Statistical Analysis of the Impact of Environmental Regulation on China's Agricultural Products Export

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Abstract. This article explains the main types of agricultural exports in China and the countries and regions that are exported, and China's agricultural product export situation from 2007 to 2016 and China's agricultural product export problems, and analyzed the international multilateral environmental and environmental labeling system environmental regulations faced by China's agricultural exports, and the impact of these environmental regulations on China's agricultural exports. Through empirical analysis, it is concluded that foreign environmental regulation has a significant impact on the export of China's agricultural products, and its strictness has seriously hindered the export of China's agricultural products. On the basis of this conclusion, the corresponding countermeasures are proposed from three aspects: enterprises, governments and industry associations, breaking through the obstacles caused by foreign environmental regulations, increasing the export of China's agricultural products, and playing the role of agricultural products in China's import and export trade.

1. Introduction

China's agriculture is basically an industry that focuses on domestic demand. From the trade balance point of view, China's agricultural trade surplus remained from 2007 to 2009, but from 2010, China's agricultural trade continued to trade deficit.
Table 1. The proportion of total agricultural product exports in the total value of national merchandise exports over the years.

| Year | Total export value of agricultural products | Total import value of agricultural products | Total export value of National merchandise | The proportion of total agricultural products exports |
|------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 2007 | 160.7                                      | 113.8                                      | 2661                                      | 6.0                                              |
| 2008 | 181.5                                      | 124.4                                      | 3256                                      | 5.6                                              |
| 2009 | 214.3                                      | 189.3                                      | 4383.7                                    | 4.9                                              |
| 2010 | 233.9                                      | 280.3                                      | 5933.6                                    | 3.9                                              |
| 2011 | 275.8                                      | 286.5                                      | 7620                                      | 3.6                                              |
| 2012 | 314.0                                      | 320.7                                      | 9690                                      | 3.2                                              |
| 2013 | 370.1                                      | 410.9                                      | 12180                                     | 3.0                                              |
| 2014 | 405.0                                      | 586.6                                      | 14285                                     | 2.8                                              |
| 2015 | 392.1                                      | 525.5                                      | 12017                                     | 3.3                                              |
| 2016 | 494.1                                      | 725.5                                      | 15779                                     | 3.1                                              |

Data source: Summary calculation of the statistics of China Customs Statistical Yearbook, China Agricultural Information Network and Ministry of Commerce website statistics summary calculation.

As can be seen from Table 1, China's agricultural exports reached US$18.15 billion in 2008, and the trade surplus of agricultural products in that year was US$5.71 billion. By the end of 2009, China’s total agricultural exports reached US$21.43 billion, and the trade surplus still reached US$2.5 billion, but its share of total national merchandise exports fell by 0.7%. In 2004, the total import and export of China's agricultural products reached US$51.42 billion, of which agricultural products were exported at US$23.39 billion and imports were US$28.03 billion, an increase of 27.4% over the previous year. A trade deficit was observed with a deficit of US$4.64 billion. With the influence of various factors, the proportion of the total value of agricultural exports in the national gross domestic product continued to decline. From 2007 to 2016, although the trade volume of agricultural products exports showed a general trend of growth, the proportion of the total value of merchandise exports in the country continued to decline, and there was a deficit in 2010, and the deficit increased continuously.

2. Current status and main types of agricultural products export in China

China's agricultural exports reflect the characteristics of China's agricultural resource endowments and comparative advantages: on the one hand, China's export of agricultural products is dominated by labor-intensive high-value agricultural products. Since 2007, exports of vegetables, fresh and frozen aquatic products, livestock products and horticultural products have increased significantly. On the other hand, exports of processed agricultural products have increased. In general, the competitive advantages of China's exporting agricultural products are emerging.

