

# The Impact Factors of Protectionism on China

## A Case Study of Huawei

Yingjie Dan<sup>1,\*,†</sup>, Xuanni Feng<sup>2,†</sup>, Yuto Ichimura<sup>3,†</sup>, Chantel Liang<sup>4,†</sup> and Haoxuan  
Yuan<sup>5,†</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Carmel catholic high school, Mundelein, 60060, USA

<sup>2</sup>Kang Chiao International School East China, Kunshan, 215332, China

<sup>3</sup> St. Mary's International School, Tokyo Setagaya city, 158-8668, Japan

<sup>4</sup>Tenaflly High School, Tenaflly, 07670, USA

<sup>5</sup>Aquinas International Academy, Garden Grove, USA

\*Corresponding author. Email: [guanghua.ren@geccademy.cn](mailto:guanghua.ren@geccademy.cn)

†These authors contributed equally

### ABSTRACT

The U.S. and China are both competing in several fields for chasing the world's top chair. This paper will demonstrate the protectionism impact utilized by the U.S. on China and Huawei based on case study approach. To be specific, the study made a review on protectionism theory based on U.S.'s policy. Subsequently, a SWOT analysis was applied to determine whether the net impact of protectionism on the overall global economy was positive or negative, using U.S. protectionism against Huawei and other Chinese companies as a case study. The advantages of Huawei include technology innovation, leading position in the smartphone industry, having an international presence, and having significant opportunities in entering AI and 5G technologies. Some of the disadvantages of Huawei are a weak presence in the U.S., its competitors in the industry, regulatory pressures, and trade pressures from the U.S. To overcome the weaknesses that Huawei are currently facing, the company should come to an agreement with the U.S.. Thereby, it could have a positive image in the international market. Additionally, Huawei ought to seek more opportunities in other regions. With the improvement of the relationship between China and U.S., businesses in both nations will benefit from this agreement. The contribution of the paper is to provide a more specific understanding of the trade relationships between the U.S. and China. The limitation is this paper only focuses on two countries rather than the world as a whole. These results shed light on the protectionism negatively impact the economy.

**Keywords:** Protectionism, Huawei, Trade War, Technology Protectionism.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In 2018, the United States and China are racing to build out a high-speed 5G network. Meanwhile, President Donald Trump announced that China's company Huawei has stolen technology from the United States. Hence, he prohibited any technology to share with Chinese companies to be a way of protectionism [1]. There are plenty of case studies about the Huawei share market, including human resources, finance, continuous improvement. During the trade wartime, Huawei can still have such a high share of the market in the world [2]. The trade war impact on Huawei and other companies in China are discussed in Ref. [3]. Huawei is a highly developed technology company in

China that was founded in 1987, and it recently expanded its operations to building telecommunications networks and manufacturing communications devices [4]. The status of Huawei is a symbol of the Chinese. People believed that Huawei is a pure Chinese company that does not have any foreign investment, i.e., is controlled by Chinese people. Previously, scholars focus on studying the effects of protectionism on China and Chinese citizens during the trade war. Differently, we will investigate the impact of protectionism or trade war on Chinese companies, especially companies like Huawei. Besides, the measures the U.S. government put effort to stop the high-speed growth of China are also discussed. When president trump started a trade war with China, Huawei was the first Chinese company that

suffered from it. The U.S. limited the technology export to Huawei and ordered any American technology company to not sell chips to Huawei and requested Huawei to share its 5G technology with American companies [5]. The trade war between the U.S. and China brings a lot of nationalism between the people. People start to buy the products that are only produced in their countries, to support their nation's company. In China, more and more people start to buy Huawei Instant or Apple, because they want to support their countries and to defeat others. As a consequence, it leads to less global trade and prosperous industrial localization. It is harder for international companies to earn profit, and global industrial chains are more likely to move back to their countries. The gap is how does Huawei fight it back to claim its justice. It is worthwhile to discuss how Huawei keep making money while its big financial income was cut by the U.S. government. Before the U.S. start a trade war with China, the two countries are nice to each other and grow equal. However, when the U.S. starts a trade war with China, the relationship between the two countries is broken. China is protecting their company from other countries by limit the investment from outside the countries, and prosperous the native company. U.S.'s protectionism on their company is to prevent the technology export to outside of the countries. Whereas, Huawei broke this barrier, and a trade war starts it.

