

Reviews of ECONJOURNAL-D-24-00036R3

An Empirical Study on the Impact of Tariff Reduction on China's Textile Industry
under the Background of RCEP

Round 1

Reviewer 1

This study, titled "An Empirical Study on the Impact of Tariff Reduction on China's Textile Industry under the Background of RCEP," presents an intriguing analysis. The paper is generally well-written but lacks a clear structure. The authors effectively incorporate information from previous studies, providing readers with insights into the rationale and methodologies employed in related work. However, there is a notable absence of clarity regarding the data input process for the scenario "Impact of RCEP on economic changes in China" in tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The authors need to elucidate how this data was obtained and utilized in their analysis to enhance the transparency and credibility of their findings.

Abstract: The abstract requires a clearer focus on your study and its results. Make ensure that you introduce the study comprehensively, clearly states the problem addressed, outlines the methods employed, summarizes the data utilized, and succinctly presents the results obtained from the research study. I suggest the abstract need to be recast properly

Introduction

I suggest to recasting the first paragraph of the introduction to this: After eight years and thirty-one rounds of formal discussions, the world's largest free trade deal, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, was ultimately concluded at the end of 2020. Since the 20th century, regional economic integration has emerged as the dominant trend in economic development, and economic globalization is continuing to grow unabated. The major goals of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement are to further trade liberalization in the region, eventually achieving zero tariff levels and the removal of non-tariff obstacles for the majority of commodities. Accordingly, this study has conducted some research on China's textile industry, its potential effects from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and the structure that the industry should adopt. and offered recommendations regarding the course of China's textile industry's development within the scope of the RCEP.

Line 11 - 17: Recast: also, use the standard reference styles "Shagdar and others used GTAP 9.0," "Cui, et al"

Line 14: of the China, Japan and the ROK [1]. Remove "the" before china, and place comma after Japan

Line 19: remove the comma Asia-Pacific region"," and calculated

Line 21: remove "Dr." Pitsuwan S use the standard reference style

Line 35: China's accession change to "acceded"

Line 51: barriers to promote the economic remove "the"

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The signing of the RCEP marks the establishment of the world's most populous, largest free trade zone with the most development potential, where about one-third of the world's economy will become an integrated market, which will be a major change for the global economy. For a long time, the European Union, include comma in front of north and write the north in upper case American free trade area in regional free trade has played an important role, the establishment of the RCEP will occupy an 3 replace with occupies a 3 important position in the future development of economic globalization, RCEP agreement members occupy most of the Asia-Pacific region, in the face of large and scattered market, the emergence of the RCEP integration of huge Asia Pacific market, optimize between fifteen trivial messy trade rules, but also balance the global strategic position of the Asia-Pacific economy. 2.2 The main content of the RCEP The RCEP agreement covers a wide range of contents, including market access for trade in goods, services and put comma in front of and other market access, as well as trade facilitation, intellectual property, e-commerce, economic and technical cooperation in 20 chapters [9-10]. The main goal of the RCEP State parties is to jointly establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and put comma in front of and reciprocal economic partnership and cooperation framework, so as to remove so as to and replace with "to" alone promote economic growth within the region and contribute to global economic development. Chapter II of the agreement provides detailed provisions on trade in goods, remove the comma and makes changes in tariffs, market access and put comman in front of and import licensing. Chapter IV puts forward relevant administrative measures for customs procedures and trade facilitation. Chapter VI Strengthen the implementation of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade among member states and reach put an here "" understanding remove "on" and replace with ofthe technical regulations and standards of all countries in the region. Start with The Inflator textile industry covers a wide range of tariffs, for example, the most direct result is that our country to Japan export cost greatly rewrite as costs are greatly reduced, originally Japan to impose "remove to and write imposed" 8% to 11% of the textile and garment products tariffs, RCEP after part of the goods, the main export clothing products will gradually reduce to zero tariff. This series of adjustments is very conducive to industrial upgrading and transformation and the optimization of resource allocation. Start with "The Textile" industry is a traditional pillar industry in China, which plays an important role in ensuring foreign exchange reserves, adjusting include "the" before "international" balance of payments, maintaining exchange rate stability, solving employment, and improving people's

