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Роман ЗВАРИЧ,

доктор економічних наук, професор,
завідувач кафедри міжнародних економічних відносин,
Західноукраїнський національний університет,
вул. Львівська 11, м. Тернопіль, Україна, 46020,
e-mail: romazvarych@yahoo.com
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3741-2642

Вей ЛІНХАЙ,

аспірант, старший інженер, голова компанії Fujian Mind Information Technology Co.,
Ltd. No 1218, 364000, діловий центр Sinopharm, No 1 Qutan Road, Зона економічного
розвитку, місто Лонгян, провінція Фуцзянь, Китай,
Західноукраїнський національний університет,
e-mail: 85567415@qq.com
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9583-7713

ЕКОЛОГІЧНА СТІЙКІСТЬ У КОНТЕКСТІ РОЗВИТКУ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ ТОРГІВЛІ КИТАЮ

Зварич Р. Є., Лінхай В. Екологічна стійкість у контексті розвитку міжнародної торгівлі Китаю. *Вісник економіки*. 2021. Вип. 2. С. 54–65. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35774/visnyk2021.02.054>

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Анотація

Вступ. Міжнародна торгівля тісно пов'язана з екологічно стійким розвитком, а сприяння зростанню торгівлі та екологічному сталому розвитку є метою, яку

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переслідує людство. На екологічну стійкість Китаю впливають, як серйозний дефіцит кількості природніх ресурсів, так і сильне забруднення навколишнього середовища. Окрім цього, зростаюче населення та швидке економічне зростання, а також слабкий екологічний контроль, збільшили попит на природні ресурси та вплинули на їх забруднення. У минулому році, не зважаючи на складну міжнародну ситуацію та серйозні наслідки пандемії COVID-19, імпорт та експорт зовнішньої торгівлі Китаю був значно кращим, ніж очікувалося, а масштаби зовнішньої торгівлі досягли рекордно високого рівня. Однак, як досягти зростання міжнародної торгівлі й одночасно забезпечити захист навколишнього середовища? Сталий розвиток – одна з проблем, яку китайський уряд повинен вирішити.

Методи. Методологічною основою дослідження є сукупність основних положень кризової теорії, теорій міжнародної торгівлі, теорії зовнішньої торгівлі національних еколого-економічних систем, а також сучасних концепцій постпандемічного розвитку. Розв'язування визначених завдань здійснювалося за допомогою набору загальнонаукових методів дослідження: аналіз наукової літератури, метод аналогії та порівняння, теоретичний синтез, класифікація, методологічне узагальнення, економічний та статистичний аналіз, експертні оцінки та наукова абстракція. Статистичною та фактологічною базою дослідження є офіційні дані Міністерства екології та навколишнього середовища Китаю, Головного митного управління, а також наукові праці *Vaidi* та відповідні документи в базі даних CNKI.

Мета дослідження – обґрунтування екологічної стійкості у контексті розвитку міжнародної торгівлі Китаю.

Результати. У дослідженні обґрунтовано екологічну стійкість у контексті розвитку міжнародної торгівлі Китаю. Встановлено пов'язані фактори міжнародної торгівлі в контексті екологічної стійкості. Проаналізовано становлення сучасної міжнародної торгівлі в умовах зміни екологічного середовища Китаю. Запропоновано контрзаходи щодо екологічної сталості в умовах зростання міжнародної торгівлі Китаю. У процесі дослідження з'ясовано відповідність та причинно-наслідкові зв'язки між торгівлею та навколишнім середовищем, проаналізовано зміни у відповідних даних та узагальнено основні дисбаланси у процесі реагування Китаю на міжнародну торгівлю та екологічно стійкий розвиток.

Перспективи. Результати дослідження дали змогу встановити екологічну стійкість у контексті розвитку міжнародної торгівлі Китаю. Перспектива подальших досліджень полягає у застосуванні висновків про наслідки впливу розвитку міжнародної торгівлі Китаю на його екологічну стійкість для розвитку вітчизняної зовнішньоторговельної політики.

