

The Impact of Anti-dumping on China's Foreign Trade and Countermeasures

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Abstract

With the development of world economic integration, China's trade export competitiveness enhanced rapidly, growing status in the international arena. But at the same time, China since the accession to the WTO, Europe and the United States and other developed countries frequently for the implementation of trade protection measures in our country, our country became one of the countries most anti-dumping. The increase in the number of anti-dumping to our country export competitiveness has serious influence, under this background, the study of anti-dumping and counter measures is of great significance. This article obtains from the related theory, in the anti-dumping relevant research literature on the basis of related theory are introduced, and on the premise of has a certain theoretical basis, analyzes the status quo of China suffered from anti-dumping research. At the same time, exports from China to face the international environment, China's economic and trade system, three aspects of export enterprises themselves suffer from an analysis of the causes the present situation of the anti-dumping to our country. On the basis of the present situation and cause analysis, this paper, by means of empirical analysis, this paper expounds the anti-dumping influence on China's exports, and from two aspects of government and enterprises targeted countermeasures are put forward.

Keywords

Anti-dumping ,export affect,Countermeasures.

1. Introduction

Since the establishment of the WTO, its status in international trade has been increasing. With the process of economic integration, traditional trade protection measures such as tariffs, export restrictions, and quotas have received strict restrictions, but even if there is an international trade system to impose restrictions, Trade protectionism still exists in countries. Anti-dumping has been widely implemented by various countries because of its rationality in WTO regulations. In general, the number of anti-dumping investigations in China is increasing year by year. Since joining the WTO, China has been the country with the most anti-dumping investigations for 21 consecutive years. The status quo of China's anti-dumping investigations has the following characteristics: First, the number of anti-dumping investigations is large, and the proportion is high. Secondly, there are many kinds of anti-dumping goods involved. Among the more than 4,000 kinds of commodities related to the anti-dumping investigation case, the main industries are to Minmetals Chemical, Electromechanical, Textile, and Soil Animals. Finally, the number of anti-dumping investigations in China is closely related to the environment of the international economy. At the same time, the characteristics of anti-dumping against China are also widely distributed in the country, and developing countries occupy a dominant position. According to the data, among the countries that adopt anti-dumping measures against China, the developed countries are mainly the United States, the

European Union, Canada, etc. The developing countries and newly industrialized countries are mainly India, Argentina, Turkey, Brazil, South Africa and Egypt. In India, India is the most important. Its number of anti-dumping investigations against China has ranked first, and most have adopted sanctions. It can be seen that the frequent anti-dumping investigations by developing countries against China have made our country's situation in international trade even more severe.

2. The Reasons for China's Anti-Dumping

The first is the international environment facing China's export trade. From the perspective of the overall economic environment, the global economic crisis has made the international economic environment complex and changeable. This is an environmental factor that China has suffered from anti-dumping. In the context of multiple economic crises, the global economy has experienced heavy losses and slow growth, and countries have implemented protectionism to protect their economies. Anti-dumping measures have also been widely adopted by countries because of their legitimacy, which has gradually evolved into a tool for countries to implement trade protection. Second, China's own economic and trade system is one of the reasons for repeated anti-dumping investigations. When China joined the WTO, it made a 15-year agreement on non-market economy status. The agreement stipulated that within 15 years of China's accession to the World Trade Organization, other member states have the right to deny China's market economy status. Today, China has entered the WTO for 15 years, but the EU and other countries still believe that China is a non-market economy country, which undoubtedly increases the probability of China being subjected to anti-dumping investigations. Finally, domestic companies themselves have certain problems. China's export enterprises have neglected the in-depth control of the international market, so that they cannot make a correct business strategy. All enterprises simply enter the foreign market with low prices. After a company successfully enters the foreign market, many companies follow suit and compete with each other to lower the price in order to obtain business advantages. However, in the end, they will attract investigations from various countries because of low price dumping. This also reflects the lack of innovation awareness of domestic enterprises, the inability to timely innovate according to the needs of the international market, the improvement of technology to gain competitive advantage, but simply rely on lowering prices to enter the international market, which will not only increase anti-dumping. The odds are also not conducive to the healthy development of China's economy. The reasons for exporting enterprises themselves are also manifested as negative response, and many factors have led to this phenomenon. China's relevant laws and regulations are still not perfect, leading to the imperfect system of responding to complaints in China, and the lack of legal awareness related to enterprises has led many companies to not respond to anti-dumping investigations. At the same time, many factors such as high responding costs, lack of relevant systems and talents, and the existence of luck have also increased the obstacles for enterprises to respond. However, Chinese enterprises often respond without complaints, which makes the countries that initiated anti-dumping win without war. This undoubtedly creates a disguised encouragement and aggravates the phenomenon of anti-dumping.

