0.19	-13.67
other areas	-1.52	-61.07	-90.60	-22.31	-27.65	-5.67

[Source]:After calculation by RunGTAP software

It can be seen from Table 2.2 and Table 2.3 that in the simulation results, scenario 1

is that the United States imposes 25% tariffs on imported steel products and Canada and Mexico are exempted: the United States' GDP decreases by 0.01%, and Canada's GDP level increases by 0.01 %, the GDP of other countries has not changed significantly; in terms of trade terms, the United States has improved, an increase of 0.07%, Canada and Mexico have been exempted, and their terms of trade have also improved, increasing by 0.09% and 0.06%, respectively.

After China suffered a 25% impact on steel tariffs, its terms of trade deteriorated by 0.01%. In terms of trade balance, after the United States imposed tariff barriers, the trade balance turned into a surplus of US\$1.272 billion. Other countries have It has become a deficit. The largest change is the EU, with an amount of -569 million U.S. dollars, and China's trade deficit of 206 million U.S. dollars. In terms of social welfare, although the United States has achieved a trade balance surplus, social welfare has lost. The social welfare of Canada and Mexico increased by US\$623 million and US\$279 million, respectively, due to the exemption rights, while the social welfare of China and the European Union suffered losses. China's social welfare losses were the largest at US\$591 million.

In Scenario 2, that is, after the expiration of Canada and Mexico's exemptions, retaliation occurs against the United States, and the EU also imposes a 25% steel tariff: in terms of GDP levels, Canada, Mexico, and the EU are different from those in Scenario 1. In terms of trade terms, compared with scenario 1, only China and the European Union have improved, with an increase of 0.03% respectively. %, 0.02%, the United States, Canada, and Mexico have reduced to varying degrees. Among them, Canada has the largest decrease, with a decrease of 0.12%. In terms of trade balance, after the countermeasures implemented by Canada, Mexico, and the European Union, the trade balance has As a result, the EU experienced the largest increase from its original trade deficit of US\$569 million to a surplus of US\$9.239 billion, an increase of US\$9.808 billion.

After the United States was countered, the trade balance changed from the original surplus of US\$1.272 billion to a deficit. 428 million U.S. dollars. In the trade war that

other countries sanctioned each other, China's trade balance continued to decline, and the deficit became larger and larger, reaching 2.736 billion U.S. dollars. In terms of social welfare, China has gained social welfare because it did not participate in the trade war. The slight improvement has changed from a loss of US\$574 million to US\$19 million in social welfare.

The social welfare of the rest of the country has all suffered greater losses, of which the European Union's loss reached a maximum of US\$5.783 billion. In Scenario 3, the EU, Canada, and Mexico implement countermeasures against the United States, and China imposes tariffs on agricultural products imported from the United States: In terms of GDP, China's GDP level has dropped by 0.02%, and Canada's GDP level has increased compared to Scenario 2. In terms of terms of trade, China's terms of trade have been improved from 0.01% to 0.05%, while the US's terms of trade have deteriorated from 0.05% in Scenario II. It was reduced to -0.09%, and the rate of decrease reached 0.14%. Canada, the European Union, and Mexico have improved slightly; in terms of trade balance, China's trade deficit has improved, from US\$2.736 billion in Scenario II to US\$1.989.

The trade balance of other countries has deteriorated to varying degrees. Among them, the United States has the largest change, from -428 million US dollars in scenario 2 to -3.399 billion US dollars, followed by the European Union, from 9.239 billion US dollars in scenario 2 to 3.399 billion US dollars. In terms of social welfare, both China and the United States have suffered greater social welfare losses. China's social welfare has increased from an increase of 19 million US dollars to a loss of 1.367 billion US dollars. The loss of social welfare increased from US\$961 million in Scenario 2 to US\$3.832 billion. The social welfare of other countries has increased. The EU has increased by US\$450 million, while Mexico and Canada have a small increase.

Under the circumstances that the United States imposed a 25% steel tariff and exempted Canada and Mexico, China's terms of trade deteriorated, the trade balance turned into a deficit, and social welfare suffered, but the loss at this time was not significant. The unilateral trade policy of the United States has improved its own terms

of trade, and its trade balance has also turned into a surplus. Although it has lost a small part of its social welfare, it has generally benefited. Canada and Mexico have been exempted. In addition to generating a trade deficit of more than 100 million U.S. dollars, their terms of trade and social welfare have been improved, making them the two countries that have benefited the most.

The EU has produced a trade deficit of more than 500 million U.S. dollars and social welfare losses, and suffered the most. It can be seen that the United States, which imposed tariff barriers, and the exempted Canada and Mexico have gained benefits, but their benefits have been gained on the basis of the losses suffered by China and the European Union.

After the European Union, Mexico, and Canada started the trade war with retaliatory actions, China's terms of trade and social welfare have been slightly improved, but the trade balance has aggravated the degree of trade deficit. After the United States suffered countermeasures, all the benefits it had gained before have been lost. The terms of trade and trade balance of Canada, the European Union, and Mexico that participated in the countermeasures have improved, but their GDP levels have all declined, and social welfare losses have increased.

After China launched countermeasures against the United States, it has had a certain impact on the United States. The United States' terms of trade, trade balance, and social welfare have all deteriorated. For China, although the terms of trade and trade balance have improved, However, the decline in GDP level has increased the loss of social welfare. It can be seen from this that as the scope of the tariff trade war expands, the trade of various countries has become more and more unbalanced, the GDP level has declined to varying degrees, and the overall social welfare loss has increased.

C) The impact of the US's additional steel tariffs on the import and export of various countries and departments.

Table 2.4 -The impact of the US's additional steel tariffs on the total imports and exports of countries under three conditions

Country/indicator changes	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scene 3	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
United States	-0.48	-0.33	-0.90	-0.60	-0.84	-0.81
Canada	0.32	0.38	-0.47	-0.45	-0.46	-0.38
Mexico	0.13	0.22	-0.53	-0.48	-0.53	-0.44
European Union	-0.03	-0.03	-0.76	-0.90	-0.78	-0.89
China	-0.01	-0.02	-0.11	0.02	-0.28	-0.18
other areas	-0.03	-0.05	-0.09	-0.05	-0.10	-0.01

[Source]:After calculation by RunGTAP software

It can be seen from Table 2.4 that when the United States imposes steel tariffs and exempts Canada and Mexico: China's steel exports fell by 3.8%, and exports of automobiles and parts increased by 0.15%; US steel imports fell sharply by 27.58%, and automobiles And the import of parts and components increased by 0.14%; after Canada and Mexico were exempted, steel exports increased significantly, increasing by 57.27% and 24.06% respectively.

The import and export of automobiles and parts were suppressed; the import and export of steel products in the European Union showed a slight increase. Decline, imports and exports of automobiles and parts have increased slightly. After the implementation of countermeasures by the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, China's steel product imports fell and the export situation improved. The export of automobiles and parts continued to increase to 0.51%, and both agricultural imports and exports increased.