Ключові слова: міжнародна торгівля; екологічний баланс; охорона навколишнього середовища; торгівля та довкілля; сталий розвиток.

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Roman ZVARYCH,

Ds (Economics), Professor, Head of International Economic Relations Department,
West Ukrainian National University,
11 street Lvivska, Ternopil, 460009, Ukraine,

e-mail: romazvarych@yahoo.com

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3741-2642

Wei LINHAI,

PhD student, Senior Engineer, Chairman of Fujian Mind Information Technology Co., Ltd. 1218, Sinopharm Business Center, No.1 Qutan Road, Economic Development Zone, Longyan City, Fujian Province, China, 364000,

Western Ukraine State University,

e-mail: 85567415@qq.com

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9583-7713

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

Introduction. *International trade is closely related to environmental sustainable development, while promoting trade growth and environmental sustainable development are also the goals pursued by mankind. China's environmental sustainability is affected by both severe shortages of natural resources and severe environmental pollution. In addition, growing populations and rapid economic growth, as well as weak environmental controls, have increased demand for natural resources and affected their pollution. In the past year, in conditions of the complex international situation and the severe impact of COVID-19 pandemic, China's foreign trade imports and exports have been significantly better than expected, and the scale of foreign trade has once again set a record high. However, how to ensure the growth of international trade while ensuring environmental protection? Sustainable development is one of the problems that the Chinese government needs to solve.*

Methods. *The methodological basis of the study is a set of fundamental provisions of crisis theory, international trade theory, theory of foreign trade of national ecological and economic systems, as well as modern concepts of post pandemic development. The solution of the set tasks was carried out by using a set of general scientific research methods: analysis of scientific literature, method of analogy and comparison, theoretical synthesis, classification, methodological generalization, economic and statistical analysis, expert assessments and scientific abstraction. The authors use the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the General Administration of Customs, Baidu academic papers, and relevant documents in the CNKI database as data sources.*

The purpose of research – *to prove the environmental sustainability in the context of China's international trade development.*

Results. *The research proved the environmental sustainability in the context of China's international trade development. The research substantiates environmental sustainability in the context of China's international trade development. Related factors of international trade in the context of environmental sustainability have been identified. The formation of modern international trade in the conditions of changing the ecological environment of China is analyzed. Countermeasures on environmental sustainability in the context of China's growing international trade are proposed. Through the summary of research, it is*

found out the relevance and causality between trade and the environment, analyze and study the changes in relevant data, and summarize the main imbalances in the process of China's response to international trade and environmental sustainable development, so as to put forward corresponding problems in response to these issues solution.

Prospects. *The results of the research discover the environmental sustainability in the context of China's international trade. The prospect of further research is to apply the impact of the China's international trade development on its environmental sustainability for the development of domestic foreign trade policy.*

Keywords: *international trade; environmental balance; environmental protection; trade and environment; sustainable development.*

Formulas: 0, fig.: 6, tabl.: 0, bibl.: 9.

1. Related factors of international trade and environmental sustainability

(1) The relationship between trade and environment.

Mankind's understanding and research on the relationship between the environment and international trade have gone through a long historical process. From the beginning, environmental problems were considered to be a country's own problems, but with the continuous development of international trade, humans' awareness of the importance of the living environment has also continued to increase. As the global temperature rises, extreme weather such as hurricanes, floods, and droughts The frequency and intensity of events are increasing. Climate warming has become a challenge that all mankind must face together. The focus of human attention on environmental issues has gradually changed from domestic issues to global issues. For example, the increase in trade has led to the destruction of the environment, the reduction of tropical rain forests, and the depletion of the ozone layer that pose challenges to human survival and safety, which has also attracted more and more attention from the international community to the issue of environmental sustainable development.

