

# SINO-US RELATIONS AFTER 2001

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## SUMMARY

*Relations between China and the United States are among the most dynamic in the world, with the United States as a superpower and China as a superpower.*

*The relationship between the two powers includes various interactions and issues, the impact of which is not on the two countries but on one or another of the countries of the world, because of the interdependence of international relations in today's world, whether it is cooperation or conflict. China's power in the international system.*

## INTRODUCTION

The field of international relations is one of the most important fields in political science, as it deals with the external environment or the environment in which countries interact, and although some relations are small and limited impact only on the parties, but the model we are studying here is effective and effective and can not overcome the impact Which is caused by the relationship between China and the United States.

The relationship between the two countries has witnessed a variety of interactions through its modern and debatable history, although the conflict is present, but cooperation has been predominant since 1979. Relations are moving towards the future and they have a potential impact on both countries and other countries. Strength in the coming decades.

## THE IMPORTANCE AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

The importance of research in China-US relations lies in the fact that both countries are an important force in the international system. If the United States is a superpower, China will reach this level in the coming decades.

It is not only the weight of the two countries that matters in terms of power, but the power of the two countries. Their interest is not limited to bilateral relations or limited regional aspects, but both countries place the world as a theater of international interaction. Thus, the relationship between the two countries of this magnitude and this interest deserves study.

The objectives of the research are determined by studying the relations between China and the United States in terms of the variables that affect them, meaning we will identify those variables, as we will determine the content of those relationships, and provide a look forward to it and what will be in the next few years.

The research is defined by the following limits :

-Germany, we will study these relations within a specific period of 2001-2025.

-Locally, we will focus on studying the relationship between two countries, with their bilateral, regional and global dimensions.

-Objectively, the focus will be on the field of international relations, a distinguished field in political science in the way it is studied and important.

**PROBLEM AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS:**

The relationship between China and the United States is divergent, and many issues and contentions diverge from it, and since the relations contain within them the contents of cooperation and conflict, and by virtue of the factors of strength of the two countries, the research raises a problem here which can settle the effects of these relations on the course of their relations on Bilateral, and international levels.

And the possible effects of relations between the two countries, raises a central question: Where is going to China-US relations?

This question raises sub-questions that the research tries to answer:

- How was China-US relations
- And what affects this relationship
- What are these relationships
- What future is the relationship between the two countries likely to settle?

**Hypothesis:**

In this research, we assume that there are variables that affect the relations between China and the United States, and push them to be included in relations that carry the contents of conflict and the last contents of cooperation. The future is moving towards raising the rate of conflict in China-US relations.

**METHODOLOGY:**

In this research, we will rely on the method of systemic analysis, as the most appropriate to analyze the contents of relations between the two countries.

**Structure:**

The above problem, the hypothesis and the methodology adopted, lead us to adopt the following structure in the research board:

The first axis: A historical perspective of China-US relations

The second axis: the variables affecting the Sino-American relations

The third axis: the substance of mutual relations

The fourth axis: A Future Perspective

**The first axis: A historical perspective of China-US relations**

Relations between China and the United States date back to the end of the 19th century when the United States sent a mission to China and called for an open-door policy with the country in 1899, after the major European powers adopted a policy of humiliating China in the opium war in the mid-18th century , And then China entered a period of instability with 1911, which lasted until 1949 when the Communists took control of the mainland, during which time China had been occupied by some of its territory by Japan, was the direction of the United States to support the demands of China, and then turned to Stand by China in Second World War against Japan, and most of it China's membership in the United Nations support and granting the permanent membership of the Security Council, and it was more than what the United States fears is the fall of China, however, the Communists under the influence of the Soviet Union<sup>(1)</sup>

After the end of the Second World War, China entered a small civil war that ended with the Communists dominating the Chinese mainland and establishing the so-called People's Republic of China. The national leadership headed to Faramuzah (Taiwan) and established the National Republic of China, In the Security Council, China's communist relations with the United States continued to be in conflict after 1949 and

<sup>(1)</sup> Francioa Gudmo, Sino-US Relations: Historical Roots and the Mysterious Future,

Doha, Al-Jazeera Center for Studies, 2013, pp. 2-3.

to engage in a clash in the 1950-53 Korean wars, then in Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s, until 1971 when relations changed in Henry Kissinger's visit to China and his agreement with the Chinese leadership. Li opened a new chapter in relations, followed by President Nixon's 1972 visit to China, which ended with the signing of an agreement on the restoration of diplomatic relations and included several issues: US recognition that Taiwan is part of China but its return will be voluntary, the United States will sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan, Relations with China and will ensure that communist China takes the seat of Taiwan in the Security Council. Indeed, in 1979, the United States severed its ties with Taiwan and replaced it with a cooperation agreement and established diplomatic relations with China to start a new process in the relations between the two countries, which raised the level of bilateral political, economic, security and cultural cooperation to medium levels in 1989<sup>(2)</sup>