The trade of agricultural products in China has continued the characteristics of the past few years: the trade in agricultural products has been in a state of deficit and the deficit has been expanding; the imported agricultural products are mainly land-intensive large-scale agricultural products such as grains, cotton, edible oilseeds and edible vegetable oils, and sugar; It is a labor-intensive agricultural product, such as vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products, but the trade in livestock products that are labor-intensive agricultural products has a deficit. This shows that China's agricultural trade has generally played a comparative advantage in China's agriculture, and is closely related to the supply and demand of domestic agricultural products. A new feature of China's agricultural trade in 2016 is that many large-scale agricultural products traded faster than the increase in import and export volume, or the decline in import and export volume and the increase in import and export volume. This shows that in 2016, international agricultural product prices generally showed an upward trend. Table 2 shows the trade volume of China's major agricultural products export categories. It can be seen from the table that the trade volume of vegetables, fruits, livestock products and aquatic products is relatively large, and the trade volume of tea continues to grow steadily. The trade volume of rice, corn,
wheat and other food crops has not increased or decreased. China's agricultural products are mostly traded in primary products in international trade. Therefore, the environmental pollution in the process of production and processing is relatively large.

Table 2. Trade volume of major export agricultural products in China.

| Year | Rice  | Corn  | wheat | Cotton | Sugar | Vegetables | Fruit  | Livestock products | Aquatic products | Tea   | Cake  | Edible oilseeds | Edible vegetable oil |
|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| 2001 | 3.3   | 6.3   | 1.1   | 0.8    | 0.6   | 23.4       | 7.9    | 26.7              | 41.8             | 3.4   | 1.4   | 5.9           | 0.7                 |
| 2002 | 3.9   | 11.7  | 1.3   | 1.7    | 0.8   | 26.3       | 9.8    | 25.7              | 46.9             | 3.3   | 2.5   | 6.2           | 0.6                 |
| 2003 | 5.0   | 17.7  | 3.2   | 1.3    | 0.3   | 30.7       | 9.8    | 27.2              | 54.9             | 3.7   | 2.1   | 6.2           | 0.6                 |
| 2004 | 2.4   | 3.3   | 1.9   | 0.2    | 0.3   | 38.0       | 16.5   | 31.9              | 69.7             | 4.4   | 2.5   | 8.3           | 0.7                 |
| 2005 | 2.3   | 11.1  | 1.2   | 0.1    | 0.3   | 44.8       | 24.7   | 36.0              | 78.9             | 4.8   | 1.8   | 9.6           | 1.8                 |
| 2006 | 4.2   | 4.0   | 3.0   | 0.2    | 0.5   | 54.2       | 37.5   | 37.3              | 93.6             | 5.5   | 2.1   | 8.6           | 3.2                 |
| 2007 | 4.5   | 6.4   | 6.1   | 0.3    | 0.4   | 62.1       | 37.6   | 40.5              | 97.4             | 6.1   | 4.2   | 8.0           | 1.3                 |
| 2008 | 3.3   | 0.3   | 0.3   | 0.3    | 0.2   | 62.3       | 38.3   | 43.9              | 106.1            | 6.8   | 5.6   | 8.4           | 2.0                 |
| 2009 | 2.7   | 0.1   | 0.1   | 0.2    | 0.3   | 67.7       | 39.1   | 47.5              | 107.0            | 7.1   | 6.3   | 8.4           | 1.6                 |
| 2010 | 2.1   | 0.2   | 0.8   | 0.6    | 0.6   | 99.8       | 47.5   | 38.3              | 138.3            | 7.8   | 4.8   | 11.3          | 1.3                 |

Data source: Summary calculation of the statistics of China Customs Statistical Yearbook, China Agricultural Information Network and Ministry of Commerce website statistics summary calculation

The export trade modes of agricultural products in China are general trade mode, import processing mode, import processing mode and frontier micro-trade mode. The general mode of trade is the main mode of trade in agricultural products in China. From 2007 to 2016, the amount of agricultural products exported by the general mode of trade accounted for about 77% of the total export of agricultural products.