There are many reasons for the degradation of the ecological environment. From a social perspective, the rapid growth of the global population has accelerated the consumption of natural resources, causing damage to the environment to a certain extent; from an economic perspective, the fundamental reason for the degradation of the ecological environment is market failure, and market failure is due to market failure. The land sets prices for environmental assets, which in turn leads to the over-exploitation and use of natural resources, resulting in environmental degradation, especially many environmental resources in real life are very non-exclusive, such as air, water, fish in the high seas, etc. People need to bear the losses caused by the exhaustion of resources. Therefore, in the presence of market failures, trade and the environment will interact with each other.

(2) Main factors affecting the environment of international trade

1. Structural effect factors

The structural effect arises from the specialized division of labor on a global scale caused by trade activities. That is, after the development of trade activities, the original self-sufficient country can produce and export products with comparative advantages, and import products at the same time. Specialized division of labor and production have improved the efficiency and scale of production activities, and raised the level of consumption in various

countries. For the environment of a country, if the average pollution level of the production activities of the expanded export sector is lower than that of the reduced import competition sector, the country's structural effect is positive, and vice versa.

2. Scale effect factor

The scale effect mainly reflects the changes in the scale of economic activities, and is generally considered to have the effect of exacerbating environmental degradation. With a certain pollution coefficient of production activities and a certain industrial structure layout, international trade promotes the expansion of economic activities while also increasing environmental pollution. Therefore, the scale effect of the development of trade on the environment is negative, that is, it is harmful to the environment.

3. Technical effect factors

The technical effect reflects the improvement of industrial production technology. Highly technical production methods are more energy-saving and environmentally friendly than low-tech production methods. With the improvement of technical levels, the differences in technological development of various countries have increased, leading to different implementations by governments of various countries. High-level environmental standards and regulations to minimize the environmental hazards of high-tech products.

4. Income effect factors

An increase in a country's income may affect the environment in many ways. First, an increase in income will lead to an increase in consumption, and an increase in consumption will lead to an increase in production, which is not good for the environment; but with the increase in income level, it will increase people's requirements for the quality of living environment, raise their environmental awareness, and make people more willing to buy environmentally friendly products. As a result, the demand for environmentally friendly products has increased, prompting the government and manufacturers to increase investment in environmental protection, increase environmental protection efforts, and improve environmental quality.

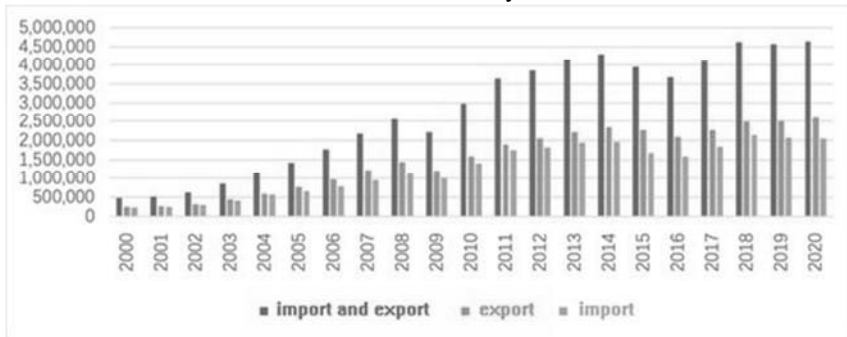
5. Environmental supervision effect factors

Trade liberalization can increase economic income. After people have solved their survival needs, they will pay more attention to environmental quality, thereby increasing the level of government and social organizations' investment in environmental supervision. Previous studies by the World Bank have shown that the economic growth of 145 countries is positively correlated with environmental supervision.

