

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RESULTS OF THE 2020 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN THE USA AND INFLUENCE ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

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Manuscript received: 30/05/2022

DOI: 10.52123/1994-2370-2022-729

UDC 324; 342.8

CICSTI 11.15.87

Abstract. This article raises the problem of economic disagreements between the PRC and the United States. Aggravation was observed with the coming to power of D. Trump and his aggressive attitude towards China. The most relevant consequence of these events is the trade war, which affected not only the two states, but the whole world as a whole. The reluctance to come to a compromise and the desire to outplay the enemy led to a decrease in the incomes of the opposing countries. The first stages of the conflict did not produce any positive results; moreover, in their attempts to ease the sanctions, the countries only exacerbated the situation and increased tariff rates. At the moment, there is a lull due to more important circumstances - COVID-19 and the November US presidential elections. Let's try to consider the personalities of the two most popular candidates in these elections, analyze their election programs and social groups of their voters, and based on these facts, predict the policy of the United States of America towards China under Biden, and also imagine the path of development of the United States in the event that Trump won.

Keywords: China, America, conflict, trade war, presidential elections 2020, cooperation, disagreement, US Republican Party, US Democratic Party, sanctions, trade.

JEL codes: D72.

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада ҚХР мен АҚШ арасындағы экономикалық келіспеушіліктер проблемасы көтерілген. Ауырлық Д.Трампың билікке келуімен және оның Қытайға деген агрессивті көзқарасымен байқалды. Бұл оқиғалардың ең өзекті салдары екі мемлекетке ғана емес, бүкіл әлемге әсер еткен сауда соғысы болып табылады. Ымыраға келуге құлықсыздық және дұшпаннан басымдыққа ұмтылу қарама-қарсы елдердің кірістерінің төмендеуіне әкелді. Қақтығыстың алғашқы кезеңдері ешқандай оң нәтиже берген жоқ, сонымен қатар елдер санкцияларды жеңілдетуге тырысып, жағдайды тек ушықтырып, тарифтік ставкаларды көтерді. Қазіргі уақытта маңызды жағдайларға байланысты тыныштық бар - COVID-19 және қарашада АҚШ президенті сайлауы. Осы сайлауда ең танымал екі үміткердің жеке ерекшеліктерін қарастырып көрейік, олардың сайлауалды бағдарламалары мен сайлаушыларының әлеуметтік топтарын талдап көрейік және осы фактілерге сүйене отырып, Америка Құрама Штаттарының Қытайға қатысты саясатын Байден кезінде болжап, сонымен бірге елестетіп көрейік. Трамп жеңген жағдайда АҚШ-тың даму жолы.

Түйін сөздер: Қытай, Америка, қақтығыс, сауда соғысы, 2020 жылғы Президент сайлауы, ынтымақтастық, келіспеушілік, АҚШ Республикалық партиясы, АҚШ Демократиялық партиясы, санкциялар, сауда.

JEL codes: D72.

Аннотация. В данной статье поднимается проблема экономических разногласий между КНР и США. Обострение наблюдалось с приходом к власти Д. Трампа и его агрессивному настрою по отношению к Китаю. Наиболее актуальным следствием этих событий является торговая война, которая отразилась не только на двух государствах, но и на всем мире в целом. Нежелание прийти к компромиссу и стремление переиграть противника привели к снижению доходов противоборствующих стран. Первые этапы развития конфликта не дали никаких положительных результатов, более того, в попытках смягчения санкций страны лишь обостряли обстановку и повышали проценты по тарифам. На данный момент наблюдается затишье в связи с более важными обстоятельствами – COVID-19 и ноябрьскими выборами президента США. Попытаемся рассмотреть личности двух, наиболее популярных кандидатов на этих выборах, проанализировать их предвыборные программы и социальные группы их избирателей, и на основе этих фактов спрогнозировать политику Соединенных Штатов Америки в отношении Китая при Байдене, а также представить путь развития США в том случае, если бы победу одержал Трамп.