The import and export situation of the three industries of the United States, steel, automobiles and parts, and agriculture, all deteriorated. The steel imports and exports of Mexico, Canada, and the European Union have been greatly suppressed. Canada's

exports have changed from an increase of 53.27% to a decrease of 34.27%, a decrease of 87.54%, of which Mexico's agricultural imports and exports have fallen by ten percentage points. After China implemented countermeasures, the U.S. agricultural exports fell by 8.52%, but China's agricultural imports and exports also fell by about five percentage points. From the perspective of import and export levels, China's countermeasures have limited impact on the US economy, and at the same time affected the country's agricultural imports and exports.

To sum up, at the beginning of the United States imposing steel tariffs, in addition to the exemption of Canada and Mexico, the import and export levels have been increased, while the EU, China, and the United States' own imports and exports have all been suppressed.

The expansion of foreign trade, the deterioration of the import and export levels of various countries and departments, and the tariff trade wars have inhibited the foreign trade of various countries, leading to more serious trade imbalances. China's countermeasures have had a certain effect on American agricultural exports, but its own agricultural imports and exports have also been negatively affected.

D) The impact of U.S. steel tariffs on China

In summary, From the simulation results of scenario 1, it can be seen that the United States imposed a 25% tariff on steel products and Canada and Mexico were exempted, which had a negative impact on China's terms of trade, social welfare, and the steel industry's imports and exports, and production, but at the same time As a downstream industry of steel, automobiles and parts have been improved in terms of output and exports. Other countries have also been negatively affected. The EU's trade balance has changed the most, and Canada's social welfare has suffered the most. Trade protection measures have significantly improved the output, terms of trade, trade balance, and social welfare of the US steel sector.

From the simulation results of Scenario 2, it can be seen that after the implementation of retaliatory measures by the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, the economic situation of the United States has changed from previous gains to losses,

the terms of trade have deteriorated, the trade balance has changed from surplus to deficit, and the level of social welfare has dropped significantly. . Although other countries have improved their terms of trade, they have also aggravated their trade imbalances, their GDP levels have fallen, and social welfare losses have become more serious.

On the contrary, the expansion of the scope of the trade war has not only caused a larger deficit in China's trade balance, but also improved China's terms of trade and social welfare. It has also improved China's steel industry, automobiles, and retail. The international competitiveness of the parts industry and the agricultural sector has increased the output and exports of China's steel, automobile and parts, and agricultural sectors.

From the simulation results of scenario 3, it can be seen that after China implemented countermeasures, the agricultural output and exports of the United States have been hit. The social welfare, terms of trade, and trade balance of the United States have all had a negative impact. China's terms of trade and trade balance have been negatively affected. It has been slightly improved, which has played a certain role. But at the same time, China's GD has dropped, social welfare has also suffered losses, and China has also suffered a greater economic loss. From this we can see that China's retaliatory measures against the United States are not the best policy.

2.2 Examples of technical barriers to trade

Case 1: EU CR standard and Wenzhou lighter

The EU CR standard is the abbreviation of the regulations on the installation of child-proof (CR) devices on lighters and improve the safety performance of lighters, formulated by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) authorized by the European Commission for Health and Consumers. The CR standard first started in the United States. In the CR standard promulgated by the United States in July 1993, a CR device is required for lighters whose ex-factory price is less than two dollars. Since then, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other countries have also formulated their own CR standards in accordance with the regulations of the United States. Since this

standard is only for gas lighters, and as the main promoter of the CR standard, ZIPPO, the largest lighter manufacturer in the United States, only produces liquid fuel lighters, the standard is also intended to combat the cheap Japanese and Korean gas lighters that flooded the American lighter market at that time. , To protect the interests of domestic producers in the United States. In 1998, the European Union stated that the ENISO9994 lighter safety standard did not cover the "misuse" problem of children playing with lighters.

Throughout Europe, serious accidents related to the use of lighters, fires that caused heavy losses, and the number of injuries and deaths are increasing with lighters. The number of sales has risen. In view of this, it is necessary to improve safety standards. Upon authorization, CEN plans to determine new safety standards for lighters, including CR standards. After nearly 4 years of discussion, the EU CR standard basically copied the CR standard for American lighters, stipulating that lighters with a unit price (ex-factory price or customs quotation) less than two euros must be equipped with safety locks to prevent children under 5 years old from opening, and related models of lighters It must also pass the experimental certification of the relevant EU departments. China is the EU's largest supplier of lighters.

According to statistics, the type of disposable pocket gas lighters imported by the EU from China accounted for 25.19% of its imports outside the region, with an average price of 0.175 euros per piece; inflatable pocket gas lighters (electronic (Lighting device) is 8.409%, the average price is .0242 euros each; inflatable pocket gas lighters (other lighters) are 86%, and the average price is .0218 euros each: desktop lighters are 9.036%, and the average price is Each .0338 Euro etc. It can be seen that Chinese lighters have a considerable share in the EU market, and the prices are basically below two euros. Once the EU CR standard is adopted and implemented, it will inevitably cause a considerable impact on China's trade in European lighters:

First, CR patented technology is in the hands of foreign manufacturers, and it is difficult to develop a new CR device and it takes a certain amount of time;

Second, whether it is developing CR devices on its own or purchasing patented

technology from foreign manufacturers, it will increase the cost of Chinese lighters and weaken the price advantage of Chinese products;

Third, each type of lighter that needs to be installed with a CR device must pass the experimental certification of the relevant EU departments. Judging from the situation in the United States, this certification process takes about one year and costs as much as 15,000 to 20,000 US dollars. One of the major advantages of Chinese lighters lies in the design of novel and changeable styles according to customer requirements and international trends.

The lengthy certification process will undoubtedly weaken this advantage. At the same time, China has many lighter manufacturers but small production scale, many product styles and small production batches. The unit development and product certification fees allocated to each lighter will further cause our products to lose their price competitive advantage, and the European Union, which has a technological advantage Products and some third-country manufacturers can take the opportunity to expand market share.

Fourth, because the United States and Europe have formulated CR standards one after another, the export of lighters in various countries will inevitably turn to markets without similar standard requirements.

This will intensify the competition of Chinese products in third-country markets. It is easy to make China subject to anti-dumping and trade protection measures. After learning that the EU is proposing a CR standard, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation immediately organized a delegation with Wenzhou Smoking Set Association and enterprise representatives to go to the European Commission in March to April 2002 to negotiate with some EU members, indicating that China firmly opposes the CR standard to make products safe. The practice of linking with prices believes that it violates the basic principles of the WTO and the relevant provisions of the WTO "Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement", and in fact constitutes discrimination against China's lighter products and industries.

China requires the EU to formulate a fair and reasonable standard to replace the

current trade protection study-China's trade protection CR standard under the multilateral trading system. However, at the time of negotiations, the draft CR standard has been discussed for several years and has basically taken shape. The time to break this standard has been missed. On May 13th, CEN officially announced the EN13869 standard, the European Union CR standard for lighters, which was voted on. This standard gives manufacturers a two-year transition period and retailers a three-year transition period [24].

Case 2: The impact of international technical trade barriers on China's Fujian tea foreign trade

For a long time, Fujian tea has enjoyed a high reputation worldwide for its long history of development and excellent quality, and its export volume has ranked first in the country. However, as the international market continues to expand, competition in tea export trade has also become fiercer. The world's requirements for tea quality and technology are becoming stricter. Some developed countries have even adopted nearly harsh tea technical standards. The huge impact of technical trade barriers on the export trade of Fujian tea cannot be ignored.

