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THE «LONG-ARM JURISDICTION» EFFECTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND CHINA'S TRADE RESPONSE STRATEGIES

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The United States utilizes «Long-Arm Jurisdiction» to enforce domestic laws globally for economic sanctions, extending its impact from traditional security to global trade, technology, and finance. Through legal analysis, case studies, and international responses, this study assesses its effects on global economic order and proposes systematic counterstrategies integrating international experiences with China's practices.

Keywords: Long-Arm Jurisdiction, international, trade, China, order.

The legal framework of U.S. «long-arm jurisdiction» originated from the 1945 Supreme Court ruling in «International Shoe Co. v. State of Washington», which established the «minimum contacts» principle as the cornerstone for expanding extraterritorial jurisdiction [1]. Subsequent legislation extended U.S. jurisdictional claims to global economic activities.

The international community has countered through legislative measures: The EU's 1996 Blocking Statute prohibited compliance with U.S. sanctions against Iran, upgraded in 2018 to address the Iran nuclear deal [2]; China's 2021 Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law introduced the «Unreliable Entity List» system [3]; Russia's 2018 Counter-Sanctions Law authorized freezing U.S. assets [4]. While these reflect sovereign resistance to unilateralism, multinational corporations face persistent compliance dilemmas.

Academic proposals offer multidimensional solutions: Ye Shanshan advocates resolving jurisdictional conflicts through the New York

Convention [5]; Wei Qinning emphasizes enhancing extraterritorial enforcement of export control laws while selectively adopting U.S. legislative techniques [7]. These studies provide theoretical and practical foundations to counter long-arm jurisdiction.

The U.S. wields long-arm jurisdiction to entrench economic hegemony, deepening global governance fragmentation. China must advance multidimensional strategies: Systematically enhance Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law exemptions and forge emerging-economy alliances to reform WTO dispute mechanisms; operationally build compliance-alternative-innovation frameworks, utilize RCEP for supply chain realignment, and break tech-financial blockades; globally promote multilateral cross-border payment systems and advance tech autonomy. Sustained solutions require aligning industrial innovation with rule-making power, shifting from defense to proactive counterbalance to offer Chinese solutions for reshaping global economic governance.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ САНКЦИЙ США НА «ЮРИСДИКЦИЮ ДЛИННОЙ РУКИ» И ОТВЕТНЫЕ ТОРГОВЫЕ СТРАТЕГИИ КИТАЯ

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Соединенные Штаты используют «юрисдикцию длинной руки» для применения внутренних законов в глобальном масштабе для экономических санкций, распространяя ее влияние с традиционной безопасности на глобальную торговлю, технологии и финансы. С помощью юридического анализа, изучения конкретных примеров и международных реакций в данном исследовании оценивается влияние санкций на глобальный экономический порядок и предлагаются систематические контрстратегии, объединяющие международный опыт с практикой Китая.

Ключевые слова: юрисдикция длинной руки, международная торговля, Китай, порядок.