Ключевые слова: Китай, Америка, конфликт, торговая война, президентские выборы 2020, сотрудничество,

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разногласия, Республиканская Партия США, Демократическая Партия США, санкции, торговля.
JEL codes: D72.

Introduction

China is another power identified as a threat to America in its foreign policy strategy. As a result, the complexity and multi-layered relationship between Washington and Beijing is reflected in American public opinion. According to the results of one of the recent (March 2020) Gallup polls, only a third of Americans - 33% are favorable to China, versus 67% of ill-wishers (*McCarthy, 2020*).

Over the past two years, opinions of China have deteriorated among all major US party groups, including a 14 point decline among independents, a 24 point drop among Republicans, and 25 points among Democrats. "China has tended to be one of the most common responses Americans give when asked to name the United States' biggest enemy in the world" (*McCarthy, 2019*). The Gallup poll from February 3-16, 2020 reflects tensions between the United States and China. According to the study, 22% of Americans consider China to be America's main enemy. And two years ago, in 2018, only 11% of US citizens perceived China negatively, in 2016 - 12% (*Jones, 2020*). Compared to Russia, North Korea or Iran, this is not a bad result, but very indicative for China. American society as a whole is characterized by an ambivalent attitude towards the PRC.

China has become an open competitor to the United States in the struggle for world leadership, while at the same time it is also America's most significant trade and economic partner. Such dualism is traditionally reflected in the perception of China as an unfriendly country for the United States, but at the same time, China rarely deserves the most negative assessments, unlike, for example, non-systemic North Korea or the Middle East states - "accomplices" of terrorism. International public opinion is also more favorable to the United States than to China. According to a 2019 Pew Research Center study in 33 countries, most people in the world feel better about the United States than China. The United States received significantly more positive ratings than China in 21 of 33 countries - mainly in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region - while China did better than

the United States in only 7 countries (China was approved in Russia, Tunisia, Lebanon, Turkey, Mexico and Nigeria more than America). The largest gap in opinion is observed in Japan, where people are 54 points more positive about the United States than China (68% versus 14%). Residents of South Korea, the Philippines and India are also at least 37 points more friendly to the United States than China. Roughly a third or more of South Koreans, the Philippines, Japan, and Australia said the United States is their most trusted ally and China is their biggest threat. Few in Asia Pacific have the opposite view (*Silver, Devlin, 2020*).

Materials and methods

The problem of trade contradictions requires theoretical understanding, special methodology and holistic analysis. The theoretical basis of the study was the fundamental work of authors considering USA and China relations, foreign trade policy and interests of states, international trade disputes. In the course of the research, materials of official foreign policy departments and information agencies that are in the public domain were used. The interrelation of systemic, evolutionary and institutional paradigms of foreign economic development and international relations were used as methods of theoretical understanding. The study used the methods of historical, systemic, critical analysis. When studying individual issues of the research topic, the authors used an interdisciplinary approach.

The main purpose of the article is based on the theoretical frame work of the concept of foreign affairs between USA and PRC, to study the influence of the China foreign policy elite on the system of international relations. In this article, the main source of material is concept of the foreign policy of the USA, secondary data, works and assessments of foreign experts like Jones J. M., McCarthy J., Zhuchkov I. A. The following methods we reapplied: case study method, intent-analysis, content analysis, structural-functional method.

