

The Place of Trade Relations in International Relations "USA and China as a Model"

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Abstract

The studies aimed at showing the volume of trade relations between China and America in light of the economic, technological, and knowledge competition. The study dealt with the volume of bilateral trade and investment between the two sides, and the extent of this competition to determine the status of the two countries in the international system, in addition to a statement of the most prominent possible scenarios for the future of economic relations between the two sides.

The study relied on employing the descriptive-analytical method to determine the importance of US-Chinese relations, politically and commercially, and analyzing the statistical structures of the volume of production between the two countries, in addition to using the historical method, which restores the history of relations between the two countries and their ability to political and economic development, in addition to the decision-making approach that studies the environment. surrounding the decision-maker who depends on the economic and military capabilities of the two countries and imposes their hegemony on the international system.

The study reached a set of results and recommendations, which confirmed that there is a large trade exchange between the two countries despite the intensity of competition that may reach the stage of conflict. The study recommended that China and the United States reach an agreement that stops the differences between the two sides to maintain global economic stability.

Keywords: The People's Republic of China, United States of America, International Relations, Trade Exchange

1.1 Introduction

Sino-U.S. relations have been in a state of competition, conflict, and a state of cooperation in the economic sphere of trade, investment, and competition in global markets, as U.S.-China trade relations have raised U.S. concerns about China's economic, trade, investment, and technological practices (Frederick, 2021:14).

The state's role in China's economy and business ecosystem, the Chinese state's control over information and communication systems (increasingly land and sea), and the unclear lines between Chinese government authorities and business operations have raised many concerns for the United States as china's market is an important market for many U.S. companies, so China's unwillingness to take into account and address U.S. concerns will lead to further escalation and tensions. U.S. leadership concerns appear to converge on many economic, human rights, and national security issues, and a lack of reciprocity that challenges U.S. economic competitiveness and national security.(Ayadi, 2021:21).

2.1 The problem of the study: The problem of studying trade relations between China and America stands out as contradictory relations in the economic context and within the framework of the international system where they range from cooperation, competition, and hostility, they are relations linked to the interests of the two countries and what the outcomes of the international system and international changes in political and economic relations between the two sides may constitute.

3.1 The importance of the study: we highlight the importance of the study in two scopes: an applied scope of practical importance and a theoretical scope associated with scientific importance

Scientific importance: The scientific importance of this study is highlighted by researching the trade relations between China and America, where "this study is part of the scientific contributions that provide Jordanian, Arab and international libraries and scientific research centers, as well as promotes a theoretical scientific trend that benefits researchers and scholars in this field.

Practical importance:

The practical importance of trade relations between China and America stems from the statement of the most prominent stations of competition and historical hostility, considering that the two countries are among the most prominent international poles that contribute to changing the international reality and what this change in international relations may constitute.

4.1 Study objectives: The study seeks to identify the following objectives:

1. Learn about bilateral trade and investment between the United States and China
2. U.S.-China Trade Competition Statement
3. Learn about the Trade War between China and the United States and its scenarios

5.1 Study questions

- 1- How much bilateral trade and investment between the United States and China?
- 2- How competitive is U.S.-China trade?
- 3- What is the trade war between China and the United States? And what are their scenarios?

6.1 Curriculum

The curriculum is generally defined as a method or a set of procedures, rules, steps, and tests followed by the researcher or individuals working in the same field, the study used the analytical descriptive approach to describe and analyze the social phenomenon and the historical approach to recover the past and look at the present explained as follows:

Descriptive analytical approach: The descriptive-analytical approach is the most prominent curriculum that studies the current conditions of phenomena in terms of their characteristics, forms, relationships, and factors affecting this, and also includes predicting the future of phenomena and events studied through the description and analysis of the present by providing sufficient information.

Historical approach: This approach depends on restoring history or the past and discovering solutions to current problems in the light of what has been done in the past, and relies heavily on the collection, criticism, and analysis of historical information to restore images of the past U.S.-China relations (trade and political relations) as competing forces within the international system and what those two countries may pose to the behavior of states in international relations (Hamid, 2008:13).

Decision-making approach: Decision-making is defined as one in which all available information and data are transferred and crystallized to come up with the best alternatives to the most appropriate decision-making, and the decision-making approach examines the environment surrounding the decision-maker and several decision-making participants, from leading institutions, groups or organizations, and researching and analyzing the reactions of decision-makers about Surrounding environments and their effects and pressures (Mustafa, 2019:12). Therefore, the Chinese and American countries have a great ability to make political decisions, considering that the two countries are poles in the international system and decision-making is a global decision imposed on other countries because they are sovereign decisions

7.1 Study limits: The study includes three limitations:

Timeline: (Trade and political relations)

Substantive limit: international relations

Spatial limit: People's Republic of China and USA

8.1 Study terms

International relations are the study of political interactions and international behaviors between national states, non-governmental forces, and NGOs in the fields of politics, economic and security, bureaucratic interactions, institutions, political parties, interest groups, and all institutions involved in decision-making (Abdul Shafi, 2016:12).

