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Graduation Thesis

Why did the United States launch a “trade war” against China?



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Summary

Sino-US relations affect the nerves of the world all the time. Against this background, the Sino-US trade war that began in the second half of this year has attracted particular attention. Why the United States launch a trade war against China? Is this Trump's personal reason or the embodiment of Sino-US relations? Is this just because of the economic concern or for much more wider reasons? What is the difference between this Sino-US confrontation and other confrontations in history? Those are quite meaningful questions for us to analysis.

Both the leaders of the two countries, the private sector or the official of the two countries made a full pre-judgment of the negative impact on the economies of the two countries after the outbreak of the trade war, because once the war was opened, there was no winner. The reason, first of all, is undeniable. The occurrence of a trade war is the result of a complex multi-factor synthesis. There are also problems with China's poor external publicity, the formation of partial cognitive biases, and the problems of the two countries in terms of ideological roots and ideology. But removing all the side factors, we will find that the most fundamental reason is that the growth of China's strength has threatened the US's international status and hegemony. Whether it is China's high-tech investment in development or China's economic aggregate, the share of world trade has a certain degree of threat to the United States. Under such a background, no matter how China interprets it, no matter how the United States corrects its cognition, as long as the strength comparison reaches this level, the outbreak of the trade war is inevitable in a certain sense. In this context, this paper takes a realistic perspective and combines theory to analyze the root causes of the Sino-US trade war.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Background:

"Survey 301" was launched in August 2017. The survey focused on whether Chinese companies "are suspected of violating US intellectual property rights, forcing US companies to transfer technology, and whether US companies are forced to share advanced technologies with Chinese partners." This is a special 301. (Jingyi, 2019)

Counter-attack, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce issued a list of suspension privileges to import the United States of steel and 232 aluminum products made at 7:00 on March 23, requested general views. It is proposed to impose a tariff on about US \$ 3 billion of products imported from the United States to achieve balance.

On May 19, 2018, China and the United States reached an agreement agreeing not to tax each other and continue negotiations on a significant reduction in the bilateral trade deficit. However, on June 15, the United States ignored the agreement between China and the United States not to engage in trade wars and imposed a 25 per cent tariff on China's exports to the United States worth 50 billion dollars. China also imposes a tariff of 25 percent on soybeans, sorghum, cars, aircraft and color chemicals worth 50 billion US dollars. (Guiping Sun, 2003) On June 15, The list issued by the USTR Office on July 10 has a total of 6031 items according to the HTS-8, which amounts to US \$ 200 billion imported from China in 2017. 5% or 10% tariff on US \$ 60 Billion dollars of American goods. US trade measures against China not only affect the trade and economic development of the two countries, but also caused global concerns about the "trade war" in these two key economists.

On August 23, 2018, the United States officially launched a second round of tariffs on 16 billion dollars imported from China. China immediately launched a counter-attack and imposed a 25% tariff on 16 billion US dollars. On August 23, 2018, the United

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On September 18, the US government announced that it will impose a new round of tariffs on about 200 billion dollars of Chinese goods starting September 24, China will immediately launch countermeasures, adding 10% and 5% of the United States about 60 billion dollars of goods

China and the United States reached a consensus on stopping customs duties at the G20 summit in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and after three days of peace talks, no official statement was issued.

On March 20, 2019, the US Trade Representative's Office announced that import duties on self-repaired goods imposed on tariffs as of September 2018 would not increase the tariff rate by 10%.

China will continue to suspend additional tariffs on US cars and spare parts after April 1, the State Council announced on Oct. 31. (QinDong, 2018) This is a positive response to the US decision to postpone the tariff increase, which is also a specific measure adopted by Zhongfang to promote bilateral trade negotiations. on 5 May 2019, Trump issued a post. From May 10, customs duties on Chinese goods were raised by 200 billion US dollars from 10% to 25%.

1.2 Problem Formulation

1.2.1 The particularity of 2018 Sino-US “trade war”

First, this trade war is large in scale, with a large impact and a wide range. The United

States has imposed tariff-related goods on China, which has expanded from high-end manufacturing to consumer goods. Specifically, the first round of US \$50 billion in taxation is concentrated – the first batch of \$36 billion on July 6 includes 1,333 HS eight-digit code sub-items, involving HS two-digit code 18. The sub-sectors are mainly concentrated in advanced manufacturing such as machinery and equipment, electronic equipment, transport equipment and medicine. This indicates that the first round of taxation is mainly concentrated in advanced manufacturing. In the second round of taxes, taxes increased by US \$ 200 billion from US \$ 50 billion, and taxes were greatly expanded. It can be seen that sophisticated manufacturing is still the main goal of the second round of taxation in the United States. After two rounds of tariffs, The value of exports of miscellaneous products amounted to US \$ 26.72 billion, representing 52.4%.

Second, within the target of the attack, the United States is making efforts to select new technology-related industries in China to exert pressure. The US Trade Representative's list of 50 billion Chinese exports to the United States is included in the "301 Survey" of April 3, 2018.

Thirdly, even if the United States were affected by the trade war and suffered losses, the United States did not accept it, but chose to continue to press. Moreover, local political circles and academia have also reached a consensus on the overall direction of policy. Previous trade friction, or the low point in Sino-US relations, is partly due to measures taken by US political parties to divert domestic attention. In essence, there is no real intention of China. I know that there will be enormous differences and disputes between different scientists and scientists. The pro-China faction has a permanent right to speak. This time, however, the political or academic community in the United States has almost reached consensus on the need to contain China.

1.2.2 Problem formulation

Why did the United States launch a trade war against China? This will be the core research question of this thesis. And this thesis will mainly take the view of realism to approach this research question.

2. Methodology

The following sections firstly describe the research methods, structure and the goal of this project to address the problem formulation which is mentioned in the introduction:

Why did the United States launch a trade war against China?

Different scholars from different countries and even experts and scholars in different fields have put forward their own opinions. We must admit that the reasons for the outbreak of the trade war are very complicated, that is, there are international factors as well as domestic factors; there are both political and economic factors; both the personal reasons of the leaders and the objective Beijing of the contrast between the two countries. On the whole, this article will adopt the perspective of realism and international relations, and start from the cutting-edge of the changes in the power of the two countries, especially China, to conduct a profound study on the causes of the outbreak of the trade war.

2.1 The Structure of Thesis

The thesis can be divided into six chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which presents the problem formulation and illustrates the background of this project. The second chapter is the methodology, illustrating the methods, goal, structure, and limitation of the project and the choice of the theory, data. The Third chapter discusses the theories and the concept that are used in the project. The fourth chapter concentrates on the analysis, which is basically the main part of our project. This chapter will follow a simple logic: First of all, this paper will compare the theoretical premise of international relations with the reality, and analyze its similarity and difference. Secondly, At the same time, the existing research is integrated into it.

And the fifth chapter is the conclusion, which will summarize the finding and answer the research question that mentioned before.