livelihood. Since remove “the” and replace with its primitive society, our country has remove “the” and replace with “a” history of using wild materials put to here “” making crude clothing “put full stop here and start another paragraph”, start here with “The” modern textile industry under the influence of reform and opening up and join the WTO, China has become one of the most striking countries in the global textile field, in 2019, China’s textile exports remove the “has” and replace with “have” accounted for nearly two-fifth of global exports. According to the statistics of Figure 1 and Figure 2, the results show that in recent years, the import and export scale of textile and garment is “rewrite as textiles and garments have been” stable, and China’s textile industry occupies an important position in the world textile industry [11] Due to the global spread of COVID-19 in 2020, the global textile industry has been affected to a certain extent, but according to the customs data, the export trade of China’s textile industry shows a positive growth trend. As shown in Figure 3, in April, after the epidemic was first controlled in China, the export growth rate of China’s textile industry rose rapidly [12], driven by epidemic prevention materials, which brought recovery to China’s textile industry after the epidemic. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Commerce, in 2020, China exported 224.2 billion masks, worth more than 50 billion US dollars, accounting for 34% of the total textile exports; 2.31 billion protective clothing, worth more than US \$6 billion. Other RCEP member states have always been important trading partners of China and have close trade cooperation in the textile industry. Figure 4 shows that in 2019 [13], China imported textile and garment from other RCEP countries to US \$12.07 billion, which is 47.4% of China’s total textile and garment imports. China exported textile and garment put s in front of textile and garment to other RCEP countries to remove to and replace with for US \$76.19 billion, 27.1% of China’s total textile and garment exports.

According to the theory of customs union, it can be known that tariff reduction can expand China’s textile exports, promote economic growth put comma here and improve China’s welfare level. Reducing non-tariff barriers can reduce the cost of textiles, promote the import and export of textiles, and maintaining rewrite as “maintain” an appropriate level of technical remove “barriers to trade” and rewrite as trade barriers can also increase the welfare level of our country. The reduction of tariffs and the reduction of non-tariff barriers all have a certain impact on China’s textile industry [15]. On this basis, this chapter makes an empirical study remove “on” and replace as “of” the impact of RCEP on China’s textile industry. 3.1 Introduction of the GTAP model The empirical approach used in this paper is the computable general model — GTAP model, remove the comma and the GTAP (Global Trade Analysis Model) was developed by the Global Trade Analysis Program led by Professor

Thomas W. Hertel of Pulten University. “check for spelling errors” The GTAP model is an international trade model designed based on the neoclassical economic theory and the general equilibrium theory. At the same time, the data in the model adopts the economic and trade data of various countries and industries around the world, which is more practical. In the GTAP model, the state, enterprise place comma here and private entities are “rational”, the input-output is in a balanced state, the enterprise pursues cost maximization and profit maximization, and the private enterprise pursues utility maximization [16]. The GTAP model establishes the sub-model of production, consumption add comma here and government expenditure for each country (region), and forms a general equilibrium model of multiple countries and multiple departments. The model gives certain impact strength to the relevant impact variables, remove the comma and solves the model to obtain the changes of economic and trade indicators such as production, trade, GDP, price put comma here and social welfare in different regions under the impact of different policies. The model is often used for trade policy, tax policy, include and here energy policy prior include to forecast analysis or later impact analysis, this paper also to study replace to study with studies alone the RCEP trade policy of policy impact, because the RCEP just signed success, “check for possible errors in this paragraph” many measures have not been in place, therefore, this paper belongs to the RCEP advance forecast analysis, also suitable for using GTAP model for empirical research.

3.2.1 GTAP version introduction This paper conducts an empirical study, using the latest version of the GTAP model database GTAP10.0. GTAP10 includes the input and output data of 141 countries or regions in the world in 2014. Because the textile industry is an important industry of China’s foreign trade, China is the world’s largest producer and consumer of the textile industry. Therefore, this paper will conduct in-depth research on the textile industry, explore the impact of RCEP on China’s textile trade, and put forward reasonable suggestions for the empirical research results.