1) Current status of tea exports

As one of Fujian's long-standing export trade tea products, tea ranks among the top in both export volume and consumption volume. According to statistics, Fujian tea exports are generally on the rise. In 2019, the total amount of Fujian tea exports accounted for 25.5% of the national total[25], and Fujian tea has more than 50 sales areas in the world, and its export markets are mainly concentrated in Japan, ASEAN and Hong Kong, Fujian's tea exports to these three major export markets have exceeded two-thirds of the total exports.

According to the tea category, the main tea categories exported from Fujian include oolong tea, white tea, scented tea, green tea and black tea. Among them, oolong tea is the tea with the largest output and export volume in Fujian. In 2017, the export volume of Fujian oolong tea reached 943 tons, accounting for 34% of domestic exports of the same kind of tea. The country that exports the most oolong tea is Japan, followed by the

European Union, Southeast Asia and other countries. Fujian scented tea, especially jasmine tea, is also a very popular tea variety. In 2017, the output of Fujian scented tea was nearly 440 tons, accounting for 54% of the domestic exports of the same kind of tea[26]. Fujian scented tea is exported to more than 40 countries and regions. Japan is the largest sales market, followed by Hong Kong and Southeast Asia.

The export of Fujian green tea is mainly bulk tea, and its main export destinations are the United States, Japan, the European Union and Africa. The main exporting country of Fujian black tea is the United Kingdom, and the regions that export the most white tea are Germany and Macau. It is not difficult to see that as a non-essential product in food, the main export markets of tea are concentrated in more developed countries and regions.

2) Export prices of Fujian tea

The export price of tea is not only affected by the supply and demand in the world market, but also by the prices of major tea exporting countries. In recent years, tea prices in major tea exporting countries in the world have shown an upward trend, and Fujian tea has a high competitiveness in the export market due to its long history, culture and excellent quality. In 2012, the unit price of Fujian tea exports was US\$5,800/ton. In 2016, the unit price of tea exports rose to US\$12007/ton, with an annual growth rate of 21.4% [27]. However, in the past five years, due to the slowdown in world consumer demand and the strict technical trade barriers imposed by major developed countries on the import of tea in the name of ensuring food safety, the growth rate of tea export prices is only 7.2%, and the growth rate has slowed down significantly.

3) The impact of technical trade barriers on Fujian tea exports

4) At present, the countries that formulate stricter tea technical standards in the world are Japan, the European Union countries and the United States.

The regulations on tea technical standards in these countries involve a wide range of tea types, covering not only technical regulations, product inspection systems, and quality certifications. In general fields, there are even regulations on packaging, labeling

and other details. Taking Japan's tea technical standards as an example, tea is subdivided into tea, unfermented tea, and fermented tea for testing, and each has detailed regulations, totaling 477 items, while China only stipulates 9 tea pesticides Maximum residue limit standard.

Japan is the largest export market for Fujian tea, and such a large testing gap will inevitably have a huge impact on Fujian tea exports. The EU's regulations on pesticide residues in tea are the most stringent in the world. The pesticide content of tea is not tested with conventional tea soup, but with dry tea fixtures, which greatly increases the probability of exceeding the standard.

There are more than 50,000 national technical standards for agricultural products in the United States, and more than 40,000 industry standards. The United States' requirements for teas of Chinese origin are mainly hygienic standards, including the detection of non-tea inclusions, microorganisms, radioactive substances, and heavy metals in tea [28]. As far as Fujian tea is concerned, the above-mentioned developed countries and regions are just important export markets. There is such a big difference in the technical standards of tea at home and abroad, which is bound to have a huge impact on the export trade of Fujian tea.

4) The negative impact of technical trade barriers on Fujian tea trade

A) Small and medium tea companies are in trouble, and the impact will be greater in the short term

Due to the large differences in the technical standards for tea exports at home and abroad, it is difficult for domestic tea companies to produce tea that can meet the technical standards of developed countries. In recent years, there have been many cases of domestic prosecutions for excessive tea pesticides.

As an important producing area for Chinese tea exports, Fujian is mainly concentrated in countries and regions with particularly strict technical standards such as Japan and the European Union. Fujian tea is gradually in a passive position. At present, most of the tea enterprises in Fujian, except for large tea enterprise groups such as Tianfu and Huaxiangyuan, are small and medium-sized tea enterprises, with backward

production and operation methods, and low levels of mechanization and automation. Facing increasingly stringent technical trade barriers, small and medium tea enterprises, due to their limited capital and technology, cannot fundamentally improve product quality and technical standards in the short term. Exports are easily trapped.

B) Incoming costs rise and price advantages weaken.

As mentioned above, the technical standards formulated by developed countries for tea products pay special attention to pesticide residue testing. In order to meet the technical standards and environmental requirements of importing countries, Fujian tea companies must invest more energy and time in testing and certification.

At the same time, the purchase of corresponding testing instruments and equipment, training of testing personnel, etc.; and more costs must be invested in the tea planting environment, which will bring about a substantial increase in the cost of tea production in Fujian. In order to maintain international competitiveness and maintain international market share, Fujian tea companies are forced to not be able to increase their prices significantly, thus greatly weakening the original pricing advantages of Fujian tea.

C) Affect the image of Fujian tea and damage its international reputation

Fujian tea has a profound cultural background and a long history of cultural connotation. It has always had a good sales reputation in the international market, and has accumulated a certain degree of popularity and influence over the years.

However, in recent years, it has been continuously restricted by technical trade barriers from developed countries and regions. Not only has the export scale of Fujian tea been restricted, but also has greatly affected the international reputation of Fujian tea in the world market, especially the case of tea exports being sued by developed countries. The negative international impact has severely shaken the good image of Fujian tea in the minds of consumers, and consumer confidence has been damaged.

2.3 Anti-dumping cases

1) Anti-dumping concept

Anti-dumping means that the importing country (region) takes strict measures

against the dumped imported goods to offset the damage caused to the domestic (region) industry and prevent the threat to the newly-built industry. Anti-dumping, as a means of restricting imports that is generally recognized and accepted by all countries in the world, is a principle established in the 1948 "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade".

Anti-dumping is a clause that protects domestic enterprises. The WTO does not entirely oppose dumping, but does not allow dumping that causes substantial damage and threats to the importing country. There are two types of anti-dumping, one is the anti-dumping measures adopted by foreign governments when domestic products are exported to foreign countries; the other is that foreign products enter the country and the domestic government takes anti-dumping measures. Anti-dumping measures taken.

Under the WTO framework, anti-dumping usually refers to the legal actions of the importing country's anti-dumping investigation bureau, in accordance with WTO rules and domestic legislation, that take anti-dumping duties and other measures to implement appropriate domestic protection in accordance with WTO rules and domestic legislation. The Anti-dumping Agreement stipulates that only dumping that meets the following three conditions can be subject to anti-dumping sanctions:

One of the conditions: products of one country enter the market of another country at a price lower than the normal price. The so-called normal price refers to: A. The comparable price of the same product under normal conditions when consumed in the country; B. Export to a third country under normal trading conditions The highest comparable price; C.

The cost of production in the country of origin plus reasonable sales expenses and profits. However, in the specific negotiation process, due to the different accounting systems implemented by countries, the methods of accounting for production costs are also different in each country. This makes it normal The determination of price is extremely contingent and unscientific.