As a matter of fact, this paper is necessart to find out how the protectionism affects Huawei and China, which offers a better understanding of the trade war. The significance of this research question is to discover how protectionism harms Chinese companies, and whether the trade war is positive or negative. If the U.S. does not stop or continue to impose sanctions on Huawei's industries, Huawei needs to develop its own to get rid of its dependence on foreign companies. The trade war between China and the U.S. and sanctions hit Huawei hard. Not only will it affect the mobile phone market, but also operator businesses such as 5G base stations, which require chips for both.[5] These two business lines account for more than 90% of Huawei's overall business. In addition, the U.S. has blacklisted 38 Huawei affiliates in 21 countries, a total of 152 Huawei affiliates have been included in the blacklist. In other word, all companies on this blacklist, including Huawei, whether you're a buyer, a middle consignee, a final consignee, or an end-user, must obtain a U.S. license [6]. Although patriotism has helped Huawei's revenue grow after 2019, the future remains a question. To fill this gap, Huawei has invested 120 billion yuan in research and development on technology [7]. In the study, the reader will gain what impact will Huawei's development have on China-U.S. relations in the coming years.

This paper seeks to demonstrate the impacts of trade disputes and protectionism on the global economy through a SWOT/cost-benefit analysis and build on the

research from others discussed in the paper of the effects, costs, and benefits of protectionism. The research will also expand on and summarize previous research on how protectionist policies affect employment, consumers, sellers, and competition. The study hypothesizes that protectionism has a net negative effect on Huawei, and on a wider range, China. On this basis, this article will focus on the ongoing U.S.-China trade war and its recent developments, especially in the trading of technology and semiconductors. In this case, it will measure the strengths and opportunities of Huawei, and weigh them against the weaknesses and threats. This paper will also challenge the claims of many public and political figures that protectionism has substantial positive impacts for consumers and workers.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***2.1. Protectionism Theory***

Protectionism is a policy that protects domestic industries by restricting imports from foreign countries through means, e.g., tariffs, import quotas, and other regulations [8]. The first serious discussions and analyses of protectionism emerged during the 18th century with Smith warning against industries that sought to gain an advantage at the expense of customers [9]. Nowadays, economists generally agree that protectionism hurts economic growth and economic welfare [10]. Although most economists agree that free trade benefits the world economy, many countries still implement protectionist policies [8].

### ***2.2. The Development of Protectionism***

The concept of protectionism and its effect was first discussed in the 18th century, but during its development, economists have different opinions about its impact on the economy. The first systematic study of protectionism was reported by Smith in the 18th century [9]. Smith suggested that industries that wanted to use the interests of consumers in exchange for their own interests were not sustainable [9]. However, in 1841, the economist List believed that Smith's view on free trade was a way to keep underdeveloped countries out of Britain [11]. Shafaeddin and Reinert argued in 1998 and 2007 that some form of economic protection is needed to successfully industrialize a major country [12,13]. In 2002, economic historian Bairoch wrote that historically, free trade is the exception and protectionism is the rule [14].

### ***2.3. Factors that Cause Protectionism***

In 2013, according to Irwin and Rourke, the shock of a short financial crisis tends to be temporary and has little impact on long-run trade policy [15]. Yet, longer periods of financial crises like the Great Depression that happened in the early 1930s may lead to protectionism that is hard to reverse [15]. Similarly, the shocks that

regional wars bring are transitory and have a little long-run effect on trade policy, while global wars give rise to widespread government trade restrictions [16].

