



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

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студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

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AMERICAN-CHINESE RELATIONS AFTER ELECTION OF DONALD TRUMP TO THE PRESIDENCY

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At the present stage of international relations' development, one of the key issues of multipolar world order is the American-Chinese vector. It is absolutely obvious that its direction and content significantly affect global civilizational, military-political and economic development. This article will consider the main contradictions of the last year between the United States and China, which form the basis of their destructive and global confrontation, as well as those points of agreement that at the same time make two powers irreplaceable partners in the international arena. Therefore, the given article covers changes in the framework of bilateral relations between China and America after the election of Donald Trump as a President of the United States. In addition, significant attention was paid to the main economic indicators and an assessment was made to economic cooperation between states and to their attempts in settlement of the South China Sea conflict and North Korean nuclear problem..

The shocking victory of Donald Trump in the US presidential election has already turned upside down all definitions that formed not only American policy, but also how the world perceives the United States. Now Trump will have to confront the rough times of managing America's international relations, and perhaps nothing is more important for the world than the relationship between the US and China. But these are also the relationships that were most questioned during the Trump campaign.

The first state visit of Donald Trump to China was carried out from the 8th to 10th November. Heads of two countries met in Beijing. According to results of this visit, both sides reached mutual understanding on key issues, underlined the need for cooperation and development of bilateral relations in the future, moreover, not only business relations between the heads of states were strengthened, but also personal ones. Additionally, the outcome of this meeting was trade and economic revenues amounting to more than \$250 billion, which broke by the way all records. [1]

Chairman of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping pointed out at the meeting the importance of maintaining high-level contacts and spoke in favor of coordinating actions on the problem of missile and nuclear program of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and other important international and regional issues. [2]

Tests of nuclear weapons and, in general, the nuclear potential of North Korea is still remaining one of the actual topics discussed in the world political arena nowadays. To date, Beijing says that it is ready to continue to pressure North Koreans with economic sanctions in order to achieve implementation of UN Security Council resolutions. But this does not mean that at the same time, China admits that the North Korean problem can be resolved by peaceful means. As a result, People's Republic of China agreed to strengthen its influence on the DPRK to stop nuclear testing, and the United States in response, had to demilitarize its presence in the Asia-Pacific region. [3]

Worth to note that America-China talks on the fate of North Korea's nuclear program have been earlier in Washington on June 21 of 2017 (between U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, Defense Secretary James Mattis and the Chinese delegation led by State Councilor Yang Jiechi, General Fang Fenghui). The United States and China already have agreed to increase pressure on North Korea, forcing Pyongyang to completely refuse from the program of developing nuclear weapons. In the final document signed after the conclusion of Washington talks, parties particularly noted that they intend to achieve "complete, verifiable and definitive denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula". The text of the final agreement emphasizes that the United States and China are determined to act in strict

accordance with resolutions of the UN Security Council. In addition, parties intend to improve communication channels between the military of both countries, and create a new "verification mechanism" in order to exclude possible errors in the evaluation of certain events [4].

By the intensive engagement in area and the threat of sanctions on Chinese companies, the US administration achieved: the implementation of a coal ban, support for stiffer sanctions at the United Nations, and strengthened control of Chinese commerce crossing the border with North Korea. Definitely, sanctions are currently needed against the DPRK for Americans as well as for Chinese to maintain the status quo on the Korean peninsula, since their plans do not include either a strong DPRK or strong Republic of Korea. America is aware that an independent (political-military) Pyongyang can become a locomotive in the matter of unification with Seoul.

Therefore, today it can be seen that parties are bringing together positions on international issues. As part of this "rapprochement", the North Korean missile program has already come to the fore, followed by territorial disputes in the South China Sea. However on the second question, negotiations are not going so smoothly between these countries. In mid-2017, the crisis in relations between these two countries was reflected in statements of officials. In May, Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang urged America to stop provocations in the South China Sea and respect the territorial integrity of the PRC. Such sharp statement of Beijing official caused the appearance of USS Dewey destroyer in the 20-kilometer zone of the South China Sea in the area of Spratly archipelago, which is a subject of long territorial disputes between countries of this region.