Condition 2: Dumped products cause substantial damage or threat to similar industries in the importing country, or seriously hinder a new domestic industry.

However, in actual operation, the definition of "substantial damage" or "serious obstruction" is rather vague, making the determination of damage extremely subjective.

Condition 3: There is a direct causal relationship between dumping and damage. However, it is often very difficult to determine the causality in the specific operation. The damage caused by other factors is often ignored or deliberately ignored, and excessive consideration of the damage caused by dumping to the industry and the market makes anti-dumping established.

Page 96 of 110 Trade Protection Research-China's Trade Protection under the Multilateral Trade System However, the Anti-Dumping Agreement does not prohibit dumping itself. It allows the collection of anti-dumping duties to compensate the importing country's losses, and the tax prerequisite is based on it Damage caused to the domestic industry of the importing country. According to WTO regulations, the dumping margin does not exceed 2% of the export price or the import volume of dumped products accounts for no more than 3% of imports of similar products, which are both negligible.

Therefore, grasping the reasonable bottom line of product export prices can not only increase the competitiveness of export products, but also avoid anti-dumping sanctions, or make dumping price gains to make up for the loss of anti-dumping duties.

2) The main reason why my country's export products are repeatedly accused of anti-dumping

There are many reasons why Chinese export products are repeatedly accused of foreign anti-dumping. The main reasons can be summarized in the following aspects: First, China's export trade has grown rapidly, which has caused concern and anxiety among some trading partners. Since the reform and opening up, the result of the continuous penetration of Chinese products into the world market will inevitably be fierce competition with similar local products.

Since Chinese products enjoy a huge comparative advantage in labor and raw materials, they are often in a clearly advantageous position in competition. Therefore, local industries whose business conditions are deteriorating have filed anti-dumping

applications, hoping to use this method to squeeze Chinese products out of the domestic market. Therefore, In the future, the number of foreign anti-dumping cases against China may still remain high, and even further increase [29].

Second, as a legal weapon allowed by the WTO to protect domestic industries from impact, anti-dumping has been abused by some countries. The increase in the number of anti-dumping cases is not accidental. In many countries and regions, anti-dumping and safeguard measures have become a tool of trade protectionism to a certain extent. Under the circumstance that some trade protection practices, such as quotas and licenses, are becoming weaker and weaker, the frequency of use of anti-dumping measures as the first method of protecting domestic industries allowed by the WTO is bound to increase greatly.

Third, China's foreign trade export structure is lacking, and foreign trade macro-control efforts are insufficient. An important reason for this situation is that China's current economic structure is still unreasonable, the development of the industry lacks long-term planning, and more attention is paid to immediate benefits. Once a certain industry is profitable, overinvestment often occurs. Moreover, there are a large number of Chinese enterprises, and the industry management and coordination are not strong enough. They often suppress prices by themselves, which eventually leads to the occurrence of anti-dumping cases.

Fourth, there are discriminatory anti-dumping policies abroad. For a long time, Western countries have had obvious prejudices against my country when taking anti-dumping measures. They ignore the deep changes my country has made to the traditional planned economic system after the reform and opening up, and still regard my country as a non-market economy country, and clearly stipulate the implementation of my country's goods. A stricter control system. This is an important reason why my country's commodities are frequently adopted anti-dumping measures [30].

Fifth, the companies involved in the case did not actively respond to the lawsuit, which indulged foreign anti-dumping actions. Since a considerable number of Chinese enterprises do not know much about the anti-dumping response process, anti-dumping

laws and regulations, so that they are weak or even unable to resist foreign anti-dumping charges and investigations. Implement anti-dumping measures to resolve trade disputes with my country. According to statistics, in anti-dumping cases against China, at least half of my country's enterprises did not respond to the lawsuit, which directly led to the loss of 80% of the anti-dumping cases. The main reason why the EU levied a final anti-dumping duty of 44.6% on my country's color TV sets is that no color TV company in China has responded to the lawsuit.

3) Features of anti-dumping against China

A) The anti-dumping investigation has a high ratio of final implementation measures.

Especially during the economic crisis in 2009, the number of anti-dumping enforcement measures reached a peak. In that year, China suffered 77 anti-dumping investigations, and finally 56 cases of measures were implemented, reaching the highest peak in previous years.

B) Developing countries (regions) are the main investigators and implementers of anti-dumping against China. From the perspective of anti-dumping investigations and implementation measures against China, the top three countries with the largest number are India, the United States and the European Union.

The three countries accounted for 41.6% of the total number of anti-dumping investigations against China and 45 of them implemented measures. . . 4%, the average case-to-implement ratio reached 79.3%. However, it is worth noting that developing countries and regions are not only the hardest hit areas under anti-dumping investigations, but also the main implementers of anti-dumping against China. Since 1995, developing countries (excluding South Korea, Poland, and Israel) have dealt with China. There were 559 cases filed for investigation, accounting for 63.2% of the world's total anti-dumping investigations against China; the number of implemented measures reached 406, accounting for 63.1% of the world's total implementation of measures against China, and the average case-to-implementation ratio reached 72.6%.

C) Anti-dumping investigations have almost spread across all industrial sectors or

industries.

Among the total number of anti-dumping investigation cases in China from 1995 to 2007, products from several industries such as base metals and products, chemicals, electrical and mechanical products, plastics and rubber, miscellaneous, textiles, ceramics and glass accounted for all anti-dumping investigation cases.

The proportion of 82.4%. Products that have been subject to anti-dumping since 2008 have expanded to the field of new energy. Table 3 shows the 22 categories of products classified by HS. It can be seen that since 2001, in addition to the 21st and 22nd products, the products subject to anti-dumping investigations in countries all over the world involve 20 categories, which are mainly concentrated in base metals and products. , Chemicals, plastics and rubber, machinery and electrical equipment, textiles, paper and cardboard products and other industries, which are also China's main export products.

D) Increased countervailing investigations.

In 2004, Canada first, followed by the United States, conducted countervailing investigations against China. As of June 30, 2012, the number of countervailing investigations against China in various countries reached 57, and 37 measures were implemented, all exceeding the number of countervailing countervailing countries that have been counted since 1995. China has become the largest number of countervailing investigations and implementations. s country.

E) The anti-dumping investigation continues.

Since 2011, the United States has filed investigations on China. After many products have suffered anti-dumping and countervailing measures for several years, the final ruling of sunset review is still "industrial damage", which means that the implementation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures will continue. . Since anti-dumping and countervailing investigations often last for a year, even if the final result is "veto material damage" and no tax is imposed, the companies involved in the case are also dragged down by the lawsuit.

Therefore, some domestic small and medium-sized enterprises have given up

responding to the lawsuit as soon as they are investigated. Taking the initiative to withdraw from the U.S. market has also prompted frequent lawsuits by U.S. companies. In addition, if a product is investigated in the United States, other countries will also investigate similar products in China accordingly. Therefore, Chinese export companies face severe challenges with regard to sensitive products.

F) There are many kinds of investigations.

In addition to anti-dumping and countervailing duties, some countries have also carried out various anti-unfair competition investigations on imported foreign goods in accordance with their own laws. For example, the United States has 337 investigations, anti-circumvention investigations, and 301 investigations.