2.2 The Goal of Thesis

The writing goal of this article is to understand and study the particularity and special background of the outbreak of this trade war through the analysis of the status quo and history of Sino-US trade war. Among the many factors, the most essential causes of the outbreak of this trade war were analyzed. Thus, on the one hand, this could help us to have a deeper understanding of this trade war and the changes in international relations. On the other hand, It gives us a deeper and more essential understanding of Sino-US relations and the relationship between China and the world in the new era.

2.3 The Choice of theory

There are many different theories that can explain the causes of the outbreak of the Sino-American trade war. For example, there is structuralism, idealism, neoliberal ownership, global system theory, game theory, and so forth.

Idealism and neoliberal institutional ownership considered that the establishment of international organizations and the improvement of international law and conventions could guarantee peace and security. Creativity believes that culture is an important factor, and concepts play an important role. Cultural identity determines the distribution of interests. Game theory believes that business war is a double-loss game. It is very useful to present a method of analysis of game theory to study Sino-American relations in the new era. The prisoner's dilemma, security dilemma and credibility are all worthy of exploration and research. They also have a strong practical importance on how to avoid business wars, zero-point games, and

misjudgments. The theory of the global system suggests that the modern world order is composed of three basic dimensions of economy, politics and culture. The countries are located in a hierarchical place in different structural positions in the world order (basic, half-edge and edge). Global system theory can be used to analyze changes in China's situation, The system has dynamic characteristics, in part because of the transport technology revolution, with each country gaining or losing its basic status over time

In the end, this thesis chooses to take the international reality perspective of relations and accept the theory of realism and the theory of energy transfer as the two main theories for analyzing the question of research.

On the one hand, the realist theoretical system can respond more realistically to the essence of chaos in today's world. It is possible to analyze the international environment and international affairs from a more realistic rather than an ideal perspective. it usually describes what the world should be, but ignores the difficulty of actually achieving these ideas. The theory of real international relations occurs to reduce these factual elements. Realism confirms the international environment in the chaos. The United Nations and other international organizations are in the end just the product of idealism. There is no real military and political power. The role of the front is not very big. The main actors in international politics remain the state. At the same time, the most important concerns of the country are its own interests. some countries may be encouraged to operate some international affairs and provide public goods. However, when local problems are prominent and the economic slowdown is growing at night, almost all countries will have to prioritize and try to maximize your own interests, even if that hurts the interests of other countries. (Pan Hongtao, 2007) has a better impact on understanding and predicting the worst possible outcomes.

On the other hand, The theory of energy transfer can analyze the underlying causes of these problems in a targeted manner; analysis is also more objective and more useful. (Feng)

2.4 The Choice of Data

In terms of data selection, this project selected a variety of data to assist our research. In terms of policy data, we read a large number of official policy documents at China and the US, as well as some of the official summaries of that conflict. We also read academic papers discussing the Sino-US relations. What's more, a number of academic papers and secondary data written by independent authors have also greatly assisted our later analysis. The language of the selected file is mainly English and Chinese.

2.5 Methods

To study the Sino-US relations that are in the policies of China and US requires desk study to be used. In a desk study no observations or field trips are carried out, instead, qualitative research methods are applied. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) Qualitative research is the method that offers textual descriptions of a certain subject. It aims at answering a question, and is using a procedure defined in advance in order to develop results that are not predetermined and can be used beyond the borders of the research. In this study, document analysis is exclusively used as a method.

This thesis will also use the analytical hierarchy process as a research tool. Was first introduced by Kenneth Waltz in 1959 in *The Man, State and War*. In the book, the waltz comprehensively analyzes the root causes of war from the "images" of human nature and national and international systems, The first person to propose AHP as a methodology is David Singer. In 1961, he divided the factors affecting foreign policy into two main dimensions: the international order and the nation state. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) After Singer, international relations researchers devote more and more attention to the improvement and use of analytical methods. The level of analysis is

more and more systematic, and the interval between the layers becomes smaller and smaller. James Rossno proposed five analytical level variables: individuals, roles, Subsequently, Bruce Russett and Harvey Starr developed the Rosso hierarchy and proposed six levels of macro to micro-order: The global system refers to the global environment in which international actors are located, such as the structure and processes of the international system, etc.; international relations refer to the relationship between international actors; the local community refers to the local social environment Decision, such as society. The degree of wealth and behavioral characteristics of interest groups and the quality of community members, etc. The national government refers to the nature and structure of the government in which decision makers exist, such as the order of the national political system and government bodies; the role of the decision maker refers to the position of the decision maker; And the values of decision makers. making the Research Department more specific, more detailed, and more complete research systems.

2.6 Limitations

The limitation of this project includes the following two points. First of all, the interest groups and roles involved are particularly numerous. In collecting data and analysis, it is not only necessary to have the ability to integrate information across disciplines, but also to extract the most credible information from different sources, and finally use theory to analyze it. This gives us the English writing level and thinking analysis ability a raised high challenges and requirements.

Secondly, the Sino-US “trade war” is still continuing, we still need to pay close attention to the new trend of the latest developments in trade disputes and negotiations. This is the difficulty of Thesis writing and the difficulties that need to be overcome.

3. Theory

realism theory and power transfer theory can reflect the real and comprehensive reflection of the current international environment and analyze the impact of the rise of Chinese power on other countries in the world. The core research questions to be discussed in this paper are also more relevant and have a stronger guiding significance for reality.

3.1 Realism Theory

The basic idea of realism can be seen in Machiavelli's thinking and the Chinese legal system. The term "realism" is derived from the term "realism" in realism in Germany in the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century, The theory of realism emphasizes international relations on the influence of power relations on state behavior, the balance of power between nation states and the pursuit of national interests. This theory calls for the state to consider authority and interests in decision-making when it is above idealism or morality. The opposite is "idealism". (Jean-Jean, 2006)

3.1.1 The Hypothesis and Principle of Theory

First of all, the international order is chaos, The theory of realism believes that in real life, there is no international authority and government above the national state. Therefore, the country must rely on self-help to maintain independence. The concrete embodiment is that the country will develop a comprehensive force represented by military force and seek the alliance to strengthen its power, which will eventually lead to international relations in an inexhaustible conflict.

Second, and the role of sovereign states is irreplaceable. The theory of realism holds

that the state is an independent monopolistic society, and formulate and implement the country's foreign policy. The goals, actions, and interests of the state are different from the social forces and the interests of the group within any country. The most fundamental benefit of the state transcending time and space is the survival of the nation-state. At a certain time and space level, regardless of the complexity of the internal structure, the state has only one overall goal and only one highest national interest. (Rosato, 2015)

Third, the state is a rational actor who acts for its own interests. Rationality is the ability to correlate means-purposes to balance, that is, in a given environment; the state can establish goals and consider the feasibility of multiple policy options. The state will not do pure impulse or feelings to do one thing, and the interests will always be the most fundamental pursuit of the country. (Jahn ·Jahn, 2006)

Fourth, the country's primary goal is its own security and survival. Unlike individuals, a person has many goals in life, and his primary goal may be to constantly change. But the country's primary goal, that is, its own security and continuity, maintaining its own security, or absolute security or relative security, and ensuring that its country can continue to exist in history, that is, the state.