3. Impact of Anti-Dumping on Chinese Exports

Co In the short run, anti-dumping will directly lead to the obstruction of China's foreign trade exports and the decrease in foreign exchange earnings. In the face of huge risks, most importers will choose to temporarily wait and see or abandon the transaction, which will directly hinder China's export trade and bring huge losses. At the same time, the chain reaction brought about by anti-dumping will also cause irreparable damage to our economy. In the long run, anti-

dumping investigations will indirectly affect the adjustment of China's industrial structure. At the structural level of export products, China's foreign trade exports are biased towards labor-intensive industries such as textile industry and light industry, but it is these industries in which China's dominant position are frequently subjected to anti-dumping investigations, which has severely hindered export trade and seriously affected China. Adjustment of industrial structure. In addition, anti-dumping investigations will seriously hinder domestic enterprises from attracting foreign investment and affecting the investment environment. China's labor resources are relatively abundant, and cooperation with foreign markets can bring advanced equipment technology and management experience, so China has always encouraged exports to develop foreign trade. However, frequent anti-dumping investigations have affected the relevant foreign-invested enterprises. In the long run, it will weaken China's ability to attract foreign investment and affect China's investment environment.

4. Countermeasures Against International Anti-Dumping Measures

4.1. Government's Response Strategy

From the perspective of the government, non-market economy status is the primary problem that China needs to solve now. Non-market economy status is one of the important reasons for the high rate of loss of anti-dumping cases in China. When China joined the WTO in 2001, it made a 15-year agreement on non-market economy status. Now that 15 years have expired, amending China's market economy status has become an important task that cannot be ignored. At present, the solution to this primary problem is extremely feasible. The agreement on non-market economy status when China entered the WTO has expired, which is an excellent opportunity for China. At the current stage, China has adhered to its own market economy status, and all sectors have consistently expressed their attitudes. At the same time, China should appropriately accelerate the reform of the modern enterprise system in accordance with its national conditions, reduce the government's intervention in the market economy, and gradually improve China's economic system. Although many countries such as the European Union still do not recognize China's market economy status, according to China's current economic situation, it is imperative for the market economy status. Secondly, the Chinese government should actively promote the adjustment of the export industry's economic structure. Due to the abundant labor resources, China's foreign trade exports are biased towards labor-intensive industries such as textile industry and light industry, and such industries are easily vulnerable to low prices. Anti-dumping investigations, at the same time, the single and concentrated export industries have also increased trade frictions and increased the probability of anti-dumping investigations. In response to this problem, the Chinese government should speed up the adjustment of the export industry structure, enrich the types of export commodities, more rationally regulate the distribution of China's export industries, and strive for a broader international market in all levels and at all levels. In addition, the government should also improve China's anti-dumping laws and regulations and establish an effective anti-dumping early warning system. Due to the late start of anti-dumping legislation in China, the relevant laws and regulations are not sound enough. In this regard, the Chinese government should strengthen anti-dumping legislation, learn from the advanced aspects of national legislation, and optimize the anti-dumping legal system in light of China's specific national conditions. A sound anti-dumping legal system can not only stop foreign dumping in a timely manner, protect the domestic economy, but also help to curb other countries' anti-dumping measures against China if necessary. Although China has established relevant laws and regulations, its system content is not perfect and lacks specific operational content. Based on the important role of anti-dumping domestic legislation, accelerating the promotion of the optimization of the legal system has become a task that cannot be ignored.

4.2. Corporate Response Strategies

First of all, we must strengthen the legal awareness of the company itself, and respond to the anti-dumping investigation. Raising the importance attached by domestic enterprises to anti-dumping litigation and actively responding to complaints are important conditions for resolving anti-dumping issues. Domestic enterprises should establish a sound litigation response mechanism, increase funding for related parties, accelerate the training of relevant talents, actively respond to anti-dumping investigations and increase the success rate. Second, we should thoroughly control the international market and formulate a correct export strategy. All export enterprises should enhance their awareness of innovation, increase capital investment to develop new technologies and new products, and increase the value of the brand itself. Finally, we should attract foreign investment and actively develop multinational enterprises. In today's economic globalization, we cannot rigidly distinguish between domestic and foreign countries, but we must actively understand foreign markets and effectively transform exports into intra-firm trade. Cross-border cooperation can not only effectively transform China's abundant labor resources into capital, technology and advanced management experience. At the same time, the mutually beneficial and common development of both sides, the strategy of cooperation and win-win can also enable China to effectively reduce anti-dumping investigations.

5. Conclusion

China has experienced rapid economic growth since its accession to the WTO, but it has been followed by growing trade frictions. In the complex and volatile international market, countries aim at China, and anti-dumping investigations have greatly affected China's economic and trade. Faced with the tremendous pressure brought about by anti-dumping, China should actively respond and take reasonable measures in accordance with international trade rules, so that China's foreign trade economy will develop more healthily and steadily. In this context, this paper starts with the status quo of China's anti-dumping, and analyzes the reasons for China's anti-dumping situation from the three aspects of China's export trade, the international economy, China's economy and trade system, and the reasons for export enterprises. . Based on the analysis of the status quo and the reasons, the paper expounds the impact of anti-dumping on China's foreign trade exports, and proposes countermeasures from the government and enterprises in a targeted manner, so that the Chinese government and enterprises can properly handle anti-dumping issues and help China's economy to better Good development.

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