



DONALD TRUMP'S DOCTRINE IN THE US TRADE WAR WITH CHINA - RETURN OF THE UNITED STATES AS A PRODUCER AND AGAINST GLOBALIZATION AND NEOLIBERALISM

*Momtchil Dobrev and Mariola Garibova- Dobrev

Scientific Research Institute Dobrev & Halachev JSC, Sofia, Bulgaria

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Abstract

Donald Trump becomes president with the US program great again, and promises job creation, the return of the US as a producer, which ultimately opposes the globalization and neoliberalism of the representatives of the 2010 PhD PhD Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev resource-based technological mafia-driven materialism” as a based principle Materialismus since more than 17 century.

Keywords: Trade war, Sanctions, Economies, USA, China.

INTRODUCTION

Donald Trump became President of the United States in 2016 with promises to bring back and make the United States BIG AGAIN, great as a producer of various goods and services, to restore the trade balance in the United States, to create jobs. And it is actually waging a battle against globalism and neoliberalism, the mafia and mafia in the United States, which supports globalism and neoliberalism. In the year 2010 Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev developed the ‘Theory of Mafiotismus’ as a new state niveaou based on private and personal interests of the prime-minister, ministers, government .. Based on this “Theory of Mafiotismus” Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev developed 2010 the “Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialism” as a based principle materialismus since more than 17 century. This is the real ideology of the mafia that rules in the United States. Prof. Momtchil Dobrev 2001 developed the Theory of the mafia and Theory of corruption. All the both theories has been developed by analyzing the mafia and the corruption all over the world. . In this paper, a complete legal, economic, analysis of the US trade war that Donald Trump started and realized as president against China, the reasons for this war, the results, the consequences, for the US and China, the real results of this trade war.

Introduce the Problem

Really for a proper understanding of the reasons for the US trade war against China, the reasons, the reasons, the disclosure of the steps, the methods, the imposition of sanctions in the trade war, the consequences of these sanctions and in this US trade war against China, the consequences of the various productions

RESEARCH METHODS

Analysis of the origin, development, consequences, causes of the causes of the trade war between the United States and China. Analysis of the impact of the trade war on China's production, export trade Analin on the impact of the trade war

on the United States and its economy, companies, industries, .. Analysis of the impact of the trade war on China. Analysis of China's plans in different regions of Asia, Europe, Africa, South America. Analysis of the impact of the trade war on production, trade, services, finance, stocks and assets of China and the United States. Analysis of the economic indicators of China, the United States on the basis of this trade war.

WHAT DONALD TRUMP HAS ACHIEVED AS PRESIDENT 2016 - 2020 AND WHAT RESULTS HAS HE ACHIEVED IN HIS FIGHT AGAINST THE ELITE, THE MAFIA, THE OLIGARCHY, THE GLOBALALISTS,

1. He is against an elite that supports globalization and neoliberalism as in production and trade around the world.
2. He is against corruption at the state and any level of government
3. He opposed an elite that defended globalization and neoliberalism and opposed trade wars against China.
4. He has taken action against an elite that supports globalization and China
5. He took measures against the pedophilia of the elite
6. He took measures against the abuse of children by the elite
7. He took measures against the forcible extraction of adrenaline from children.
8. It created new jobs as a result of the trade wars against China and the return of production to the United States
9. He is against globalization in all its forms and has therefore waged wars against China to return American production to the United States
10. He opposed the elite who replaced and erased the history of America
11. He opposed an elite that was destroying American monuments and history.
12. He opposed a project like New Work 1619 that portrayed all white Americans as racists
13. He opposed discrimination
14. He opposed the Liberal ideology, which did not support trade wars against China.
15. Trump did everything for all Americans, ordinary people
16. Trump protected ordinary Americans from the tyranny of the elite over them.

*Corresponding Author: *Momtchil Dobrev*,
Scientific Research Institute Dobrev & Halachev JSC, Sofia, Bulgaria.

17. Trump has created new jobs after the trade wars against China.
18. Trump has returned many productions to the United States and created new jobs, which is in line with the globalism of the elite
19. Trump has made sure that all international deals that are not in the interest of the United States are reviewed, and he has made sure that they are in the interest of the United States.
20. Trump is against wars. Trump has not started a single war
21. Trump has returned thousands of US troops to the United States from Afghanistan
22. Trump refused to start a war against Iran and other countries.
23. Trump is against the NEW WORLD ORDER
24. Trump is against the plan to IMPOSE THE NEW WORLD ORDER through the pandemic and chipping he knows about
25. Trump is really the only obstacle TO ADJUSTING THE NEW WORLD ORDER
26. After Trump's entry into the White House, he stopped the SOROS project and the representative of the Financial Banking Resource Technology Mafia Materialism for the transfer of hundreds of thousands of REFUGEES from Africa and the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and other countries to Europe and Europe for social system of European countries.
27. Trump stopped funding the World Health Organization after proving wrongdoing, dependent on its funding foundations and companies and governments - such as China. Trump refused to pay more to the World Health Organization
28. Trump found discrepancies over the obligations of NATO member states and found that only the United States pays its contributions to NATO and that other member states either do not pay the respective contributions or that the contributions do not correspond to the corresponding percentage of the country's Gross Domestic Product.
29. Trump came up with the Paris Agreement.

