

On the liberalization of trade in services

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Abstract: Global economy in constant development, the degree of economic services also continue to deepen, on this basis, trade in services continue to promote economic growth, which has become a national standard to determine whether the strong competitiveness. Trade in services market is getting better, they are subject to fewer restrictions, which more reflects the status of international trade in services. Since China's service trade for a long time are the economic development process and the planned economy system of government restrictions, the level of development compared with developing countries there is a big gap. With the increasing liberalization of the global trade in services, China will meet the unprecedented opportunities and challenges.

1. Introduction

Referred to the liberalization of trade in services, we must first have to understand a concept, namely trade in services. Those who speak in plain point is to provide services transferring the value of goods, consumers transferring a value, so use value of goods received and the value of the goods is to reflect foreign exchange, a process known as Service Trade [1].

What it is trade liberalization? Which rely on trade between trading nations, and tongues interviews, reduce and limit tariffs, eliminate unnecessary barriers to trade, the international trade to reduce the differences in different countries for treatment with minimal increase their degree of market access. When now the social and economic development of the country in order to develop, must rely on other countries, especially China, must deal with all the independent competition and challenges in the process of trade liberalization [2]. All manuscripts must be in English, also the table and figure texts, otherwise we cannot publish your paper. Please keep a second copy of your manuscript in your office. When receiving the paper, we assume that the corresponding authors grant us the copyright to use the paper for the book or journal in question. Should authors use tables or figures from other Publications, they must ask the corresponding publishers to grant them the right to publish this material in their paper. Use *italic* for emphasizing a word or phrase. Do not use boldface typing or capital letters except for section headings (cf. remarks on section headings, below).

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2. The reason that the liberalization of trade in services appears

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in question. When receiving the paper, we assume that the corresponding authors grant us the copyright to use the paper for the book or journal in question. When receiving the paper, we assume that the corresponding authors grant us the copyright to use. Reasonable job with the international division of labor, not only improve the productivity of labor around the world, but also to national resources can be maximized utilization participating countries to benefit a lot. This also allows us to understand, is the liberalization of trade in services to development.

A combination of factors, we can believe that economic globalization is to allow freer international trade in services of the most important prerequisite. Since the twentieth century, the deepening of the international division of labor, adjust the national industrial structure, progress, science and technology in order to trade in services than other forms of rapid growth in trade development [3]; the United States, the European Union and other developed countries is international service an active advocate of trade liberalization. After World War II, with the expansion of the scope of economic globalization, countries' efforts through a variety of trade treaties and economic regulations to eliminate barriers to services trade, thus opening up and broadening the forward away from the international trade in services liberalization; market access WTO specificity duty is standard, instead of the normal duties, or to rely on both parties to give particular interview [4].

3. Characteristics (III) liberalization of trade in services

a. The basic service trade liberalization of trade in services in fast forward. Since the 20th century, in view of the growing international division of labor cases, each country's industrial structure also as the market changes constantly being changed, the development of technology and transnational corporations come and go, highly developed trade in services. Quick service trade and the global economy to the liberalization of trade in services provided ample material conditions.

b. The United States, European Union countries are advocates of liberalization of trade in services. Twentieth century, the United States, the EU highly active in the liberalization of trade in services in the market. Which the United States and other countries through one side or both parties interviewed and allowed to retaliate so-called "unfair trade", at the same time, these countries have also established relevant departments; the other side, the United States again focus on the service trade into the multilateral trading system in interviews, we would like to achieve the liberalization of trade in services in the world.

c. White is trade in services in the international trading system and promote the multi liberalization. Remove barriers to trade in services, we are committed to promoting liberalization of trade in services, during World War II had started. September 1950, members of the European OECD (OEEO) once signed a multi-party settlement agreement, which is the European Payments Agreement. In 1959, the agreement is complete, a year later, the organization Cooperation and Development (OECD) OECD Europe clearly rejected "the liberalization of capital movements bill" and "invisible trade bill" when talking about development purposes. A series of agreements and articles of association with the trade-related services should further be improved, so that the liberalization of trade in services as a whole still has a long way to go. Thus, over a longer period, the gradual liberalization of trade in services can only choose this path.