To determine the effects of the sudden shifts on comparative advantage impact trading policies, Feenstra and Taylor studied the “grain invasion” that happened in Europe from 1870 to 1913, and they found out grain invasion led to increasing agricultural tariffs from then [16]. The example showed that sudden shifts in comparative advantage for specific countries would lead some countries to become protectionist [16]. Another example would be Japan after World War II; its rapid rise led to trade friction with other countries. There was a significant increase in its export of certain products in certain periods, respectively cotton textiles in the 1950s, steel in the 1960s, automobiles in the 1970s, and electronics in the 1980s. In each period, Japan’s rapid export expansion created difficulties for its trading partners and their use of protectionism as a shock absorber [16]. Some political theorists agree that parties that hold economic populist or left-wing positions mainly support protectionism, while right-wing political parties generally advocate free trade [17-19]. Most economists nowadays believe protectionism has a negative impact on global trade, yet free trade reduces trade barriers and promotes economic growth [8].

#### **2.4. The Effect of Protectionism**

Throughout history, there were many arguments about whether protectionism benefits a country or not. Proponents believe that protectionist policies protect domestic producers, businesses, and workers from foreign competitors [8]. In the meantime, these regulations decrease trade and adversely affect consumers by raising the price of imported goods [8]. Moreover, the trading policies hurt producers and workers in the export sectors, both in the country that implements protectionist policies and the countries that it protects against [8]. Protectionism only encourages large-sized businesses to send more jobs overseas but puts small and medium-sized businesses at the risk of closing down [3]. Higher tariffs mean higher costs, it requires employees with higher skills [3]. In advanced countries, employment in manufacturing decreases largely [3]. Between 1995 and 2015, the employment share of high-skilled jobs rose by 4.3 percent on average for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) area [3]. Nevertheless, the employment share of middle-skilled occupations fell by 6.8 percent [3]. Jobs kept only by protection are not sustainable and cannot create other jobs effectively. Jobs in protected industries will be saved, while those in other sectors would likely be lost [3]. Therefore, protectionist policies generally hurt businesses and economic growth.

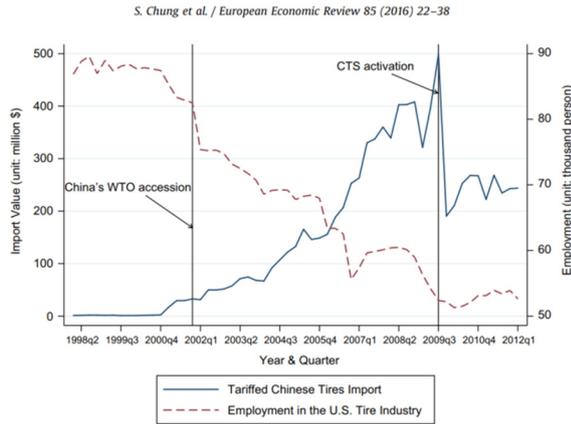
#### **2.5. The Global Cost of Protectionism**

Previous researchers, e.g., Feenstra and Krugman in the 1990s, have attempted to calculate the cost of protectionist policies. Krugman claimed that the cost of protectionism is “embarrassingly” low [20]. Referencing the estimates of other economists, he asserted that the negative impact of U.S. trade policies restricting automobile, steel, and textile imports on the U.S. economy is merely 0.75 percent of the U.S. national income. He also asserted that the negative impacts of these policies on the global economic efficiency is as low as 0.25 percent of the U.S. GNP [20]. Feenstra questioned Krugman’s claim, arguing that Krugman and others neglect the cost of protectionism from industrialized countries like the U.S. on their trading partners added from the loss of efficiency for foreign countries [21].

#### **2.6. Protectionism in the U.S. and China**

In a 2019 journal article, Yu looked at protectionism as a struggle for global hegemony, particularly in the relationship between developed and developing countries and the protectionist policies that some developed countries place on companies from developing countries. He applied Schumpeterian theory to this relationship, and used the recent U.S.-China trade war as an example [22].