Last but not least, force, especially power, Mutual exclusion of security between nations: The country is safer when it adds more power. (Rosato, 2015) Relatively speaking, country B is relatively weak because A is strong, so it becomes unsafe. If the state increases its power, and certainly there is no country that would outperform other countries in war and therefore not wage war, if this process is carried out by combining military strength (quality and quantity) a weapon. Competition. So power is the greatest thing any country has to rely on. (QinDong, 2018)

3.1.2 The Main Points of Theory

Because the international community is in anarchy, the sovereign states that make up the international community are pursuing power without exception.. Struggles and conflicts are the basic characteristics of international relations. (Rosato, 2015) Irreconcilability, international relations can only be centered on "power" and "interests". The idealistic "democratic" and "moral" principles do not work in the real world;

Third, power is not only a core factor affecting foreign policy decision-making, but also an important means for the country to pursue and safeguard its own interests on external goals. The greater the power a country enjoys internationally, the greater its benefits; (Jahn ·Jahn, 2006)

Finally, international relations should focus on studying and reflecting the "status quo" of society and the world, and cannot emphasize the rational principle of "how should" as idealism.

3.2 Power Transfer Theory

In the 21st century, the ability of the United States to control the world continues to decline, leading to more fragmented power in the world. The corresponding rise is emerging powers, not only in China, Western realism believes that power is the state's ability to use its human and material resources. AFKOr-gansky, believes that the power of the state or the ability to challenge existing regimes is related to the size and timing of the country, its population.

Focusing on the proposition of "power transfer theory", relevant research results at home and abroad are quite abundant. (Dowding ·Dowding, 2011) Relevant research

literature abroad includes the foundation work of Augens's power transfer theory based on *World Politics* published in 1958, and the *War Crimes and Library of Augensky and Jessik Kugler*. Other works by Geller, which argue that power transfer will be accompanied by the possibility of conflict and war, and propose the logical premise and related variables of the theory of power transfer; based on the political and economic relations of international relations. In his historical investigation, Robert Gilpin emphasized in his *"War and Change in World Politics"* that the relative balance of military power between the leading and rising countries is a major cause of war between big powers. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) He is more concerned about the dominant countries. It is believed that the hegemonic war is often provoked by the leading countries. At the same time, there are some pessimistic realist scholars who are influenced by the theory of power transfer. Challenge the world leadership of the United States, the most representative of which is Millsheimer's *"Great Power Politics"*. In addition, some scholars have questioned the inevitable connection between the theory of power transfer and war. These documents help us to understand the theory of power transfer. defect. The domestic scholars' research on the theory of power transfer started late. Zhu Feng's *"Review of the Theory of Power Transfer"* published in the *"Europe"* magazine in 1998 is an introduction by domestic scholars on the theory of power transfer earlier. (Kim, 2015) The author introduces the theoretical points of the theory of power transfer and evaluates it. The research results since then are mostly to explain the basic content and defects of the theory of power transfer. the construction of Sino-US new power relations. (Kim, 2015) At the same time, some scholars use moral realism and power sharing to explore the theory of power transfer. Domestic research has greatly enriched our understanding of the theory of power transfer. (Bell, 2017)

3.2.1 The Hypothesis of Theory

As an important theoretical model for explaining conflicts and wars in major countries,

Augensky, Kugler, and Gilpin formed his methodological theory of power transfer. Augensky and Kugler believe that the international system is not in chaos, but hierarchical as the local community.

The theory of power transfer challenges the interpretation of the phenomenon of war through the theory of balance of power. It is believed that when the energy distribution between the rising state and the leading state soon, especially when there is a "steady" trend, the war is likely to erupt. War that is likely to culminate in the duration and size between the dominant power and the unsatisfactory competitor. In general, dominant states and their supporters give only some of the benefits of maintaining the status quo of emerging countries, which are often dissatisfied with benefits, and thus wage war to make the international system more useful to them. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) Oginsky and Kugler also explained the circumstances under which energy is transferred.

3.2.2 The Main Points of Theory

The international system is dominated by the dominant countries that have the ability to exert influence on the international order; the dominant state imposes rules that are beneficial to itself; the international order is more favorable to the dominant countries, to other The more unfavorable the country is; the difference in economic growth rate leads to the cyclical occurrence of power; the conflict occurs between the rising country and the leading country; the leading country and the rising country conduct wars to maintain or modify the international order; the war can effectively solve the power transfer Conflict of interest. (Kim, 2015)

In the process of power transfer, the factors that determine whether the war broke out are mainly the power comparison between the rising country and the leading country and the satisfaction of the rising country to the international system. The satisfaction

of the rising country is to explain how the international system is conducted. The key factor of the transition is that if the rising country is satisfied with the existing international order, even if its strength is close to or even beyond the power of the leading country, it can maintain peace, but it is dissatisfied with the rise of the status quo before it is “flat” with the dominant country’s strength. The country will not provoke war. (Bell, 2017)

The imbalance in growth rates is primarily due to population size, economic productivity, political capacity of the State to extract resources from society and changes in the use of these resources to promote the public interests of the country.

Ogansky also pointed out that if the power of a large country grows to at least 80% of the current dominant power, the Great Congress is seen as the "rival" of the current dominant state and the control of its international system.

The energy transfer takes place at different stages and has clear stages. He suggested that after manufacturing power generation in the latter stage, three stages of upward evolution, ie three stages of energy transmission can occur. The first phase is the potential power period, the second stage is the transitional period of power growth, and the third stage is the energy maturity period

The main feature of the first phase is that the industrialization of the country has not yet fully started. the level of productivity is low, and there is a lack of attention to formal education. At this stage, the state's external power is still weak, Ogansky believes that China in the 1950s, as well as India, Brazil, and Indonesia are at this stage. Despite this, these countries still have a place in international affairs because they can “pre-empt the power they might have tomorrow, because the world is clearly aware of their potential. At this time they are weak and weak, for the dominant country is harmless, the leading country may even help it to industrialize at this time.

The second stage is the transition from pre-industrialization to industrialization. There has been a huge change in domestic life. Augensky believes that these changes have a positive effect on a country's ability to influence the actions of other countries. Among them, "the speed at which a country acquires power depends on the process of industrialization." ² The former Soviet Union is a vivid example of rapidly expanding power through industrialization and moving toward a superpower. This is also the time period when the leading and rising countries are most likely to break out.