United States of America: The United States of America is defined as a constitutional federal republic with a presidential system, its Constitution was established in 1787 and is based on the separation of powers and comprises fifty states and regions with Washington as its capital, bordered by Canada north, and from the south of Mexico, with a population of 327 million, with an area of 9,161,966 square kilometers (11,2021:11).

People's Republic of China: The People's Republic of China (PRC) is a sovereign country located in East Asia, bordered by the East China Sea, the Gulf of Korea, the Yellow Sea, and the South China Sea. And Taiwan. China occupies an area of 9,598,094 square kilometers, making it the second-largest Asian country (after the Asian part of Russia) and the fourth largest country in the world, slightly smaller than the USA. China's population of 1.367 billion, china's capital is Beijing, and its largest city is Shanghai (Khalif, 2021:12).

Trade: Trade is a system based on the principle of barter and under which companies, institutions, and individuals exchange goods, goods, and services without the need to use the funds so that the amount of income generated by it is taxed, and the trade process takes place under a free will without pressure from individuals or institutions, i.e. this process is carried out only with the consent of both parties and in the common interest of them (Freih, 2021:11).

Study literature

Jonathan, Marcus (2021). Sino-U.S. relations: Away from the clichés of the "Cold War", the study addressed the form and nature of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States that went the way, and the American leaders announced that the relations with China are moving further deterioration and even reached a dead end, but described the study as relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States living in a cold war situation and even more competition, The indicators of this are highlighted by the crescent of China's behaviors, which are contrary to the U.S. tendencies to dismember democracy, and China has even further suppressed the movements demanding "democracy" in Hong Kong and its harsh treatment of the Muslim Uighur minority in Xinjiang province, through which he described China's genocide, and the study confirmed that relations between China and the United States are very similar to those between the United States and the Soviet Union in the second half of the 20th century.

The study showed the unique pattern of bilateral relations at the international level in 2008, which was shaped by u.S.-China relations after the 2008 global financial crisis, due to their complexities and even contradictory relationships, ranging from conflict, competition, and cooperation to degrees where both the People's Republic of China and the States The United States is influenced by the data of the international environment, and under their position and place at the level of the international system. The Belt and Silk Road Initiative, by relying on its material and human capabilities.

Frederick Kemp's study (2021). U.S.-China relations and their impact on the future of the world, the study addressed u.S.-China bilateral relations, describing them as relations of great importance, and is likely to be more dangerous throughout history because of the escalating tension between the two parties and highlight the importance of these relations between the two powers because of the global issues related to the economy.

Global, climate change, the conflict between democracy and authoritarianism, the future of space, and the accelerated competition for technical or technological dominance.

Draso Ayadi Islam (2021). **The nature of Sino-U.S. relations under the Biden administration in 2021**, the study addressed the magnitude of the concern experienced by the United States of China's rise as the world's largest economist in light of the emergence of a range of issues, the most important of which is the Corona pandemic and trade with Taiwan, Hong Kong, China Jiang and the South China Sea, and the emergence of a new U.S. collective approach to China, a message from the United States to China more receptive to dialogue on a range of issues related to trade, technology, regional security, and human rights.

