

report

by Happy Report

Submission date: 10-Oct-2021 05:21PM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1670261023

File name: confict_of_china_and_united_states.docx (22.24K)

Word count: 1563

Character count: 8669

Students:

Professor:

Institution:

Course:

Date:

The conflict with U.S and china

The conflict emerging in China and U.S has lasted for decades, with multiple reasons emerging as a source of conflict. Initially, the central conflict was attributed to security reasons, differences in ideology, and development plans that often posed a threat to the united states as a superpower country. Basin on the aspect that the United States was considered a superpower nation, it has various advantages ranging from technology, military, and trading rights across the globe with a significant influence to other countries. The current rise of China and the increase in its trading blocs have tilted the balance between the two countries due to trading patterns and goods produced, creating a massive conflict.

The most significant conflict in ² china and the United States emerged due to trade differences over the speculation that china had unfair economic policies. Following the bilateral relationship with the United States, present Donald Trump imposed punitive tariffs on china's trade. The taxes limited the Chinese access to high-tech products produced by us and investment in foreign countries. Security concerns basin on the allegations that the Chinese had bad commercial attributes. Despite massive pleas from the united states business community to ease the business tension between the two countries, the incoming president tightens the policies of trump by ensuring the anti-china alliance is still in place to limit the trade in addition to imposing additional sanctions over the business. The battle was now

referred to as the utility of the democracies and autocracies (Qiu, Zhan, and Wei. Pg 148-168).

The issues related to the misguided U.S trade policy fueled the tension within the two countries. During President Donald Trump's administration, there happened to be a misunderstanding concerning the trade war in which they assumed the United States had trade deficits. Trade deficits are often referred to when the country deals with more exports than the required capacity from which china was to blame. The trade deficits are often an indicator of a bad state of the economy in a given country. The United States trade balance is managed by the federal budget deficit and has no relation to china's involvement. The greatest irony is the increase in the United States deficit three years after imposing trade restrictions on China.

In contrast, china increases its trade surplus following the bilateral trade between China and the neighboring countries. President Trump equally suggested that the majority of the firms existing in the United States had made massive investments in china which reduces competition. Basing on the annual United States foreign investments in China, it only invested a small percentage. Hence the concern should be why the united states invested a minimal amount in china than expected yet blamed china for its deficits in the economy (Bown, Chad pg 109-136).

The china intellectual property safeguards contributed to the conflicts among the conflicted countries bridging up the gap. China was accused of failing to safeguard intellectual property and stealing intellectual property, especially in the form of technology. It was not the case as the accounting records of china's foreign transaction, and research activities revealed nothing like the allegation from the United States. A survey conducted on the united state firms reveled the enforcement of intellectual property has massively increased

compared to the records of 2015 and arguing in the sense that intellectual property is often taken a long time before they are fully enhanced and integrated (Yu, Peter pg. 412)

China's protectionist policies were perceived as ill-motivated towards oppressing other foreign companies towards fair competition. Such aspects influence the proper interaction between the two countries and fueled tension. The primary complaint was that China made subsidies to various companies in form of using the available banks and equity market in an attempt to support larger technological firms. The rest of the countries, including the United States, often provided subsidies to domestic companies and households to help farming activities using different approaches. They mainly focused on the deduction of taxes to encourage the use of clean energy and to provide incentives to a variety of companies to allow more attraction and trade as opposed to the mechanism used by the Chinese. The challenge posed by the United States towards China is to integrate the known subsidy policy recognized by the western norms. The United States felt like the Chinese government was violating this policy. Despite the attribute and pressure on China to adopt the recommended policy, the current present is encouraging the use of their subsidies policy to improve the strategic industry. The existence of china's protectionist policy has equally been an aggravating factor to the war where the Chinese require a foreign country to form some joint ventures with the domestic firms as a condition to enter the market. This attribute has been implicated as a forced technology transfer. The foreign countries are expected to tender their technology to the china government to be granted production rights that the united states disagreed with, creating conflicts.