Japan, and Western Europe are at such a stage. The characteristics of this stage are that the effectiveness of the national politics and economic system is further enhanced, and the scientific and technological advantages will be more concerned. When the country is at this stage, the quality of domestic life will continue to give it international power. At this time, the improvement of domestic production quality will continue, but the speed will not be as fast as before, Augensky believes that this is why a country's life is still affluent but its power may decline when power is ripe. The United Kingdom ruled a quarter of the world's land during the peak period, Augensky predicted that the power and strength of the UK will decline further in the future. However, he believes that in the third stage of power, the decline of the great power has nothing to do with the maturity of the country itself, but the result of other potential countries entering the power transfer phase. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019)

the history of international relations will be rewritten. Since there will be no major changes in the distribution of power between countries, then there will be no transfer of power. However, the progress of industrialization in the world is uneven, which is doomed to the transfer of power between countries.

the relationship between the emerging state and the dominant power is the core of the relationship between the major powers. The essence of changing the international order is the transfer of hegemony and the rearrangement of major powers in the composition of power in the international system. Hegemony

can not continue forever, and the status of dominant power will soon be replaced by an emerging rising power. The rising state insists on the goal of hegemony, and the dominant state always watches any potential competitor. Among them, the most challenging country is undoubtedly the state dominated by the power of hegemony. The rising state constantly accumulates energy in order to obtain hegemony, and the power of hegemony carefully protects its dominant position in an attempt to maximize this hegemony. Competitiveness and confrontation between the emerging state and the dominant power are at the center of international political conflict. Most international political activities are carried out around the conflict between the emerging state and the dominant state. Most countries in the international community will be subject to emerging hegemonic powers. The transfer of power between the rising powers and the dominant forces is the main sign of changes in the international system. Therefore, the most important relationship in the international system is the relationship between the power of hegemony and the competitor. (QinDong, 2018)

Unilaterally, develops into an interpretive system with causal links, which aims to distinguish between general changes in power and the international order. The international consequences of a change in the special power that may result from the transfer of power between the leader and the rival,

3.3 The Application of Theory

By analyzing the assumptions and inferences of the theory of realism and the theory of power transfer, it is not difficult to find that it is very similar to the current situation of the international community and the situation in China and the United States today. These two theories are highly targeted and applicability.

because the most important factor in international relations is the strength of the country, and today's international society is still in anarchy, without unified power and

authority, strategic mutual trust between countries can never be achieved. it has a certain degree of threat and influence on US hegemony and absolute security. In this context, no matter what China's wishes are, because the contrast of power and the reality have changed, the emergence of contradictions is inevitable. The trade war is actually only a form of expression under this essential contradiction.

4. Analysis

4.1 The Anarchy International Community

As early as 1966, Boolean wrote an article on the mainstream proposition in the theory of international relations at the time that the state of uncinocy was incompatible with the international community. We know that since the beginning of political action units such as countries, and the interaction and interaction between countries have formed an international system. the early international system did not have the concept and system of sovereign states, and the members of the system were obviously inequitable (such as Huayi system). if these members of the system are not subject to some common interests or values, the status of the country as the most basic and important member of the society is difficult to fundamentally shake. (Findlay & O'Rourke, 2007) Sovereign states still effectively rule the vast majority of the world, control all vital international organizations and have the most powerful destructive power. (Silver, 2018)The emergence and interaction of non-state actors (including between sovereign states) greatly enriches the form and content of the international community, Even the relatively developed international society today cannot provide a tangible central government, and there are no more realistic alternatives. On the contrary, it is still subject to the influence of this architecture.

4.1.1 Anarchy of the international community in the present

According to Bruce Rasit; Harvey Starr's definition of "World Politics", the so-called anarchy of the international community means that there is no authority that can command the state to act. No actor has legal authority. Tell the country what to do. the United Nations has only moral binding (publishing a statement of condemnation), but it has no enforcement power of international law (the implementation of international law requires the support of the most important powers). The United Nations is

actually an intergovernmental consultative body.

Since the rise of the modern nation-state in Western Europe, on the one hand, members of the international system (then mainly in Western Europe) gradually got rid of the embarrassment of the super-national or sub-national authority of the pope, emperor or princes. Establishing the identity of sovereign states that are equal to each other and realizing the revolution in the unit structure of international relations; on the other hand, because sovereign states are no longer constrained by other tangible material or spiritual authority, the state is under the so-called anarchy. The self-interested tendency has been unprecedentedly developed, the most impressive of which is the continuous international wars and conflicts, especially the two world wars that have been horrific in the 20th century. (Liu, 2018) Their destructiveness has so far left people with a lingering fear. It is also in this context that although sovereign states are not completely in the so-called "natural state", security issues have always been a major issue of life-critical issues (even if not always a top priority), the world after the "9.11" incident. The rise in military spending is a good illustration of the problem. lacks an authority like the domestic central government to rule and manage at the global level. Each sovereign state is independent of each other and equal to each other (the actual situation can be different), and there is no jurisdiction between them.

Many people regard this as a realistic example of the anti-agency of the so-called international society, but in fact, the existence of the United Nations does not demonstrate that there is no anarchy in the international community. The United Nations is essentially a product of idealism. Although it provides a platform for countries to discuss and discuss matters, The substantive source of its power is the five permanent members. In other words, the essence of the interests of sovereign states is at work. (QinDong, 2018)

4.1.2 The Trend of increased subjectivity in sovereign countries

To understand more about the background of the trade war, it is necessary to analyze the current globalization process and analyze how strong the state attaches importance to sovereignty.

The "end of history" that people initially expected did not happen. Globalization is turned into an idealism by a thing that people take for granted. Extravagant hope. Since the financial crisis of 2008, there has been a division within the EU. The process of European integration was originally one of the best representatives of globalization, but in reality it has been greatly hindered. Different countries have assumed different debt risks and made different choices. Finally, Brexit is the one. Trump continued to arbitrarily retreat from office to UNESCO, from the UNESCO-based Missile Treaty to tpp. At the same time, we will follow the principle of US priority, shrink the power of the United States from the whole world, assume smaller international responsibilities, and let the allies pay for the public goods they provide. "Let the United States be great again" has become a well-known slogan.

On the one hand, it led to the uneven distribution of internal interests of the EU, different sizes, different industries, and different Countries with national goals have split in this situation. Conversely, the trend of counter-globalization has also spurred the state to pay more attention to its own power and status, while relatively neglecting its sense of responsibility and international obligations around the world. Further, the trend of counter-globalization has also spurred the state to pay more attention to its own power and status.

4.2 The Irreversible power transfer trends

The theoretical perspective of energy transfer is a very useful perspective when analyzing international relations. The theory of transfer of power has been accepted and applied by many scientists and policymakers who care about Asia. They thought

that a century after the outbreak of World War I in 1914, whether China and the United States were also able to compete for hegemony, Sparta and Athens two thousand years ago. Scientists studying the consequences of China's rise through the theory of power transfer predicted the future of China-US conflict. Many scientists believe that, "as long as China's power, China, like all possible hegemony in the past, has a strong desire to become a real hegemony."