2. China's current international trade and ecological environment

According to data released by the General Administration of Customs of China, from 2000 to 2020, China's international trade volume has continued to grow. For the whole year of 2020, China's foreign trade totaled US\$4.646257 billion, an increase of 1.5% over 2019, of which exports were US\$2.590646 billion, an increase of 3.6%. ; Imports were US\$2.055.612 billion, a decrease of 1.07% from 2019; the annual trade surplus was as high as US\$535.034 billion, an increase of 26.9% from 2019. Although global economic growth and trade will be severely impacted in 2020, China's foreign trade imports and exports have achieved rapid stabilization and continued improvement. The total value of

imports and exports and exports for the year both hit historical highs, and the international market share also set a record for the best in history.

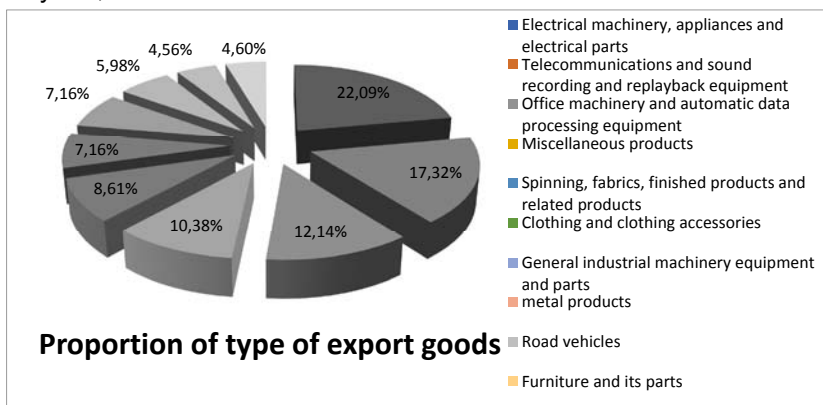


▲ Figure 1 China's foreign trade from 2000 to 2020 (unit: million US dollars)

2. Analysis of foreign trade structure in 2020

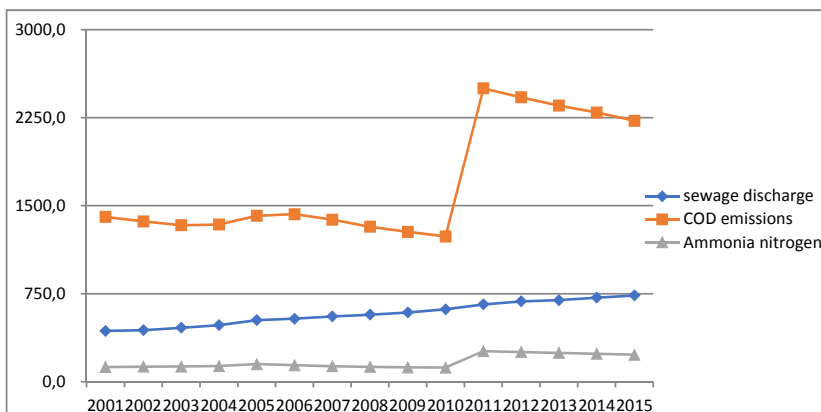
From the perspective of the structural categories of China's current import and export product trade, primary products and intermediate processed products account for a large proportion of the total import and export. The main feature of these products is that they consume a lot of environmental resources during the production process and have an impact on the ecological environment. It is also relatively large. Due to the low technical elements in the production process of primary products, the requirement for the proportion of resource consumption is also high. Generally, the higher the technical level, the lower the proportion of resource elements consumed.

The main industries of China's export products in 2020 are divided into 10.66 trillion yuan of exports of mechanical and electrical products, an increase of 6%, accounting for 59.4% of the total export value, an increase of 1.1 percentage points year-on-year. Among them, notebook computers increased by 20.4%, household appliances increased by 24.2%, and exports of medical instruments and equipment were 41.5%. In the same period, the export of seven categories of labor-intensive products such as textiles and garments was 3.58 trillion yuan, an increase of 6.2%. Among them, the export of textiles, including masks, was 1.07 trillion yuan, an increase of 30.4%.