3.2.2 Division of countries and departments In the national classification of put the here GTAP write as classification of the GTAP model, according to the research purpose of this paper, the research purpose of this paper is to establish the impact of RCEP free trade zone on China’s textile industry [17]. Therefore, this paper classifies RCEP member states separately to classify the 141 countries or regions in the GTAP10 database as China, Japan, Korea, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, ASEAN comma here and the rest of the world. In department classification of GTAP model, because the main research object is the textile industry, and the textile industry in GTAP10 database includes textile and clothing, remove in order to and use only to explore the influence of RCEP on the whole textile industry in China, this paper will classify the textile industry, the 65 departments in the database into textiles, clothing and other industries.

3.2.3

The GTAP model structure The GTAP model assumes that the market is a fully competitive market and the scale return of production remains unchanged. Under this assumption, the producer minimizes the production cost and maximizes the consumer utility, and all products and input factor markets are cleared [18]. At the same time, each country has only one account, and all the income from taxes, financial assets, capital put comma here and labor are accumulated into this account (regional sector in Figure 5). Suppose the country or the region of the country or region of the private sector and government spending and savings, savings into a virtual global bank, the bank decided replace with decides the flow of investment, private spending comma here and government spending will be buying domestic products and import write as importing foreign products respectively two departments, product sales is divided into domestic and export two departments. The income in the account is divided into three parts: private consumption, deposit comma here and government consumption. The private expenditure equation uses the fixed difference elasticity (constant difference of elasticity, CDE) utility equation. The utility equation of the government adopts the Cobb-One-Douglas equation: $U = AX^\alpha Y^{1-\alpha}$ Where U is the utility, A is the technical level parameter, X and Y are the product, and α is the share of X income in U . GTAP model has a good effect on quantitative analysis of policies. With the continuous improvement of China's international status and the continuous development of global economic integration [19], it is of great value to use put the before GTAP model to analyze the development of China's foreign trade. Based on the tariff reduction and non-tariff reduction policies in the RCEP agreement, this paper takes the Chinese textile industry as the research object to simulate and analyze the impact of RCEP on China's textile industry.

3.3 Empirical Scenario Design

2020 is the year of the outbreak of COVID-19, and the economies of the world have been impacted to varying degrees. The establishment of the RCEP Free Trade Zone is in the context of the outbreak. Remove In order to and rewrite as To stimulate their remove own economic growth, make up for the economic losses during the epidemic period add comma here and gradually recover their remove own economies, all countries have actively negotiated and signed the RCEP free trade zone agreement. According to Table 1, the average immediate tariff ratio between China and RCEP member states is about 60%, and in the RCEP agreement, countries will achieve free trade of goods through tariff reduction. Therefore, based on the different degrees of tariff reduction in the RCEP free trade agreement, this paper sets a regional tariff reduction of 60% and 100% for free trade. In addition, reducing unnecessary technical barriers to trade in the region is also an important measure emphasized in the agreement, so this paper also simulates the situation of reducing non-tariff barriers in the region by 10% remove this "on the basis of" "rewrite as based on" realizing free trade. A total of three simulated scenarios for the empirical study: 10 Scenario 1: A 60%

reduction in tariffs on all goods among RCEP members; Scenario 2: 100% reduction of free trade on all goods among RCEP members; Scenario 3: Free trade among RCEP members, while non-tariff trade barriers among members fall by 10%.

3.4 Analysis of the Empirical Research Results on the Impact of Tariff Reduction on China's Textile Industry in the Background of RCEP

The empirical research results of this paper will first from the perspective of China's overall economic analysis of the overall impact on China's macro economy, second, from the industry level of Chinese textile industry import and export structure, output and price changes, from the perspective of economy and industry more comprehensively reveals the specific influence of RCEP on China's textile industry.