DONALD TRUMP IS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF A NEW WORLD ORDER defined by the following UN document

UN DOCUMENT FOR A WORLD ORDER

The plan concerns the period 2021 - 2020

THE PLAN IS FROM SEPTEMBER 21, 2001, BY Rabbi Amon Yitzhak

1. World Government - SP
2. Cashless world currency
3. World Central Bank
4. Global military force
5. End of national sovereignty
6. End of private property
7. End of the family unit - family
8. Decimation of the population - a penalty for every 10th for discipline
9. Control of growth and population density
10. Mandatory vaccination - for the purpose of biological control and genocide
11. Universal basic income, salaries are canceled
12. Microchip implantation for payment and monitoring
13. Social rating system
14. Device for monitoring and biological control Article 5D

15. Raising the children of the SP schools and universities are the property of the SP
16. Termination of private transport - without owning private cars
17. All companies become the property of the JV
18. Restriction of air traffic
19. Concentration camps - creation of agglomeration centers
20. Elimination of irrigation systems
21. Elimination of private agricultural holdings
22. Closure of private agricultural pastures
23. Removal of single-family houses
24. Limited use of agricultural land
25. Prohibition of natural medicines - herbs
26. Prohibition of natural treatments
27. Prohibition of fossil fuels

To be held from 2021 to 2030.

Home Special operation Corona virus.

Donald trump is against the globalization of Donald Trump's trade wars against China have hurt Globalization

At the UN meeting in September 2019, Donald Trump stated: The future does not belong to globalism, but to the patriots. America rejects the ideology of globalism and embraces the doctrine of patriotism.

America gives up the "Export of democracies4" protects and respects the rights of each country to defend its faith, identity, national nationality.

What did Trump introduce and achieve?

1. Before each cabinet meeting he prays to BO!
2. He returned the greeting "Merry Christmas! Merry Christmas which was banned and replaced with Happy Holidays!
3. Cancel the opportunity to kill non-baby children after the 6th month of pregnancy!
4. Removed Gender locker rooms and toilets in schools and public buildings! \
5. Break down the biggest networks for pedophilia, child trafficking for sex, organs, and blood!
6. Ensure peaceful relations with Iran and North Korea!
7. Removed over 1000 administrative barriers and restrictions for businesses and citizens!
8. Before the planning pandemic, America had the lowest unemployment in its history!
9. Save your own production by imposing restrictions and restrictions on China and Mexico!
10. Which international agreements have come from under the truth

Exited the Paris Climate Agreement. As early as 2017, Trump announced his intention to abandon the application of the document as early as June 2017, THE REASON - THE INJUSTICE of this agreement and the threats of losing several million jobs in the United States. As early as January 23, 2017, the Donald Trump administration refused to participate in the Trans-Pacific Partnership TTP agreement, on the third day of taking office as president. The United States joined the TTP in 2008. , since then, negotiations have been under way to conclude a new agreement based on the TTP. At the same time, other countries were involved in the TTP. As a result, on

February 4, 2016, it provided for the creation of an area for free movement of goods, services, capital and technology. This agreement was signed by 12 countries in the Pacific. However, Donald Trump says the document provides unreasonable benefits to US competitors. This agreement does not fully take into account American interests.

North american agreement to free trade

On January 23, 2017. President Trump signs a decree to begin negotiations to reform the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with the participation of the United States, Mexico and Canada. This agreement was signed in 1994. For Trump, this agreement is a "bad deal" and "the worst trade deal in history." This has led to job cuts and wage cuts in the United States due to the influx of cheap labor from Mexico and the transfer of many products and entire terrorism industries to neighboring countries. Trump warned that if a revision of the agreement did not work, the United States would pay to unilaterally withdraw from the agreement. On November 30, 2018, all three NAFTA member countries signed a new trade agreement called the US-Mexico-USMCA Agreement - on July 1, 2020, this agreement enters into force

11. Joint plan on the Iranian nuclear program. Trump avoided the war against Iran that the elite dreamed of.
12. Trump refused to pay money to the World Health Organization because he found corrupt practices
13. Trump has put pressure on US partners in NATO because they do not pay their annual contributions, and their annual contributions do not correspond to the relevant percentage of the country's gross domestic product.
14. Protocol on the mandatory resolution of disputes to the Vienna Convention of 1961
15. agreement for liquidation of medium-range and short-range missiles V DRSMO
16. Open sky agreement on May 21, 2020
17. The United States is withdrawing from the Paris Climate Agreement because President Trump said the whole program was a scam and a corrupt money laundering scheme.
18. sale of weapons to
19. The trade agreement between the United States and Qatar.

Promises of Donald Trump in the 2016 elections

Donald Trump's promises in the 2016 elections: Donald Trump, a 70-year-old businessman, becomes the 45th president of the United States. He won the election based on his promises to the Americans, which were:

1 /. Normalization of relations with Russia. Establish good personal relations with Russian President Vladimir Putin. Donald Trump believes that it is necessary to cooperate with Russia in the joint fight against Islamic State, in resolving regional conflicts - Syria and other regions and resolving the situation in the Middle East. For such cooperation, he is ready to give up US support for Ukraine, the rebels in Syria and even the support of European NATO member states.

2 /. Destruction of Islamic terrorism. Donald Trump plans and plans to convene an international conference to fight radical Islam. As allies in this struggle, he considers the countries of the Middle East - Egypt and Jordan, and as a major ally - Israel. Donald Trump plans and aims not only to defeat the

Islamic State but also to behead "Al Qaeda. He also plans to stop and eliminate all sources of funding for the terrorist organizations Hezbollah and Hamas, with Iran as the main sponsor.

3 /. Tax cuts. Donald Trump promises to ease the tax burden for all Americans. This is especially true for the middle class and business, reducing the maximum income tax rate from 39% to 33%. In addition, Trump envisages changes to the progressive taxation scale by reducing the number of tax rates from seven to four. Births with an income of up to \$ 29,000 will be exempt from income tax. Trump also promised to introduce additional deductions for childcare and inheritance tax, as well as reduce the corporate tax rate from 35% to 15%.