▲ Figure 2 China's top ten export commodity categories in 2020

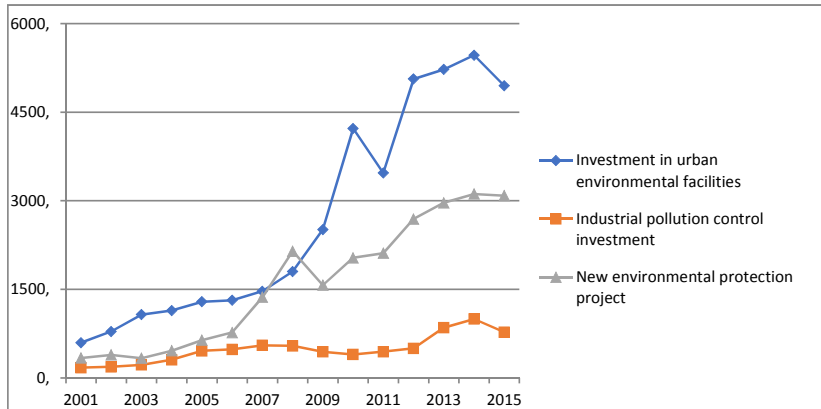
According to data from the statistical annual report of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China, with the improvement of China’s trade level, the discharge of wastewater and its main pollutants in the country has also increased year by year, as shown in Figure 3, which includes wastewater, COD, and ammonia nitrogen discharge data. Under certain conditions of production scale and production structure, the relationship between income and the environment presents the famous environmental Kuznets “U” curve, which shows that in the early stages of industrialization, environmental conditions will continue to deteriorate, and when the per capita GDP reaches After 5,000-10,000 US dollars, the environmental situation will gradually improve, and the per capita pollution will gradually decrease.



▲Figure 3 Inter-annual comparison of the discharge of wastewater and its main pollutants in China from 2001 to 2015 (unit: 100 M.T.)

Of course, the impact of international trade on the environment may also have a positive impact. The scope of the environment is very wide, and the hierarchical relationship is also very complicated. If we study the impact of international trade on the environment from an economic perspective, with the development of economy and trade, social progress, and the improvement of science and technology, people's living standards will continue to improve, and people will have more and more requirements for the natural environment on which they depend. The higher it is, it will prompt the country to increase its investment in environmental protection, formulate more environmental protection legal systems, and promote the reasonable and effective allocation of trade resources, to achieve sustainable and balanced development of trade and the environment.

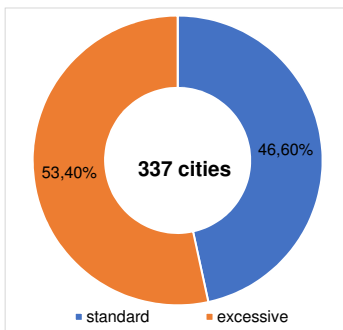
Figure 4 illustrates the investment in environmental pollution control in China from 2001 to 2015. Investment mainly includes the control of old industrial pollution sources, new construction, reconstruction, and expansion of environmental protection investment and construction projects, and the construction of urban environmental infrastructure. It can be seen that with the increase of China's trade, China's environmental protection investment has also increased. This shows that the growth of trade income is directly proportional to the investment in environmental protection, and the relationship between the two is complimentary.



▲Figure 4 2001-2015 China's investment in environmental pollution control (unit: 100 million yuan)