4.2.1 The process of power transfer between China and the US

Since the end of the Cold War, unbalanced economic growth between China and the United States has narrowed the gap between the two countries. At the same time, China's economic and regulatory management has not only strengthened China's overall national strength, but its contribution to the global economy has greatly enhanced China's international influence, while excessive expansion and excessive public and private consumption of the United States in recent years have eroded seriously US dominance and the decline of its overall national strength. This performance chain indicates that China and the United States have entered the energy transfer process.

a. The Uneven Economic Growth between two countries

In recent years, China's economic growth has consistently maintained a high rate of contribution to global economic growth and has played a major role in surpassing China's economy. (QinDong, 2018) Although China's global presence is less than the United States in terms of military strength and soft power, it calculated in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) China's 2014 GDP exceeded the United States to become the world's largest economy. the Chinese GDP (PPP) will exceed 40% of the United States by 2024. (QinDong, 2018)



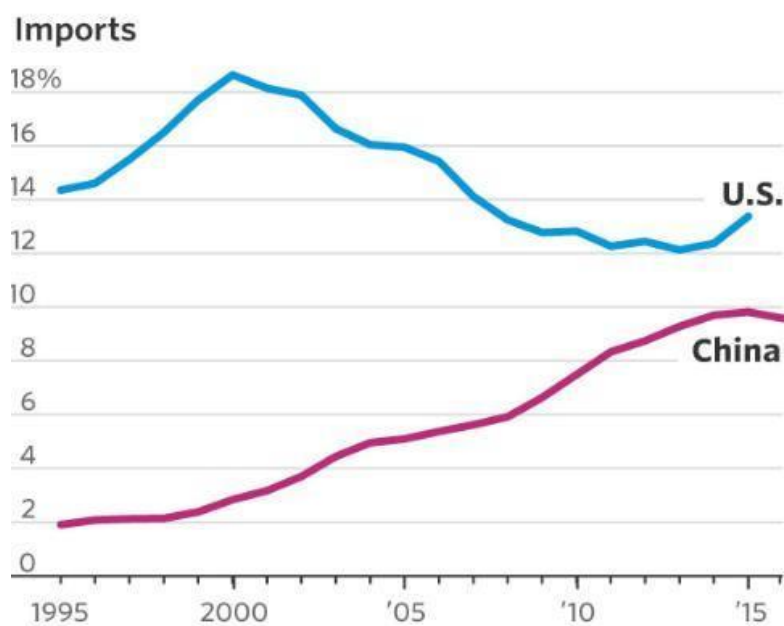
The serious imbalance between Sino-US trade is the direct cause of Trump's provocation of the trade war. The United States is demanding China reduce the US trade deficit with China by 100 billion US dollars and increase the opening of the market. The Sino-US trade pattern is currently a trade surplus in Chinese goods and a trade deficit in services,

In the picture, reflecting the proportion of each of the total global exports. It can be seen that China has been growing at a high rate in trade exports, and its share is

growing rapidly. In 1995, China's share of global exports was only 2%, However, as the saying goes, China's share of world GDP has increased significantly from less than 2% in 1978 to more than 15% in 2018. In the same period, China's share of global exports has been close to 12%. As of 2017, China's share of global exports is close.

In fact, it is not that the US economy is weak, but that China's economy is growing and exports are growing too fast. In the process, some low-cost products are actually exported to other economies, including the United States.

This is actually a strong demand for China's economic development and consumption. On the one hand, we need to import some products for processing or industrial upgrading. On the other hand, wealthy Chinese also need more global products to satisfy consumption.



b. China's Regulatory Economic Management

China's economic growth has enabled China to provide public economic products for the Asia-Pacific region and the world. As the role of the United States in maintaining global capitalism is waning, China is increasingly taking on a regulatory role and

playing an increasingly important role in stabilizing the global economic system. China's regulatory economic management functions are reflected in many aspects. China's holding of such large-scale US Treasury bonds undoubtedly contributed to the recovery of the US economy and to the world economy still dominated by the US dollar. To help European governments cope with the financial crisis, especially from Greece, and then to Portugal, Ireland and Spain, the Chinese government increased its holdings of government bonds in these European countries, and stated that it will support the euro and the euro zone for a long time. China's help in stabilizing the euro zone will not only help improve European countries' perceptions of China, but also be a model for China as a stakeholder in the global community. Second, while adhering to its own development, China has been committed to providing assistance and investment to economically disadvantaged developing countries. For more than 60 years, China has provided nearly 400 billion Yuan in aid to 166 countries and international organizations. Unlike the United States providing assistance in the form of weapons or political projects, China's overseas aid aims to promote the improvement of people's livelihood and economic and social development in other developing countries. Third, in 2015 it surpassed Japan to become the world's second largest foreign investor. At the same time, as a major player in the global economy, Chinese investment companies have long-term strategic goals, buying US Treasury bonds and European government bonds, and investing in real estate and individual stocks. Finally, stabilize the exchange rate and actively promote the progressive convertibility of the RMB. Without prejudice to the market balance, the Central Bank of China implements a prudent monetary policy, and at the same time continuously improves the formation mechanism of the RMB exchange rate market and maintains the stability of the RMB. (Guiping Sun, 2003) 100 million US dollars, accounting for the participation of the official foreign exchange reserve currency, the composition of the assets of the members of the reserve. A stable RMB is not only conducive to the stability of the US dollar and the euro. In general, China's series of economic policies and the regulatory functions it performs play a very important role in the stability of the global economy. But China's role is not hegemonic. China does not seek to

overthrow the current international economic system. Instead, it seeks to support the global economy and participate in the international economic system as a responsible big country. (Guiping Sun, 2003)

c. China's challenge to the United States in high-tech industries

On May 29, the White House issued a statement entitled "Strengthening export controls from relevant Chinese individuals and entities acquiring major US industrial technologies and adopting specific investment restrictions." The statement also stated that "25% of the product tariffs of \$ 50 billion Imported from China, 2018 before June 15, the final list of China's tariff-related goods will be announced, customs duties will be imposed. " (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019)

Earlier, some American researchers analyzed the structural changes of China's export products. This means that China's technological strength is rapidly increasing. It poses a challenge to the US business and security interests.

China's Industry 5.0 plan identifies China's future technological development direction, and these developments pose a huge threat to the US's technological superiority. China's supercomputer, Shenwei, has a peak computing power of 1.25 billion. Billions per second, the world's first, its continuous computing power and performance and power consumption ratio are also the world's first, the calculation speed is twice as fast as the second, and the efficiency is three times higher. The significance of Shenwei is that it is not only the fastest in the world, but also completely developed and built by China. (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019)

Supercomputer equipment belongs to the strategic high-tech field and is one of the important signs that reflect the scientific and technological strength of a country. China's supercomputers have relied on US technology and chips, but the West

imposed a technical embargo on China, which in turn stimulated China's independent research and development, These pose a huge challenge to the absolute technological superiority of the United States.

d. China's growing international influence

On January 18, 2018, the US official website of Gallup Consulting released the "Evaluation of World Leaders (2018)" report. The 48% support rate dropped by nearly 20 percentage points. China is higher than the United States for the first time with a 31% approval rate.

The US international support rate dropped significantly. The report suggests that the influence of the United States in major international regions has weakened, In the first year of Trump's appointment as President of the United States, he fulfilled the "US priority" campaign declaration; and gradually reduced bilateral and multilateral cooperation with other countries in the world. Of the 134 countries mentioned in the report, 65 countries have reduced their support for the United States by more than 10%, including many long-term close allies and partners of the United States. (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019)

From a regional perspective, the Americas' support rate for the United States has fallen the most. For the respondents in Canada and Mexico, they are more sympathetic to China's international influence than the United States. (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019) The decline in European support for the United States is comparable to that in the Americas. Among the 28 existing member states of the European Union, 21 member states have significantly declined their recognition of US international influence. In Asia, the recognition of influence in the United States has

also declined significantly.