Representatives of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs noted that such behavior can lead to "unforeseen incidents" on the sea and in the air. However, the purely diplomatic methods for solving such problems are not the only thing that the PRC can oppose to the United States in the South China Sea [5]. The active construction of the fleet, which includes surface ships of various classes and multipurpose submarines, is only part of the "A2 / AD" system being implemented by Chinese military, aimed at "limiting and prohibiting access and maneuver" of naval and air forces of the foreign states. At the same time, the main emphasis of Chinese military was made on defensive actions - Chinese companies are actively creating, testing and producing complexes, the main weapons of which remain winged long-range anti-ship missiles.

The more successful economic policy of the PRC and stronger the armed forces will be, the more often Beijing will use a harsh approach. The danger of China gaining full control over the sea and consequently the possibility of limiting the strategic resources supply make China's opponents pay closer attention to territorial disputes in the South China Sea. Therefore, some of Southeast Asian nations begin to negotiate with another powerful country that can balance China's influence in the region. Such power's role was played by the United States. But apparently a new course in US foreign policy regarding the countries of Southeast Asia will experience considerable changes with newly elected president. A few days after taking office, Donald Trump decided to withdraw from negotiation processes for the creation of Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). From new president's point of view, this agreement, initiated by Obama administration, can have disastrous consequences for the US in terms of economy. During his campaign, he had said that he would return production to America and the US would withdraw from those multilateral agreements that were unprofitable to them. A TPP is beneficial primarily to countries such as China, which export a large number of their own products, because production also takes place in the PRC. Now Beijing gets new opportunities. Main multilateral economic processes in region are now China-centered, namely the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership negotiations, and the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, and almost all Asian countries participate in each. As it is well known, during creation of TPP the Obama administration was guided by economic as well as political motives. Treaty originally was aimed at strengthening Washington's relations with the key states of Southeast Asia. But now it remains unclear how Trump intends to build relations with the Asia-Pacific region.

Such temporary but also large-scale crisis regarding territorial conflict in the South China Sea, nuclear tests of the DPRK, as well as the turbidity in relations with the PRC and Russia, Trump's impulsive and chaotic foreign policy - all of these were reflected in the US national security strategy.

This document has been waited for a long time and with a great interest. The strategy states the return of the era of great-power rivalry, the "holiday" from which finally ended [7]. Russia and China, as described in the given document, are committed to make the economy less free and less equitable, building up their military potentials, controlling information and data, in order to suppress their societies and expand their own influence. Hopes for the "embedding" of competitors (particularly, Beijing and Moscow) into a system that was advantageous to America turned out to be illusions. And in general, the United States should not promote any of its values to build a suitable world order, should not build loyal states, but focus on the implementation of specific interests.

Principles of free trade and multilateral arrangements, which were considered as guarantee of the prosperity of the United States, are now actually declared to be contrary to their interests. This strategy confirms the importance of alliances, and such issues as climate change, are excluded from the list of security priorities. And finally, the credo, which is repeated by Trump and his closest associates – “peace through strength” - conviction that to maintain peace, one must constantly prepare for war, also found its place in this document [8].

Speaking about US-China relations at current stage, it is worth noting another important event of the last year - the re-election of Xi Jinping as a head of the state. At the 19th National Congress of Chinese Communist Party, from October 19 to 25, Xi Jinping was elected to the post of the head of Central Military Council of the People's Republic of China, and his work "Socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era" was included in the program of the party. This in turn means that he will remain in his post for a very long time. At the congress, Chairman Xi Jinping made a keynote speech in which he stressed out that his country does not seek to threaten the United States [9].

According to politician, in coming years China will focus on the growth of military power and modernization of the economy, which should become more open. Unlike in the US national security strategy, this is not an attempt to challenge American hegemony [10]. Xi Jinping said that relationship between China and the United States is very important for him. He assured Donald Trump, to whom these words were addressed, that Beijing seeks to cooperate with Washington and does not consider relations with the overseas partner as a zero-sum game. At the same time, he asked his American colleague not to support actions that threaten China's sovereignty, such as the sale of weapons to Taiwan [11]. Certainly it can be said that the PRC willingly leaves the post of global policeman for America and has no intention to spend its resources on trying to resolve various sorts of conflicts around the world. And in fact, conflict relations are not needed, because it is not profitable for both America and China.