Since the dissolution of 1989, an important change in the relations between the two countries emerged. Chinese violations of the rights of demonstrators in a square known as Tiananmen Square, which demanded democracy and spread human rights, caused criticism by the United States and reduced the level of cooperation between the two countries. Ambassadors to the charge d'affaires, trade exchange of about 4.6 billion dollars in 1988 to 1.1 billion dollars in 1989, the suspension of security cooperation and the flow of technology, while maintaining the Chinese scholarship program in the United States, and the situation continued until 1993 when there was some change in the rise President Bill Clinton to power in the United States<sup>(3)</sup>

President Clinton realized that the economy is the most important variable in international relations, not human rights, and that the United States should open world markets to its economy, and thus opened up to

China and ended the boycott policy adopted by President George Bush. The two countries rose from \$ 1.2 billion in 1993 to \$ 10.6 billion in 1995. US investment flowed to China with an inflow of about \$ 3.4 billion in the same year, followed by President Clinton's visit to China and the declaration of the strategic partnership between the two countries in 1996, The pace of the development of relations between the two countries was very rapid and the trade exchange between the two countries jumped to about \$ 42 billion in 1999. The United States has important technological flows to China, including the entry of the United States of China's nuclear energy development sector<sup>(4)</sup>

Although there was little tension in Sino-US relations in 1999 when the US embassy in Belgrade was attacked by NATO forces, the century was only going on, and relations between the two countries were developing in all political, economic, security and cultural fields.

#### **The second axis: the variables affecting the Sino-American relations**

By the end of 2000, relations between China and the United States began to take a step away from cooperation quickly as a result of an initiative by US President George W. Bush, which reduced the level of cooperation between the two countries and considered China a strategic long-term threat, which continued for the first nine months. From 2001, however, with the September 11 events in the United States, US policy changed from China. China moved to open cooperation with the United States in everything possible to combat terrorism. China agreed to support the US effort to occupy Afghanistan. Wide exchange of information with the states United States, allowing the provision of spoiled forms of support to the United States<sup>(5)</sup>

<sup>(2)</sup> Omayma Ali Taha, Chinese-American Relations, Master Thesis, Faculty of Economic and Social Studies, University of Khartoum, 2002, pp. 15-18.

<sup>(3)</sup> Op.Cit, pp 23-28.

<sup>(4)</sup> Francioa Gudmo, Sino-US Relations: Historical Roots and the Mysterious Future, Op.Cit, pp 9-11.

<sup>(5)</sup> Safaa Hussein Ali al-Jubouri, Sino-American Relations in the Post-Cold War Period, Tikrit University Journal of Law, No. 12, Tikrit University, 2012, pp. 150 et seq.

The previous cooperation did not last long. A dispute between the two countries emerged in 2002-03 due to China's opposition to the US occupation of Iraq. After that, the relations between the two countries continue to take a cooperative course, with some conflict to the day.

What matters here, that these relations, tended to emerge as they are because of the existence of multiple variables you click on them, and can be explained by the following variables:

First: Chinese and American variables

Second: regional and international variables

#### **First: Chinese and American variables**

The first variables that affect the Sino-American relations are the American variables. The United States is motivated by several motives to establish relations with China or the direction of relations to the conflict, and the reason here is that there is more than one force that affects American policy globally, each with its own direction and motives, and if we come to companies We are starting to open branches in China, manufacturing goods and services in China, re-exporting them to other countries as Chinese goods, and then pressuring American policy makers to develop relations With China and invest in it. While conservative right-wing currents view China as a country that could become an enemy of the United States, and in any case a strategic threat in the long term. The proposal is approved by the US military, which believes that China is going to develop its own strengths and that if it reaches the level of power to control the Chinese Sea, it will collide with the United States in one way or another, the most likely place for the

clash is Taiwan, as well as US interests in Southeast Asia<sup>(6)</sup>

As for the American media and cultural forces, it views China as a market and culture that can be contained in developing relations with it.

China's economic powers are the most pressing to expand cooperation with the United States. China is still technologically backward. Most of China's existing industries are Western industries that are invested in China for two purposes: satisfying local needs and exporting to the market. Global. Therefore, the direction of relations to the conflict, it closes the US market and prevent the flow of technology associated with US investment in China, and it prevents Chinese investment in the US market, especially as the US market is a promising market for China by virtue of the volume of trade between the parties <sup>(7)</sup>therefore, the economic motive is important in the direction of China's promotion of cooperation in the relationship with the United States.