In 2009, increasing U.S. tariffs on Chinese tires were estimated to have cost “at least USD 900,000 a year for each job saved” [23]. In addition, higher tariffs also indirectly caused three times as many job losses in other industries [23]. Figure 1 provides a visualization of the relationship between the tariff costs and employment rate. The tariff on Chinese tire imports was at its highest point in 2009, with an import value of about USD 500 million. Meanwhile, the corresponding employment in the U.S. tire industry was at its lowest point, at less than fifty-five thousand people [23]. Compared to its highest point in 1998, the employment number decreased by more than thirty-five thousand people [23]. This phenomenon reveals that higher trade costs decrease employment in countries that import goods. When the tariffs on Chinese tire imports decreased after 2009, the employment in the U.S. tire industry subsequently rose [23].



**Figure 1** Trends of subject tire imports and employment in the U.S. tire industry during 1998Q1–2012Q3 [3].

Raising the cost of trade not only hurts employment rates, but also hurts economic growth. If Europe, the U.S., and China raised their trade cost for all their partners on all exports by ten percent, then the world GDP and global trade would decrease by approximately 1.4 percent and six percent, respectively. Furthermore, the countries and regions that imposed trade barriers lower their own GDP the most [3].

### 3. METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Research Design

This paper utilizes a qualitative method of analysis, as opposed to quantitative, to assess the impacts of protectionist policies of the ongoing U.S.-China trade war on China. Choosing the Chinese transnational technology company Huawei as a case study, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis will be conducted. This analysis will qualitatively measure Huawei’s internal strengths and weaknesses regarding protectionism, and its opportunities and threats from external factors related to protectionism. These strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats will be measured by reviewing literature and articles written about Huawei and the U.S.-China trade war by other authors. After measuring these variables, the strengths and opportunities will be weighed against the weaknesses and threats. If the weaknesses and threats outweigh the strengths and opportunities, the study will conclude that the protectionism during the U.S.-China trade war negatively affects Huawei. If the strengths and opportunities outweigh or are equal to the weaknesses and threats, the study will conclude that the recent protectionism from the U.S. does not have a net negative impact on Huawei.

This method of analysis was chosen because it would be difficult and more time-consuming to accurately measure the effects of protectionism on China through a more quantitative method. In addition, other authors have also used case studies in their

research on protectionism, e.g., Robert Feenstra and Alan Taylor and their study on how comparative advantages between countries can motivate protectionism, which examined the 1870 European grain invasion and Japan’s economic growth during the 1980s [24]. A SWOT analysis would also allow for a more holistic look at the effects of protectionist policies.

#### 3.2. Data Collection

The aspects of study was what role did Huawei play in the trade war between China and the U.S., and the impact and changes brought to Huawei by the protectionism, started from 2019. As a private enterprise, Huawei was founded in 1987. The business projects were: program-controlled switches, transmission equipment, data communication equipment, broadband multimedia equipment, power supply, wireless communication equipment, microelectronics products, software, system integration and a range of technology related service [25]. Huawei’s position in China was comparable to that of Apple in U.S. or Samsung in South Korea. The rise of Huawei in the past decade has touched the interests of western countries. Therefore, western countries led by the United States had imposed sanctions on Huawei to prevent its development. More deeply, it was to prevent China’s technology rise. Meng wanzhou, Huawei’s chief financial CEO, was arrested in Canada and the U.S. has requested her extradition [26]. This was an attack on Huawei by western countries. Huawei has not stopped its development because of the power of western countries. They put more investment into technology development to get rid of their dependence on foreign companies. Before the U.S. issued protectionism, Huawei achieved great success in 5G research, which could be said to lead the world. If the world used Huawei’s 5G network, it would be difficult for the U.S. to eavesdrop and steal global data [27]. On September 15,2020, the U.S. banned on Huawei went into effect. TSMC, Qualcomm, Mediatek, Samsung, SK Hynix and other companies officially “cut off” Huawei. According to the analysis. Huawei’s chip inventory was enough to last until next year, but Huawei has started to emphasize and practice localization and self-reliance internally [28].