Andreas Kraemer, founder of the German Institute of Ecological Logic, said in an interview with this reporter that after World War II, in recent years, the United States has gradually eliminated policy mechanisms for protecting citizens, consumers, workers, and the environment. The United States is moving away from the values that once made it strong. US international influence also showed a downward trend.

In the economy, China's manufacturing industry has reached 36.9% of its GDP growth, while the United States only accounts for 12.4%, and most of them are service industries. The United States has been worried about the loss of manufacturing, the loss of opportunities, the loss of employment, and the hollowing out of the industry. The problem of over-reliance on the internal vacuum of the financial services industry has not been alleviated. In 10 years, China has become the largest country in global manufacturing. From 1895 to 2009, the United States has been sitting on the throne of the world's manufacturing industry for 114 years, and China's manufacturing has not only surpassed the United States in terms of output value, but its sum is almost equivalent to the United States, Japan and Germany. The sum of the countries has reached 13 times that of Russia. In terms of specific industries, China's pig iron content ranks first in the world as early as 2013, Coal production ranks first in the world, and production accounts for half of the world's total output. Cement and other products are almost half of the world's share or even higher, and electrolytic aluminum, chemical fertilizer and lead are the same. Further, China's scientific and technological human resources are also directly direct, China's population base is large, and education potential. As of 2009, China's science and technology human resources have reached 51 million, and the total number of R&D personnel has exceeded 1.96 million. In terms of the efficiency and scale of infrastructure construction, China is even more global, whether it is highways, high-speed railways, subways, waterways, ports, tunnels, etc. The scale and construction speed are among the highest in the world. On the Internet, as of 2015, China's mobile communication

users have exceeded 1.2 billion, and mobile Internet users have reached 890 million. Such a market has also driven the rapid development of China's telecommunications industry. Huawei has not only become the world leader, its leading telecommunications standards, 5g, etc. have become the international leading level.

At present, China leads the United States in the fields of household appliances, building materials, railways and high-speed rail technology, wind turbines and power equipment, solar panels and oil and gas equipment, but more than 20 other technical fields are worse than the United States, in commercial aircraft, semiconductors. The technical fields of biological machines, special chemicals and system software are about 20 to 30 years away from the United States.

In 2015, among the top 100 research frontiers and 49 emerging frontiers in the world, the United States has selected core papers in 143 frontier fields, and ranked first in the number of core papers in 108 frontiers, and 82 in China. There are core papers selected, and the number of core papers in the 16 frontiers is the first. Except in the field of chemistry and materials science, China's contribution exceeds that of the United States, and 80% of the world's scientific research breakthroughs are from the United States. Therefore, a basic fact is that the United States is still the world's number one technology power.

But China is shrinking at a faster rate. The Asian Economic Integration Report 2015 released by the Asian Development Bank shows that China's share of high-end technology exports in Asia rose from 9.4% in 2000 to 2014. 43.7%, ranking first in Asia. Japan's share fell from 25.5% in 2000 to 7.7% in 2014. In fact, China has become the dominant force in the export of high-end technology products in Asia, and Japan is only a fraction of China. Take the internationally recognized WFC index (natural index), which is the most important measure of a country's scientific and technological strength, as an example. The statistics for the year published in December 2014 were: US WFC ranked first, 18643; China second, 5206; Germany third, 4077; four to ten were Japan, Britain, France, Canada, Spain, Switzerland,

South Korea From 3371 to 1151, Russia is not in the top ten. It can be seen that the United States is still very strong, WFC is 3.6 times that of China, but China has already ranked second in the world, 1.3 times in Germany and 1.5 times in Japan. Just over a decade ago, China's world-class scientific research papers were rare, and many professors never sent them.

From the comparison of countries' WFC in 2014 and 2013: the United States fell 0.8%, Germany rose 1.0%, Japan fell 2.3%, Britain rose 0.9%, then six to ten France, Canada, Spain, Switzerland, South Korea Declining, while China has risen by 14.9%! The statistics from June 2014 to May 2015 are just over half a year from the December 2014 data. In just half a year, China's WFC has changed from 5026 to 6318, an increase of 25.7%! At the same time, the US WFC changed from 18643 to 17448, down 6.4%; Germany from 4077 to 3939, down 3.4%. In just half a year, the proportion of the United States to China has shrunk from 3.6 to 2.8, and the proportion of China to Germany has expanded from 1.3 to 1.6. The time required for China's technological strength to surpass the United States may be faster than many people think!

The most important thing in the military is China's military potential. In a sense, China's military potential is not only much higher than that of Russia, but even higher than that of the United States.

Taking shipbuilding as an example, China only needs to use 1% of its shipbuilding capacity for military production. It can achieve "a fleet of one year, a fleet of water, and a fleet".

In 2013, the Chinese Navy served two 052C/D large-scale guided missile destroyers, three 054A large-scale missile frigates, nine 056 light-weight missile frigates, two large supply ships, four Type 041 conventional submarines, and two submarine support ships. There are 1 nuclear submarine, 2 twin-body survey ships, 1

hydroacoustic test ship and 2 sweeping mines, ranking first in the world with a total of 28 ships. In 2014, there were still 735 shipbuilding enterprises in China, and there were 529 shipbuilding docks and berths with a capacity of over 10,000 tons, of which 56 were large docks and slippers of 100,000 tons or more. Among the 56 large docks and berths, there are 20 in the scale of 100,000 to 250,000 tons, 30 in the 300,000-ton class

At present, Even with the size of the US "Ford" class aircraft carrier (333 meters in length and 77 meters in maximum width), there are 34 Chinese docks with a length and width exceeding the "Ford" class. In other words, if we do not consider other factors and only consider the limitations of the shipyard, China's shipbuilding industry is now fully committed to building an aircraft carrier. In the United States, only Newport News Shipyard has the ability to manufacture "Ford" class tonnage aircraft carriers.

From the perspective of world history, the economic power will inevitably rise to science and technology, and the reality logic is so simple and rude. Even in the Western arms embargo, China's military technology has progressed rapidly in recent years. Basically, soon after the United States has developed a new type of concept weapon, China will have corresponding equipment and develop faster. Such as the hypersonic missile, China has successfully launched the test seven times so far, in addition to China has developed J20\J31 stealth fighter, sword stealth unmanned combat aircraft, transport 20 large transport aircraft, 001A aircraft carrier, 094\093 nuclear submarine 052D Aegis, 054A frigate, DF31A\DF41 strategic missile, 99G main battle tank, mid-range anti-missile, anti-satellite, laser weapon, etc., also developed DF26\DF21D anti- Killer weapons such as ship ballistic missiles. The Chinese J20 stealth fighter has been put into small-volume production, and the F35 in the United States still has many problems, which has forced the United States to prepare to reopen the F22 production line. However, Loma Company has set a high price for this purpose. I don't know whether it can afford this huge expenditure in the

financial situation of the United States. especially for manufacturing forces that have a direct impact on military production. while US military spending accounts for 32.4% of manufacturing. It can be said that with the size of the US manufacturing industry, the current US military expenditure has reached the limit, while China has only used less than 1.5% of the military's military expenditure, and has already made the production of warplanes and warships the world's number one.