3. Problems in the export of agricultural products in China

(1) Technical production and quality of agricultural products are backward
Most areas of China do not pay attention to the protection of the environment, and lack the concept of a green economy. Most urban development is at the expense of the urban environment. The backwardness of technology has caused unnecessary waste of China's agricultural products in the production process, and caused unnecessary environmental pollution in the later disposal of waste. China's agricultural products are still dominated by artificial labor, with low mechanization utilization rate and low production efficiency. China has long attached importance to the quantity of agricultural products and neglected the quality of agricultural products. No serious attention has been paid to harmful substances such as pesticides and fertilizer residues, radioactive residues, and heavy metals in agricultural products. Food safety incidents have occurred frequently, from "poisonous rice" and "poisoned milk powder" to the abuse of "one drop of incense", which not only affects the confidence of domestic consumers in domestic food, but also causes international market concerns about the quality of China's agricultural products. According to statistics from relevant departments, in recent years, the number of Chinese agricultural products exported due to excessive pesticides has been returned five or six hundred per year, resulting in economic losses of more than 7 billion yuan.

Excessive pesticide residues have become a bottleneck restricting China's agricultural exports. Changing backward production technologies and improving production efficiency will avoid unnecessary waste in production and avoid polluting the environment.

(2) Environmental standards are too low
Although China's requirements for the quality of agricultural products have introduced a series of laws and regulations, however, in general, these laws and regulations have too low environmental standards for agricultural products, so that in most cases, China's agricultural products do not meet the environmental requirements of foreign agricultural products, for example, Japan's "positive list system". "The "positive list system" is a new test standard for pesticides, veterinary drugs and additive residues in imported food and agricultural products in Japan. The number of restrictions on this new standard has increased substantially, and the limit standard is very strict. In fact, it is a demanding standard for Japan to restrict the import of foreign products in order to protect its own interests. Japan was the largest market for China's agricultural exports before the implementation of the positive list system. However, after the implementation of the positive list system, the proportion of agricultural products exported to Japan continued to decline. In 2007, Japan’s share of China’s agricultural export market fell from 35.8% in 2001 to 22.8%. This is because China's environmental standards are relatively low compared with Japan, and it cannot meet the Japanese standards when exporting agricultural products, thus affecting the export volume of China's agricultural products to Japan.

What is more noteworthy is that foreign agricultural products have to go through a very long process in order to obtain the certification of international environmental standards, and the certification fees incurred in this process are also huge. This makes many agricultural products in China unwilling to carry out international green certification of products.

(3) The rise in labor prices
China's agriculture is a typical labor-intensive industry. Due to the large agricultural population in China, labor prices are relatively low compared with international labor prices for a long period of time. The low labor price makes China's agricultural products have a certain price advantage in the foreign market, and with the development of China's economy, the labor force gradually shifts from rural to urban areas, to a certain extent, it has increased the labor price of our country and reduced the advantage of China's agricultural products in foreign markets.

(4) The structure of agricultural products is irrational
The quality of the products is not high, and the level of specialization of quality is low, which cannot adapt to changes in market demand. According to statistics, the current high-quality rate of rice and other foods in China is generally only about 10%, and the quality rate of other agricultural products is also roughly equal. The comprehensive quality rate of agricultural products accounts for about 15%. The production of such low-quality agricultural products is not only unable to satisfy people. Increasing market demand will inevitably exacerbate low-level competition in agricultural products, causing prices to fall and farmers' incomes to suffer. From the perspective of China's national conditions, China's labor resources are abundant and the land is scarce. Such exports of land-intensive products such as grain, oilseeds and cotton do not predominate, while exporting labor-intensive high-value products such as livestock products, aquatic products, vegetables and fruits and Agricultural products processed have certain advantages.

It is precisely because of these problems of China's agricultural products that China's agricultural exports are more likely to be hindered by foreign environmental regulations, which has greatly affected the export of rural products in China.

4. Impact of foreign environmental regulations on China's agricultural exports
The provisions of the international multilateral environmental agreements and environmental labeling systems that have an impact on China's agricultural exports are all hindering the export of China's agricultural products by means of green trade barriers and ecological dumping. Therefore, the impact of green barriers and ecological dumping on China's agricultural exports is analyzed.