The so-called 337 investigation is an investigation initiated by the US International Trade Commission on unfair practices in import trade in accordance with Article 337 of the US Tariff Act of 1930. And "unfair behavior" refers to products that enter the United States through unfair competition or behavior, and cause substantial damage or threat of damage to related industries in the United States, hinder the establishment of related industries in the United States, suppress and manipulate U.S. commerce and trade, and infringe on legal and effective Acts such as US intellectual property rights. In the first half of 2012 alone, the United States initiated 10 cases against Chinese products or companies.

The so-called anti-circumvention investigation refers to investigations conducted by manufacturers or exporters to reduce or avoid anti-dumping duties imposed by various methods. It is an extension and expansion of anti-dumping measures. Since China's entry into the WTO, the United States has conducted 14 anti-circumvention investigations against China from 2002 to 2005. After 2006, with the increasing number of US anti-dumping investigations against China, the number of anti-circumvention investigations also increased.

For example, in 2009, the United States made a final anti-circumvention ruling on cut-to-length carbon steel plates imported from China; in 2010, the United States made anti-circumvention against sodium citrate originating in China and exported from

Thailand, and clothes hangers and tissue paper exported from Vietnam. The investigation was filed, and the anti-circumvention investigation of tissue paper was the third time; in 2011, the United States conducted an anti-circumvention investigation on the export of small-diameter graphite electrodes produced in China by the British company Superior Graphite to the United States, and this product was conducted in 2008. Anti-circumvention investigation; In 2012, the United States conducted an anti-circumvention investigation on the non-enclosed built-in spring products exported to the United States by Reztec of Malaysia through simple assembly of parts imported from China in Malaysia; in addition, the United States also initiated a 301 investigation.

For example, in October 2010, the Office of the United States Trade Representative conducted a 301 investigation on China's clean energy policies and measures at the request of the Iron and Steel Workers' Federation. Although the Chinese side submitted comments and rejected the false allegations in the application, the US side was still at 12 It was announced last month that China's "Interim Measures for the Management of Special Funds for the Industrialization of Wind Power Generation Equipment" contained subsidies that were suspected of violating prohibitive subsidies set by the WTO. Undoubtedly, since the beginning of this century, various trade protectionist investigations and the implementation of measures have become the most commonly used tools for governments of various countries to carry out trade remedies for domestic enterprises.

For China, a major export country, it is obviously impossible to expand exports without encountering anti-dumping. For this reason, this article believes that what the government needs to do is how to reduce the frequency of foreign anti-dumping lawsuits against China through diplomatic channels and policy orientation; as a company, it should think about how to adjust its behavior to avoid anti-dumping and other investigation risks; Industry associations should not only establish early warning mechanisms, but also help companies avoid risks and win lawsuits.

Summary

The results have been received that foreign trade barriers to China are mainly

manifested in the following aspects:

1. Foreign anti-dumping efforts against Chinese products have increased. Countries that implement anti-dumping against China include not only developed countries such as Europe, America, Australia, Canada, and Japan, but also developing countries such as Turkey, Egypt, and India; the products involved include both the daily necessities industry and the organic electricity industry, as well as manufactured products.
2. There are also minerals and aquaculture products; data shows that since the 1990s, China's anti-dumping cases accounted for 1/7 to 6 of the world's total. After joining the WTO, this proportion has greatly increased, and China has become a foreign anti-dumping agent. Main target country.

2. Technical barriers have become the main obstacle to the export of Chinese products. Broad technical trade barriers include five aspects: technical regulations, technical standards and conformity assessment procedures, product quarantine, inspection systems and measures, packaging and labeling regulations, information technology barriers, and green barriers. The technical trade barriers facing China's export products mainly come from the United States, the European Union and Japan; the industries involved mainly include agriculture, textiles and garments, light industry, mechanical and electrical, metallurgical and chemical industries, and medical and health care industries.

3. China's export products are also subject to restrictions on intellectual property protection represented by the "337" clause of the United States, as well as the legislative restrictions on the transitional protection mechanism for special products from Europe, the United States and other countries.

The study found that tariffs and non-tariff barriers have varying degrees of positive impact on the quality of Chinese companies' export products, and the superposition of multiple trade barriers will weaken this incentive. Mechanism analysis shows that when suffering from tariff barriers, on the one hand, manufacturers of high-quality products can further improve the quality of export products by raising prices; on the other hand,

enterprises with lower export product quality are more likely to withdraw from the export market under the market screening mechanism. . The quality impact effects of tariffs and non-tariff barriers are heterogeneous due to different types of enterprise ownership and industries.

3 Suggestions for improving the efficiency of China's foreign trade

3.1 Recommendations for tariff barriers

1) The government adopts a reasonable trade policy

In "the case of the United States imposing steel tariffs", the United States, China and the United States, as two economic powers, play a decisive role in the international trade market. When problems arise in the import and export trade between two countries, they cannot be solved by fighting a trade war. According to the previous analysis, as the scope of the trade war has expanded, the social interests of countries participating in the trade war have all suffered losses, while the foreign trade conditions of related industries in China that have not participated have improved.

This shows that blind participation in the trade war has implemented countermeasures. Not a reasonable behavior. In the face of the unilateral US trade policy threat, China can choose corresponding countermeasures as a bargaining chip between the two parties, but it is unsustainable to impose tariffs on each other in a trade war with the United States [31]. In 2019, the U.S.'s trade protection measures against China have become more and more serious.

The Sino-U.S. trade relationship is already in a more dangerous situation. Steel trade, as a part of economic activities, will also be affected by the harsh economic environment. China should actively promote trade negotiations with the US government, strengthen exchanges and dialogues between the two sides, and limit the expansion of trade frictions.

Properly handle trade disputes with the U.S. government through trade negotiations. Faced with the other side's frame, you should strive for your own legitimate economic interests. Faced with objective violations of WTO rules, you should also deal with them in a timely manner to avoid Used as an excuse by the United States. Trade negotiations are a long and arduous task. During the negotiation process, the two sides cannot avoid all kinds of differences.

However, in the process, we must maintain our sense and strive for our own legitimate interests in the process of reaching consensus. Maintaining a good Sino-US

trade relationship is crucial to the economic development of both parties, and the prosperity of foreign trade must be inseparable from a good cooperative relationship between the two parties. In the long run, the benefits of the trade war are destined to be short-term and unsustainable. Mutual benefit is the best choice for economic cooperation between China and the United States.

2) Expand trade with other countries

When Sino-US trade is in trouble, China can increase trade with other trading partners. The US's increase in tariffs on steel has caused harm to the economic interests of most countries. China can unite with countries that have been harmed by US policies to strengthen steel trade and establish long-term friendly trade relations with more countries. In addition, it is possible to actively expand trade with neighboring countries through the “Belt and Road” policy. Most of the infrastructure in the countries along the “Belt and Road” is relatively backward[32]. Through infrastructure construction, transfer and expansion of steel exports Market, reduce the excess capacity of the steel industry, reduce the degree of dependence on the US market, and prevent the United States' unilateral trade protection policies from negatively affecting China's economy.

3) The Iron and Steel Industry Association plays a leading role

The China Iron and Steel Association is a self-regulatory organization of steel companies, representing the interests of the entire steel industry and guiding the development of the steel industry.