While the Chinese national movement and the Chinese military establishment believe that the United States can not achieve any interests for China, then the appropriate direction is to lift the ceiling of conflict with it, restore Taiwan and build a united China. While there is a stream of Chinese intellectuals and embraced by Chinese universities and research institutions, he believes that the relationship with the United States is beneficial to China, and it is appropriate for China to move away from the environment of conflict and openness to the cooperative environment<sup>(8)</sup>

<sup>(6)</sup> Shaun Crawford, Future directions for foreign insurance companies in China 2015 =, =Beijing, EYGM Limited, 2009. <http://www.ey.com/Publication/vwLUAssets/ey-future-directions-for-foreign> Also: Ibtisam Mohammed Al Ameri, American Strategy Toward Taiwan, Journal of International Studies, No. 26, University of Baghdad, 2006, pp. 112 et seq.

<sup>(7)</sup> Compare: Student Abdul Saleh, Chinese Experiment in Reform and Development: A Study on the Specificity of the Curriculum and Lessons Learned, Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, No. 50, Baghdad University, 2009, pp. 1818-1894.

<sup>(8)</sup> maral noori, and others, Overcoming Barriers to U.S.-China Cooperation, Washington, United States Institute of Peace, August 2015, <https://www.usip.org/sites/default>

**Second: regional and international variables**

The changes affecting China-US relations are not limited to the above, but China and the United States have very extensive regional relations. The content of these relations with the regional environment is pressing and influencing the relations of the two countries, pushing them into trends that sometimes mimic cooperation and sometimes mimic conflict.

The most influential regional variables affecting the relations between the two countries are Taiwan, Taiwan or China's national government, as we have already seen, when China's national government stabilized after the Communists took over mainland China in 1949 and became US support until 1972 when the United States recognized the only representative The people of China are communist China, but they have continued to support Taiwan as part of protection programs that provide Taiwan's armaments and political support, while supporting Taiwan's openness to China and negotiating for the reunification of China. However, the separatist trend in Taiwan is strong and influential, and the trend to use force against Taiwan in China is also strong and influential, which is a strain on Sino-US relations, prompting them to engage in a very cautious sensitivity when a Taiwan issue<sup>(9)</sup>

On the other hand, there is the issue of Korea, which is divided into two parts, one of which is a Communist-allied nuclear power of China and the other a US-allied capital. The establishment of an inter-Korean unit will benefit South Korea by virtue of the different potentials. In other words, the Korean Peninsula is one of the most intractable issues in Sino-US relations, although the apparent manifestation is North Korea's nuclear program

<sup>(9)</sup> Shirley A. Kan, Wayne M. Morrison, U.S.-Taiwan Relationship: Overview of Policy Issues, Washington, v, December, 2011, pp: 23-25.

<sup>(10)</sup> Harith Qahtan Abdullah, Chinese-Japanese Competition in Southeast Asia, Tikrit, Al-Waleed Printing Library, 2014, pp. 44-54. And also: Report: Russia and China support the resumption of the six-party negotiations on the

and the ongoing negotiations by the G-8 Dace (United States, Russia, China, South Korea, Japan, North Korea), but the actual file is that the Korean unit cannot serve China, while it serves the interests of the United States<sup>(10)</sup>

The other variable in these relations is Japan. Japan is China's biggest competitor, while it is an ally of the United States. China's relations with Japan have been in conflict for quite some time before it moved to cooperation in the 1980s and then reached a high exchange ceiling between the two sides. , Reached about 23.4 billion dollars volume of trade between them in 1999, and then rose to the level of 156.4 billion dollars in 2010, and then to 312.1 billion dollars in 2015. What matters is that Japan-US relations are expanding and the United States is supporting Japan's ability to perform security duties whenever Sino-US relations are strained. This confirms the result of Japan being a variable that affects the reality of China-US relations in one form or another<sup>(11)</sup>

While the international environment is an influential factor in Sino-American relations, the most important of which are the sovereign and polar trends in the international system and the global trading system. As for the first international variable, it is clear that the most important goals pursued by the United States are sovereignty over the world, To participate in the leadership of the world, which represents an American trend par excellence, and calls for the United States to impose itself on the international system and manage its main competitors, while China finds in this direction what can be restricted, as long as the facts of force began to change globally, It is related to the West to the fact that

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North Korean nuclear issue soon, on: 12 June 2016.