(1) Green barriers
Green barriers refer to a series of measures to restrict imports in the international trade activities on the grounds of protecting natural resources, ecological environment and human health. The green environmental labeling system, environmental surcharges, green packaging and labelling systems in
the multilateral trade agreements and environmental labeling systems are all forms of green barriers. The impact of green barriers on China's agricultural exports is also huge.

First, green barriers have reduced the amount of agricultural exports in China. Countries and regions that implement green barriers have not only enacted a set of environmental protection laws and harsh green technology standards, but also implemented a cumbersome import quarantine system. These measures directly affect the quantity of agricultural products exported by China, so that the trade volume of agricultural products is less than the level before the promulgation of relevant standards. As the main target of China's agricultural product export, Japan's implementation of the positive list system has a great impact on China's agricultural products exports. In May 2006, Japan officially implemented the “Affirmative List System for Residual Agricultural Chemicals in Foods”. The export value of Guangdong's exports to Japan in May and June 2006 was US$ 13.26 million and US$ 13.98 million, respectively, down 22.4% and 22.5% from the same period of the previous year. In June 2006, Guangdong's vegetables and fruits exported 881t and 1620t respectively to Japan, with a decline of 30.5% and 27% respectively. The export volume of tea, sugar and mushroom cans dropped sharply by more than 50%. In short, the agricultural products exported each year in China have been repeatedly banned, returned and claimed due to green barriers, and the losses are heavy. This undoubtedly increases the difficulty of China's agricultural exports, which is not conducive to the development of agricultural products market.

Second, the green barrier has weakened the competitive advantage of China's traditional export agricultural products in the international market. With the implementation of green barriers, developed countries have higher and higher requirements for agricultural product quality standards. In particular, the so-called "organic foods" proposed by countries such as Europe and the United States in recent years, as well as similar "ecological foods" and "healthy foods", are more demanding on chemical substances in agricultural products. In a country with a traditional agricultural technology such as China, it is difficult to meet its requirements, which greatly weakens the advantages of China's traditional export agricultural resources and low production costs.

Third, green barriers reduce the economic benefits of exporting companies. In the process of production and distribution of agricultural products, manufacturers have to carry out inspections and tests on environmental protection in order to meet the environmental standards of the importing country and generate related expenses. The appearance and decoration of agricultural products, export labels and merchandise advertisements will also be greatly adjusted. Therefore, the increase in various intermediate and additional costs of export products will further increase the current production costs of China's export agricultural products, and reduce the competitiveness of export agricultural products. The economic benefits of exporting agricultural producers or enterprises are therefore greatly reduced.

Finally, green barriers have led to deterioration in bilateral or multilateral trade relations in our country. In recent years, developed countries have often adopted unilateral trade measures in the name of protecting the environment, restricting the import of foreign products, and the resulting bilateral or multilateral trade frictions are increasing. The members of the two regional economic organizations of the EU and the North American Free Trade Area are basically developed countries, and their environmental protection standards and environmental standards are roughly similar. Therefore, developed countries can exclude agricultural products from outside the region (including China's agricultural products) outside the huge regional market by means of regional free trade and below the regional environmental standards. As the regionalization of the world economy and the trend of grouping continue to strengthen, China and other developed countries or regional economic organizations have increased bilateral or multilateral trade frictions due to environmental problems. In addition, green barriers have different degrees of impact on the growth rate of China's agricultural exports, the structure of export products, and the scope of agricultural products export markets.

(2) Ecological dumping

The so-called ecological dumping, also known as environmental dumping, refers to the government to support domestic export enterprises to participate in international market competition by lowering environmental standards or ignoring environmental quality. Because the environmental protection tax
rate or pollution abatement cost is lower or even zero, it is lower than the cost of pollution reduction. In the case of high importing country products, export products have gained an unfair competitive advantage. Developed countries believe that due to the limitations of economic development level and technological development level, developing countries have a certain gap with developed countries in terms of environmental awareness and environmental legislation. Export enterprises do not calculate the cost of environmental damage and excessive consumption of resources when pricing. Therefore, export goods have a certain price advantage. In response to this situation, developed countries insist that countries should unify environmental standards, and at the same time require their governments to impose anti-ecological dumping duties on commodities from developing countries or provide environmental subsidies to domestic goods to offset this advantage.