The domestic iron and steel industry association should improve the early warning mechanism of trade frictions, formulate industry standards, strengthen the management of iron and steel enterprises, establish a self-discipline mechanism for the iron and steel industry, avoid malicious competition among enterprises, maintain a good import and export trade environment, and avoid steel trade In the event of friction, certain companies must be implemented for companies that violate industry regulations.

Punishment measures. The increase in steel tariffs imposed by the United States not only affects the interests of the steel industry itself, but also has a certain impact on the upstream and downstream industries of steel[33]. The Iron and Steel Industry

Association needs to coordinate the relationship between upstream and downstream steel companies, promote exchanges between industries, Guiding and coordinating roles, and strive to minimize the negative impact.

The foreign iron and steel industry associations need to strengthen communication with foreign iron and steel enterprise associations, understand local industrial policies, and abide by relevant local laws and regulations. If they find problems in foreign trade, they should be resolved in a timely manner, and trade problems should not accumulate. Serious trade frictions. When it is inevitable to face trade frictions from abroad, the Iron and Steel Industry Association should assume the responsibility, representing or organizing relevant companies to conduct work in response to foreign trade investigations.

4) Actively respond to foreign investigations

Not long ago, the Section 337 investigation initiated by the United States against China Steel ended in failure. This investigation by the United States targeted more than 40 domestic steel companies such as Baosteel and Shougang. If China loses the lawsuit, China's steel industry will be severely hit, but The Iron and Steel Industry Association and steel companies responded actively and fully grasped relevant legal knowledge and evidence, and finally forced the United States to terminate the investigation. There are more than 2,000 steel companies in China.

When faced with foreign anti-dumping and anti-monopoly investigations, a single company is weak when facing unfair foreign trade protection measures. The Iron and Steel Industry Association should face the unreasonable unreasonableness of the steel companies in the United Nations. Foreign trade measures to improve the industry's ability to deal with trade frictions.

The Iron and Steel Industry Association and relevant steel companies should actively respond, respond to the lawsuit in a timely manner, collect effective information, and actively defend themselves to reduce losses. For steel export companies, they often have common interests with importers from the other country, and steel companies should import jointly. The businessmen jointly put pressure on the

government of the country to jointly respond to litigation and increase the probability of victory.

3.2 Recommendations for technical barriers to trade

1) The company should be familiar with the technical barriers customary in the target market country

Export companies must fully understand and master the technical barriers of Yangguo, the main target city, and combine the actual production and operation conditions of the company, carefully study countermeasures, and adjust products and technologies to meet their requirements.

China's major trading partners such as the United States, Japan, the European Union, etc., have very complicated trade technical barriers. They must be clear about it. It is impossible or unnecessary. Enterprises should focus on the key points and study the relevant technical regulatory systems and standards of major trading partners.

The system knows the certification system and actively integrates with it. Technical barriers to trade are often difficult to form scientific and uniform standards among countries. First, countries often adopt different technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures. Furthermore, the technical trade measures adopted by a country often change due to changes in domestic social and economic conditions and international environmental conditions.

Therefore, it is necessary to study the common standards of specific markets in accordance with the status of technical trade barriers in major trading partner countries, and study what product standards can be easier to enter the other party's market, and then take corresponding countermeasures to meet the specific market of the importing country. The need [34]. For example, in view of the quarantine measures of the importing country in the export of fresh livestock and poultry products in China, the export products of enterprises can change the fresh products into mature products, which can not only increase the added value of the products, but also avoid harsh quarantine restrictions. .

2) Build product quality across technical barriers

With China's successful accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), with its competitive advantages in raw materials, materials and labor, China is becoming the "world factory", relative to the number one in the world, "Made in China" export products have gone through more than 20 years. Although the reform of China has improved to a certain extent, in general, China's export products still have many defects in terms of quality, specifications, packaging, adaptability, marketing concepts, etc., and lack comprehensive competitiveness in the international market.

Take ceramic products as an example. For a long time, many ceramic companies in China have not paid much attention to the inspection of the two indicators of lead content and radioactive content in ceramic products. Some companies do not even have minimum testing equipment, lacking professional testing personnel and science. Advanced testing methods, especially the lead content in daily ceramics, are related to the physical and mental health of every consumer, but they have not attracted enough attention from enterprises.

When we stood at the threshold of WTO, we discovered that developed countries have extremely strict requirements on this. What is even more regrettable is that many domestic companies have not established effective coordination and management institutions for external parties. Therefore, companies are doing everything possible to reduce prices in order to export.

They disrupt the market and form a vicious circle, resulting in lower and lower prices of certain export commodities in China. The quality is getting worse and worse. The whole batch of glass bottle cans exported from China to the European Union with small rust spots found on the iron lids was returned as a good example. At present, attaching importance to the management of the quality assurance system of manufacturing enterprises has become the development trend of international quality management.

If enterprises do not improve the technical content of their products, ensure product quality, and do not strengthen management. They only want to deal with the backlog of products and occupy the domestic and foreign markets through the government or fight

price wars. This is absolutely impossible. For enterprises, it is the first place to practice their own "hard work" and improve product quality to a level that meets international standards [35].

3) Improve the early warning system and open up a diversified international market

As international standardization agencies and governments and their standardization agencies frequently revise their technical regulations and standards, enterprises should collect and track new foreign trade barrier measures in a timely manner, and strive to take the initiative.

The EU drafted CR regulations as early as 1998, and we only learned of this information four years later. This is an extremely important lesson. In such a crack of time, how much room do we have to resist? Many small and medium-sized enterprises in China are very blocked from information on international product standardization and legislative procedures, and lack an industry early warning mechanism.

This is an important factor that causes us to be passively beaten. To this end, export companies can hire temporary specialized personnel to study export commodity issues or assign specialized personnel to study export commodity issues. Of course, it is a relatively economical and less economical way to set up a national consulting agency that specializes in providing technical services for enterprises and exporters.

A convenient way to repeat investigations and research expenses, in addition to a convenient way to repeat investigations and research expenses. In addition, it is also very important to actively explore a diversified international market and solve the problem of export bias. To expand exports, enterprises must open up new customers and new markets. The markets of many developing countries, and some emerging markets, such as ASEAN, India, the Middle East, South America, etc., have huge potential to diversify the export trade region, but concentrate on the United States, Japan, and Europe to reduce the risk of technical trade barriers.

Adopt direct investment, indirect investment and other methods to conduct transnational operations to avoid complex and cumbersome technical trade measures;

develop the international business scale of Chinese companies through joint ventures, sole proprietorship, acquisitions, mergers, and investment, and drive related industries to leapfrog trade barrier.

4) Establish export risk credit management

After joining the WTO, the international trade activities of enterprises have greatly increased, and the risks of export trade have also increased. Most of the enterprises engaged in foreign trade business in China are small in scale, have relatively insufficient experience in international trade, and are weak in resisting market risks. Under this circumstance, China has set up a special policy-oriented China Export and Credit Insurance Corporation, and export companies pay a certain amount of insurance money in proportion to each export of goods [36], so that the export risk is transferred from the company to the credit insurance department. In today's international trade field, the battle between technological barriers and green barriers is becoming increasingly fierce.