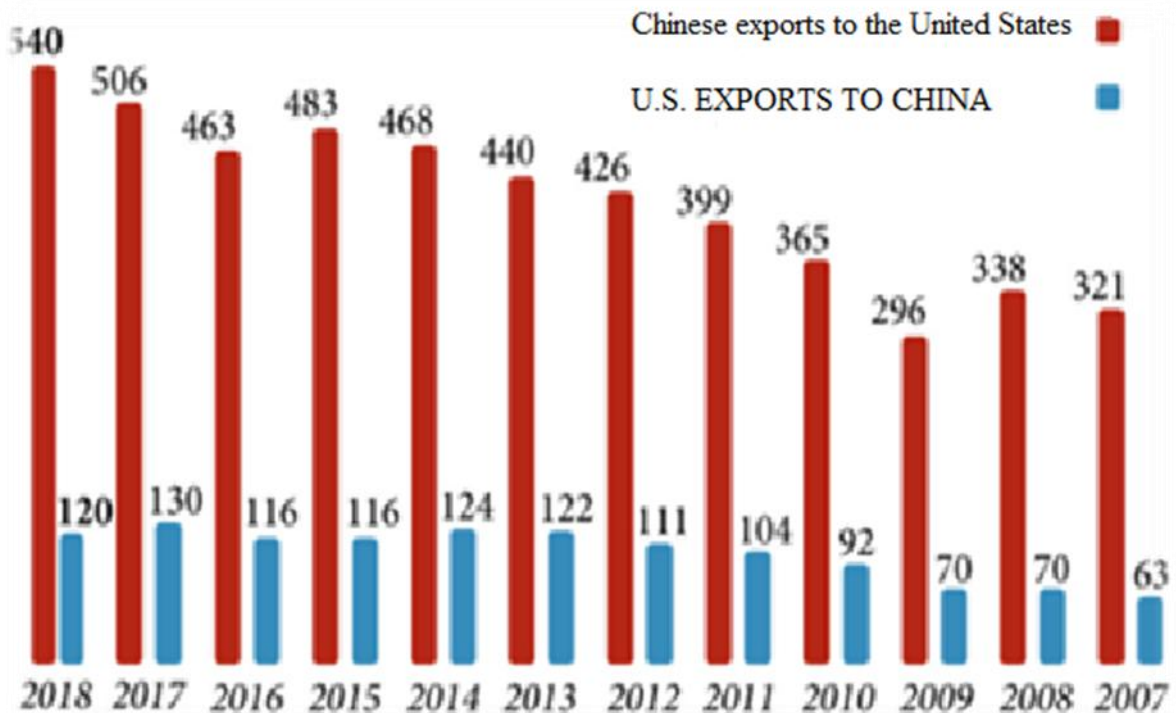
Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud's study (2020). The study dealt with Sino-U.S. relations under the Corona pandemic under former U.S. President Trump, **where** China and the United States shared blame for the Corona pandemic, and the rounds of a trade war continued, other than the overwhelming competition for 5G networks and other technological technologies, as well as the sharp clash in the file of China's human rights violations in Xinjiang Province and Hong Kong. The study confirmed that the pandemic had shaped the turmoil of global supply chains, and the emergence of conspiracy theories about the origins of the outbreak exacerbated mistrust between the two countries.

First: Bilateral Trade and Investment between the United States and China

China is the largest commodity trading partner of the United States (with a total trade of \$659.5 billion), the third-largest U.S. export market (at \$120.3 billion), and the largest source of U.S. imports (at \$539.2 billion). Imports of U.S. goods from China decreased by \$103.8 billion between 2018 and 2020; bilateral services trade decreased by 35% between January and September 2020 compared to the same period in 2018

The volume of exports between the United States of America and China

Figure 6.



Source: Al-Hurra Channel (2019). In numbers. A trade war between America and China, May 13, Washington.

The figure above shows that the trade balances between the two countries tends to favor China, with U.S. imports from China in the first quarter of 2019 amounting to about \$106 billion, with U.S. exports to China amounting to \$26 billion.

Imports from China amounted to about \$540 billion in 2018, meaning that the United States imports \$1.5 billion worth of goods a day from China, while U.S. exports to China were more than \$120 billion and goods worth \$330 million a year, and the volume of Chinese investment in the United States was more than U.S. investment in China (Al-Hurra Channel, 2019: 2)

In the area of foreign investment, FDI flows have slowed in both directions since 2017, while linkages not recorded in FDI data (e.g. technological cooperation and venture capital) appear to be continuing, in the context of expanding financial relations. U.S. investors have \$100 billion in Chinese debt and \$1.1 trillion in Chinese shares, while Chinese investors own \$1.4 trillion in U.S. debt and \$720 billion in U.S. shares. China is the second-largest foreign holder of U.S. Treasury bills (\$1.05 trillion as of October 2020). Celia, 2021:13).

Between 2018 and 2021, Congress and the Trump administration took action to address these concerns. The Biden administration said it was reviewing the measures. 2021:7)

LATER, the U.S. government-imposed tariffs on imports from China worth nearly \$250 billion. The Chinese government has imposed tariffs on US products worth \$110 billion. Most tariffs remain in effect, and the United States and China signed the Phase I agreement in January 2020, with China committed to strengthening intellectual property enforcement and increasing access to agricultural and financial services, but left most of the U.S. concerns unresolved. of trade levels for 2017. In contrast, in 2018, the U.S. government also imposed tariffs on aluminum and steel to treat China's excessive energy (Al-Hurra Channel, 2021:22).

The U.S. government has imposed a series of restrictions on Chinese products under laws and regulations that have helped regulate the trade process of Chinese goods, most notably:

1- In 2019, for the first time in 25 years, the U.S. government described China as manipulating currency under the Trade Act of 1988, but lifted the rating in January 2020, citing currency provisions in the "Phase I" trade deal.