<http://www.radiosawa.com/content/article/140915.html>

<sup>(11)</sup> Emma Chanlett-Avery, (ed), Japan-U.S. Relations: Issues for Congress, Washington, Congressional Research Service, September, 2015, pp: 6-8.

most of the forces of power are concentrated in the hands of East Asia and the most important forces are China<sup>(12)</sup>

In fact, an important point in this matter affects China, namely, that at the moment of transition in 1978-1979, China announced its adoption of radical reforms for 50 years, during which it will not enter the arena of confrontation with any force in the international system. The modernization of the industrial sector and modernization of the military sector, a program that extends into 2030. China has made significant strides in various sectors and has gradually begun to build up its military strength by supporting the expansion of military spending, which reached a level of \$ 150 billion in 2015, As well as a trend to accelerate the construction of an advanced military force by building a bird carrier And support for the deployment of its navy in the China Sea, all of which are signs that China is a military force growing at a high rate<sup>(13)</sup>

The most influential variable in these relations is the economic variable. It is well known that most institutions of the international system are institutions controlled by Western powers. The most important are the Bretton Woods institutions (the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization), which control trade and the global financial system. China, Russia, India, South Africa and Brazil, and joined the Shanghai Organization with Russia and Central Asian countries in order to find alternatives to the trade and finance system. Al Mi, and this has still affected the Sino-American relations in one way or another<sup>(14)</sup>. The United States has found in these organizations what can be a rivalry to its global standing and strength. As long as China and Russia are involved, China has long-held

trends that favor the idea of long-term competition and removal of the United States.

### **The third axis: the substance of mutual relations**

The Sino-American relations, as we have seen previously, are relations whose contents vary from political to security, economic and cultural, and have been increasing year after year since 2000 until today.

If we follow the content of these relations, we will find the following:

First: Political Relations

Second: Economic Relations

Third: Security Relations

Fourth: cultural relations

#### **First: Political Relations**

The political relations between the two countries began indirectly in 1972 and became official relations in 1979, and then developed relations between them during the period from 1991 until 2001, when the emergence of relations characterized by a tendency of conflict between the two parties, the United States sees the growth China's power is conducive to conflict, and China views US regional policies as a driving force behind the conflict. The two sides have held more than one strategic partnership dialogue session since 1996. These meetings

<sup>(12)</sup> Susan V. Lawrence, U.S.-China Relations: An Overview of Policy Issues, Washington, Congressional Research Service, August 2013, pp:7-9.

<sup>(13)</sup> annual report to congress, Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2015, Office of the Secretary of Defense, April 2016, <http://www.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/pubs>

And also: Muhammad Yas Khudair, China and the Future of the International Political System, Political and International Journal, No. 24, Mustansiriya University, 2014, pp. 150 et seq.

<sup>(14)</sup> Fahd Mezban Khazar, The Geopolitical Importance of the Shanghai Organization and its Impact on International Politics, Basra Journal of Literature, No. 65, University of Basrah, 2013, pp. 202-226.

are to bring together views and resolve some of the existing problems between the two countries<sup>(15)</sup>

The political relations were not without problems over the period between 2001 and 2016. One of the most prominent problems in relations between the two countries is the issue of managing the files of the Iranian nuclear program and the events in Syria, and immediately before the occupation of Iraq in 2003, as well as the relations within the framework of the regional system East As for Iraq, Iran, and Syria, China has tended to offer political positions in a degree of confrontation with the United States. However, China often resorted to deflation and not to engage in policies of confrontation with the US states. Penned, appreciation for the presence of important interests can not be sacrificed in relations with the United States.

### Second: Economic Relations

The relations between China and the United States did not stop at the borders of political relations, but the largest part of them was economic relations. These relations were in part the trade exchange between the two countries and in the flow of investment. In terms of trade, it is clear that the volume of trade was about 50 billion dollars 2000, and then grew at high rates, reaching about 175.4 billion dollars in 2005, then to 399.2 billion dollars in 2010, and then to 556.2 billion dollars in 2015, and the balance of trade for China was about 137 billion dollars<sup>(16)</sup>

Trade relations between the two countries have included various goods and services, and are the most

comprehensive of any two countries in the world in this size and diversity. The United States exports various goods and services to China, while China exports goods and services to the United States such as cars, clothing, We forget, of course, that part of what the United States exports to China is goods for US companies operating in China, taking advantage of the advantage of China's labor and production markets<sup>(17)</sup>

In contrast, there was mutual investment. In the United States, the United States invested about \$ 11.2 billion in 2000 and jumped to \$ 24.2 billion in 2005, then to \$ 31.1 billion in 2010 and then to \$ 35.8 billion in 2015. China was about \$ 392.3 billion in 2015 (the accumulated market was not withdrawn after the end of the available investment contracts), while China began after 2000 to invest in global trade markets, the United States was the most preferred destinations, as Chinese investors injected \$ 2.3 billion In 2000, and then expanded to \$ 50.3 billion In 2005 to \$ 68.9 billion in 2010 and then to \$ 100.3 billion in 2015. The volume of Chinese investments in the United States is about \$ 1.2 billion in 2015, most of which is invested in US Treasuries<sup>(18)</sup>, Treasury bonds, Money is made across two countries, and it can have a specific nationality or it can be free of national content and it can be a multi-stakeholder investor. However, it remains, in any case, a trading movement linked to the markets, except that it is related to investing in treasury bonds. Long-term desire for stability in the markets in

<sup>(15)</sup> Susan V. Lawrence, U.S.-China Relations: An Overview of Policy Issues, op . cit, pp: 12-14.