#### 3.3. Data Analysis-SWOT

The SWOT analysis of Huawei indicates the main strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that help the company to identify its internal and external environment.

##### 3.3.1. Strengths

One of the strengths of Huawei is its technology innovation [29]. Every year the investment in research and development keeps adding [29]. Due to its strong focus on innovation, Huawei is also a leading player in the smartphone industry and the 5G technology [29].

This is crucial for the company to keep its leading position in this industry, especially under the pressure of protectionism. With a higher technological level, can the U.S. and other main countries accept Huawei and allow it to develop in the region.

Another reason for Huawei to achieve popularity and growth faster is its competitive pricing [29]. The smartphones of Huawei come with innovative technology and good cameras, while their prices are feasible [29]. Due to the protectionism, goods from the U.S. are more expensive than domestic products, and this includes smartphones. The feature of feasible pricing is more significant under this circumstance. Pricing strategy is an important factor for companies, and Huawei's focus on low prices and high quality attracts many price-sensitive customers [29]. Therefore, Huawei should maintain this strength and serve people from all classes.

### 3.3.2. Weaknesses

Weaknesses are the negative effect the U.S. protection policy brought to Huawei in China. Huawei has had many controversies since its establishment [29]. Especially in the global market, many tainted Huawei's images in many Western countries and mostly in the U.S [29]. This can be a result of the rivalry between the U.S. and China [29]. This will result in a decrease in GDP in China because the export value has decreased. To avoid this shortcoming, Huawei should improve its image and reliability through social activities or other methods.

Due to the trade pressure, Huawei would focus more on the domestic market. Nevertheless, the company has many competitors in China, e.g., Xiaomi, Oppo, and many others. Huawei should compete with domestic brands to get a larger market share. Instead of the U.S. and China, Huawei can also expand its businesses in other countries.

### 3.3.3. Opportunities

There are many opportunities in Huawei's research and development field [29]. As a leading player in the smartphone industry, the company has a significant advantage in 5G technology [29]. Huawei should pay more attention to AI and 5G technologies, and it has already had success in venturing into 5G technology [29]. Both of those two technologies are profitable for the smartphone industry.

The protection policy from the U.S. forces Huawei to seek new markets around the world. The company has its business in about 170 countries and serves approximately three billion people around the world [29]. Expanding globally leads to a good revenue, market share, and a strong customer base for Huawei [29]. Being an international brand, it has customers

from all over the world, which will make Huawei a more competitive brand in this industry.

### 3.3.4. Threats

Contemporarily, there have been many competitions in the smartphone industry [29]. Huawei faces competition from many foreign brands e.g., Apple, Samsung, etc. To overcome the threat, Huawei should keep its advantages and keep its large market share in the industry. Developing new products and promoting its brand is also important to increase sales and customer base.

Many regulatory and political pressures are threats to global companies in technology [29]. The international business of Huawei is being threatened by the political pressures and the trade war between China and the U.S [29]. Not only with the U.S., but also with other leading markets like Canada, Britain, and Japan [29]. Intense political pressure is a significant threat to Huawei's development, and this will limit its international business to a large extent. Huawei should focus more on increasing sales in other regions and China.

Due to the rivalry between the U.S. and China, Huawei has a weak market in the U.S [29]. Many people in the U.S. refrain from buying Huawei's cell phones [29]. Additionally, the U.S. government does not allow the brand to flourish in the U.S. market [29]. Being the leading smartphone market, it is a great loss for Huawei not positioned well in the U.S [29]. With time goes by, Huawei's position in the western market keeps going weaker [29]. Huawei should focus more on other regions. Instead of phones, the company can also develop and export other products to western countries.

## 4. RESULT

To ensure that Huawei can keep its long-term competitiveness, the company should address multiple problems that listed in the SWOT analysis. Within a short time, Huawei has flourished in the international market [29]. In recent years, the company has developed its smartphone industry and achieved significant growth in the market [29]. The main strengths highlighted in the SWOT analysis of Huawei include its innovation in technology, and maintaining feasible pricing [29]. It also has significant opportunities in entering AI and 5G technologies, having a leading position in the smartphone industry, and having an international presence. The company should maintain its advantages and grab its opportunities by using its strengths [29].