4 /. To protect the United States from illegal immigrants. Donald Trump is in favor of radical changes in immigration law that do not ease the procedure for obtaining immigration rights. Donald Trump wants to impose harsh measures on countries that refuse to readmit their citizens who have been deported from the United States. In this connection is the promise to build a wall on the border with Mexico - over 600 kilometers, as well as to ban the entry of people in the United States who profess Islam.

5 /. Refusal of unfavorable commercial transactions. Trump condemns and opposes the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the North American free trade agreement between the United States, CANADA and Mexico. Donald Trump's goal is to create jobs in the United States. He believes and is ready to support any such trade agreements that will create for the creation of jobs in the United States. It will aim to achieve a revision of the conditions in force since 1994. North American Free Trade Agreement between the United States, Canada and Mexico NAFTA. He is ready, even if he does not reach more favorable conditions, to terminate this contract and this agreement. The same goes for the TPP Trans-Pacific Partnership

6. Firm foreign trade policy. Based on the data that show a negative US foreign trade balance with some countries such as China. It will aim to balance trade relations between the United States and China, so that the United States benefits, not just China. Decision-making issues and the view of Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

7 /. Remove the Obama Care program. Donald Trump has promised on the first day of his presidency to abolish the health care reform program or Obamacare. Trump's goal is transparent pricing of both drugs by pharmaceutical companies and health programs. Trump has promised not to cut spending on health programs for older and poor Americans. In addition, his plan is to transfer to the competent state authorities all the powers to manage, control the program of social assistance to the poor.

8 / - Creating opportunities for poor children to access prestigious schools. Donald Trump believes that every American family, regardless of income, should be able to choose a school for their child. He promises to provide \$ 20 billion in federal subsidies for the children of low-income families.

9 /. Eliminate corruption and weaken the power and monopoly of the media. Trump will take action against the merger of

business and politics time. Trump intends to ban members of Congress and administration officials from holding lobbying positions for five years after leaving office. Donald Trump seeks to reduce the number of civil servants. Donald Trump promises to prevent the monopolization of media resources and turn them into conglomerates that are able to manipulate public opinion in favor of certain flows and business forces. Mostly it is for the television networks NBS, ABC, SNN. The latter are really close to the Democratic Party.

10. Preservation of the death penalty and the right of citizens to bear arms

11. Legalization of marijuana

DONALD TRUMP'S DOCTRINE ON THE TRADE WARS AGAINST CHINA FOR THE RETURN OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS FROM CHINA TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE RESTORATION OF THE TRADE COMMERCIAL TRADE

Zbigniew Brzezinski said Washington would continue to be a global hegemon only when it dominated geopolitically in Eurasia. The US share of the global economy fell from 50% in 1950 to 15% in 2017. China is projected to surpass the United States in 2030 by becoming a global economy. Trump says US is "exploited" by its rising allies, suffers from unfair trade agreements, threatens millions of illegal immigrants. Instead of multifaceted trade alliances, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement NAFTA, the Trans-Pacific Partnership TTP or even the WTO. Trump relies on bilateral agreements. This foreign policy strategy is contained in the National Security Strategy 2017. According to this national security strategy, the United States is helping the Middle East to drive out terrorists and extremists. "America above all." It promotes a global balance of power that will only benefit the United States. In the world will rise if America is renewed. Trump has attacked Europe's European allies for refusing to take a "fair share" of NATO spending and leaving the United States to pay for everything. Trump accused Germany 2017 of being a "hostage of Russia" and pushed partners to raise defense spending to unprecedented "Trump's GDP at the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum ATIS in Vietnam" and his attacks on multilateral trade agreements and most of all against the WTO. Commodity dumping, production subsidies, currency manipulation and China's industrial policy - according to Trump, this is aggression against the United States

Xi Jinping called on ATIS to support a "more open, inclusive and balanced" economic order.

Xi Jinping presented China's plans to achieve "interconnected development for the common prosperity of the Asian, European and African continents."

China has lifted 600 million Chinese out of poverty and aims to eradicate poverty in China by 2020.

China's goal is to establish a fairer world order that "guarantees the benefits and advantages of the development of countries from all paid". Xi Jinping says China's readiness to export investments worth up to \$ 2 trillion. All 11 other TTP states have said they have succeeded in the agreement but without US involvement.

The achievements and plans of China that will use 5G technologies. The real cause of the us trade war against china.

Pressure on China over who will lead the Fourth Technological Revolution of civilization. One of the real reasons is who will master, manage, create, 5G technology. The other reason is China's investment invasion in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America, investment of trillions of dollars in transport corridors, ports, industries in countries on these continents. It is the trade war that will determine who will manage investment, trade routes, production values, innovation, the consumption of entire nations, nations, countries, continents, and who will actually benefit from it.

Chinese 5G technology

China's 5G networks are in the final stages of testing, they operate at speeds between 50 to 100 times higher than 4G networks,

So far, civilization has gone through the following stages in the development of communications:

- 2D - digitization of music and voice
- 3D - multimedia communications
- 4G - broadband mobile communication

5g uses less energy and transmits data 100 times faster than 4G technology. The real thing is that whoever owns this technology owns and controls globalization all over the world. 5D technology will control all communications in infrastructure, communications, production. In this will give real production, technological, economic, technological, economic advantages of China over other countries. 5D technologies will also give an advantage in espionage, in data theft, in anticipation of all processes, in national security. 5D technology will give advantages even in fast activation and reaction in stock exchange operations, when a country can use its advantages in the speed of reaction and attack both in the processes of the stock exchange and outside. Who owns 5G technology, he will manage all the advantages in trade, services, manufacturing, economics, financial services. 5D is much faster data transfer, and the one who transfers data faster will have advantages in everything. 5D will give advantages in unmanned cars, in artificial intelligence systems,