First, increase the high ecological dumping tax. When it is implemented, it is often restricted by the environmental subsidy tax or by adopting standard technical parameters such as direct technical parameters. The direct excuse is that developing countries are very harmful to the environment and human safety during production. Without considering the costs of environment and resources, the products are exported at low prices and are suspected of ecological dumping. Through anti-ecological dumping, developing countries are more responsible for environmental damage. Given the serious environmental damage and the threat of human survival in developing countries, it is difficult for developing countries to find reasonable grounds for refuting anti-ecological dumping, which have provided strong concealment for the implementation of anti-ecological dumping. It is precisely because of these characteristics that developing countries, including China, are always in the face of anti-ecological dumping and are exhausted. In recent years, China's agricultural exports have suffered huge losses, and the losses suffered accounted for more than 30% of the total foreign trade.

Second, Chinese agricultural products are subject to foreign import restrictions. There are more and more cases of foreign countries being sanctioned by foreign countries due to unqualified technical indicators such as health, safety and environment. According to Lu Renbo, deputy director of the Market Consulting Center of the Market Economy Research Institute of the Development Research Center of the State Council, the EU currently accounts for about one-fifth of China's agricultural export market. After the two environmental directives were implemented in 2006, China's directly affected agricultural exports will reach US$31.7 billion, accounting for 71% of the total value of China’s exports to the EU. China's annual export of 24 billion US dollars of agricultural products is indirectly affected by the failure to meet environmental standards in developed countries.

Finally, increase the export cost of agricultural products. Due to the demanding standards of importing countries and the limitations of China's economic strength and agricultural level, the cost of Chinese agricultural products has increased, and prices have risen, generally higher than the prices of international markets. With the international futures market price of 100 in 2005, the prices of Chinese agricultural products are: wheat 143, rice 101, corn 180, soybean 179, soybean oil 156, peanut oil 153, sucrose 183, and cotton 107. The implementation of the two environmental directives in the EU in 2006 will lead to an increase of 10% in China's agricultural product export prices, excessive prices, and lower the competitiveness of Chinese agricultural products and other exports.

5. Countermeasures to circumvent environmental regulations and promote the export of China's agricultural products

   (1) Government level
   1) Advocate the development of green ecological agriculture

In order to adapt to the development trend of green consumption, we should adjust the industrial layout in time, optimize the product structure, vigorously develop green industries, actively develop green products that are conducive to environmental protection and human health, and promote the ecologicalization of export products. First of all, we must conscientiously sum up the experience and lessons of breakthroughs in green trade barriers at home and abroad, and formulate countermeasures to break green trade barriers according to the characteristics of export commodities and the requirements to enter the target market. Second, we must strengthen the construction of the ecological environment
and lay a solid foundation for the green ecological environment in order to vigorously develop the green industry. By speeding up the pace of afforestation, strengthening soil erosion control, increasing efforts to rectify environmental pollution, strengthening measures to protect biological and ecological diversity, and maintaining ecological balance for the production of green products. Third, we must adjust the industrial structure, vigorously develop green industries, continuously develop green products, increase productivity, increase its technological content, and increase its export volume.

2) The government strengthens macroeconomic regulation

The Chinese government is very concerned about trade and environmental issues, and the issue of sustainable development of foreign trade has become a new focus of government work. On the one hand, it does not support the process of environmental integration that is divorced from the actual affordability of developing countries. On the other hand, according to the WTO rules, China has strengthened management on the environmental inspection links of import and export commodities, established and improved inspection standards, and enhanced the transparency of policies. However, in order to better cope with the challenges of foreign environmental regulation, it is necessary to further exert the government's macro-control role. The national inspection and quarantine department should also strictly inspect the quarantine system to ensure that the quality of China's export agricultural products meets the world inspection and quarantine standards.