Huawei also has main weaknesses that it needs to deal with such as controversies and a weak presence in the U.S [29]. Meanwhile, pressure from the international environment is the main threat for an

international technology company like Huawei [29]. The company is threatened by its competitors in the smartphone industry, various regulatory pressures, and trade pressures among the U.S [29]. Huawei should focus on introducing other products to leading markets instead of cell phones. Moreover, it should seek markets in other regions.

## 5. DISCUSSION

The U.S.'s protectionism has a negative effect on Huawei. Based on the analysis, Huawei should explore a new market in order to break the barrier. According to the result, the suggestion is that in order to break the barrier. From a business view, Huawei should quickly come out with a deal with the USA, and let Huawei have more markets in the USA. From national views, Huawei should seek more opportunities outside the USA, to make trade with other countries.

In the impact of the U.S.-China Trade War on the American Economy by Ahmed Mohammed Alshahrani and according to the European Central Bank, the U.S. was the first initiator of these tariffs placed on goods that caused other economies like China to put in place a retaliatory measure to counter this. Our paper is solely focused on the relationship in economic terms between the U.S. and China, while the European Central Bank focuses on the global economy as a whole [30,31]. Both these papers have concluded that the creation of tariffs against another country only causes that country to respond in retaliation with the same policy causing economic activities to drag on for both of these countries, resulting in both countries becoming negatively affected overall [30]. The previous paper utilizes the data from three main sources which are U.S. labor, agricultural, and manufacturing markets. It explores the effects of U.S. tariffs on Chinese imports and China's countermeasures on the economic outlook of both countries.

## 6. CONCLUSION

This paper conducts a study of Huawei on the impact of protectionism on enterprises in the context of tense trade relations between the U.S. and China. Based on the review of protectionism and the method of SWOT analysis, the company Huawei is analyzed in detail. The conclusion is that protectionism has a negative impact on businesses and the economy as a whole. Overall, Huawei had a lot of advantages and showed great development in all aspects of its industries especially in the smartphone industries where it accomplished significant growth. Apart from this, it has little to no competitiveness against international brands such as Apple as it has yet to branch out successfully to other regions. Just as the paper has concluded the only way for Huawei to remain competitive abroad would

necessitate branching out to other regions to sell the brand to a wider audience. These results offer a guideline for the trade disputes between the U.S. and China.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Elizabeth, Schulze. The US is attacking Huawei and China - without its own 5G strategy. 2019.
- [2] Lindsay Maizland, and Andrew Chatzky. "Huawei: China's controversial tech giant". 2020. <https://www.cfr.org/background/huawei-chinas-controversial-tech-giant>
- [3] OECD (2017), "Making trade work for all", OECD Trade Policy Papers, No. 202, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/6e27effd-en>
- [4] Daniel Slotta. Statistics and facts about Huawei. 2021
- [5] Eric Martin, Us imposes New 5G license limits on some Huawei suppliers. 2021
- [6] David Shepardson, and Karen Freifeld. "China's Huawei, 70 affiliates placed on U.S. trade blacklist"(2019). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-china-huaweitech/chinas-huawei-70-affiliates-placed-on-u-s-trade-blacklist-idUSKCN1SL2W4>
- [7] Josh Horwitz, WWW.reuters.com
- [8] The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. "Protectionism." Encyclopædia Britannica, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., [www.britannica.com/topic/protectionism](http://www.britannica.com/topic/protectionism).
- [9] Friedman, Milton, and Rose D. Friedman. Free to Choose: A Personal Statement. Secker & Warburg, 1980.
- [10] Mankiw, N. Gregory. "Economists Actually Agree on This: The Wisdom of Free Trade." The New York Times, The New York Times, 24 Apr. 2015, [www.nytimes.com/2015/04/26/upshot/economists-actually-agree-on-this-point-the-wisdom-of-free-trade.html?mcubz=0](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/04/26/upshot/economists-actually-agree-on-this-point-the-wisdom-of-free-trade.html?mcubz=0).
- [11] List, Friedrich. The National System of Political Economy, 1841.
- [12] Shafaeddin, Mehdi. How did developed countries industrialize? The History of Trade and Industrial Policy: The cases of Great Britain and the USA. No. 139. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 1998.