It is worth noting that for China's foreign policy it was not peculiar to play the role of leader or solve problems of all kinds around the world and be a moderator in conflicts. This is also considered to be as a special feature of this eastern country. Even in 1990's, Beijing's basic intention did not include strategic constituents and simply limited with identifying main diplomatic relations and development of regional trade. However, Chinese researchers and politicians have been associating country's political directions for a long time with such principles as the support of peaceful coexistence and harmonious neighborhood relations, non-interference to internal affairs of other countries, respect for sovereignty and assistance to regional stability [12].

Although during election campaign of Donald Trump, he often accused Beijing that the Chinese harms the American economy by manipulating the national currency, which provides Chinese exporters with the most favorable conditions for the conquest of American consumer goods markets. With this, Trump tried to explain the huge deficit in US foreign trade with China. Only in ten months of 2016, the deficit in trade with the PRC was \$289 billion for the Americans. To fix this situation, Donald Trump promised to apply import tariffs with the aim to raise the prices of Chinese goods in American market by 45%. [13] To revise the US trade relations with partners, primarily with China, Trump created a new body in the administration - the National Council on Trade - and appointed Peter Navarro, known for his tough statements relating Beijing on a wide range of issues: from trade and Sino-Taiwanese relations till the PRC policy in zones of the East and South China Seas.

But it is necessary to admit the market-oriented relations between China and the United States

are quite profitable for both sides today. By the following indicators it can be understood how much these relations are profitable.

At first, in the field of investment, the US benefits enormously from bilateral American-Chinese investments. According to data released in October 2016 by US National Council for US-Chinese Trade, 90% of US businesses in China were beneficial.

Secondly, it is well known that China creates a large number of jobs in the America: according to the United States, exports of goods and services from the US to China contributed to the creation in its territory, respectively, 600 thousand and 310 thousand jobs in 2015. According to estimates of the British institute Oxford Economics, in the same year American imports from China allowed to save 1.8 million jobs in the US.

Well for China, America is the largest export market as well as one of the most important sources of investment. At the end of last year, the United States implemented 67,000 investment projects in China, real investments amounted for \$79.86 billion. American enterprises in China also contribute to the growth of employment and tax deductions in country [14].

While there is a huge potential for conflict between the US and China in the coming years, there is also a possibility for improvement in cooperation. Indeed, on the background of tremendous uncertainty that has arisen with Trump's victory in elections, at present new relations have a more strategic meaning than ever, taking into consideration the changing global circumstances, regional geopolitics and internal problems faced by both America and China.

It is obvious that Trump's administration mainly focuses on North Korean issue and trade in the framework of American-Chinese relations, while the previous administration had comparatively wide range of areas of cooperation. Unlike many current bilateral intergovernmental relations in the world, which have only limited significance for countries involved in them, the nature and direction of US-China relations have a significant impact on the security and policies of other states, as well as the entire international system.

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PETROLEUM ENERGY OF MODERN CHINA

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China is a country with a population of 1.3 billion people and an economy that stably grows on average by 8-10% per year. In the last decade, economic development in China has increased the demand for oil. However, the growth of Chinese oil production could not ensure sustainable economic development, which inevitably led to an increase in imports or quotas for oil. According to the US Energy Information Agency (EIA) statistics, the consumption of petroleum products in China surpassed Japan in 2003 and it became the second largest in the world after the US, on average it consumed 5.56 million barrels of crude oil per day [1, 146p.]. China's dependence on oil imports in 2004 reached 40%, and in 2007 - 69.3 billion cubic meters, an increase of 20 billion cubic meters. EIA predicts that by 2025 China will consume at least 12.8 million barrels of oil per day, of which 9.4 million will depend on imports, although China announced the continuation of new oil and gas reserves in the future.

In China's oil and gas market are dominate five oil companies: PetroChina, Sinopec, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), Sinochem Group and Yanchang Petroleum (a state-owned company in Shaanxi Province). Sinopec controls 46 percent of the total refining capacity, while PetroChina accounts for 31 percent. The rest is processed by small oil refineries. CNOOC