<sup>(16)</sup> Wayne M. Morrison, China-U.S. Trade Issues, Washington, Congressional Research Service, December 2015, pp: 12-13.

Also: Report, High volume of trade exchange between America and China, Al Wafd newspaper, June 2, 2016. <http://alwafd.org/%D8%A7%D9%86>

<sup>(17)</sup> Francioise Lomuan, The Chinese Economy, Morning translation Mamdouh Kadan, Cairo, Forum Sur Azbekiya, 2010, pp. 147-155. And also: sixun chen, charles wolfe, China, the United States, and the Global Economy, Santa Monica, RAND, 2011, pp: 6-11.

<sup>(18)</sup> Ministry of Commerce: China's overseas investment volume reaches US \$ 500 billion in 2015, China's site today, May 12, 2016. <http://arabic.people.com.cn/31659/7832567.html>

which it is invested Which gives the impression that China is willing to stabilize the US economy<sup>(19)</sup>

Relations between the two countries, which are associated with the flow of goods, services and investment, are characterized by a US technological flow to China under the 1979 Diplomatic Relations Agreement. The United States is contributing China to the technology it needs in various industries, including nuclear, space and other technology. Important business features.

### Third: Security Relations

The relations between the two countries extend to the level of security cooperation, stating that the field of security and the military side in particular is finding room for bilateral relations. Part of this cooperation is due to the desire of both sides to reduce any possibility of mistake in estimating military or security events. The two countries were established in 1983, and the cooperation extended to include Chinese cooperation with the US Navy in the China Sea. The United States has military and security cooperation agreements with several East and Southeast Asian countries, including South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand. Has agreed with China on the rights of navigation and the right of traffic and refueling in Chinese ports since 1982, and then repeated the agreement in the 1996 agreement between the two countries, and stopped cooperation in this area twice in 1989 because of Tiananmen events in China, In 2000 because of China's landing of an American spy plane near the southern ports bordering the China Sea<sup>(20)</sup>

The two countries signed a cooperation agreement in 1992, under which North Korea allows the IAEA to inspect facilities And the blessing of China, as China is the sponsor of the political system in North Korea, but the agreement did not continue but suffered a setback on more than one occasion, which called for the formation of the six-party international parties that have an interest in the settlement of the North Korean file, and left China is one of the most important parties to cooperate with the United States on the Korean file and prevent the situation from sliding into a regional war<sup>(21)</sup>

The other is related to the tension in the waters of the Sea of China over the dispute over existing islands and maritime areas. Most of the sea frontier in the Chinese Sea is claimed by most of the bordering states. This allowed front-line conflicts to emerge after 1992 after the United States reduced its military presence in The region has seen claims from China, Japan, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia in these islands. A map of the islands is seen, and the level of tension on these islands rose to dangerous levels in 2004 and beyond after the discovery of commercial quantities of oil and gas in the China Sea. To deploy part of its forces in B China has called for the adoption of a negotiated language to settle the islands issue and not through military dictates. The result of this tension was that the United States intervened on more than one occasion to confirm its preservation of the maritime security of the China Sea . Southeast Asian countries have also pushed up military spending by up to 300% between 2005 and 2010, and by up to 200%

<sup>(19)</sup> Saeb Hassan Mahdi, Foreign Investment and its Role in Achieving Economic Development, Qadisiyah Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences, Issue 11, University of Qadisiyah, 2011, pp. 1111-1119.