2- Infrastructure. In 2018, the U.S. Congress approved the best use of investments leading up to the 2018 Development Act and reinstated the U.S. Export-Import Bank's mandate to offer alternatives to Global Chinese projects.

3- Foreign investment and export control: In 2018, Congress enacted laws to strengthen U.S. authorities. However, some in Congress are concerned that the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security has been slow to put controls on constituent and emerging technologies, and that these gaps in U.S. authorities regarding establishment investments and venture capital remain. The Trump administration has increased licensing requirements for dual-use exports; Foreign in the U.S. telecommunications services sector, banning Chagna Mobile and China Telecom in the U.S. market.

4- Intellectual property and technology theft: The Trump administration has increased scrutiny of academic relations with China, imposed permanent provisions requiring universities and researchers to disclose foreign funding, and stepped-up law enforcement efforts to disrupt Chinese economic espionage, including the closure of the Chinese consulate in Houston.

5- Huawei and 5G. The Trump administration has ordered a ban on unnecessary risk ICT transactions. Concerned about sanctions violations, technology exports to Chinese ICT company Huawei and its subsidiaries have been tightened by adding them to the list of BIS entities, requiring a license to sell or transfer U.S. technology, but have issued concessions. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC). A delegation that restricted the use of public funds to buy Huawei equipment and called for other governments to be persuaded to use Huawei products in 5G networks. (Arab News .2019:12).

6- Semiconductor: The U.S. government negotiated with TSMC to build a \$12 billion 5 nm chip foundry in Arizona.

7- The Trump administration has described China's actions in Xinjiang as crimes against humanity and genocide, 54 entities have been added to the LIST of BIS entities; sanctions have been imposed on some officials and entities, and an order banning imports from China linked to forced labor and a consultant warning companies against commercial exposure to Shin Jiang. It also ended Hong Kong's separate trade transaction and imposed sanctions on some officials after China enacted Hong Kong's National Security Act (Minshawi, 2021:12).

8- Capital Markets: The Foreign Holding Companies Accounting Act (reporting on government relations of Chinese companies and removing companies that do not meet U.S. audit requirements in November 2020, prohibiting U.S. investment in companies associated with the Chinese military and requiring the removal of these companies from U.S. exchanges (Al Jazeera Center for Studies, 2020:15).

Second: U.S.-China Trade Volume

In 2020, China's GDP was estimated at \$14.9 trillion; real GDP rose by about 1.9 percent, and the population was 1.4 billion. U.S. goods and services trade with China totaled an estimated \$615.2 billion in 2020. Exports amounted to \$164.9 billion; imports amounted to \$450.4 billion. U.S. goods and services trade deficit with China reached \$285.5 billion in 2020. (Al Jazeera Center for Studies, 2021:12).

China is currently the largest U.S. trading partner in commodities, with total commodity trade (two-way) of \$559.2 billion in 2020. Total commodity exports amounted to US\$124.5 billion; total merchandise imports amounted to \$434.7 billion. U.S. commodity trade deficit with China reached \$310.3 billion in 2020 (Arab International Economic Journal, 2021:23).

Trade-in services with China (exports and imports) totaled \$56.0 billion in 2020. Services exports amounted to \$40.4 billion; services imports amounted to \$15.6 billion. U.S. services trade with China reached a surplus of \$24.8 billion in 2020. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. exports of goods and services to China supported an estimated 758,000 jobs in 2019 (latest available data) (475,000 supported by goods exports and 283,000 supported by service exports) (Magdi, 2021:23).

China was the third-largest export market for goods to the United States in 2020. U.S. goods exports to China in 2020 amounted to \$124.5 billion, up 16.9% (\$18.0 billion) from 2019, and 35% more than in 2010. U.S. exports to China increased by 549.0% over 2001 (before joining the World Trade Organization). U.S. exports to China account for 8.7% of total U.S. exports in 2020. (Al Madina News Website, 2021:13).

The most important export categories in 2020 were: electric machinery (\$17 billion), oilseeds, oil fruits (soybeans) (\$15 billion), machinery (\$14 billion), mineral fuel (\$10.0 billion), optics, and medical. Tools (\$9.5 billion) (Kamal, 2021:14)

U.S. exports of agricultural products to China totaled \$26.5 billion in 2020, our largest agricultural export market. Leading domestic export categories include soybeans (\$14 billion), pork and its products (\$2.3 billion), cotton (\$1.8 billion), corn (\$1.2 billion), coarse grains (excluding corn) (\$1.1 billion) (Beautiful, 2020:12)

U.S. trade with China is part of a complex economic relationship. In 1979, the United States and China restored diplomatic relations and signed a bilateral trade agreement. This gave the beginning of rapid trade growth between the two countries: from \$4 billion (exports and imports) that year to more than \$600 billion in 2017. Until February 2019, China was the largest trading partner of the United States and is currently in third place after Canada and Mexico while remaining the largest source of imports (Sobhi. 2020:12).