4. The liberalization of trade in services for the Chinese to bring opportunities

4.1 To enhance the competitiveness of China

For my country, the liberalization of international trade in services in favor of forcing them to carry out reform and innovation for those who own less productive, not dominant technology is conducive to the advancement of technology, technology, etc. We all know that the service itself is a kind of invisible product, or is an invisible technology patents. Keep up with the tide of economic globalization, the service can gradually become channels for transfer of technology, so that our country in his introduction of advanced technology in the process of consulting knowledge through

information, understanding, accepted forms of training to obtain appropriate services; at the same time, fierce international competition and pressure from the international market, will lead to accelerate the pace of technological change and innovation of our service-oriented enterprises to improve their competitiveness, this process will drive technological advances in other sectors.

China's service trade volume share of world trade in services only 3 percent, came in two dozen, with the world the extent of the development of trade in services compared with a big gap. China's service trade volume in 2005 is now one-tenth of the proportion of goods trade, while the world average is four. In 2006, the development trend of China's service trade is excellent, the deficit has declined year on year. The total amount of trade in services revenue expenditure was \$ 192.8 billion, an increase of Twenty-two percent. This is the middle, trade in services revenue accounted for \$ ninety-two billion, an increase of twenty-four percent; expenditures of \$ 100.8 billion, up by 20 percent; deficit of US \$ 8.8 billion, down 6.0%. According to estimates WTO in April 2007, 2006, China's service trade import and export total amount of \$ one hundred eighty-seven billion, imports and exports were ranked at seven and eight, the export ratio ranking 2005, an increase of two, as usual import precedence. Overall, total service trade import and export in recent years China has gradually grow and trade competitiveness index of China's service trade has risen trend.

4.2 Increase the employment rate

The liberalization of international trade in services will increase employment opportunities for the labor force of the country, increase its employment rate. With the acceleration of development and progress in the field of international trade in services liberalization, import and export services between countries gradually expanding, international trade in services will become an important way to solve our common difficult employment, a change may be "too much of the working population, oversupply of labor, and low labor productivity, difficulties in the implementation of population transfer, "the embarrassing situation to other sectors or industries. As we all know, our country generally have rich labor resources, but due to the level of their economic development than Take, for example, now many Chinese women sewing across the ocean to Japan to work in garment processing, so to solve the China's labor force issues, while addressing the Japanese garment processing enterprises actively sought to introduce his country's demand for cheap labor, and ultimately also increased China's international revenues.

5. The development trend of liberalization of trade in services

5.1 Field of the liberalization of trade in services will be more widespread

In the Doha Round services negotiations, the negotiations on the issues most relevant standards is an emergency means of support, service trade subsidies, government procurement, domestic law and transparency issues. These issues are involved to improve the content and the specific requirements of this new GATS Articles of Association of the multi-party trade, and legal measures will affect different aspects of different sectors of the future Member States. In interviews on market access, each Member State up to now required to give specific commitments of industry covers old-style services and professional services emerging. Can confirm that, with further changes in the subject of negotiations on trade in services in many ways, and gradually form a new agreement on these points [7], the global trade in services by the range of the white will be able to more widely.

5.2 Trade liberalization has a great challenge

From the point of view of economic development throughout the world, over the years the trend of economic globalization, more and more quickly, not only to promote international trade and economic cooperation, not to stimulate the national economic and social development, but also led to a different result each country's basic national conditions the situation appears unbalanced development, which makes every country there has been a group of people, public opposition to economic globalization. In view of this situation, the law of trade protectionism were enacted one after another, which makes the liberalization of trade in services in the market, more and more

difficult, it can be said to be difficult. Even the level of development and the interests of the country almost, when involved in some areas of common interest, the differences become irreconcilable [5]. In this regard, it is necessary to solve the problem is not handled properly and implement the original agreement, but also prepared to deal with new issues at any time. Therefore, the liberalization of trade in services must be done completely prepared to deal with future challenges.

5.3 Trade liberalization has far-reaching impact of

Regardless of the services negotiations ultimately what kind of achievements, the international community generally hold the view: it is more enough to strengthen coordination in multilateral trade and trade in services appears to accelerate the liberalization of global trade in services, trade in services so that in the global economy accounting for more and more weight. At the same time, also, in particular, have a very complex and far-reaching impact on all of our services to national progress. With the realization of various prior develop long to work out the agreement and the new agreement will significantly reduce these barriers to services trade and trade discrimination against different countries now appear, so that markets and services sectors in many countries more harmonious and modernization, accelerate economic growth in the proportion of emerging service industries, and can also cater to the needs of our country in some way, to promote the development of its service industry and service trade speed and scale.

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