The process of building bilateral relations also spurred conflict that never ended in the United States. Each superpower country had its production product, with the United States dealing with agricultural products with high-tech components. At the same time, china provides essential goods and services, creating economic competition. However, the conflict

is shifting from the financial perspective to the aspects of power rivalry and nationalism, which are highly aggravated by the mutual mistrust between the two countries on individual intentions. Despite the sentiments made by the president of the United States, Joe Biden, on his administration, emphasizing the need to compete, confront and cooperate in all the trade deals. In contrast, China's President Xi Jinping focuses on the 2021 World Economic Forum where he states that competition is necessary for prosperity but not ending the rivalry.

The majority of the conflict in the United States has been cultivated by the Biden administration, which has heightened the tension on emerging technology, the trading patterns, and interference by the human rights society. The Chinese blamed the U.S for unfair dealing with the citizens of Hong Kong and the minority population. Also, the existence of international conflict aimed at controlling the South China Sea creating a rivalry between the two countries. China is imposing sanctions against the outgoing secretary of health and human services, which was terminated as unproductive and cynical by President Trump (Silver, Devlin, and Huang, 2021).

The other factor creating endless conflict is currency dispute, in which China has been known to manipulate currency. China during the 21st-century was thought to buy approximately \$300 billion per year to prevent a rise in their value of money which made their exchange rate with the dollar very beneficial and robust, thus increasing their trade surplus and competitive advantage. Following those initiatives, the United States, through President Obama, ordered the Chinese to increase their currency and impose and increase tariffs on imported Chinese products. During the pandemic emergency as a result of COVID-19, the United States fueled its conflict with China by accusing them of being the agent of coronavirus intent to crush the economy in the United States and its population to dominate the world (Flinders, Matthew pg.74).

The military expenditure by the PRC is aggravating the tension within the two countries, with the United States emphasizing the budget is too high allocated to china and thus posing a threat to the neighboring countries and an attempt to challenge the U.S. Several concerns risen over China in facilitating the construction of the naval base near south china which highly fueled the tension and conflict between the two countries (Bush, Richard, 2013).

In conclusion, tension and conflict have long existed between the United States and China following several political, economic, and military factors, among other factors. Of the greatest impact fueling, the conflicts are the financial misunderstanding between the two countries following imposing of strict measures and deficit in the United States which blames on china. The different political fronts equally play a role in spreading the conflict as a legacy of making the United States great again. The military expenditure of China has significantly increased, questioning the motives behind the increase in technology and military power. The unites states is often concerned with the kind of military built-in in china as an attempt of fueling another cold war between the two states. The presidents are equally contributing to the conflicts and humanitarian organizations accusing the United States of mistreating the less privileged members in china.

References

- Bown, Chad P. "The 2018 US-China trade conflict after forty years of special protection." *China Economic Journal* 12.2 (2019): 109-136.
- Bush, Richard C. *The perils of proximity: China-Japan security relations*. Brookings Institution Press, 2013.
- Eder, Thomas Stephan. *China-Russia relations in Central Asia: energy policy, Beijing's new assertiveness and 21st-century geopolitics*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2013.
- Flinders, Matthew. "Democracy and the politics of coronavirus: trust, blame, and understanding." *Parliamentary Affairs* 74.2 (2021): 483-502.
- Qiu, Larry D., Chaoqun Zhan, and Xing Wei. "An analysis of the China-US trade war through the lens of the trade literature." *Economic and Political Studies* 7.2 (2019): 148-168.
- Silver, Laura, Kat Devlin, and Christine Huang. "Most Americans Support Tough Stance Toward China on Human Rights, Economic Issues'." *Pew Research Center* (2021).
- Yu, Peter K. "Three questions that will make you rethink the US-China intellectual property debate." *J. Marshall Rev. Intell. Prop. L.* 7 (2007): 412.

report

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %

SIMILARITY INDEX

1 %

INTERNET SOURCES

1 %

PUBLICATIONS

1 %

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

docs.google.com

Internet Source

1 %

2

Li Sheng, Dmitri Felix do Nascimento. "Love and Trade War", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2021

Publication

1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On