China's exports to the United States have changed over decades from low-value, labor-intensive products to more capital-intensive goods. It is now one of the major United States suppliers of advanced technology products and global supply chains involving China and the United States. Moreover, China is the largest owner of U.S. Treasury Securities (Al-Arlawi, 2021:26).

The United States and China have many outstanding issues surrounding bilateral trade between the two countries. The trade deficit between China and the United States swelled dramatically as imports from China grew much faster than U.S. exports to China. This large trade deficit has been a concern for economists and policymakers alike. Some claim it is an indicator of China's unfair trade practices, while others attribute the imbalance to the strength of China's economy and production systems that have been severely affected by state interventions. The Trump administration has begun several customs measures aimed at reducing the trade imbalance (Equal, 2021:15).

China's currency policy has been another hot issue as China has deliberately kept its currency undervalued for many years. However, China has moved to a more market-based currency price, but China's currency policy remains closely watched. Other issues affecting the flow of bilateral trade include China's industrial policies favoring state-owned enterprises, disagreement over China's commitments to the World Trade Organization, and failure to protect U.S. intellectual property rights (Ayadi 2021:134).

The U.S.-China trade relationship is generally highlighted through certain activities and specific issues such as trade disputes and trade remedies; U.S. trade deficit with China; U.S. trade and Chinese state-owned enterprises, market/non-market economic assessment and competitiveness; Chinese currency policies; and U.S.-China investment (Honorary, 2020:12).

And the U.S. exports of services to China were estimated at \$40.4 billion in 2020, 31.9 percent (\$19 billion) less than in 2019, but 97 percent higher than 2010 levels. It rose by about 617.7 percent over 2001 (before joining the World Trade Organization). Leading services exports from the United States to China were in the travel and intellectual property sectors (R&D licenses) and financial services sectors (Arabi News, 2021:13).

Imports are China's largest supplier of goods imports to the United States in 2020. Imports of U.S. goods from China totaled \$434.7 billion in 2020, down 3.6 percent (\$16.0 billion) from 2019, but up 19 percent from 2010. United States imports increased by 325 percent over 2001 (before joining the World Trade Organization). U.S. imports from China account for 18.6 percent of total U.S. imports in 2020. (Khaled, 2021:23).

The most important categories of Chinese imports to the United States in 2020 were: electrical machinery (\$111 billion), machinery (\$97 billion), games and sports equipment (\$26 billion), furniture and furnishings (\$23 billion), and miscellaneous textile materials (\$21). Billion (Arab Institute of Studies, 2021:12).

U.S. imports of agricultural products from China totaled \$3.8 billion in 2020, the seventh-largest supplier of agricultural imports. Key categories include processed fruits and vegetables (\$896 million), food products (\$327 million), dog and cat food (\$202 million), fruit and vegetable juices (\$198 million), and other animal products (\$193 million).

U.S. imports of services from China were estimated at \$15.6 billion in 2020, 21.2 percent (\$4.2 billion) lower than in 2019, but 36 percent lower than 2010 levels. It increased by about 370.9 percent over 2001 (before joining the World Trade Organization). Imports of leading services from China to the United States were in the transportation, research, and development, professional, and administrative services sectors (Sobhi. 2020:18)

U.S. commodity trade deficit with China was \$310.3 billion in 2020, down 9.9 percent (\$34.0 billion) from 2019. The United States has an estimated \$24.8 billion surplus in service trade with China in 2020, down 37.3 percent from 2019 (Sobhi, 2021:12).

U.S. FDI in China (equities) was \$123.9 billion in 2020, up 9.4 percent from 2019. U.S. direct investment in China leads to manufacturing, wholesale trade, finance, and insurance. Chinese FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES (EQUITIES) WAS \$38.0 BILLION IN 2020, DOWN 4.2 PERCENT FROM 2019. China's reported direct investments in the United States are led by wholesale trade, manufacturing, and information services (Odeh, 2021:12).

Sales of services in China by U.S.-owned subsidiaries amounted to \$59.6 billion in 2018 (latest available data), while service sales in the United States by majority-owned companies in China amounted to \$20.6 billion (Khalid, 2021:15).

The volume of U.S.-China Trade

Table 7.