- [13] Reinert, E. "How Rich Countries Got Rich and Why Poor Countries Stay Poor (New York: Carroll & Graf)." (2007).
- [14] Hart, Michael. *A Trading NATION Canadian Trade Policy from Colonialism to Globalization*. UBC Press, 2002.
- [15] Feenstra, Robert C., and Alan M. Taylor. "Introduction to" *Globalization in an Age of Crisis: Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century*." *Globalization in an Age of Crisis: Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century*. University of Chicago Press, 2013. 1-10.
- [16] Murschetz, Paul. *State Aid for Newspapers*. SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN AND HEIDELBERG GM, 2014.
- [17] Peláez Carlos Manuel, and Peláez Carlos A. *Globalization and the State: Trade Agreements, Inequality, the Environment, Financial Globalization, International Law and Vulnerabilities*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
- [18] Mansfield, Edward D., and Helen V. Milner. *Votes, Vetoes, and the Political Economy of International Trade Agreements*. Princeton University Press, 2012.
- [19] Warren, Kenneth F. *Encyclopedia of U.S. Campaigns, Elections, and Electoral Behavior*. Sage Publications, Inc, 2008.
- [20] Krugman, Paul. (1990) *The Age of Diminished Expectations-U.S. Economic Policy in the 1990s*. Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- [21] Feenstra, Robert C. (1992) "How Costly is Protectionism?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives*.
- [22] Yu, Tony Fu-Lai. (2019) "Towards an Explanation of U.S.-China Trade Disputes." *Contemporary Chinese Political Economy and Strategic Relations*.
- [23] Chung, Sunghoon, et al. "Did China Tire Safeguard Save U.S. Workers?" *European Economic Review*, vol. 85, 2016, pp. 22–38., doi:10.1016/j.euroecorev.2015.12.009.
- [24] Feenstra, Robert C., and Alan M. Taylor. "Introduction to" *Globalization in an Age of Crisis: Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century*." *Globalization in an Age of Crisis: Multilateral Economic Cooperation in the Twenty-First Century*. University of Chicago Press, 2013. 1-10.
- [25] About Huawei, [www.huawei.com](http://www.huawei.com).
- [26] xin, Shu. *The Meng Wanzhou Incident*. 19 Nov. 2020, [mip.gucheng.com](http://mip.gucheng.com).
- [27] Kressel, Henry. *How Huawei Grew to Dominate the World*. 24 Sept. 2020, [www.asiatimes.com](http://www.asiatimes.com).
- [28] Dan, Zhang, and Yang Kunni. *After 2 Years of US Ban, Huawei Further Speeds up Self-Rescue*. 17 May 2021, [www.globaltimes.com](http://www.globaltimes.com).
- [29] Bhasin, Hitesh, and Gautam Ray Chaudhury. "SWOT Analysis of Huawei." *Marketing91*, 17 June 2020, [www.marketing91.com/swot-analysis-of-huawei/](http://www.marketing91.com/swot-analysis-of-huawei/).
- [30] Alshahrani, A. M. (2020, June 1). (PDF) *the impact of the US China trade war on the American economy*. ResearchGate. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344444705\\_The\\_Impact\\_of\\_the\\_US\\_China\\_Trade\\_War\\_on\\_the\\_American\\_Economy](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344444705_The_Impact_of_the_US_China_Trade_War_on_the_American_Economy).
- [31] European Central Bank. (2018, April 6). *The consequences of protectionism*. European Central Bank. <https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/key/date/2018/html/ecb.sp180406.en.html>.