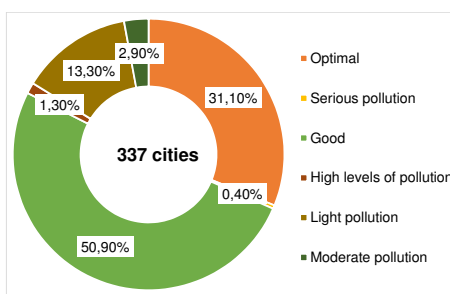
China's environmental protection work can be roughly divided into five stages. The first stage is from 1973 to 1983, that is, the first national environmental protection conference was held. These 10 years are the enlightenment stage of environmental protection in the modern sense. Organizations and laws have been established; the second stage was the announcement that environmental protection was consistent with the basic national policy from 1984 to 1991, and institutions, systems, and laws began to be established one after another; the third stage was the comprehensive implementation of environmental pollution control from 1992 to 2005, and sustainable development was proposed, and environmental protection was proposed. Protecting productivity, implementing a target responsibility system, and revising the atmospheric law, water law, and environmental assessment law in the legal system. By 2005, all basic environmental protection laws have been promulgated one after another. The fourth phase: From 2005 to 2012, the institution continued to improve, the institutional system took shape, and the construction of large-scale urban environmental infrastructure was carried out, laying a solid foundation for preventing the environmental pollution situation from continuing to worsen and improving the indicators of certain areas and environmental factors. The fifth stage, from 2012 to present, proposes to improve the environmental quality and strengthen the construction of ecological civilization. This is the stage where the reform of the environmental protection system and mechanism has the greatest strength and is gradually taking shape. The establishment of a central inspection team and an environmental protection inspection team, the reform of the environmental protection system and mechanism, strengthening the responsibilities of local party committees and governments, and increasing the pressure on them to perform their duties, the phased results are very obvious.

According to the Bulletin of the State of the Ecological Environment in China in 2019 by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, in terms of air quality, among the 337 cities at the prefecture level and above in 2019, the urban ambient air quality reached the standard in 157, accounting for 46.6% of all city data. The ambient air quality in 180 cities exceeded the standard, accounting for 53.4%.



▲ Figure 5 Ambient air quality compliance status of 337 cities in 2019

The average percentage of good days in China's 337 cities is 82.0%, of which, 16 cities have 100% of good days, 199 cities have good days between 80% and 100%, and 106 cities have good days between 50% and 80%. The percentage of good days in 16 cities is less than 50%; the average number of days exceeding the standard is 18.0%, and the number of days exceeding the standard with PM2.5, O3, PM10, NO2 and CO as the primary pollutants accounted for 45.0% of the total number of days exceeding the standard. 41.7%, 12.8%, 0.7% and less than 0.1%, and there were no excessive days with SO2 as the primary pollutant.



▲ Figure 6 The proportion of days for each level of environmental air quality in 337 cities in 2019

3. Environmental sustainability countermeasures under the growth of China's international trade

As a large Asian country with rapid economic growth, China has experienced serious exploration and practice on the coordination of foreign trade and environmental development. The formulation of environmental policies is the preferred method. So far, the ecological environment department is responsible for organizing and implementing 13 laws, accounting for about one-twentieth of the total number of currently effective laws (about 270); there are also 22 resource laws closely related to ecological and environmental protection. There are 30 administrative regulations promulgated by the State Council and organized and implemented by the ecological environment department, accounting for nearly one-twentieth of the total number of current effective administrative regulations. According to laws and regulations, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment has issued and implemented 88 departmental regulations, more than 10 military environmental protection laws and regulations, and the total number of current national ecological environment standards has reached 2,140, and 51 multilateral international environmental treaties have been approved and signed by local people's congresses. There are more than 1,600 local

environmental laws and regulations and local government regulations formulated with the government, and a system of environmental laws and standards adapted to the market economy system has been initially formed. These laws and regulations have played an important role in promoting the gradual improvement of my country's environmental protection legal system, restricting activities that damage resources and the environment, and speeding up the process of pollution control. In addition, environmental standards have been continuously established and improved, and the scope of policy content has also been continuously expanded. According to the needs of economic development, according to the high-tech of various industries, China has implemented new industrial chemistry and other manufacturing methods that may cause major pollution in environmental protection. Clearly stipulated, the establishment of access conditions has further strengthened the quality of access. China's national policy of sustainable development has also made China's industrial structure shift to a green product production system, exporting more environmental protection products, and becoming extremely competitive in the international market. Therefore, in the process of coordination, China must maintain China's basic national policy of environmental protection, adhere to the path of sustainable development, produce environmentally friendly products in international trade, boycott the import of products that are harmful to environmental protection, and further prohibit foreign-invested enterprises from transferring industrial waste, which is pollution-intensive. Type enterprises to control.