5D technologies will also provide advantages in the following areas:

- Production
- Services
- Trade
- Finance
- Stock exchange operations
- Healthcare - hospitals and others
- Education

China has many more base stations, which are a necessary condition for the imposition of 5G technology. China has 10 to 15 times more base stations. In early 2018 alone, there were more than 2.1 million base stations. For every 10 square kilometers China has 5.3 plants for comparison, the United States has 0.3 in the United States. China's gold and foreign exchange reserves rose from \$ 200 billion in 2001 to \$ 4 trillion in 2014, historical exports. In September 2013, it announced the "One Belt, One Road" strategy, which is an integration of the giant Eurasian supercontinent. Infrastructure investment, connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Baltic Sea -

the New Silk Road - covers a population of three billion. China has initiated the creation of the Asian Bank for Infrastructure and Investment, - 56 participating countries. China has invested \$ 100 billion, and China is setting up its own \$ 40 billion Silk Road Fund. By 2027, Beijing will invest \$ 1.3 trillion in this strategy. This will be an investment 11 times larger than the Marshall Plan. China's low-cost infrastructure loans to 70 countries in the Baltic Sea and the Pacific are being financed by the expansion of the busiest Mediterranean port, Greece, the port of Piraeus. The largest nuclear power plant in Britain is Chinese. A \$ 6 billion railroad through Laos and a \$ 46 billion transportation corridor in Pakistan. These investments will connect Europe and Asia. China is setting up a network of transcontinental oil and gas pipelines to import energy from Siberia and Central Asia. This will include Russia's network, which will be 10,000 kilometers long from the North Atlantic to the South China Sea. China connects Europe's rail network with China's high-speed rail network by building transcontinental railways through Central Asia. They will join this network in a southerly direction to Singapore and in a south-easterly direction - through Pakistan. To support maritime trade, China is building more than 31 major ports from the Straits of Malacca, across the Indian Ocean, to Africa and along the entire European coast. Beijing has also started the design of the so-called "Polar Silk Road" across the northern ocean - the release of Arctic waters from the ice cover, which will connect with all projects of Russia and the Scandinavian countries.

China is also accelerating its expansion into Africa and Latin America. China is implementing the strategy of the four continents. China doubles its trade with Africa in 2015 to \$ 222 billion, China's investment in Africa in 2025 will reach \$ 1 trillion. These investments are in the extraction of minerals, Africa is its second largest source of oil for the Chinese economy. In Latin America, China has gained control of 90% of Ecuador's oil reserves. China's volume with Latin America reached 244 billion in 2017. Competition - It's about globalism. Trump is about nationalism. China is investing in space and cyberspace. China is also investing in its naval forces to control transport routes around Asia and especially in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea. In the 2015 WHITE PAPER, China stated that:

"China should develop the modern structure of its naval forces that meet the country's national security requirements". China already has a fleet of 320 ships, including nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers. The Chinese Navy has land-based missile forces, fighter jets and a global satellite system. China is "reducing" the traction superiority of the United States in the Pacific. In this regard, Trump increased the defense budget and exceeded 700 billion dollars - building 46 warships, in 2023 the United States will have 326 ships. China is setting up new naval bases in the Arabian Sea and the South China Sea.

BEGINNING OF THE TRADE WARS

Trump launched TRADE WARS in March 2018 "imposing high tariffs on steel imports, mostly imported from China - motives -" theft of intellectual property "and imposed import duties totaling \$ 50 billion. China responds proportionately. 1850 - 1940 Britain dominates - the English Church language and literature and culture creating sports such as cricket, football, tennis, rugby, rowing. USA - promotes democracy - export of democracies - Hollywood, basketball, baseball.

China is jumping from a backward society to a technologically advanced country in just one generation. Chinese propaganda spreads China's success in all areas, from science, ecology to military technology. Its economy - mutually beneficial cooperation with countries huge purchasing power markets. Creates channels for trade with Europe by land, sea, silk sea route. Strengthens ties with countries on new flocks called "Silk Road" China is the second largest tender

CHINA projects, China's plans, China's strategy and tactics that will use 5G technology and provide benefits in everything

The largest projects within EPEP

The special economic zone "Hordos" created in the desert of East Kazakhstan, near the Chinese border - "dry port" here meet the railway networks of China 1435 mm wheelbase and post-Soviet 1525 mm gauge. In Kazakhstan, the construction of a key branch of the New Silk Road route is planned, with one line passing through Russia to Europe and the other to the Caspian port of Atkai, through the territory of Azerbaijan and Georgia continuing to Turkey. Another project - is the high-speed route Moscow - Kazan. The length is 762 km. , as the trains on the line must be ready by 2023, will run at 235 km / h, ie. the distance will be covered in 3 hours. China will finance the project with 5.1 billion euros. The entire Moscow-Beijing railway will reach at least 50 billion euros. The industrialization of Pakistan will control the entire Indian Ocean basin. All merchant ships to and from China pass through this strait. Chinese state-owned companies have signed a multibillion-dollar contract with the Philippine government to build a liquefied natural gas terminal and a thermal power plant. Second, the Chinese see the Arctic Ocean as an alternative trade route. Beijing is ready to invest in the exploration of natural gas and other resources in Russia, Greenland and Canada. China's investment currently stands at 14% of Greenland's GDP and 6-7% of Iceland's GDP. This is a way to create a "polar silk path". In the Arctic, China is building the so-called "Digital Silk Road" to Finland underwater. The Chinese are financing the construction of an airport in Greenland and, expanding Russian ports, proximity to trade routes across the Arctic Ocean, and building infrastructure in northwestern Canada. Export of precious leathers and diamonds. China has also launched a strategy and tactics for sneaking through the back door of the EU's political and economic market through the "16 +1" format. After six years of trying, China is changing tactics. EU imposes strict requirements and restrictions on "external investment". China has no real interest in splitting the EU. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said: "China will continue to support European integration today and in the future and will work for a strong, stable, united and prosperous Europe." China's investment in the Central and Eastern European region is about \$ 8 billion, which is only 0.7% of the region's GDP. Imports to these countries from China are 3.2% of their GDP, while imports to China are only 1.1% of GDP. Almost 90% of Chinese investments are made only in Serbia, Hungary and Romania. By comparison, Chinese investment over the past ten years has been \$ 318 billion, mostly in Germany, Britain, France and Italy. Europe imposes strict sanctions and rules on investments in certain sectors such as infrastructure or military technology or ports. China prefers to invest in ports, as 74% of all EU trade passes through ports. The share of Chinese investment in