3.4.1 Analysis of the impact of RCEP on China's macro economy

In the initial stage of the establishment of the RCEP FREE Trade Zone, when commodity tariffs among RCEP members were cut by 60%, there was a certain resource agglomeration effect, capital began to transfer to RCEP members, and China's investment also increased by 0.247% [20]. At the same time, the sharp decline of tariff trade barriers between RCEP member states has stimulated the development of foreign trade remove of and replace with in each member states. Therefore, China's total import volume and total export volume showed a growth trend. China's total import volume increased by 1.577%, the total export volume increased slightly smaller, and China's total export volume increased by 0.962%. From the empirical results (see Table 4), China's export growth was less than the increase of imports, resulting in the decline of domestic trade balance by \$8.7686 billion. The resource agglomeration brought by the RCEP agreement is bound to stimulate the economic performance of the RCEP member states. Under the positive stimulus of export and investment, China's real GDP increased by 0.058%. On the other hand, the growth of GDP led by 0.04%, while China's private consumption also increased by 0.066% with remove the positive economic growth. Therefore, overall, the country's overall social welfare has increased by remove us \$5.952.8 billion. Establish RCEP7 macroeconomic brought more positive stimulus, and with the further decline of tariff trade barriers, when all commodities between RCEP members after free trade, China's economic indicators write as were affected more obvious, due to further growth imports trade balance fell further, and investment, total imports and exports, government spending, private consumption, actual GDP and the overall social welfare changes are further increased, establish RCEP free trade area to our macroeconomic has brought a more profound positive impact. When the non-tariff trade barriers among RCEP member states also began to decline, the overall policy effect replace it with on remove to China became more significant. China's actual GDP increased by 1.335%, the total import volume increased by more than 10%, the total export volume increased by more than 6%, and the overall social welfare level increased by 148.9523 billion US dollars. It can be seen that when the RCEP agreement is further deepened, China's macroeconomic development speed will also be further accelerated.

(1) Impact on the import trade of China's textile industry In-depth exploration of the impact of import trade in China's textile industry, remove it can be found remove from and replace it with in Table 5: in the initial stage of the establishment of RCEP free trade zone, China's textile and garment imports showed a growth trend. The growth rate of textiles was larger, with textile increasing by 6.618% and clothing increasing by 5.722%. This is because the RCEP free trade area greatly cut the textile industry import tariffs, which directly to domestic textile enterprises import trade brought more convenience, therefore, in the international textile industry cost reduction, domestic textile enterprises will improve textile and clothing imports, remove therefore or recast the sentences, China's textile and clothing imports will also increase. The more the tariff is reduced, the lower the import cost of the domestic textile industry in scenario 2, and the greater the import growth rate of China's textile industry increases. At the same time, after the decline of non-tariff trade barriers among RCEP member states, the change range of import trade in China's textile industry has further increased, which means that the establishment of include an before RCEP free trade zone has a greater impact on the import trade of China's textile industry.

(2) Impact on the export trade of China's textile industry From the perspective of the impact of export trade in China's textile industry (see Table 6), in the initial stage of the establishment of RCEP Free Trade Zone, the decline of textile tariff trade barriers between RCEP members also stimulates the import demand of RCEP members for China's textile industry. Therefore, remove so China's textile and garment exports will increase. Among them, China's clothing growth rate is greater, textile increased by 1.302%, while clothing increased by 3.04%. When the free trade among RCEP members was fully realized, the export cost of include the before domestic textile industry was further reduced, and the growth rate of China's textile industry. the garment export increased by 5.271% and the textile export increased by 2.281%. At the same time, when the RCEP member states between non-tariff trade barriers fell, China's textile exports remove to further growth, but China's garment industry export trade growth remove has declined, garment exports grew only 1.66%, thus, "reduce rewrite as reducing" RCEP non-tariff trade barriers to China's textile export trade, more unfavorable to our garment export trade.

Other comments

(1) The paper lacks a clear overall structure, making it challenging for readers to follow the logical flow of information. Consider organizing the content into sections such as Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion.

(2) The English language and presentation style should be improved significantly. There were a lot of grammatical errors and typos. I suggest you have a colleague proficient in English and familiar with the subject matter review your manuscript or contact a professional editing service.

(3) The organization of the study should be presented in sections rather than chapters. It is recommended to delineate these sections immediately after the introduction of the study. This will provide a clearer and more structured framework for readers to navigate through the content and better understand the progression of your research

(4) Please refrain from using pronouns in your written work. Using explicit nouns or rephrasing sentences can enhance clarity and precision in your writing

Reviewer 2

The article examines the impact of tariff reductions on the Chinese textile industry following the adjustments made in the RCEP agreement, particularly focusing on two provisions: the immediate or phased elimination of tariffs on over 90% of goods traded within the region, and the reduction of unnecessary technical barriers to trade to facilitate trade within the region. Analyzing the effects of tariff reductions on the Chinese textile industry post-implementation of the agreement is of significant research importance. Thus, I am willing to recommend the potential acceptance after some minor revisions as follows:

1. The formatting of figures and tables in the article needs further standardization and modification.
2. Provide a detailed explanation of the domestic and international status quo regarding the research problem.
3. Verify the data and figures provided in the text to ensure their authenticity and accuracy.
4. The abstract section should be concise, summarizing the main contents and conclusions of the study. Suggestions include reducing unnecessary details.
5. Ensure that the conclusion aligns with the abstract.
6. Ensure uniform formatting throughout the document, including titles, author information, abstract, main text, etc.
7. Avoid clustering of references and eliminate all duplicate citations in the reference list.

Reviewer 3

The topic of the presented manuscript is actual and fit with the aims and scopes of the journal. The article introduces the tariff reduction rates for the textile industry in the RCEP agreement, focusing on empirical research using the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) model to simulate and predict two types of tariff concessions in the RCEP agreement. It also simulates a scenario where non-tariff barriers within the region are reduced by 10% based on achieving free trade. A total of three simulation scenarios are empirically studied. Finally, based on the research conclusions, suggestions for the future development of China's textile industry are proposed. Thus, I am willing to

recommend the potential acceptance after some minor revisions as follows:

1. The introduction does not provide sufficient background information, lacking depth in discussing the research context.
2. There is a shortage of English literature in the article. It is recommended to increase the number of English references.
3. The conclusion of the article lacks comprehensive summarization. Suggestions include adding significance, quantification, and comparisons.
4. Simplification of sentence structures in English can enhance the readability and coherence of the article.
5. Ensure that each paragraph has a clear topic.
6. Further elaborate on your viewpoints by providing more examples or data to support them.

Reviewer 4

The article has been meticulously written and follow the structure of the article. The model and methodology were well explained. The explanation of the result had good theoretical and empirical support. Therefore, I recommend this paper for recommendation.

Round 2 Reviewer 1

This study, titled "An Empirical Study on the Impact of Tariff Reduction on China's Textile Industry under the Background of RCEP," presents an intriguing analysis. The paper is generally well-written but lacks a clear structure. The authors effectively incorporate information from previous studies, providing readers with insights into the rationale and methodologies employed in related work. However, there is a notable absence of clarity regarding the data input process for the scenario "Impact of RCEP on economic changes in China" in tables 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The authors need to elucidate how this data was obtained and utilized in their analysis to enhance the transparency and credibility of their findings.

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The signing of the RCEP marks the establishment of the world's most populous, largest free trade zone with the most development potential, where about one-third of the world's economy will become an integrated market, which will be a major change for the global economy. For a long time, the European Union, include comma in front of north and write the north in upper case American free trade area in regional free trade has played an important role, the establishment of the RCEP will occupy an 3 replace with occupies a 3 important position in the future development of economic globalization, RCEP agreement members occupy most of the Asia-Pacific region, in the face of large and scattered market, the emergence of the RCEP integration of huge Asia Pacific market, optimize between fifteen trivial messy trade rules, but also balance the global strategic position of the Asia-Pacific economy. 2.2 The main content of the RCEP The RCEP agreement covers a wide range of contents, including market access for trade in goods, services and put comma in front of and other market access, as well as trade facilitation, intellectual property, e-commerce, economic and technical cooperation in 20 chapters [9-10]. The main goal of the RCEP State parties is to jointly establish a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and put comma in front of and reciprocal economic partnership and cooperation framework, so as to remove so as to and replace with "to" alone promote economic growth within the region and contribute to global economic development. Chapter II of the agreement provides detailed provisions on trade in goods, remove the comma and makes changes in tariffs, market access and put comman in front of and import licensing. Chapter IV puts forward relevant administrative measures for

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According to the theory of customs union, it can be known that tariff reduction can expand China's textile exports, promote economic growth and improve China's welfare level. Reducing non-tariff barriers can reduce the cost of textiles, promote the import and export of textiles, and maintaining an appropriate level of technical barriers to trade can also increase the welfare level of our country. The reduction of tariffs and the reduction of non-tariff barriers all have a certain impact on China's textile industry [15]. On this basis, this chapter makes an empirical study on the impact of RCEP on China's textile industry.