Talk about the international discourse, In the past ten years, with the growth of China's economic strength, China's voice and weight in the speeches of the international community have also been continuously improved. On the one hand, China has begun to be more proactive in exercising its rights in the international system and international institutions, such as playing a greater role in the United Nations, such as participating in more international summits, and doing very constructive in it. and China even has it. Or do they lead the establishment of international institutions and dialogue mechanisms, such as the One Belt One Road meeting mechanism, such as the AIIB. China is increasingly becoming a participant from an international society, and even tends to be a leader. China continues to shoulder more international responsibilities and do more things, but this also means that China's international influence and international status are improving. When the general secretary proposed the community of destiny, it was only a set of global systems and values that could compete with the international order of the United States. For China and the world, this is not necessarily a good thing. There is a more powerful subject to ensure the economic and political prosperity of the world. But on the other hand, we also see that this poses a great threat to the United States.

In fact, it is not that the US economy is weak, but that China's economy is growing and exports are growing too fast. In the process, some low-cost products are actually exported to other economies, including the United States.

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b. China's Regulatory Economic Management

China's economic growth has enabled China to provide public economic products for the Asia-Pacific region and the world. As the role of the United States in maintaining global capitalism is waning, China is increasingly taking on a regulatory role and playing an increasingly important role in stabilizing the global economic system. China's regulatory economic management functions are reflected in many aspects. China's holding of such large-scale US Treasury bonds undoubtedly contributed to the recovery of the US economy and to the world economy still dominated by the US dollar. To help European governments cope with the financial crisis, especially from Greece, and then to Portugal, Ireland and Spain, the Chinese government increased its holdings of government bonds in these European countries, and stated that it will support the euro and the euro zone for a long time. China's help in stabilizing the euro zone will not only help improve European countries' perceptions of China, but also be a model for China as a stakeholder in the global community. Second, while adhering to its own development, China has been committed to providing assistance and investment to economically disadvantaged developing countries. For more than 60 years, China has provided nearly 400 billion Yuan in aid to 166 countries and international organizations. Unlike the United States providing assistance in the form of weapons or political projects, China's overseas aid aims to promote the improvement of people's livelihood and economic and social development in other developing countries. Third, in 2015 it surpassed Japan to become the world's second largest foreign investor. At the same time, as a major player in the global economy, Chinese investment companies have long-term strategic goals, buying US Treasury bonds and European government bonds, and investing in real estate and individual stocks. Finally, stabilize the exchange rate and actively promote the progressive convertibility of the RMB. Without prejudice to the market balance, the Central Bank

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e. The Relative Decline of the US Itself

The excessive expansion of the United States and excessive public and private consumption has severely eroded the foundations of US hegemony and the overall strength has declined. First, the United States launched the Iraq war in 2003. The invasion of Iraq took a long time and was costly. The influence of the United States in the region has not only increased, but has been weakened, highlighting the lack of US capabilities. The United States not only lost the “righteous advantage” and “problem of the issue” brought about by the “9.11” incident, but also led to an increase in terrorist activities against the US allies and overseas Americans. (Zeng, 2004) Second, the outbreak of the 2008 financial crisis showed that the United States has fallen into the stage of “excessive public and private consumption”. (QinDong, 2018) The low personal savings rate, the increase in personal debt, and the increase in government deficits in the United States indicate that the American public and its government’s spending are out of control, coupled with the continued trade deficit in the United States, which not only limits defense and productive investment, but also The pillars of the world economy have become the main source of economic turmoil, seriously

eroding the foundations of US hegemony. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) At the same time, the relative decline of the overall strength of the United States has led to a significant decline in the ability of the United States to call for and integrate alliance forces, control and respond to hot issues, and control relations with major powers. The alliance-style cooperation between the three countries of the United States, Japan and South Korea has not made much progress; on the Ukrainian issue, the Syrian issue and the DPRK nuclear issue, the control and control capabilities of a hegemonic power have not been achieved; in the relations with China, the US policy Two-sidedness has added uncertainties to the development of relations between the two countries. In addition, the overall US economic strength, especially the economic recession, has not only weakened its economic hegemony, but also weakened its influence and status in traditional economic mechanisms. The rise of emerging market economies and the growing number of voices and the establishment of new economic mechanisms all indicate the decline of US hegemony and its overall strength. In response to China's and other major emerging market countries' insistence on a greater voice in international economic affairs, the G20 came into being in November 2008. Subsequent establishment of some new economic mechanisms, such as the Eurasian Economic Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, symbolizes the decline of the international order after the Second World War designed by the United States.

It is precisely under such internal factors that Sino-US competition and contradictions have intensified, and strategic mutual doubts have arisen and even strengthened. The strategic mutual suspicion between China and the United States has become a basic obstacle for the two countries to cooperate and build a new type of relationship between powers and generate strategies. The main reasons for mutual suspicion are: First, there are fundamental differences between China and the United States in terms of ideology, political system, values, history and culture, and this difference is difficult to change in a short period of time, and this also makes China and the United States The transfer of power between them is more complicated than the general

transfer of power. (Qiru Zhang, 2018) Second, the Chinese and US governments lack understanding of each other's policy making process and have misunderstandings and mistrust. On the one hand, for Sino-US bilateral relations, China's concern is to prevent the United States from undermining China's domestic order, and believes that the United States will try its best to contain China's rise, intending to isolate, encircle, weaken and even split China from within, It will challenge the international order it is trying to dominate. Since he became president, Trump has consistently stated that he will take tough measures against China and position China as the “most important strategic competitor”. At the end of 2017, the US National Security Strategy Report described China as a “revisionist country”, arguing that China aims to “shape a world opposite to American values and interests” and “replace the status of the United States in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.” ". The new model proposed by China in 2012 to build a new type of relationship between China and the United States has opened up new prospects for Sino-US relations, denying the view that power-transfer theory believe that the rising and leading countries will slip to war, but 5 years. After that, this new model remains a controversial issue between China and the United States. (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019) The United States initially accepted China's proposal, but it became cold and even doubted China's intention to regard the construction of Sino-US new power relations as a threat(Mingzhi Zhang, 2019). Finally, as China's strength continues to grow and its influence grows, the United States' fear of China reaches new heights. In the past, the United States believed that China's integration into the international system was conducive to the United States bringing China into its orbit. However, in the report issued by the US Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations in March 2015, it publicly questioned this concept and proposed to re-divide between China and the United States. (Hur, 2018) The interest relationship stops and even reverses the process of integrating China into the international system, lest China become too strong. There is no doubt that this tendency will erode the most important foundation of Sino-US relations. Despite the increasingly close economic ties between China and the United States and the fact that the two countries have great economic complementarities, there are still

contradictions in the areas of trade, investment policy, and financial and monetary policy due to differences in development patterns and levels. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) . In view of the fact that these economic and trade issues involve domestic politics and international security, differences over economic and trade issues tend to be politicized and secured, which is not conducive to the development of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

It is undeniable that under the current international power comparison, the United States is still the most powerful country in the world. The United States is a leader in the fields of technology, political influence, economic vitality, trade volume, manufacturing and so on. But in recent years, the United States has consistently exposed various problems, such as the hollowing out of its manufacturing industry. In the process of industrial transfer, the United States will have most of the manufacturing patents, except for the United States, which has more people with lower cost, such as Japan, China, Southeast Asia and other countries. The advantage is that the United States can concentrate more and focus. To the high-tech industry, producing newer and better products. But in contrast, this also means that the industrial chain within the United States itself is incomplete, and its loss of manufacturing jobs will also bring a series of problems.