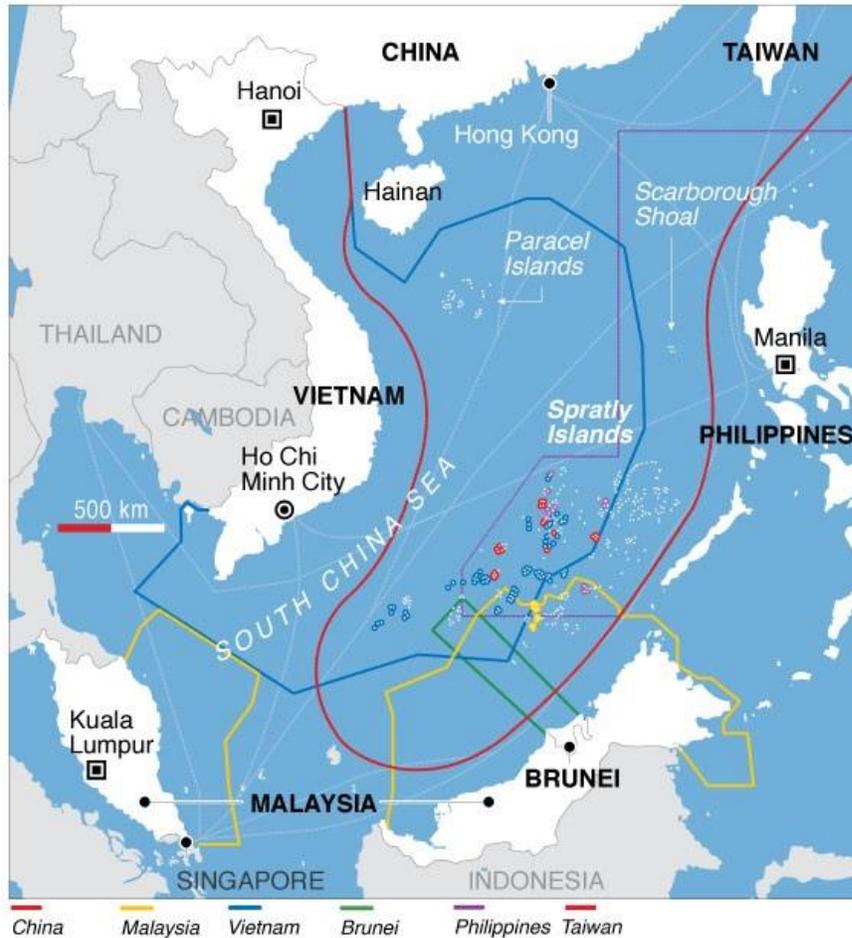
Also: Report: China outperforms US in foreign direct investment, BBC website, January 20, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/arabic/business>

<sup>(20)</sup> Harith Qahtan Abdullah, Chinese-Japanese Competition in Southeast Asia, op. Cit., Pp.

105-109. And also: Ashley J. Tellis, Balancing without Containment: A U.S. Strategy for Confronting China's Rise, the Washington quarterly, Vol. 23, Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies, FALL 2013, pp: 111-112.

<sup>(21)</sup> Ely Ratner, Rebalancing to Asia with an Insecure China, the Washington quarterly, Vol. 22, Washington, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Spring 2013, pp: 23-25.

between 2010 and 2015<sup>(22)</sup>, expressing their concern about China's strength.



Map 1: Maritime Boundaries as China claims in 2014

Source: bbc. British, on: May 20, 2015

[http://www.bbc.com/arabic/worldnews/2015/12/151219\\_china\\_us\\_provocation\\_spratly](http://www.bbc.com/arabic/worldnews/2015/12/151219_china_us_provocation_spratly)

The file of terrorism also entered into the file of security cooperation between the two countries after 2001, and was reintroduced in the relations between the two countries after 2014, and on the bilateral relations

there is coordination in this field, as long as the dangers of terrorism are present in American interest and in the Chinese interest as well<sup>(23)</sup>

<sup>(22)</sup> Paul Gewirtz, Limits of Law in the South China Sea, Washington,, BROOKINGS, 2016. Pp: 4-9.

And also: Report, China "Missiles deployed in the South China Sea," the British BBC, on:

February 17, 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/arabic/worldnews>  
<sup>(23)</sup> peter hays gries, Forecasting US–China Relations, 2015, Asian Security, vol. 2, no. 2, Taylor & Francis Group, LLC, 2006, pp: 66-69.

**Fourth: cultural relations**

Relations between China and the United States extend to multiple fields, to include two important fields, namely academic and scientific exchanges, arts and tourism fields, and the significance of the two fields as part of exchanges of commercial significance and considerable financial flows between the two sides. The culture and culture of America, which is predominantly Western Christian, and the civilization and culture of East China, which is a pagan culture in all cases.