A considerable number of domestic export companies have not been able to escape this catastrophe. Take the Zhucheng Foreign Trade Group as an example. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan suddenly announced the closure of poultry products in China. The 43 containers and broilers worth about US\$1.33 million that were exported to Japan but not yet cleared into China were all returned. However, since Zhucheng Foreign Trade Group began in 2001, all the food exported by the company has been covered by this type of insurance, and Zhucheng Foreign Trade Group has received compensation.

This is the first case in which a national foreign trade company's livestock and poultry products have joined export insurance and received compensation. This shows that after joining the WTO, Chinese foreign trade companies have begun to use internationally accepted means to avoid market risks. Therefore, foreign trade enterprises must establish export risk credit management while expanding their scale and accumulating experience. Only in this way can foreign trade enterprises become bigger and stronger quickly.

5) Train professionals familiar with WTO/TBT

The World Trade Organization has a number of agreements and clauses that deal with the issue of coordinating technical barriers to trade. It is an agreement reached by all members through negotiations, and each member must abide by it.

At present, everyone is very concerned about the issue of technical barriers, but there are not many who really understand the rules of technical barriers to trade. Large foreign companies, such as Sony, have at least 9 yuan out of 100 yuan for training. The talent issue has become a major obstacle to China's entry into the world trading system. For example, Section 337 of the United States, as a company, before exporting its products to the United States, it should prepare in advance to analyze the patent protection status of the product in the United States, so as not to become the defendant of patent infringement. Because of the high litigation costs, pressure, and time constraints of Section 337, once an export product is sued by a U.S. company, the Chinese company has actually been harmed.

With the continuous upgrading of the export product structure, high value-added, high-tech content The proportion of exported products is rising, and production companies must study the legal system in this area without talents.[37] Therefore, we should pay attention to the training of professionals in trade technical barriers, and be familiar with the relevant provisions of the WTO and related rights. Once found in some developed countries, The use of technical barriers measures, can not wait for doubt, let others judge, and lose the opportunity; we must make full use of WTOVTBT's provisions on organization, consultation and dispute settlement to conduct consultations and adjudications to meet the needs of foreign trade in the new century.

3.3 Recommendations for anti-dumping

Among foreign industry associations, the experience of American guild organizations is the most worthy of reference. American guilds have played a very important role in developing foreign markets and initiating anti-dumping and countervailing lawsuits.

1) Early warning service The current "early warning" mechanism for anti-dumping and other investigations is established at the national level, but most of them are notices

after foreign companies have filed litigation, and there is no real advance warning and reminder. This work should be done by close contact with the company Of the industry associations.

A) Establish a research center for industry anti-dumping and countervailing issues.

Can cooperate with scientific research institutions to establish a special research center to investigate the anti-dumping and countervailing laws and changes in major export markets and the process of responding; analyze typical cases and establish a case database (for example, non-injury defense is an anti-dumping strategy of "dumping from the bottom").

It is necessary to write this experience in responding to the lawsuit in the book for enterprises to learn), if possible, to further understand the production overview, price changes and domestic political conditions of the main competitors, and to provide consulting opinions for the enterprise's anti-dumping response strategy.

B) Conduct foreign market research and strengthen contacts with corporate stakeholders. From the perspective of anti-dumping cases, many countries have so-called "public interest considerations." The investigation authority of the importing country will investigate all relevant parties.

The active participation of importers and their opposition to the anti-dumping duties will affect the final ruling of their government. Very big. Since importers and downstream users have the same interests as Chinese exporters in anti-dumping investigations, the levy of anti-dumping duties will greatly increase their production and trade costs, so they often make statements from the perspective of the importing country.

Since there is a "substitute country" approach in the determination of the "normal price" of anti-dumping, contacting foreign counterparts, communicating with each other, understanding each other, discovering cooperation opportunities, and selling at a price limit are not only conducive to protecting the interests of manufacturers and consumers, but also Conducive to safeguarding the interests of Chinese companies [38].

D) Establish a basic knowledge training system for enterprises to respond to anti-

dumping and countervailing duties.

Through the analysis of typical cases, help companies understand various investigation procedures, understand the joints in the response procedures, understand the basic knowledge of the anti-dumping and countervailing laws of major importing countries, and respond to the procedures; help export companies to understand by filling in simulated questionnaires. The content of the questionnaire, learn to fill in by yourself; through the study of international accounting standards, so that export companies understand the importance of standardizing corporate financial accounts.

E) Establish a critical point system for corporate export prices. Determine the critical point price according to the international market or the price of the overseas market, and timely understand and grasp the export dynamics of our members. When the export price of a member of the guild is lower than the price, the guild will issue a warning.

E) Improve the industry association website. Establish long-term cooperative relationship with law firms and university scholars to build a website, set up columns for legal knowledge, case reviews, current world reviews, foreign market information, etc., and timely announce the latest industry trends, so that the guild's website can truly become a company in the industry. An information platform for harvesting and understanding the latest news.

F) Establish and improve the early warning mechanism for the export of important commodities. Strengthen the monitoring of the export volume, value, and price of important commodities and major markets, and guide export enterprises to rationally adjust the pace of export growth, and avoid concentrated excessive growth in a certain market. Regulate trade export management.

For products in industries with frequent anti-dumping, the guild sets export price limits, and the export price difference tax is levied on prices lower than this price. In this way, with service as its purpose, we will effectively represent and protect the legal rights and common economic interests of industry members.

G) Establish a database of experts in various investigations and suits. Including legal advisers, lawyers, professional and technical personnel, financial accounting personnel and other information. So that once a case occurs, personnel can be immediately mobilized to analyze the case and determine the response strategy.

2) Organizing, coordinating, organizing and participating in responding work, including convening meetings of companies involved in the case, mobilizing companies involved in the case to respond to the case; collecting and sorting out industry information and providing evidence; guiding companies to fill out questionnaires, providing anti-dumping and other legal consulting services; assisting companies Select attorneys to help formulate the response plan; cooperate with the investigation work of the authorities of the importing country and supplement relevant materials; pay attention to the cut-off point of each procedure, coordinate the relationship between all relevant parties in the response process, etc.; actively cooperate with the chamber of commerce and other organizations to coordinate domestic enterprises Responding to the suit, proceeding from the overall interests of the domestic industry, put forward non-injury defenses, public interest defenses, etc.

In addition, in terms of domestic trade remedies, the guild has come forward to collect detailed data and information, and file applications for foreign trade remedies such as anti-dumping, anti-subsidy investigations and safeguard measures on behalf of relevant economic organizations in the industry, and file anti-dumping and anti-dumping measures on behalf of the industry. Complaints about subsidies, assist the government to carry out related work, and organize related litigation [39].

Regulate and supervise China's export products that have been repeatedly subject to anti-dumping and other investigations. In addition to the rise of foreign trade protectionism, there are also problems with Chinese export companies themselves, such as unfair competition such as vicious competition among peers and violation of intellectual property rights.