European ports for the last ten years is already 10%. The Chinese state-owned company COSCO owns 51% of the shares in the Greek port of Piraeus and 100% in Belgium's Zeebrugge, and significant stakes in Valencia's ports of Noatum, the Italian port of Vado Liguri and other ports. China's investment in railways. One such project is the \$ 2.89 billion Budapest-Belgrade high-speed railway line, China Railway International and China Communications Construction Company CCC, to build 108km of railway between Novi Sad and Subotica for 943m euros. According to the EU, the construction of railways should be done only through tender procedures. China plans to build several thermal power plants in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Road investments will be made in Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania. China invests in the steel plant Zhelezare Smederevo by buying it in 2016 and in 2017 the company's revenues increased by 47%. China is also investing heavily in Belarus in Minsk, where it is building a large logistics center close to the M1 highway connecting Moscow and Berlin. This is a front bridge close to 300 km. On the approaches of Europe. The logistics center is about 80 sq. Km. residential areas, wiring halls of various companies.

China provides loans with interest rates of 1.5% to 3% to countries. This also applies to the TENT program, which covers the countries of the so-called Eastern Partnership - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine and Georgia. The EU is imposing strict investment screening on China's investments. China's goal is for the main work on the investment projects to be carried out by Chinese companies with Chinese equipment and Chinese staff. There are real threats to European construction companies. There is a request from China for state guarantees, and such a practice does not currently exist in European countries. China is setting up a second investment cooperation fund between the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Beijing through the Chinese bank 2017 Exim. This fund will operate like the first one set up in 2012 with \$ 435 million to support Chinese investment activity in the region. The main directions for these investments are - energy, high technologies, education, telecommunications and others. The goal is China's access to technology and research international sales channels and established brands of goods, investment in foreign infrastructure. Providing loans for projects implemented by Chinese contractors. Investments depend on the priority sectors and specializations of each of the CEE countries. For countries with underdeveloped industry - the guidelines are - investing in the mining industry, timber industry, food industry, Purpose - purchase of raw materials companies, mostly state-owned. For more developed countries such as Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, the directions are - information technology, automotive, electronics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, optics, research centers. There is a 30% increase in trade between these countries and China, Chinese direct investment in CEE countries has doubled to \$ 1.8 billion. Some countries fear some Chinese dependence on the industries of EU countries. Creating instruments for financial and business support for Chinese companies in foreign markets as a key element to support China's investment strategy. The credits are the same as for Asia, Africa, Latin America. The funds are provided by the Chinese state-owned banks Exim Bank China Development Bank, which provide up to 85% of the value of the projects. The entire project is outsourced to Chinese companies, Chinese subcontractors, Chinese machinery and equipment.

Interest rates range from 2.5% to 3% per annum. Unlike the requirements of the World Bank, the IMF, which require reforms in the respective countries, the credit requirements of China do not require such. Chinese investment is associated with a serious risk of a progressive increase in the debt dependence of countries with relatively low levels of economic development. For example, the signing of a contract with Montenegro and the allocation of 800m euros for the construction of the highway by Chinese companies automatically increased the country's national debt by 23%. On the other hand, the purchase of most components and materials (including Chinese labor) in the framework of Chinese projects leads to the return of the financial resources allocated for their realization back to China. "This may complicate the repayment obligation in the future, as well as create problems in the balance of payments. In the beginning, China is implementing projects with non-EU countries - Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Chinese model for 6 billion euros. Highways were built in Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Albania, and the Belgrade-Subotica railway line, part of the Belgrade-Budapest railway line. Chinese companies are doing well in infrastructure tenders. China - granting loans with prior determination of the contractor / without conducting an open tender procedure /, and government financing of projects / state aid / are incompatible with European legislation. That is why there is a possibility for the European Commission to intervene in the relevant projects.

The Juncker plan uses the credit opportunities of the European Investment Fund and the European Investment Bank, whose conditions are quite attractive. Low interest rates for 2017. Exports from China to the EU are within 257 billion euros, while exports from the EU to China for 2017 is only 198 billion euros. Pakistan is a major gateway to the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is between China, the Middle East and Africa. Pakistan is open both politically and economically to cooperation and is therefore an opponent of India. Beijing and Pakistan will build a corridor of roads, power plants worth more than 40m euros and railways worth a total of 50 billion euros. Ie creation of 2 million new jobs.

ELECTRIFICATION OF CENTRAL ASIA

Including Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, China is investing in the domestic transport network. In reality, the implementation of EPEP should reduce the dependence on the slow and expensive southern marine transport, which realizes 95% of the trade between china and Europe. China wants to secure an alternative to the narrow Strait of Malacca, which connects the Pacific and Indian Oceans, because in the event of a conflict, this road could be closed by the Americans and their regional allies. A good alternative is the "Pakistani corridor", which aims to expand the deep-sea port of Guadar. China has secured this port, received a concession for a period until 2059. A Chinese state giant controls the Kumpost Istanbul terminals in the Tanzanian city of Bahamoyo in East Africa. It received a 35-year concession for the Southern Container Terminal in the capital of Sri Lanka - Colombo. China is setting up an economic base in Sri Lanka to control the Straits of Malacca.