Extension of American-Chinese relations in the context of the

approximation of the presidential election in USA

The results of the recent (January-April, 2020) polls in the United States followed news of ongoing trade tensions between America and China and the latter's territorial claims in East Asia's international waters. The outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic in the Chinese city of Wuhan, which turned into a global pandemic, accusations of espionage by Chinese students and scientists in American colleges, the ongoing struggle with the Chinese technology company Huawei over the theft of American technology, etc. contributed to a decrease in the positive rating of China in American society. Strengthening anti-Chinese sentiment among Americans has become a favorable factor and background for the transformation of politics Washington on China. On May 20, 2020, the White House published the document "The US Strategic Approach to China," prepared by all departments of President Trump's administration. In it, Washington harshly accuses Beijing of protectionism and unfair trade, cyber espionage, theft of technological secrets and violation of intellectual rights, attempts to change international rules through the implementation of the One Belt - One Road project, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, concluding that China is a threat not only to national but also to international security. "As China's power grows, so does the CCP's willingness and ability to use intimidation and coercion to try to eliminate perceived threats to its interests and advance its strategic goals globally. Beijing's actions refute claims by Chinese leaders that they oppose the threat or use of force, do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, or are committed to resolving disputes through peaceful dialogue. Beijing ... tramples on its obligations to its neighbors by participating in provocative military and paramilitary actions in the Yellow Sea, the East China and South China Seas, the Taiwan Strait and the Sino-Indian border regions" (United States Strategic Approach to The People's Republic of China).

Of course, the only possible response to China's threatening actions, according to the Trump administration, should be a policy based on the 2017 US National Security Strategy, according to which the United

States government will by all means and methods, including the military, "protect American interests" and "bolster American influence." At the same time, the United States assures that it is open for dialogue and constructive cooperation with China where the interests of the two countries coincide. "We continue to engage with PRC leaders in a respectful, open manner," but challenge Beijing to "fulfill its obligations" (United States Strategic Approach to The People's Republic of China). It is unlikely that the American society will protest against the new strategy, since anti-Chinese sentiments have already been formed and consolidated in it, as evidenced by opinion polls in recent years. Thus, US foreign policy strategy and public opinion are two related and mutually influencing phenomena (Garusova, 2020). The peculiarities of American international activity and the change in foreign policy priorities can be traced not only in official documents of the United States, but also in the results of opinion polls. In turn, social reflection, opinions, assessments and sentiments of Americans often become a factor in the transformation and modernization of US foreign policy, up to the formation of new international strategies by Washington.

In his interview with Fox News, D. Trump admitted a complete delineation of the economies of the United States and China. He does not plan to "do business with her" until the interests of the United States are taken into account. He also pointed to the possible interference of Beijing in the upcoming presidential elections in the United States on the side of Joe Biden (Taran, 2020). Thus, China remains one of the most important topics in the presidential election rhetoric. If before the previous presidential elections the emphasis was placed on the economic component of relations and damage to the US economy, then in 2020 the contradictions spread to almost all spheres (Molchanova, 2020). In response to the negative actions of each other, states are responding with an "eye for an eye" principle, which inevitably leads to an escalation of tensions. The continuation of the anti-Chinese policy is reflected in the mood of American society, which in turn confirms the course chosen by Donald Trump.

The beginning of the trade war can be

considered January 23, 2018, when the United States introduced a 30% import tax on solar panels and a number of other Chinese products (The US has imposed \$ 112 billion in new tariffs on Chinese imports). Trump began to accuse China of stealing technology and intellectual property, after which he orders to conduct investigations against the PRC. In addition, Trump has repeatedly declared unbalanced trade with China and is trying in every possible way to accuse his opponent of economic manipulation of the currency. As a result, duties are imposed on China, in addition, a ban on investments in strategically important US technologies is added (The White House will prohibit China from investing in critical US technologies).

On January 15, 2020, the first package of documents was signed on the issue of a trade war between the two countries. The peculiarity of these negotiations was that China agreed to compensate for the loss to America by buying the Chinese side of American industrial goods. In turn, America deliberately did not make changes or reduce duties on Chinese goods, justifying everything by the fact that in China does not comply with the agreements, the United States will raise the percentage of tariffs (The US and China have reached an interim trade agreement).