The most developed US dollar system in the United States has also been greatly affected. From the Bretton Woods system of 1970, the status of the US dollar was the first in the world without any doubt. The United States directly linked the dollar with gold, but it was accompanied by with the development of the international world and the multi-polarization trend, the financial advantage of the United States is gradually losing. Although Wall Street is still undoubtedly the gathering place of world capital, it has been involved in the whole body, but relatively speaking, it is currently hurt. Seoul, London and other places are dividing the financial advantages of the United States, and the United States has concentrated its capital on the financial industry rather than reinvesting it in production and improving productivity, both for the

American nation and its internal people. It may not be a good thing, which is why there has been a siege of Wall Street practice.

On the other hand, even if China's rapid development rate, if the share of the economy continues to climb in the world, the state's power continues to increase, if the United States can maintain similar growth rates, or even higher growth rates, then the two The country may not have such contradictions and conflicts, because under such circumstances, the strength of the two countries is the leading position of the United States, but the problem now is that China's growth rate is constantly improving and gradually showing more Endogenous power, even. The outward expansion of the influence of the trend, while the United States is subject to its own institutional system. As well as international affairs, the state's power is declining. The economic growth and trade share are not as strong as in the past. This is a loss of rights and a loss of opportunity for the US leaders. It is a certain threat. .

4.2.2 China's challenge to the United States

The current international order is based on the United States' leadership of the world after the end of the Second World War. Its basic principles are derived from the principles of global liberalism and Wilson's fourteen points. The United States still assumes a hegemonic position in the international system and assumes the role of a public goods supplier. In other words, by maintaining the security and stable operation of international institutions, it can help the United States to take the lead. It should be acknowledged that in order to ensure the privileges and powers in the world order, the United States must maintain the status quo of inequality, which may lead to a huge gap between the rich and the poor. (Xing, 2015) According to the facts described in the interdependent hegemonic theory, in the form of providing and maintaining public goods, the United States gradually lost its leading position in the existing world order,

which can be regarded as one of the biggest challenges. Will face. The rise of emerging power can be seen as a key factor in weakening US leadership. According to Lee's argument, in the eyes of the United States, China's rise is considered to be the greatest destabilizing factor in the existing order (Xing, 2015). Objectively speaking, as an emerging force, China's rise has filled the gap created by the United States for various reasons. (Ruoxiao Xu, Xugan Zhao, 2019) In terms of discourse patterns, China's development model shows that economic development can indeed come from peaceful coexistence and friendly dialogue. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) China insists that organizations and institutions can help solve regional problems rather than military alliances and interventions, rather than the unique circumstances of the region. In addition, the loss of leadership in the United States is not only due to external forces, but also internal problems. (Lu, 2018) Therefore, according to the theory of interdependent hegemony, the biggest challenge facing the United States is regulation and behavior, which will certainly weaken the dominant position of the United States and will gradually change the world order, from unipolar hegemony to interdependent hegemony. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019)

4.3 The importance of power in the international relations

Through our analysis of the current situation of the international community and the current situation of the transfer of power between China and the United States, we can conclude that the full force is still the most important factor in the international community.

In fact, China and the United States have differences and even contradictions in many aspects, such as China's state-owned enterprise structure, economic system, and political background. The Obama era. Even in the previous period, the contradictions between China and the United States were more concentrated on these ideological levels, but we saw that in these cases. Within the United States,

the two parties have always had differences, and there may be pro-China and Pan-China. At that stage, the relationship between China and the United States may fluctuate with special circumstances, but overall cooperation is greater than competition, whether it is cooperation between the two countries in the Internet economy, cooperation in international affairs, even climate issues, etc. At the level, both countries can become very close friends, but with the rapid development of China in the past two years, especially after his unrelenting growth trend in the total trade volume and economic volume of the world. Although China is constantly promoting its own dominance, even providing public goods to the international community to assume more international responsibilities and establish a better national image, but because of the transfer of power, it seems to the United States. Regardless of China's will, when China has already challenged and even surpassed the strength of the United States, he is already a dangerous opponent, not to mention the fact that this opponent and him still have different economic. Therefore, Trump's launch of the trade war is a special case, but China and the United States will face a confrontation similar to the trade war sooner or later, but it is a historical necessity.

Furthermore, this also provides a reference and reference for us to analyze the international situation and international relations. When the relationship between the two countries is in the United States, it should be based on national interests. This is in line with the national leaders and members of this national elite group. There is no absolute relationship between evil and evil, but it is strongly related to power. Realism may not be the best-looking theory, but it does explain most of the problems that exist in the world. As long as the international anarchy exists, there is a risk of confrontation, and the transfer of power between the major powers will certainly bring about a certain degree of confrontation. As the most sensitive part of the economy, the trade war has become the first controversial point. This is not an accident, but an inevitable trend.

5. Conclusion

The Sino-US trade war will be recorded in the annals of history as an important event in history. It may even become a classic case of analyzing the relationship between a big country and an emerging power.

As stated at the outset, in the factual scene, the United States' choice to launch a trade war must be the result of a variety of factors intermingling and interacting with each other, including US internal affairs and diplomacy. Among the complicated reasons, we may get different interpretations when we adopt different perspectives. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) And when we objectively analyze the current international situation and the international situation, we can see that the international community is still in an anarchic international state, and even with the strengthening of the trend of counter-globalization, this state is constantly deepening, the world The risks and crises, distrust, sovereignty, and the emphasis on their own power are constantly increasing. (Mingzhi Zhang, 2019) All of this is in line with the pre-set perspective of the theory of realism international relations. Combining realism theory and power transfer theory, we will find that the root cause of the trade war between China and the United States is not the will of the leaders of the two countries, or even two. The attitude of the elite group of the country is a comparison of the strength of China and the United States. This is a trend and choice that China's strength has grown to the present state and the strength of the United States is relatively weak. The sense of insecurity in the United States will increase more and more. Under such circumstances, attaching importance to one's own power and emphasizing one's own interests has become its inevitable choice, and curbing China has become an inevitable choice. For example, China's speech propaganda is not appropriate, etc. It is fundamentally that China's mass has reached this level and is inevitable. This is the most fundamental reason and the most fundamental reason for the US to launch a trade war.

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