GEOPOLITICAL DIMENSIONS OF THE TRADE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA

The beginning of the trade war began in August 2017 when Trump initiated an investigation into Chinese regulations and

practices that threaten the intellectual property of American companies. This is the reason. The beginning dates back to 2011 in the bestseller of Peter Navarro and Greg Outry "Death from China, face to face with Draco, a call for global action." Even then, they suggested that China's imports into the United States were eroding the US economy. Navarro published in 2006 the book "Future Wars with China - the Battlefield and the Price of Paleness". The main reason for job cuts in the United States.

According to them, there are eight% of Chinese weapons of mass destruction in the workplace:

- The system of export subsidies "artificially maintained low exchange rate of the yuan,
- Imitations of goods
- Piracy
- Theft of American intellectual property,
- Willingness of the Chinese leadership to guarantee price advantages of Chinese-made goods at the expense of the environment
- low requirements for labor protection
- Illegal duties, quotas
- Export restrictions on the most important raw materials / rare earth metals, where China is a monopolist.
- Predatory pricing policy and dumping.
- Chinese protectionism

Establishment of barriers to imports from the entry of foreign business into China,

- Transfer to China of branches of foreign companies
- Engagement in research and experimental design activities
- transfer of specific technologies into Chinese hands.

The United States imposed an increase in import duties on Chinese goods - affecting 279 Chinese goods worth \$ 16 billion - August 23, 2018. Beijing imposed retaliatory sanctions against US imports, totaling \$ 16 billion. The affected goods are subject to 25% import duties. On September 24, the United States announced that it would impose a 10% tariff on \$ 200 billion in additional imports of Chinese goods.

- The Chinese reacted by imposing tariffs on American goods for 60 billion dollars.
- Third phase additional imports of 267 billion dollars.

Trump's goal is to restore the US trade balance with China. On June 1, the United States imposed new tariffs on steel and aluminum products imported from the EU by Canada and Mexico in the amount of 25% and 10%, respectively, which provoked a symmetrical reaction.

In 2011, the volume of US exports was only 64.9% of that of imports.

2011 it is 65.4%
2012 - 66.2,
2013 - 67.8%
2014 - 67.2%
2016 - 65.2%

Accordingly, the US trade deficit in 2010 was 4.6% of GDP,

2011 - 5.1%
2012 - 4.9%
2012 - - 4.5%

2014 - 4.6%

2015 - 4.5%

The US trade deficit in practice remained at the level of 2010. It reached \$ 531 billion, up just 4.6 percent from a year earlier. Exports decreased by 7.1% and imports - only by 4.5%. The total current account deficit since 1976 has reached \$ 10.5 trillion. Most US exports are actually re-exported from Mexico, with goods sold at a profit of several times. The profit is for American companies without doing anything. The US aluminum industry was effectively liquidated after the 2008 crisis. On the other hand, the US steel industry could not recover after 2008.

Therefore, there were two decisions in 2016:

- Passively monitor what is happening that would lead to the collapse of the US economy-
- Take radical measures.
- Trump chose the second option.
- The planned and realized reduction of taxes by Trump from 35% to 21%, had to be accompanied by protectionist measures to stimulate the US economy, which would lead to increased imports.
- As a result, the US foreign trade deficit in 2017 increased by 12.1% reaching a maximum of 566 billion dollars.
- Exports increased significantly by 5.5%, but import growth was higher - 6.7%.
- As a result, the US trade deficit with China increased in 2017 by 8.1 and reached 375.2 billion dollars. The deficit with Mexico reached 71.1 billion in 2017.

If all the measures taken by Trump proved that he was aiming and pursuing a trade war with China. T.E. The US trade war with China was actually provoked by Trump's actions. That's why Trump is demanding that China reduce its trade surplus with the United States to \$ 200 billion. Trump lifted business constraints that boosted US GDP by 2.5 percent and reduced unemployment by 0.8 percent to 4.1 percent, the lowest number since 2000. The average salary was 2.9%, reaching 26.74 dollars. Consumer demand increased by 4.1%. Imports increased by only 0.5%, exports jumped by 9.3%. The goal of Trump is the US economic growth. The US trade war is causing China problems. The capitalization of the Chinese stock market fell to 6.09 trillion dollars, China gave way to the Japanese stock market. Trump on August 23, 2018. introduces the new bill for control of foreign investment risks, which actually limits foreign investment, raising this issue related to national security. This is the reason for national security. The inspections of foreign investments will be made for 435 days now, instead of 30 days as before. This restricts companies that receive funding from China from investing these funds in US companies. The motto is "threats from China to US national security. The threat is supposed to be "that China is buying US technology." The goal is to prevent Chinese companies from buying US technology in high technology, artificial intelligence and quantum computing. Trump wants to stop the monopolization of certain industries, the emergence of a threat to the security of the United States. Trump wants to control China's investment in American companies. The United States and Trump are defending their interests as a hegemon in the global technology market, their currency is the world's reserve currency, so anyone who wants to trade must comply with the United States and ask for their permission. The new law has the following consequences for China:

1. The law gives powers to the control bodies - the Foreign Investment Commission will:

- Control of trade operations
- Control over new and fundamental technologies - artificial intelligence, key technologies.
- The term for inspections of foreign investments is extended
- Control of foreign investments in science and technology, with military developments.

2. The United States declares China its main strategic rival. The United States wants to provoke a New COLD WAR with this. The goal is to prevent China's rise in the world.