These trade negotiations are a watershed moment in the economic rivalry between the two countries and show the desire of both China and the United States to reach possible compromises, as both countries have already sufficiently lowered the country's economic performance due to trade differences. However, as we know, a new virus, COVID-19, has appeared in China since February 2020. The pandemic disrupted the global economy, but China managed to mobilize and emerge first with minimal losses for the country, which cannot be said about America. All these events once again disrupted new possible stages of negotiations between the two countries. So, on August 19, Trump accused China of the spread of the coronavirus and said that he did not intend to continue cooperation on signing new agreements at such a difficult time (US and China reach interim trade agreement). At the moment, in all economic indicators, China is ahead of America. Of course, it is worth giving credit to the virus,

which has significantly reduced the US GDP. The states still cannot recover and normalize the economy, which cannot be said about the PRC. For China, everything played into the hands, in addition to their rapid recovery of the country in the post-coronavirus period, as well as the emergence of new opportunities for buying raw materials at low prices, all this contributes to the improvement of the country's economic component. There has been no news yet about possible new stages of negotiations. Trump, on the other hand, does not comment on further options for agreeing conditions between the countries and ending the trade war. In addition, the elections in America, which will be held in November 2020, are approaching, but China does not expect indulgence in its favor. Like Trump, Biden has a negative attitude towards China, but many point out that if he wins, China may face some relaxation. This development of events may occur due to the fact that Biden will still act more rationally on the issue of the trade war, and not like Trump to give impulsive decisions. It should also be mentioned that whoever wins, America's sanctions or penalties against Chinese companies in America will spur new Chinese companies, upon entering an IPO, to sell their shares in China, and not in America, as it was before. The new tariffs will simply not be profitable for doing business, and entrepreneurs will prefer to open a business in China, rather than under unfavorable conditions in America. This, in turn, will help the country increase cash inflow and further increase product exports. It can be assumed that in the coming years America will continue to blame China for all the possible problems of the country, while the PRC will continue to increase its economic potential, competing with America. There is a chance that China, by teaming up with its main allies over a shared dislike of the United States, could put pressure on America and ease sanctions. However, all this, for the most part, will depend on the further attitude of the United States towards China.

Analysis of the personalities of the former president and the current president of the United States and the impact on relations with the PRC

It would be fair to start analyzing the personality and the election campaign with

President of the United States of America, Donald Trump. At first glance, the positions of this candidate looked unshakable. Successful economic policy pursued by Trump during his presidential term, the presence of a serious administrative resource, the dominance of Republicans in the US Congress, the implementation of measures to return big business back to the United States. In the course of these measures, a new round of development began, the economic confrontation between the United States and China. In addition, Trump had significant support for the support of the middle class - the main engine of the economy in society. However, in reality, events were very unfavorable for Trump. The first blow that was dealt to Trump's electoral program is the fact that many members of the US Republican Party refused to support their candidate after the primaries, but supported the Democratic candidate and even created a separate committee "Republican Voters Against Trump" (Republican Voters Against Trump). The main complaints that the members of this committee made against Trump were attempts to impose authoritarianism, excessive impulsiveness and racist inclinations. No less painful events for Donald Trump's rating were trade wars with China and an unsuccessful attempt to put pressure on Iran. And although the trade wars contributed to the development of American business in the domestic market, most of the large international IT corporations (Apple, Google, Activision Blizzard, etc.), (CNN Business) did not want to lose positions in the PRC market and were forced to try to please both sides, which caused strong dissatisfaction with the White House policy from the shareholders of these companies. The last, but not least, event that seriously affected Donald Trump's rating was the development of the Black Lives Matter movement for the rights of the black population of the United States, which began to develop so well in the year of the US presidential election and greatly undermined Trump's position among many ethnic groups.

