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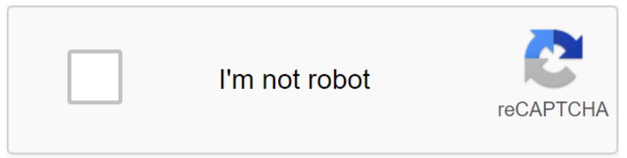

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Protectionism refers to public policies restricted by international trade in order to help domestic industries. Protectionist policies are generally implemented to increase economic activity within the national economy, but can also be implemented for security or quality purposes. Protectionist policies place specific restrictions on international trade in the interests of the national economy. Protectionist policies tend to improve economic activity, but may also be the result of security or quality concerns. The value of protectionism is a matter of debate among economists and politicians. Tariffs, import quotas, product standards and subsidies are among the main policy instruments that the government can use in adopting protectionist policies. Protectionist policies tended to be import-oriented, but could also include other aspects of international trade, such as product standards and government subsidies. The virtues of protectionism are the subject of fierce debate. Critics argue that in the long run, protectionism often harms the people and organizations it is meant to protect by slowing economic growth and increasing price inflation, making free trade a better alternative. Proponents of protectionism argue that these policies can help create domestic jobs, increase gross domestic product production and increase the competitiveness of the domestic economy globally. Import tariffs are one of the main tools used by the Government in the development of protectionist policies. There are three main concepts of import tariffs that can be protected for protective measures. As a rule, all forms of import tariffs are levied on the importing country and are documented at the state customs. Import tariffs increase import prices for the country. Scientific tariffs are import tariffs imposed on goods after goods, increasing the price of goods for the importer and passing higher prices to the final buyer. Tariffs on the import of hazards are focused on a specific industry. These tariffs include calculating the levels at which lowering or increasing import tariffs would cause significant damage to the industry as a whole, which could lead to the threat of closure due to inability to compete. Reciprocal tariffs are tariffs adopted mainly in response to excessive duties levied by trading partners. Import quotas are non-tariff barriers that are set to limit the number of goods that can be imported over a period of time. The purpose of the quotas is to limit the supply of these products provided by the exporter As a rule, these are less radical measures that have little impact on prices and lead to increased demand for domestic enterprises to cover the deficit. The quotas can also be introduced to prevent dumping, which occurs when foreign producers export products at prices below production costs. The embargo in which specially designated products are completely prohibited, is the heaviest type of quota. Product safety and large volumes of substandard products or materials tend to be major challenges in adopting product standards. Standard product protectionism can be a barrier that restricts imports based on the country's internal controls. Some countries may have lower regulatory standards for food preparation, intellectual property rights or materials production. This can result in a standard product requirement or blocking certain imports due to regulatory compliance. In general, restricting imports by introducing product standards can often lead to higher domestic production. For example, consider French cheeses made from raw rather than pasteurized milk, which must be aged at least 60 days before being imported into the United States. Since the production process of many French cheeses often involves aging 50 days or less, some of the most popular French cheeses are banned in the U.S., providing an advantage for American manufacturers. Government subsidies can be provided in a variety of ways. As a rule, they can be direct or indirect. Direct subsidies provide cash payments to enterprises. Indirect subsidies come in the form of special savings, such as interest-free loans and tax breaks. When examining subsidies, government officials may provide direct or indirect subsidies in areas such as manufacturing, employment, taxes, property and more. In an effort to improve the country's trade balance, the country may also choose subsidies to enterprises for export. Export subsidies encourage domestic enterprises to expand globally by increasing their exports at the international level. - phuh-tech-shuh-n mind/prəˈtɛk ʃə nɪz m/economics. theory, practice, or system of stimulating or developing domestic industries, protecting them from foreign competition through duties or quotas imposed on importations.Any program, policy or system of laws that aims to protect owners of real estate, wildlife, environment, etc. first registered in 1855-1860; protection -ismpro-tec'tion'ist, noun, adjective pro-tec'tion-tic, adjectivean'ti'pro'tec'tion'ist, Noun, adjective, protected sex, protection, protection, protection, protection ratio, protection test, protective, protective colloid, protective colorationDictionary.com Unabridged Based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, © Random House, Inc 2020Apart from everything else, protectionism will be protectionism for industrial unions, then still important. 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Random House Kernerman Webster College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries LLC Copyright LLC 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved.the theory or practice of the method of stimulating or developing the industry through restrictive tariffs on foreign imports. - about protective, n., aj. See also: Economics-Ology and -Isms. Copyright 2008 Gail Group, Inc. All rights reserved. Noun1.protectionism - the policy of imposing duties or quotas on imports to protect domestic industries from foreign competitioneconomic policy - government policy to maintain economic growth and tax revenues, based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. © 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc. (prəˈtekʃənɪzəm) N → proteccionismo mCollins Spanish Dictionary - Full and Unabridged 8th edition 2005 © William Collins Sons and Co. 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ASEAN-3 rejects protectionism, commits to intra-regional trade !-- -- Czeriza Valencia (Philippine Star) - May 4, 2019 - 12:00 am Manila, Philippines Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and three of the largest economies in Asia yesterday vowed to abandon protectionism and pledged to accelerate intra-regional trade and investment. The protectionism of some countries has harmed mutual trust between countries, limited the possibility of multilateral cooperation and prevented its achievement, Chen Yulu, vice governor of the People's Bank of China, said in a statement to the International Monetary and Finance Committee (IMFC). Unilateralism and protectionism can only exacerbate internal imbalances and damage necessary structural adjustments that could negatively affect both the countries concerned and global growth, he said. Examining the history of protectionism since the country's founding, the rise of the modern liberal order and its potential demise under Trump, this former congressman, trade negotiator and lawyer lays out a story designed to reach a wide audience. ▲Протекторная технология Айдахо Защита Технология Лос-Аламос Защита Технология Лос-Аламос защиты тесты защиты испытаний защиты испытаний защиты испытаний защиты испытаний защиты испытаний защиты Время защиты Overcurrent Защита переключатель единицы защиты Travailleur Isol' Защита с использованием нескольких сегментов Защита защиты визы Защита Защита Защита Всей защиты жизни, Обнаружение, Ответ, и Защита восстановления, Неэффективная защита, Спасение, Продовольственная защита, Продовольственная защита Защита подъема, Отдых, Лед, Сжатие, Подъем, и Защита поддержки, Отдых, Лед, NSAIDs, Сжатие, и Защита подъема, Sociale, Travail, Emploi протекционистской протекционистской протекционистской протекционистской защиты протекционистской защиты защиты защиты протекционизма протекционизма протекционизма протекционистских протекционистских защитных защит защит защиты защиты защиты