3.1 Introduction of the GTAP model

The empirical approach used in this paper is the computable general model — GTAP model, and the GTAP (Global Trade Analysis Model) was developed by the Global Trade Analysis Program led by Professor Thomas W. Hertel of Pulten University. The GTAP model is an international trade model designed based on the neoclassical economic theory and the general equilibrium theory. At the same time, the data in the model adopts the economic and trade data of various countries and industries around the world, which is more practical. In the GTAP model, the state, enterprise and private entities are "rational", the input-output is in a balanced state, the enterprise pursues cost maximization and profit maximization, and the private enterprise pursues utility maximization [16]. The GTAP model establishes the sub-model of production, consumption and government expenditure for each country (region), and forms a general equilibrium model of multiple countries and multiple departments. The model gives certain impact strength to the relevant impact variables, and solves the model to obtain the changes of economic and trade indicators such as production, trade, GDP, price and social welfare in different regions under the impact of different policies. The model is often used for trade policy, tax policy, energy policy prior to forecast analysis or later impact analysis, this paper also to study the impact of RCEP trade policy, because the RCEP just signed success, many measures have not been in place, therefore, this paper belongs to the RCEP advance forecast analysis, also suitable for using GTAP model for empirical research.

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Remove In order to and rewrite as To stimulate their remove own economic growth, make up for the economic losses during the epidemic period add comma here and gradually recover their remove own economies, all countries have actively negotiated and signed the RCEP free trade zone agreement. According to Table 1, the average immediate tariff ratio between China and RCEP member states is about 60%, and in the RCEP agreement, countries will achieve free trade of goods through tariff reduction. Therefore, based on the different degrees of tariff reduction in the RCEP free trade agreement, this paper sets a regional tariff reduction of 60% and 100% for free trade. In addition, reducing unnecessary technical barriers to trade in the region is also an important measure emphasized in the agreement, so this paper also simulates the situation of reducing non-tariff barriers in the region by 10% remove this “on the basis of” “rewrite as based on” realizing free trade. A total of three simulated scenarios for the empirical study: 10 Scenario 1: A 60% reduction in tariffs on all goods among RCEP members; Scenario 2: 100% reduction of free trade on all goods among RCEP members; Scenario 3: Free trade among RCEP members, while non-tariff trade barriers among members fall by 10%.

3.4 Analysis of the Empirical Research Results on the Impact of Tariff Reduction on China's Textile Industry in the Background of RCEP

The empirical research results of this paper will first from the perspective of China's overall economic analysis of the overall impact on China's macro economy, second, from the industry level of Chinese textile industry import and export structure, output and price changes, from the perspective of economy and industry more comprehensively reveals the specific influence of RCEP on China's textile industry.

3.4.1 Analysis of the impact of RCEP on China's macro economy

In the initial stage of the establishment of the RCEP FREE Trade Zone, when commodity tariffs among RCEP members were cut by 60%, there was a certain resource agglomeration effect, capital began to transfer to RCEP members, and China's investment also increased by 0.247% [20]. At the same time, the sharp decline of tariff trade barriers between RCEP member states has stimulated the development of foreign trade remove of and replace with in each member states. Therefore, China's total import volume and total export volume showed a growth trend. China's total import volume increased by 1.577%, the total export volume increased slightly smaller, and China's total export volume increased by 0.962%. From the empirical results (see Table 4), China's export growth was less than the increase of imports, resulting in the decline of domestic trade balance by \$8.7686 billion. The resource agglomeration brought by the RCEP agreement is bound to stimulate the economic performance of the RCEP member states. Under the positive stimulus of export and investment, China's real GDP increased by 0.058%. On the other hand, the growth of GDP led by 0.04%, while China's private consumption also increased by 0.066% with remove the positive economic growth. Therefore, overall, the country's overall social welfare has increased by

remove us \$5.952.8 billion. Establish RCEP7 macroeconomic brought more positive stimulus, and with the further decline of tariff trade barriers, when all commodities between RCEP members after free trade, China's economic indicators write as were affected more obvious, due to further growth imports trade balance fell further, and investment, total imports and exports, government spending, private consumption, actual GDP and the overall social welfare changes are further increased, establish RCEP free trade area to our macroeconomic has brought a more profound positive impact. When the non-tariff trade barriers among RCEP member states also began to decline, the overall policy effect replace it with on remove to China became more significant. China's actual GDP increased by 1.335%, the total import volume increased by more than 10%, the total export volume increased by more than 6%, and the overall social welfare level increased by 148.9523 billion US dollars. It can be seen that when the RCEP agreement is further deepened, China's macroeconomic development speed will also be further accelerated.