Moving on to President of the United States of America Biden's personality, it is worth noting that this candidate is not as charismatic as his opponent. Biden is more reserved in his statements, his behavior is less aggressive, and his views are less

radical. Nevertheless, thanks to his vast experience as a senator and vice president, his political connections and diplomacy, Biden was able to unite all of Trump's opponents and become their single candidate in the election. Support from most American media, celebrities and ethnic minorities are Joe Biden's undisputed strengths. Another strong point of Biden is the fact that he nominated himself in a pair with Kamala Harris, who, thanks to her well-known position of high tolerance, gave Biden not only the votes of ethnic minorities, but also the support of sexual minorities. Biden's key weakness, however paradoxical it may sound, stems from his strengths. Having united around himself various opponents of his opponent, Joe Biden got a situation in which a significant part of his voters not so much support him and his political agenda, but rather try to prevent Trump from a second term. Such an undoubtedly winning strategy for the duration of the election campaign can easily play a cruel joke at the end of the election.

Once the common enemy in the person of Trump is defeated, these people will have little in common and Biden will have to try very hard in order to successfully carry out all the reforms that are set out in his program.

Speaking about Biden's election program, it is worth mentioning that the goals set by Joe are in many ways similar to those of Trump, but Biden offers completely different ways to achieve them. So for the development of American industry, he intends to allocate about \$ 400 billion in subsidies to enterprises under the Buy American program. In addition, about \$ 300 billion will be allocated for the development of new technologies, including electric vehicles and 5G networks. Thus, Biden's team intends to create about a million new jobs. In the tax area, Joe intends to raise the corporate tax to 28%, and the maximum tax rate to 39.6%. At the same time, tax changes should not affect citizens whose annual income is less than 400 thousand dollars per year. Unlike his opponent, the key point of Biden's program is the issue of ecology. To prevent climate change, it is planned to ban gas production using hydraulic fracturing. It is also planned to allocate a record amount of \$ 2 trillion for the development of clean energy sources. Biden's fundamental

disagreement with Trump is both in migration policy, where Biden supports an increase in the number of migrants in the United States, and in matters of gun ownership, in view of the fact that Biden is in favor of stricter gun laws.

Conclusion

In view of the first question, analyzing the impact of the election results on the United States, this paper first analyzes the economic conditions of the presidents of the United States during their political periods. It is found that the economic conditions of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party are very different during the ruling period. Therefore, this paper assumes that the influence of the president on the United States is largely determined by the political party to which he belongs. Furthermore, this paper analyzes the debt, GDP, employment and unemployment rate of different election results in time series, and concludes the specific impact of different election results on the economy. In addition, considering the different attitudes of Trump and Biden on the

new coronation epidemic, this paper also established a SIR model based on biology to simulate the epidemic development in the United States under different election results.

In view of the second question, analyzing the impact of the U.S. election results on China, this paper first considers the impact of the US Democratic Party and Republican Party on China economy, and then takes into account the foreign trade policy positions of Trump and Biden, establishes the trade gravity model and grey prediction model to predict and analyze China inflation, trade, foreign investment, etc., and finally obtains the US election conclusion: The specific impact of the results on China economy.

In view of the third question, based on the above results, this paper makes relevant analysis and suggestions from three dimensions of China domestic development, China and the United States, and China and the world. Finally, the paper puts forward some reasonable suggestions, such as mobilizing domestic dual circulation, alerting Sino US relations and integrating into the world economy (Guanghui, 2021).

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2020 ЖЫЛҒЫ АҚШ ПРЕЗИДЕНТІ САЙЛАУЫНЫҢ ҚХР-МЕН САЯСИ ЖӘНЕ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАТЫНАСТАР КОНТЕКСТІНДЕГІ ӘСЕРІ

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Дәулетбек РАЕВ, *Абылай хан атындағы Қазақ халықаралық қатынастар және әлем тілдер университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан*.

ВЛИЯНИЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ПРЕЗИДЕНТСКИХ ВЫБОРОВ 2020 ГОДА В США НА ОТНОШЕНИЯ С КНР

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