While formulating policies, the implementation of supervision work by governments and enterprises at all levels is the top priority. The state, local governments, and even business units must earnestly fulfil their environmental protection leadership responsibilities. The state should earnestly assign responsibility for pollutant discharge to local governments, and each local government should carefully monitor the effective control of pollutant discharge by all business units. The state and local governments should focus on legislation, supplemented by supervision by public opinion, and impose penalties on enterprises that discharge excessive pollution. According to the "theory of internalization of environmental costs," the government should impose external constraints on prices, taxes, insurance, etc., to increase pollution taxes or increase the price of natural resources consumed by enterprises that emit large amounts of pollutants. In the modern international environment, China should assume responsibilities consistent with China's current economic status, and require overseeing developed countries to perform their duties.

In international exchanges, China should also require differences in environmental protection standards, which are also determined according to the types of natural resources in various regions and countries and the current national conditions. Take Africa and the United States as examples. Most African countries manufacture and produce primary products. At this stage, the national condition is to meet the people's food and clothing level, while the United States manufactures and produces advanced industrial products and electronic products, and the people's living standards are relatively high; while the United States and Africa share a set of standards Obviously bad for Africa. Therefore, China should also choose to implement corresponding environmental standards based on China's national conditions. On the whole, China still has a long way to go on the issue of environmental development and trade coordination. At this stage, only by ensuring that "legislation" and "supervision" are combined, and the initiative to speak on environmental development at international conferences can be good. To maintain a balanced relationship between foreign trade and environmental development.

Conclusions and recommendations. «Trade and environment» is a common topic that must be adopted to the current developments and changes of human society. Referring to what was mentioned above, the analysis has shown that the «development of trade» and the «sustainability of the environment» interact and promote each other. On one hand, the increase in income drives the growth of consumption. The increase in production and energy consumption is negative for environmental sustainability. On the other hand, the increase in income can also increase environmental awareness and promote investment in environmental protection funds and environmental supervision, thereby enhancing environmental sustainability. With the intensification of human globalization, mankind has moved towards a community of shared future. The sustainable development of international trade and the global environment does not depend on the strength of a country to maintain balanced development. Environmental sustainability depends on more international contracts and joint value efforts. For sustainable development, we must base ourselves on the pursuit of a beautiful environment for the common survival of mankind, and produce more green, environmentally friendly, and low-carbon products. Thus, improving the quality of human life. Only in line with the idea of building a new global partnership, all countries work together. Pay special attention to strengthening the ability of developing countries to participate in international trade and the ability to protect the environment. Only the coordination of trade and environmental protection and the sustainable development of human society can be realized. The issue of the relationship between environment and trade is a complex issue, because it is not only embodied in the trade process but also in the whole process of trade product production and service. There are many rules that affect it. The issue of the relationship between the environment and trade is a more difficult issue. It involves the coordination of relations between China and countries in the process of economic globalization, especially the coordination of relations between developed countries and developing countries. The issue of the relationship between environment and trade involves the implementation of sustainable development in different stages of development, and involves the issues of what should be done and how at what stage.

In short, international trade and environmental sustainable development can be coordinated, and they can achieve coordination and unity under the strategic framework of environmental sustainable development. In 2020, through the joint efforts of all ethnic groups in China, the country has achieved a complete eradication of poverty and entered the stage of development of a well-off life, which is also a stage of improving the quality of life. Therefore, the sustainable development of trade and environment is the inevitable way for China. It is also the internal driving force and solid foundation for solving the problems of environment and international trade. This is also the essence of sustainable development.

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