The number of Chinese students is increasing in the United States after 1979, reaching 25,000 in 2000, and rising to 43.4 thousand in 2005, To 78.4 thousand in 2010 and to 154.8 thousand in 2015. While the influx of American students to China to study was late in the US programs to introduce the Chinese civilization and culture, in 2000 there were 6.2 thousand American students in China, and their number to 6.9 thousand students In 2005, then to 10.1 thousand in 2010, and then to 13.2 thousand in 2015<sup>(24)</sup>

In the field of arts and tourism, it is clear that this field was important to prepare and introduce the peoples of the two countries to each other. Relations began with the visit of an American sports team to China in 1971, followed by the influx of American tourist delegations to China and Chinese delegations to the United States. The number of US tourists visiting China reached 1.2 million in 2000, rising to 2.1 million in 2005, 3.1 million in 2010 and 3.4 million in 2015. While the number of Chinese tourists to the United States of 0.3 million in 2000, the figure rose to 0.4 million in 2005, to 1.3 million in 2010, to 2.1 million in 2015<sup>(25)</sup>

<sup>(24)</sup> Institute of International Education, China is the most popular student country to the United States .Saudi Arabia in fourth place, on: 17 November 2015. <http://www.argaam.com/ar/article/articled>

<sup>(25)</sup> Report, 7th UNWTO International Meeting on Silk Road Tourism and 1st Tourism , Ministerial Meeting on the Silk Road Economic Belt, 7th UNWTO International Meeting on Silk Road Tourism, China, 18-20 June 2015,

Moreover, the size of the figures indicates that the relationship between the two countries is of a very cooperative level and extends over an area that is not limited to the two countries, but the East and South-East Asia region, which is present in the relations between the two countries.

**The fourth axis : A Future Perspective**

The future is a reality between speculation and the language of scientific indicators. However, in political science it is highly volatile, because politics is a dynamic science, and what influences it is unstable variables: technology and economy, moods, and internal and international attitudes. Make any expectation liable to a sudden occurrence<sup>(26)</sup>, "but this does not negate the need to look at the public line of what can happen.

The future of China-US relations can be studied through the following scenes:

First: the trend towards maximizing cooperation and partnership

Second: the scene of the conflict

Third: the scene of continuity

**First: the trend towards maximizing cooperation and partnership**

According to this view, relations between China and the United States will go through the period until the year 2025 to cooperate rapidly, and the result of this trend that there are multiple opportunities to maximize this option.

<http://www2.unwto.org/ar/category/related/unwto/projects/silk-road>

And also: Report: One hundred million Chinese are deported abroad annually, the site of China today, in: May 11, 2016. <http://www.chinatoday.com.cn/ctarabic/>

<sup>(26)</sup> Jim Dator, Futures Studies, " in William Sims Bainbridge, ed., Leadership in Science and Technology. Thousand Oaks, Vol. 1, California, Sage Reference Series, 2011, pp: 34-37.

At the level of China, does not expect a shift in the leadership of China, A leadership known for its pragmatist character, that is, it does not tend to distinguish between international relations on the basis of ideology, but depends only on international relations.

The United States of China is an important benefit. China's trade surplus is mostly from the United States. Most of the technology flows come from the United States, and we do not forget that the most important industries in China are US investments. The Chinese years of opening up to the United States have shown the existence of many Chinese groups that believe in the importance of relations with the West in general and the United States in particular, which could serve as a basis for supporting any decision that intends to provide the level of cooperation to greater levels between the two countries<sup>(27)</sup>.

The United States is also a country whose strength in the international system is declining, and at this stage it is important to strengthen its growth to regain some of its global strength or to maintain it. Today, there are no areas that can be interacted to such a degree that only the United States and India, Due to their high levels of growth globally<sup>(28)</sup>

While the level of unrest at the regional levels in East and Southeast Asia is an important factor calling for the continued presence of the United States in the region, and Chinese favor, because it is not in the interest of the

<sup>(27)</sup> sixun chen, charles wolfe, China, the United States, and the Global Economy,, op. cit, pp: 25-28.

<sup>(28)</sup> Wayne M. Morrison, China's Economic Rise: History, Trends, Challenges, and Implications for the United States, Washington, Congressional Research Service, October, 2015, pp: 12-17.

<sup>(29)</sup> kenneth lieberthal and wang jisi, addressing u.s.-china strategic distrust, John L. Thornton China Center Monograph Series • Number 4 ,

United States and China's interest in regional relations to the conflict and war during this stage.

However, there are variables that limit this direction and do not push it to continue. The second line of the Chinese leadership is represented by the national line. This line can rise to China's rule between 2025 and 2030, and perhaps even earlier<sup>(29)</sup>, and this line calls for the United States to be considered an enemy state, strategies must be developed, and the same is true in the United States. There is a hard line between the American military and the strategists who make China a country that grows not as a friendly country but as an enemy state. With them and adopt strategies to contain them<sup>(30)</sup>

### Second: the scene of the conflict

Another possible aspect of China-US relations is the conflict scene, that relations between China and the United States will cease to grow over the next few years and will move towards a conflict. It may not come to the language of war as China is in a program of reforms that will not stop until 2030 , But the danger is that these relations will not grow but will lead to gradual deflation.