To this end, the Chinese guild should formulate regulations and conventions based on the characteristics of the industry to regulate the production, operation and trade

behavior of the industry and its members: the guild should assist the government in formulating and revising industry standards, strengthening the self-discipline of industry members; organizing members to learn relevant laws and regulations Strengthen the education and supervision of members' law-abiding operations and pay taxes; strengthen industry price self-discipline, stop monopolistic market behavior, safeguard market fair competition and socialist interests; strengthen product and service quality self-discipline, cooperate with government supervision and management, and crack down on production and sales Counterfeit and shoddy products, infringement of intellectual property rights and other illegal activities; formulate industry technical standards.

At present, many products in the world do not have process standards or technical standards. Chinese guilds can regulate the order of competition in the industry by formulating industry technical standards, which will not only improve the production quality of enterprises, but also occupy market share.

4) Research and participation in the political guild is a bridge to communicate information between enterprises and the government. When the government weighs the interests of domestic industries and industries and formulates relevant laws and regulations, it needs the information and participation of industry associations.

For example, in the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy decision-making procedures, in confirming the export price or the difference between the presumed export price and the normal price, in confirming whether the industry has been damaged, accurate quantitative data and recommendations are provided to the government; in the exemption clause In the submission process, as a domestic industry representative, present the government's opinions on the industry; in the process of implementing safeguards for national security purposes, provide the government with evidence of the impact of foreign competition on the industry's economic welfare, unemployment, and loss of skills.

This indeed serves as a channel to communicate information between the government and enterprises [40]. This requires the guild itself to do a good job of

statistical work and research in the industry, so that it is possible to have sufficient information to participate in the decision-making and legislative argumentation and consultation involving the interests of the industry, to provide suggestions for the national administrative and legislative work, and to truly reflect Develop the interests of members, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of members and the industry, and assist the government in formulating complete, effective and enforceable laws and measures.

In short, if a guild wants to develop, it needs to do something to care about and solve the most concerned issues of the enterprise. The industry association should not only become a service-oriented organization, but also a learning organization that helps companies understand domestic and foreign laws and regulations, a research organization that thinks about countermeasures, and a consulting organization that proposes to solve problems for companies and the government.

This requires cooperation with university scientific research institutions. Cooperation to achieve. Colleges and universities should assume the responsibility of cultivating professionals in response to litigation. At present, there is a lack of economic, trade and legal talents familiar with international anti-dumping in China, and companies basically rely on foreign lawyers to fight for their rights and interests abroad. For this reason, it is urgent to train professional legal talents proficient in international anti-dumping lawsuits. In the adjustment of disciplines, colleges and universities should increase the training of compound talents in law, foreign languages, and international trade. It is recommended to set up an "anti-dumping response research direction" in the professional degree of business administration (MBA), and students can be trained in a targeted manner. In addition, the implementation of the above countermeasures requires a certain funding base.

From the perspective of the funding sources of American industry associations, guild funding mainly comes from membership dues, training courses and exhibitions or academic lectures, government agencies or corporate sponsorships, etc. Chinese industry associations can learn from this. In addition, in order to encourage more

companies involved in the case to join the response team, a response fund should be established, which can be partly derived from China's anti-dumping duties imposed on foreign products. Finally, establish the status of an independent legal person of the industry association organization, and promulgate relevant regulations such as the "Industry Association Law" as soon as possible.

Symmari

The continuous expansion of China's trade scale, especially the continuous expansion of exports and surplus, has led to an increase in anti-dumping and countervailing investigations by importing countries against China. Especially since 2009, in the context of the global economic downturn, various trade protectionist measures such as anti-dumping, countervailing, and anti-circumvention have been frequently used. China should actively take measures in all aspects, under the influence of tariff barriers, technical trade barriers, etc., adopt different methods to improve China's foreign trade efficiency.

CONCLUSION

This thesis is devoted to studying how China should improve its foreign trade efficiency under the influence of international trade barriers.

The first chapter takes the classification and development of international trade as an entry point, analyzes the relevant information of foreign trade barriers in detail, and studies the situation of modern international trade barriers. Describes that international trade barriers are divided into tariff barriers and non-tariff barriers, both of which are important components of international trade barriers, and their roles are also different. Tariff barriers can prevent Chinese goods from entering the domestic market in various forms such as "tariff peaks, tariff escalations, tariff quotas, specific tariffs, and ad valorem tariffs"; non-tariff barriers include quantitative restrictions and technical trade barriers, and their role is to maintain National security, protection of the health of citizens of the country, protection of animal and plant resources and ecological environment, prevention of commercial fraud, by issuing laws, decrees, regulations, regulations, establishing technical standards, certification systems, inspection systems, etc., to formulate excessively strict foreign imports In order to improve the technical requirements of imported products, increase the difficulty of importing, and ultimately achieve the goal of restricting imports.

Nowadays, barriers such as tariffs, quotas, and licenses adopted by various countries against China are gradually weakening, and new trade barriers with technical trade barriers as the core are constantly developing. Its development trends are:

- 1) From production and trade to service trade and investment
- 2) Voluntary measures are showing a trend of transforming into mandatory regulations
- 3) Extending from specific products to the whole process of production and operation
- 4) The impact and diffusion effect are becoming more and more obvious
- 5) More and more restrictions are set, and the requirements are more demanding
- 6) Cross-use of technical barriers and patent barriers
- 7) Alternative use of technical trade barriers and anti-dumping
- 8) Developing countries are paying more and more attention to technical barriers to

trade, and developed members are still the main players in implementing technical barriers

Chapter Two uses specific examples to illustrate the impact of international trade barriers on China's trade. The first example is the GTAP model that simulates the changes in China's economy after the United States imposes steel tariffs. After the United States imposes 25% steel tariffs, China's terms of trade, social welfare, and steel industry imports and exports, and production are all The result of the negative impact shows that the US tariff barriers will have an impact on China's economy. The second example is that the EU uses CR standards to restrict lighters from Wenzhou, China, and the third example is that other countries use tea technical standards to restrict the import of Chinese Fujian tea.

This has caused China's small and medium-sized tea companies to get into trouble, rising input costs, weakening price advantages, and affecting The image of Fujian tea and the damage to its international reputation indicate the impact of technical trade barriers on China's foreign trade. Section 2.3 focuses on anti-dumping as a trade barrier method, and tells that the reason why China suffers from anti-dumping is that China's export trade has grown rapidly, which has caused some trading partners. Concerns and anxiety about anti-dumping, anti-dumping is abused by some countries, China's export structure is lacking, there are discriminatory anti-dumping policies abroad, and the companies involved are not actively responding to suits. And elaborated the characteristics of China's anti-dumping:

- 1) The ratio of anti-dumping investigation and final implementation measures is high.
- 2) Developing countries (regions) are the main investigators and implementers of anti-dumping against China.
- 3) Anti-dumping investigations have almost spread across all industrial sectors or industries.
- 4) Increase in countervailing investigations.
- 5) The anti-dumping investigation continues.
- 6) There are many kinds of investigations.

The third chapter proposes suggestions to improve the efficiency of China's foreign trade in response to tariff barriers, technical trade barriers and anti-dumping and other international trade barriers, indicating that China should

- 1) The Chinese government needs to adopt a reasonable trade policy
- 2) Improve the early warning system
- 3) Expand trade with other countries and open up a diversified international market
- 4) Formulate sound laws and regulations, improve China's technical standards and certification system
- 5) Improve product quality and overcome technical barriers
- 6) Establish export risk credit management
- 7) Train professionals familiar with WTO/TBT

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