(1) Impact on the import trade of China's textile industry In-depth exploration of the impact of import trade in China's textile industry, remove it can be found remove from and replace it with in Table 5: in the initial stage of the establishment of RCEP free trade zone, China's textile and garment imports showed a growth trend. The growth rate of textiles was larger, with textile increasing by 6.618% and clothing increasing by 5.722%. This is because the RCEP free trade area greatly cut the textile industry import tariffs, which directly to domestic textile enterprises import trade brought more convenience, therefore, in the international textile industry cost reduction, domestic textile enterprises will improve textile and clothing imports, remove therefore or recast the sentences, China's textile and clothing imports will also increase. The more the tariff is reduced, the lower the import cost of the domestic textile industry in scenario 2, and the greater the import growth rate of China's textile industry increases. At the same time, after the decline of non-tariff trade barriers among RCEP member states, the change range of import trade in China's textile industry has further increased, which means that the establishment of include an before RCEP free trade zone has a greater impact on the import trade of China's textile industry.

(2) Impact on the export trade of China's textile industry From the perspective of the impact of export trade in China's textile industry (see Table 6), in the initial stage of the establishment of RCEP Free Trade Zone, the decline of textile tariff trade barriers between RCEP members also stimulates the import demand of RCEP members for China's textile industry. Therefore, remove so China's textile and garment exports will increase. Among them, China's clothing growth rate is greater, textile increased by 1.302%, while clothing increased by 3.04%. When the free trade among RCEP members was fully realized, the export cost of include the before domestic textile industry was further reduced, and the growth rate of China's textile industry. the garment export increased by 5.271% and the textile export increased by 2.281%. At the

same time, when the RCEP member states between non-tariff trade barriers fell, China's textile exports remove to further growth, but China's garment industry export trade growth remove has declined, garment exports grew only 1.66%, thus, "reduce rewrite as reducing" RCEP non-tariff trade barriers to China's textile export trade, more unfavorable to our garment export trade.

Other comments

(1) The paper lacks a clear overall structure, making it challenging for readers to follow the logical flow of information. Consider organizing the content into sections such as Introduction, Literature Review, Methodology, Results, Discussion, and Conclusion.

(2) The English language and presentation style should be improved significantly. There were a lot of grammatical errors and typos. I suggest you have a colleague proficient in English and familiar with the subject matter review your manuscript or contact a professional editing service.

(3) The organization of the study should be presented in sections rather than chapters. It is recommended to delineate these sections immediately after the introduction of the study. This will provide a clearer and more structured framework for readers to navigate through the content and better understand the progression of your research

(4) Please refrain from using pronouns in your written work. Using explicit nouns or rephrasing sentences can enhance clarity and precision in your writing

Reviewer 2

he authors took seriously my previous comments and made the required revisions in the manuscript. The quality and presentation of the manuscript have been improved. Therefore, I recommend acceptance.

Reviewer 3

All coments have been addressed.

Round 3

Reviewer 1

Thanks all done. The authors modified their manuscript according to my suggestions. I recommend this article for acceptance for publication.

Reviewer 2

All my comments have been addressed, thanks.

Editor

The revised manuscript has shown significant improvements in response to the reviewer's comments. The authors have successfully enhanced the clarity, structure, and overall quality of the paper, particularly in the introduction, literature review, and methodology sections. The data input process for the GTAP model is now well-explained, and the empirical results are clearly presented. Language and grammatical errors have been addressed, although a final proofreading is recommended to ensure all minor issues are resolved. The abstract has been improved but could benefit from a more direct presentation of key findings and their implications. With these minor revisions, I recommend the manuscript for acceptance, recognizing the substantial efforts made by the authors in this round of revisions.

Round 4

Editor

All comments have been addressed carefully and sufficiently, the revisions are rational from my point of view, I think the current version of the paper can be accepted.