In fact, there are indications on the ground that the relationship between China and the United States is heading to the potential for conflict. On the one hand, China is moving to raise the rate of military development and deployment in the China Sea, which gives negative messages to the United States, which undertakes to protect navigation and allies in this region<sup>(31)</sup>

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Washington, The Brookings Institution, March 2012, pp: 5-9.

<sup>(30)</sup> Aaron L. Friedberg, The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Is Conflict Inevitable?, International Security, Vol. 30, No. 2, the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2005, pp: 9-11.

<sup>(31)</sup> Faris Brizat, Is China heading for a policy contrary to the policies of the United States in the Arab region? , International Institute of Islamic Studies, Washington, May 11, 2015.

The issue of Taiwan is being led by China's leaders to critical levels. It does not call for negotiations to decide the future of Taiwan but it is pressing for the negotiation of the return of the island to China only.<sup>(32)</sup> This activates a national trend within Taiwan that favors the island as a political entity Independent and not linked to China. In the years to come, the Chinese leaders will choose to restore Taiwan by military force, exploiting and invoking Russia's return to the Crimea from Ukraine in 2014, which will inevitably lead to a clash between China and the United States<sup>(33)</sup>

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is deteriorating day after day because of the North Korean president's policy of provocation to seek help from neighboring countries. This out of control will push the six parties (the United States, Japan, Russia, China and the two Koreas) to engage in conflict relations that destroy the bulk of Sino-US cooperation<sup>(34)</sup>

However, to say that there is a potential for conflict in the relations between the two countries, there is no denying that there are opportunities that push away from the language of conflict, and may lead to maximizing cooperation between them, not conflict, and the first of these opportunities is the economy, and the second is the cultural cooperation between the two countries, Because the Chinese and the US accept each other, accompanied by the awareness of the political and military leaders to the risk of any conflict between the two countries at a time when the two countries have military capabilities cannot determine the consequences of any conflict or war between them, it is beyond the limits of the Cold War perceptions of the technological capabilities and information available today<sup>(35)</sup>

[http://siironline .org/alabwab/diplomacy-center](http://siironline.org/alabwab/diplomacy-center).

<sup>(32)</sup> Evan S. Medeiros, China's International Behavior, Santa Monica,, RAND Corporation, 2010, pp: 45-48.

<sup>(33)</sup> Moscow veto and Beijing abstain on the referendum on the annexation of the Crimea to

### Third: the scene of continuity

The relationship between China and the United States will continue as it is today, and it will not only offer the option of strengthening relations between the two countries at modest levels in the coming years, Will not offer the option of conflict and war, as it will carry each of the two costs he does not wish to provide at this stage.

Indeed, continuity is the most attractive in the relations between the two countries, because the reality of international and bilateral interactions between the two countries gives all scenes a presence in the relations between the two countries, but the language of reason is perceived in the interaction of Chinese and American decision makers, It can not be imagined that it will progress to other double levels, but will be sustained with the possibility of upgrading in some areas, and the possibility of going to conflict in other areas

### RESULTS :

The relationship between China and the United States is moving towards conflict in some of its joints and to continued cooperation in other fields.

A relationship with the size of two countries, such as China and the United States, cannot relieve the world of its effects globally. They are complex and complex relations. Any decline in their level will affect the world. Both countries will offer alternatives to their relations. The whole world is positive.

The research started from the hypothesis that there are variables that pressure the Sino-US relations, which will determine the direction of these relations gradually stop growing in their cooperative aspects, with the tendency to gradually include the conflict in these relations, which

Russia, France 24, on: 12 June 2014.  
<http://www.france24.com/a>

<sup>(34)</sup> Evan S. Medeiros, China's International Behavior, op. cit, pp: 21-24.

<sup>(35)</sup> sixun chen, charles wolfe, China, the United States, and the Global Economy,, op. cit, pp: 49-52.

is expected to be clearer by 2025 or Perhaps several years later.

**FROM THE FOREGOING, WE REACH THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS:**

1. The history of relations between China and the United States indicated that these relations remained unstable in a single way but that they had been a conflict and had cooperated, over the past history of 2001.
2. The study of the variables affecting the Sino - American relations that there are many variables that put pressure on the parties to the relationship, and that the internal environment of bilateral relations in which variables such as the economy and cultural factors are all present in those relations, and push them towards specific destinations dominated by cooperation, The national character of the two countries, which leads to the dominance of patterns of conflict in relations between the two countries
3. The regional and international environment in which variables are different pressure on the Sino-US relations, and most regional and international variables push the relations between the two countries towards the point of conflict and not cooperation
4. . The prospects for relations between the two countries will range from high cooperation to conflict or continuity

The research concludes that the expectation is that continuity is expected, with gradual trends towards the conflict towards 2025, where the conflict is expected to have taken its lead in the relationship between the two countries.

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