General	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
1999	13,111.1	81,788.2	-68,677.1
2000	16,185.2	100,018.2	-83,833.0
2001	19,182.3	102,278.4	-83,096.1
2002	22,127.7	125,192.6	-103,064.9
2003	28,367.9	152,436.1	-124,068.2
2004	34,427.8	196,682.0	-162,254.3
2005	41,192.0	243,470.1	-202,278.1
2006	53,673.0	287,774.4	-234,101.3
2007	62,936.9	321,442.9	-258,506.0
2008	69,732.8	337,772.6	-268,039.8
2009	69,496.7	296,373.9	-226,877.2
2010	91,911.1	364,952.6	-273,041.6
2011	104,121.5	399,371.2	-295,249.7
2012	110,516.6	425,619.1	-315,102.5
2013	121,746.2	440,430.0	-318,683.8
2014	123,657.2	468,474.9	-344,817.7
2015	115,873.4	483,201.7	-367,328.3
2016	115,594.8	462,420.0	-346,825.2
2017	129,997.2	505,165.1	-375,167.9
2018	120,281.2	538,514.2	-418,232.9
2019	106,448.4	450,760.4	-344,312.0
2020	124,485.4	434,749.0	-310,263.5
2021	104,976.2	360,415.0	-255,438.8

Recourse: Trade in Goods with China www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/c5700

The third topic: the trade war between China and the United States and its scenarios

In April 2018, in response to china's alleged trade practices, the Trump administration announced that it would impose a 25% tariff on \$50 billion worth of high-tech industrial imports from China (Arab News, 2018:14).

In response, China announced a 25% tariff on \$50 billion worth of U.S. goods. The Chinese company ZTE was punished for doing business with Iran and North Korea. The United States prohibits ZTE from purchasing from U.S. suppliers for seven years and China agrees to raise tariffs on certain agricultural products in exchange for lifting the ban on U.S. suppliers on ZTE. (Mahmoud, 2019:13)

Demand 1: Trade war between China and the United States

As a result of the proliferation of Chinese investment companies, and due to the influx of Chinese and unregulated products industries, the Trump administration has announced plans to impose 25% tariffs on Chinese imports worth \$50 billion, in addition to plans to impose a 10% tariff on \$200 billion worth of Chinese imports. 24, 2018:15).When discussing this trade dispute, it is important to note the trade imbalance between the two countries, the United States imported about \$505 billion in goods from China, and China imported about \$130 billion in goods from the United States.The trade war has an impact on IT imports, and even if China imposes tariffs on all U.S. imports, it is nowhere near covering possible tariffs that the United States can impose. 2020:16).

China should therefore have considered alternative measures to respond to the U.S. escalation. Many believe China's response will come in the form of port shipping retention, strict licensing controls, surprise compliance inspections, or fines for multinational companies without proper legal documentation covering their imports. This additional pressure on supply chains, especially about customs compliance and processes, will become costly for companies when the necessary safeguards are not put in place.

To make sure that the deployment of IT equipment in China remains a viable option in the future, it is important to partner with an IT shipping specialist with extensive experience and a strong local presence in China. Whether you're planning to support your offices in Shanghai, Beijing, or anywhere else in China, working with a record importer will be critical to stress-free and successful deployments (Abdul Rahman, 2017:21)

Because of China's unfair economic policies, it has now evolved into a so-called Cold War driven by different ideologies. Bilateral relations between the United States and China receded in 2018 when U.S. President Donald Trump's obsession with trade deficits led to punitive tariffs on China. Despite calls from the U.S. business community to ease tensions, President Joe Biden has so far inflated his predecessor's policies by strengthening anti-China alliances and implementing additional sanctions. Biden now describes the U.S.-China conflict as "a battle between the benefit of 21st-century democracies and authoritarian regimes."

The Trump administration's initial mistake in waging a trade war was to assume that the U.S. trade deficit -- which occurs when a country imports more than it exports -- was inherently bad and that China was responsible. The trade deficit is not a good indicator of the state of the economy, and U.S. trade balances are largely driven by the high deficit in the U.S. federal budget, which has nothing to do with China. The irony is that three years after Trump's tariffs began to fix the U.S. trade deficit, bilateral trade between the United States and China has now rebounded to an all-time high, China's trade surplus has increased, and the U.S. deficit has worsened (Anatolia News Agency, 2021:12).

Trump also echoed the popular but misleading sentiment that U.S. companies were investing excessively in China, resulting in a loss of competitiveness. But over the past two decades, only 1 to 2 percent of annual U.S. foreign investment has gone to China. By contrast, the EU, which can be compared to the United States in terms of its economic size, has invested nearly twice as much as the United States annually. Concern should be why the United States invests little in China rather than so much (Arabi News, 2020:13).

The alleged failure of the People's Republic of China to protect intellectual property rights is unrealistic, and the People's Republic of China is accused of stealing foreign intellectual property, especially technology tools. (2019:14).

Moreover, the Patent Courts of the People's Republic of China have reached a stage of maturity in dealing with this problem - foreign plaintiffs from outside the People's Republic of China are more likely to win their cases than local companies. It has grown and evolved at a rate almost four times in previous years, making the People's Republic of China the second-largest motive for these companies.