3. Control of the interests of China and the Chinese state in the implementation of investments in the United States.

Investment control. In this way, the United States wants to control the whole process, and global processes, trade, investment, production.

The second US front against China is the answer to deepening reforms. Increasing the ways and means of opening China to the world. That is why Xi Jinping said that China will open up to the world. China will deepen its contacts on all lines - investments in infrastructure, ports, logistics centers, railways. lines, investments in the industries of the respective developing countries, investments in enterprises providing resources to China. And Back China will provide access of foreign companies to the Chinese market and will improve the investment climate in the country. Therefore, China published 2018 and a "negative list" of foreign investment, the number of banned investments in China's local economy was reduced to 24%. The share of foreign investment in 2017 increased by 4.1% to 68.32 billion dollars, US investment in China increased by as much as 29.1%. National security is real economic security. Trump's actions are a real strategic threat to China. China's response to US sanctions has been tougher. The United States did not expect such firmness. The United States uses the technique of "containment and isolation" of China. China is preparing "One Belt, One Road".

The reason - infringed intellectual property rights, infringed intellectual property rights, danger to national security Violations of sanctions against and against IRAN by China and Chinese companies.

The purpose is to prevent china's rise in all areas of technology, manufacturing, infrastructure, trade and more. "China should develop the modern structure of its naval forces that meet the country's national security requirements." China already has a fleet of 320 ships, including nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers. The Chinese Navy has land-based missile forces, fighter jets and a global satellite system. China is "reducing" the traction superiority of the United States in the Pacific. In this regard, Trump increased the defense budget and exceeded 700 billion dollars - building 46 warships, in 2023 the United States will have 326 ships. China is setting up new naval bases in the Arabian Sea and the South China Sea. China's plan - orientation and fixation of the internal market - services, increasing domestic demand, the economy for inside China. That is why exports form less than 20% of China's GDP, as ten years ago this percentage was 35%. Real transformation from export production to inward production - to increase consumption inside China, China's prosperity inside, raise living standards.

In reality, with this strategy, China has a better chance of winning this Trade War. China must pay attention to the collapse of shares of Chinese companies plans. They limit the role of the state in the economy, to restore private ownership of land, to increase the powers of municipal authorities. Do not allow devaluation, but manage your currency. China implements and implements an "illiberal" model. The leading role of the state in economic production and China really should not come into conflict with the United States.

Diplomacy:

In the first half of 2018 there is a growth of 6.8% of the Chinese economy. The gradual devaluation of the yuan competitively supports the ability of Chinese exports, offsetting losses from the US market due to higher tariffs. The profit of state-owned enterprises has increased since the beginning of the year by 17.2%. China wants to force the United States into dialogue. In reality, the total volume of Chinese exports will decrease by only 3.4% from the imposition of US measures. Even during the financial crisis in 2009. the growth of Chinese exports decreased by as much as 16% but even then the GDP growth of the Chinese economy was 8% per year. Trump began fulfilling his promises from his presidential campaign. China is realizing its potential based on its production and exports. Production is stimulated by the state. On the other hand, the United States is the main customer and consumer of cheap Chinese goods. As a result, the US trade deficit has widened many times over. By imposing higher tariffs on Chinese goods, Trump is actually aiming to increase the trade deficit. Trump accepts the grounds for a threat to national security, - infringement of intellectual property rights, the purchase by Chinese companies of high technology in the United States and their use,. In addition, Trump said China was manipulating its currency and devaluing it in favor of its production and exports. Trump also says China is to blame for job losses in the United States as a result of which the United States is leaving the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

However, this is good for China. Chinese President Xi Jinping has told Trump that the United States will participate in the "One Belt, One Road" plan. To maintain good relations with the United States, China has frozen coal imports from North Korea. China has offered greater US access to the market for investment in China's financial sector. China is ready to lift the ban on imports of American beef to China dating back to 2003. In fact, from July 2017, American manufacturers will have wider access to Chinese markets. Reciprocally, the United States will work to allow the import of chicken from China. China has also begun importing US liquefied natural gas, and China and the United States are negotiating cooperation in 10 areas. The US trade deficit is \$ 347 billion in 2016. China gives access to its markets to American payment companies - Mastercard, Visa American Express. China has also agreed to give foreign companies a credit rating. At present, foreign investors in China cannot hold a majority stake in companies. The United States also tried to satisfy China by reducing the customs tariff by 25% on imports of American cars. China's investment has risen to more than \$ 89 billion. Henry Kissinger states the idea that the United States should maintain closer contacts with China. On July 6, 2018, a 25% increase in customs duties of 818 commodity items of Chinese imports to the United States, The total value is 34 billion dollars, ie 3. 8% of all Chinese imports to the United States. China immediately

responded with 25% import duties on 545 US goods, including aircraft, cars, agricultural products (soybeans), fish and seafood (lobsters) and chemicals. The value is slaves to \$ 34 billion.

WHERE DOES THE COMMERCIAL WAR HIT?

The goal is to hit all of China's investments as worldwide, in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, China. The goal is to force international corporations based in China to leave China and return to the United States. The goal is to cause damage to China.

