

## CHINA'S ECONOMIC SECURITY LEGISLATION UNDER THE BACKGROUND OF GLOBALIZATION

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Economic globalization is the most important manifestation of globalization, which has brought about close economic ties between countries around the world, but also a series of economic security issues. In the face of the complex challenges posed by economic globalization, national legislatures should take appropriate measures to safeguard their economic security. This article focuses on China's economic security legislation in the context of globalization.

**Keywords:** globalization, national economic security, international economic system, legislative acts

## ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО КИТАЯ ПО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

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Экономическая глобализация является наиболее важным проявлением глобализации, которая привела к тесным экономическим связям между странами по всему миру, а также к ряду проблем экономической безопасности. Перед лицом сложных проблем, связанных с экономической глобализацией, национальные законодательные органы должны принять соответствующие меры для обеспечения своей экономической безопасности. В данной статье основное внимание уделяется законодательству об экономической безопасности Китая в условиях глобализации.

**Ключевые слова:** глобализация; национальная экономическая безопасность; международная экономическая система; законодательные акты

Based on the challenges faced by national economic security, China began to attach importance to the use of laws to safeguard economic security. The law provides for foreign trade operators, import and export of goods and technologies, international service trade, protection of intellectual property rights related to foreign trade, foreign trade order, foreign trade investigation, foreign trade relief, foreign trade promotion and legal liability [1].

To sum up, it is mainly manifested in the following aspects:

First, there are still many shortcomings in the current Foreign Trade Law. The Foreign Trade Law is the first comprehensive and systematic foreign trade basic law in China, and it is also the product of China's decades of foreign trade practice combined with international common rules. It has created conditions for maintaining foreign trade order, promoting foreign trade development, and realizing the integration with international trade rules, especially the WTO legal system, and also provided a reliable legal basis for managing foreign trade activities according to law [2].

Second, the system is not perfect. In the face of more and more international lawsuits, China also lacks laws and regulations to guide and coordinate enterprises' responding. As for the trade barrier investigation system, although China has promulgated the Provisional Regulations on the Investigation of Foreign Trade Barriers, the rules only stipulate the relief procedures for dealing with trade barriers in general, and have not been refined into the system of responding quickly to emergencies in international trade [3].

Suggestions on China's economic security legislation:

(A) the establishment of a market economic system and trade system consistent with the WTO

First of all, the government's macro-control should be based on creating a domestic environment that can cope with risks, and establishing a set of policies and regulations on trade, investment, market and competition that are coordinated with the WTO multilateral trading system, so as to provide legal protection for trade operation. Secondly, learn to make full use of the preferential clauses in the WTO rules for developing countries and apply them to the relevant laws and regulations of China through certain legislative techniques.

(B) improve the response mechanism to trade barriers

There are many kinds of trade barriers, such as tariff barriers, On the basis of learning from foreign experience, China's former Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (the Ministry of Commerce) issued the Interim Rules for the Investigation of Foreign Trade Barriers in 2002, thus having its own powerful legal weapon. In the construction of China's foreign trade legal system, the scope and specific procedures of the government's foreign trade investigation should be stipulated, and at the same time, the relevant provisions of the Provisional Rules for the Investigation of Foreign Trade Barriers should be further improved, so as to have a stronger legal basis to ensure that domestic products and enterprises are protected from unfair treatment abroad.

(3) Improve trade remedy measures.

With regard to the mechanism of dealing with dumping and subsidies, China has promulgated and implemented the Anti-dumping Regulations of the

People's Republic of China and the Anti-subsidy Regulations of People's Republic of China (PRC) in 2002. However, as the legal basis for China enterprises and industries to use anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures to oppose the low-price dumping of foreign imported products, these two laws are too principled, making them more authoritative and operability greatly reduced. In terms of safeguard measures, China took it as one of the basic systems of the Foreign Trade Law as early as 1994, and the revised Foreign Trade Law in 2004 further improved it. Moreover, on November 26th, 2001, the State Council promulgated the first special administrative regulation on safeguard measures in China-Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Safeguard Measures, and revised it in 2004.

The economic prosperity and development brought by globalization have also brought many hidden dangers and threats, posing a severe challenge to the economic security of all countries. This requires national legislatures to strengthen legislation and take corresponding measures to ensure their own economic security. In the process of globalization, we should always raise awareness, strengthen coordination and cooperation, jointly deal with various economic security issues brought about by globalization, and promote a more open, inclusive and mutually beneficial globalization process.

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