2) Enterprise level

1) Improve the scientific and technological content of agricultural products and develop high-efficiency ecological agriculture

The low overall level of agricultural production is an important reason for the obstacles in the export of agricultural products. We must apply scientific and technological means, vigorously develop agricultural science and technology, establish a pollution-free base, and ensure that the products are absolutely free from pollution, from farmland to table. For example, Shanghai Sunqiao Agricultural Park, planting pollution-free green food, and carrying out efficient ecological agriculture. “Green food” refers to the safe and high-quality nutritious foods that are produced according to the principle of sustainable development, produced according to the specified production methods, certified by specialized agencies, and licensed to use green food signs and pollution-free. It is an important part of the quality and safety construction of agricultural products. So far, no green food has been retired in China. Therefore, green food is a favorable weapon for exploring the international market.

2) Increase agricultural product testing projects and improve testing standards

Implement quality control technology throughout the production, processing, packaging and transportation of agricultural products, implement strict hygiene and safety standards, establish a quality inspection and testing system for agricultural products, and continuously increase the hygiene inspection items of agricultural products, including pesticide residues, biological flora, and parasites. And all aspects of natural toxins, to achieve higher test standards. At the same time, in terms of inspection and quarantine, enterprises should change the traditional inspection and quarantine mode of internal inspection and external inspection, change the inspection and quarantine management mode that only pays attention to the final product in the past, and strengthen the effective monitoring of the source of processing agricultural products, from the source. Put an end to all possible non-conforming links. For Japan's "positive list system", enterprise self-discipline and standard drug use is the most fundamental measure. Enterprises should start from the source, ensure the quality of agricultural chemicals, and strictly follow the rules of use, drugs that should not be used, drugs that have to be used. Minimize the use and standard use, the possibility of exceeding the standard of agricultural products can be minimized. Through the reasonable implementation and effective supervision of these testing programs, the quality standards and quarantine standards that are in line with the international standards can be achieved, so that the agricultural products can adapt to the strict requirements of foreign countries before going abroad.

3) Cultivate agricultural leaders and create Chinese agricultural products brands

Organizing production according to agricultural product technical standards, implementing green brand strategy, and improving the quality and safety of agricultural products, the key is to organize
production according to the technical standards of agricultural products. This is indeed an arduous task for the current situation of China's agricultural enterprises scattered by thousands of households. To do this work, we must organize the implementation of standardized agricultural production. Local government-related agricultural departments, agricultural production and processing enterprises and farmers should learn to master agricultural standardization production techniques and organize production according to standards to ensure standardization of the entire process from farm to table. Some bases and leading companies should also be able to organize production according to the high standards of the importing country. According to statistics, there are nearly 14,000 agricultural product export enterprises in China, of which only 367 have annual export value of more than 10 million US dollars, while more than 10,000 small and medium-sized enterprises with annual exports of less than 1 million US dollars account for more than 70% of the total number of export enterprises. By supporting the leading enterprises of agricultural products and integrating the export strength of China's agricultural products, we can overcome the limitations of small-scale and scattered enterprises, and it is easy to achieve "unified planning, unified planting, unified management, unified application of fertilizers, and unified harvesting", comprehensively improve the quality of agricultural products, and enhance the export capacity of agricultural products.

4) Product upgrades and market diversification strategy

The export of livestock and poultry products in China is mainly based on fresh produce, which is deeply affected by quarantine measures in importing countries. Some domestic enterprises can try to change fresh products into cooked products, which not only improve the added value of the products, but also avoid harsh quarantine restrictions. Deep processing of products has enabled China's agricultural products to rise to a new standard in quality. In addition, because countries have different testing standards for imported agricultural products, in addition to making great efforts to improve the quality of agricultural products, some exporting enterprises must also strive to open up new markets such as the Middle East, Oceania and South America, forming a market diversification pattern and avoiding Enterprises are in trouble because of the closure of a certain national market.

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