The truth is that it takes generations to develop a sound intellectual property rights system in the People's Republic of China, as was the case with the United States. Nearly 70 percent of U.S. companies surveyed in the People's Republic of China felt that China's enforcement of intellectual property rights improved from only 47 percent in 2015 (Virginia, 2019:2).

But there are also credible concerns that investment policies in the People's Republic of China treat foreign companies unfairly. Subsidies to focus more on the use of the country's banks and stock markets to support high-tech companies, industrial and strategic industries (Spring, 2018:12).

The U.S. government can choose to pressure the People's Republic of China to better align its support policies with Western standards, but instead, the Biden administration is copying China's rules of the game by proposing its subsidies to promote heavy and strategic industries (Foreign, 2021:22).

China's protectionist tendencies are also reflected in the demand that U.S. foreign companies form joint ventures and cooperation with local Chinese companies, which is one of the conditions imposed on market entry in some industrial and economic institutions and sectors. 2021:23).

The willingness of the People's Republic of China to abandon the joint venture requirement has been prominently highlighted in the comprehensive EU-China investment agreements negotiated in December 2020 that have not yet been ratified. 2021:22).

To build better bilateral relations, economic relations must be more harmonious between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America through the following (Al-Masawi, 2021:22).

- 1- Recognizing that China is the most advanced and should not threaten the welfare of the West
- 2- The United States, Europe, and the People's Republic of China have different comparative advantages reflected in the composition of their exports.
- 3- The United States specializes in agricultural products, high-tech components, and services;
- 4- All parties can continue to prosper by operating under a rules-based international trading system

Tensions between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China have become less driven by economic competition, and are even more driven by political rivalry to satisfy their dominance and place in the international system and between superpowers and nationalism -- these behaviors have been factors that have contributed to the process of exacerbation between the two sides due to mutual distrust of each other's strategic intentions. But as Chinese President Xi Jinping stressed at the 2021 World Economic Forum, competition for excellence and the best is not killing competition and going backward. (Najib, 2021:12).

Requirement 2: Possible trade scenarios between China and America

There are a set of scenarios for trade and political relations between the United States of America and China towards the brightness of the future, and always scenarios are interceptors that can infect or skip, will China coexist with democratic ideals in return for the centrally managed Chinese economy led by the Chinese Communist Party to coexist continuously and sustainably, and can coexistence collapse?

The first possible scenario is separation: Under this scenario, everything we have seen so far - tariffs, retaliatory tariffs, regulatory actions against companies, stricter scrutiny of FDI, etc. - will prove to be the early stages of long-term economic separation between the United States. Common less common (Jonathan, 2021:11).

To be more clear, a full economic divorce between the two countries is not acceptable, at least for the foreseeable future.

Under this scenario, China is likely to see intensified efforts to develop local technological capabilities, especially in semiconductors. Policies aimed at increasing the portion of GDP that comes from domestic consumption will be strengthened and expanded. To the extent that exports remain important (as they will), alternative markets will be strongly developed to reduce exposure to the United States (Ibtihal, 2021:12).

Scenario 2: The ceasefire agreement, the second possible scenario is a cease-fire agreement, followed by long-term peace negotiations. Under this scenario, the United States and China will essentially press the "pause button" on their trade disputes, agree to refrain from any further escalation of trade actions, and begin long-term negotiations on key core issues (Al Jazeera Center for Studies 2021:12).

The theater is well prepared for this scenario. The upcoming G20 meeting in Argentina will provide an opportunity to meet with President Trump and President Xi, and from experience, President Trump likes to come out of such meetings with big statements and great achievements. The "breakthrough" in Buenos Aires could be an agreement to abandon further escalation and announce an intensive negotiation process on key issues (Samir, 2021:21).

Then he'll start working hard. All the specific trade disputes we are currently witnessing between the United States and China reflect one fundamental issue: we have not yet figured out how to absorb state-oriented capitalism and China's quasi-commercial practices into a trading system that were based on the outwardly free market, and the principles of free trade set out in the Washington Consensus. The challenge for negotiators will be to reach a settlement or temporary way to allow these two different systems to coexist. If possible, it won't be easy or quick (Minshawi, 2021:13)

The rationale for this approach will be the realization by both countries that a protracted trade war will be extremely destructive and destabilizing, and that the only real alternative is to find a way to live together. However, President Trump believes that maintaining the status quo would serve China's current modus operandi.

Scenario 3: Quick Deal: A possible third scenario would be a quick deal. Under this scenario the U.S. and China would come up with a largely cosmetic agreement that includes some vague commitments from China on intellectual property and industrial policy, along with an agreement to increase purchases of U.S. products to trigger demand for the trade deficit. . . . such an agreement would be a waste of time. It simply "kicks the can down the road" on fundamental issues that must be addressed to allow long-term stability in trade and investment relations between the two countries (Arabi News, 2021:12).