On May 5, 2019, Donald Trump - the Chinese have already changed the basic conditions - he increased tariffs on Chinese imports worth \$ 200 billion, from 10% to 25%. Trump is said to tax the remaining Chinese imports in the same way for about \$ 325 billion. China has responded by raising tariffs on US goods worth \$ 60 billion. In reality, the direct damage is not very great for both economies. The biggest damage is to geopolitics and business - uncertainty, global supply chains, Potential contraction of investments - collapse of the international trade system, According to the National Bureau of Economic Research NBER in 2018 the US economy lost 7.8 billion dollars This equates to about 0.04% of US GDP, which nevertheless grew by almost 3% in 2018- Tariffs lead to a redirection of a certain financial resource by Chinese companies, but also by American consumers, who are forced to pay higher prices. And accordingly to the US government. Losses can reach about 0.1% for the United States. Modeling is more difficult for China. The pressure on Chinese companies and more. On the other hand, the Chinese have more control over their economy, It will lead to a contraction of the domestic economy. War is a real uncertainty for both sides. The impact on the world economy is great. Tariffs affect international investment. In reality, the funds went down. And after the whale's response, the funds went down. Disruption of global supply chains. Only 25% of the goods traded between the United States and Katai are consumer goods, The remaining 75% are raw materials, technical components, heavy machinery. World trade feeds mainly domestic production and export production. As a result, the behavior of producers changes, according to the redistribution of resources on which tariffs are raised. Long-term investments are becoming more uncertain, for a period of time there is uncertainty about the plans for production, payment and sales as resource prices change. Production planning becomes more difficult and uncertain. On the other hand, third countries such as the EU are subject to constant changes in their traction markets. In reality, the EU is under pressure from both the United States and China. Increasing tariffs distorts competition, which affects its production, planning, sales, sales of finished products. On the other hand, the EU cannot react in any way, as the result reaches the EU. Conflicts in the south china sea. At the heart of the dispute is ownership of the small uninhabited island groups of Spratly and Parassel. Brunei, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, the Philippines and Taiwan have claims to them. The Spratly Archipelago includes over 100 small islands and reefs scattered in an ellipse about 1,000 km long. . They are located 400 km from the islands of Palawan and Kalimantan, 500 km. From the coast of Vietnam and 1000 km. From Hainan Island. The reasons are trade routes. More than \$ 5.8 trillion worth of goods are transported along these islands. In addition, in the waters of the archipelago there are huge natural resources - mostly oil and natural gas.

According to the US administration, there are 12 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic meters of natural gas in the South China Sea. Control over the area of the South China Sea is important, as it is the most direct route between the Indian and Pacific Oceans. The United States has territorial disputes. The United States has been the hegemon since 1945. The Spratly Archipelago provides an excellent platform for deploying military bases, The most active player in the militarization of the islands is China. And some ASEAN / Vietnam member states and the Philippines. Beijing controls about 20 islands, and China has built military bases on six of them, The Philippines has deployed its military bases on 8 islands, one of which has a private runway. Vietnam controls 21 islands on which ports and helicopter pads have been built. From 19947 Taiwan has a base on the island of Itu Aba, which is the largest of the archipelago, but has not shown much activity to expand its area of control in the region. The Arbitration Court in The Hague on July 12, 2016. ruled on a claim by the Philippines against China that China has no right to fish, mine or engage in mining, as none of Beijing said it would comply with that decision. China relies on its position based on the country's history and documents proving its sovereignty over the Parcel Islands and the Spratly Islands. The United States has the following policy regarding the Asia-Pacific region and the South China Sea.

- Preventing Chinese hegemony in the region
- Control over the situation and taking slow measures in case of deterioration of the situation
- Attracting the ASEAN countries to the United States.
- On the other hand, Beijing is the smallest trade partner of ASENA, which has no interest in confronting Beijing in favor of the United States.

The other problem in the South China Sea is between China and Vietnam over jurisdiction over the Paracel Islands, which are equidistant from the two countries. In 1974, when the United States withdrew its troops from Vietnam, China conquered these islands and retained control over them to this day. In May 2014, China deployed a drilling rig of the state-owned company in Vietnam's exclusive economic zone about 220 km away. From the shores. Bilateral relations between China and Vietnam are relatively calm The territorial dispute over the Senkaku Islands is another topic of conflict. 1895 This conflict begins and until now they were owned by China. After the end of World War II, Japan lost all territories acquired in the 19th century. Hence the problem - the islands of Senkaku and Okinawa remained under US jurisdiction until the 1970s, when they were returned to Japan. China defines these islands as ancient Chinese. Since 1992. Any international dispute is based on and caused by economic reasons. In 1999 Natural gas deposits have been discovered in the waters of the Axes, estimated at 200 million cubic meters. In 2003. China has a prototype and is starting drilling. Japan does not agree. At the end of 2004 both sides agree that all issues and problems will be resolved through negotiations. China is developing its navy and modernizing it. China launches second aircraft carrier. Japan is seeking protection from the United States because it has more than 50,000 troops on its territory.

Conclusion

With his doctrine, Donald Trump wants the United States to force manufacturing companies to leave China and return to the United States. China sticks to real production, not as the

United States sticks to the hollow, dollar that uses it for all sorts of purposes. In reality, the United States has failed as a trade globalizer. Trump cannot give up this trade war because he is crawling on his promises to those who elected him, even though the United States will lose this trade war. China will not back down and will fight to the end, because China has long been a dominant in trade and production. China is no longer a manufacturing colony of the United States, but a denominator. As a result, China is reorienting itself to restructuring investments and directions to Eurasia and to increasing its own consumption, solving poverty in China, increasing incomes. China also keeps in touch with joint plans with Russia, and the two have confidence, and at the meeting in Sochi China received assurances from Putin that their relations will not be affected by any outside influence from third countries. On the other hand, Russia and Putin have proven their advantages in missile defense and military techniques and technologies. There is a real tendency to form a world-ruling triangle. Trump's goal is to force multinational companies that have production facilities in China to leave China and return to the United States to boost the US economy and create jobs. Trump's goal is to force China's export-oriented economy to stumble, to cause it serious damage, to force it to make concessions. On the other hand, China holds most of the US debt, and in a stronger attack, the US could go bankrupt. The sense of bankruptcy will lead the United States to become the world's military globalizer and to open military fronts against countries like Iran.

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