The G-20 meeting in Argentina, of course, also provides an environment suitable for the "quick deal" scenario. The rationale behind this scenario is political calculations. So far, the Trump administration has seen the tough stance on trade play a good political role for the president. If high tariffs at some point start to influence the rosy economic picture, and the general sentiment swings against the trade war, the "quick deal" will become politically attractive. With the midterm elections complete, electoral considerations associated with the president's 2020 re-election campaign are front and center in the White House. A quick deal on trade with China would allow the president to "declare victory" and turn to political narratives he sees as more useful. It is possible, but not likely, to achieve a quick deal scenario. China's tougher stance continues to play well politically, and ordinary voters have difficulty connecting points on all costs associated with high tariffs (Minshawi, 2021:13)

The fourth possible scenario is long trench warfare, and this will essentially be a "jamming" scenario. Tariffs will remain in place, tensions will remain high, costs, headaches, and troubles associated with trade and investment will increase. The parties will settle into a long-term period of stalemate, and companies will adapt to the "new normal." While there will inevitably be a certain degree of turmoil and disintegration, the much higher level of economic disintegration described in the chapter scenario (Scorpions) will be avoided. (2021:12).

This scenario will materialize if both countries, having put themselves in a tense trade confrontation, cannot find palatable ways to de-escalate. They find themselves unable to move forward or turn back and remain stuck in a dead-end. Sadly, it will not be the first time such a scenario has been achieved. The 1964 "chicken war" between the United States and Europe remains largely unresolved today as a result of this dynamic (Frederick, 2021:12).

Scenario 5: Dismantling the existing trading system: The fifth possible scenario is to dismantle the current trading system. Under this scenario, trade disputes between the United States and China will escalate and push the already weak WTO away from the brink. To the pre-Gatt world and the pre-1948 world (Al Ain News, 2020:12).

There are several ways this scenario can be embodied, but the easiest is the issue of resolving disputes against U.S. tariffs on steel and aluminum, filed by the European Union, China, and others, which are slowly making their way through the WTO. Given the risks, this is probably the most important business issue in history. Both President Trump and his trade representative Robert Lighthizer have been outspoken in expressing their displeasure with the WTO, and have thought that the United States might be better off withdrawing from that "globalization" institution. (2019:15).

Scenario 5: A "collapse" scenario is possible but unlikely. Yet the mere fact that the realms of probability must be taken into account is a stunning comment on the extent and speed of the change in the world of international trade.

Conclusion, Results, and Recommendations

First: Conclusion

The conclusion of the study was the outcome of the results representing the answer to the questions of the study in addition to making a set of recommendations, and the study addressed the U.S.-China trade relations. The study finally presented a set of possible scenarios that could shape the future of Sino-U.S. relations in the face of natural disasters such as the Corona pandemic, which was a sudden curve in the international economic system.

Study results

1- The study confirmed that there is a large trade exchange between the two countries despite the intensity of competition that may reach the stage of conflict.

2- The study showed that the term competition explains the existence of future Chinese economic capabilities that could constitute intense competition with the United States of America.

3- The study showed that China is not committed to the standards of trade relations and investment for not applying the rules of the economic system based on competition, supply, and demand, applying the foundations of democratic values, and not violating the rules of the economic system based on agreements and treaties concluded on this.

4- The study proved that there is a leadership conflict between the two countries, where US policies impose customs duties to regulate market movement, regulate investment mechanisms and enter Chinese products, in return China has imposed reciprocity.

5- The study showed that both countries are competing for world markets, especially Asian markets, which are a place of consumption of Chinese and US goods.

6- The study proved despite China's economic potential, the United States has political, military, and economic capabilities that make it govern the pyramid of the international economic and political system.

Recommendations

1- The study recommended that China and the United States should reach an agreement that will stop differences between the two sides to maintain global economic stability

2- The two countries should give priority to international political stability, achieve international security and peace elements, not use excessive force, and not destroy peoples to achieve their interests, especially what happened in the Corona pandemic.

3- Academics and Arab research centers should demonstrate the importance of the stability of the state and the independence of its political decision, which contributes to maintaining the sovereignty of the state and imposing its will and status among countries.

4- The need for the competent economic centers to indicate the size of the economic capacities of the two countries to show the volume of trade between China and the United States of America and measure it to other countries of the world.

5- The need for economic planning and decision-making centers in Arab countries to monitor the distribution of the economy in terms of production structures or trade and export and investment relations with different countries of the world to increase their ability to cope with external shocks.

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