

The Investment, trade and 5 G Technological Trade War against China of the USA – a new form of profit of the Representatives of Prof. Momtchil Dobrev- Halachev “Financial Banking Resource Technology Mafia - Driven Materialismus” in the USA

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Abstract - Lord prof Ph.D. Ph.D. Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev developed 2010 "Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialismus" as a based principle materialismus since more than 17 century.08 "Theory of generating of crises ", 2010 "Theory and praxice of the Mafiotismus" and 2001 " Theory of the mafia". Based on these two theories, this paper explains the establishment of the mafiotismus and activities of the representative " Financial Banking resource technological mafia-driven Materialismus" in opening trade wars against China.

Keywords - Trade war, Mafiotismus, Crise, mafia, corruption

I. INTRODUCTION

(Size 10 & Normal) 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 materialismus" as a based principle materialismus since more than 17 century.

In the year 2001, Lord Prof. Momtchil DObrev developed the Theory of the mafia and Theory of corruption. Both theories have been developed by analyzing the mafia and corruption all over the world in Bulgaria, Germany, European Union, and other countries.

In the year 2008, Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev developed the "Theory of generating crises". The theory of generating crises has been developed by analyzing all the relationships between countries and

lysing the causes and consequences of crises. The theory examines all possible options for generating crises.

This paper has described the activities of the representative " Financial Banking resource technological mafia-driven Materialismus" in opening trade wars against China.

A. Introducing the Problem

Indeed, for the proper understanding of the world economy, it is necessary to reveal the real reasons for a political act, such as the announcement of a USSR trade war against China in this case. We really need to analyze and discover the real reasons for these subjective actions. Revealing real causes, declaring a trade war, who will benefit from these actions, what loss targets the other party, what losses it will cause to third parties is the thesis of this article. Actually, the actions of starting a trade war aim at profits for precisely defined economic and political circles, specific economic entities, entire states, companies, corporations.

1.2. The discovery of the reasons for truth, the objectives of declaring a single-market war is important in terms of the objective consideration of commercial air.

1.4. The developed by Lord Prof. Dr. Momchil Dobrev Financially-based material material-based materialismus covers the real process in all countries, in the nation, in states, all over the world, and how the representatives of this materialismus actually act through politicians and other persons only for the purpose of profit for them, and losses for third parties and companies, nations, peoples. TheThe Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialismus developed by Lord Prof. Dr. Momchil



Dobrev covers the real sources and power and people who are managing the politics, the nations, the states all over the world on the example of the trade war against China from the USA.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods of occurrence of Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialism and the MAFIOTISMUS, its logic of work, of existence, of management, and its execution by activities of their representatives.

Analysis of China's investments in Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America

Analysis of China's actions.

Analysis of 5G technologies

Analysis of strategic investments in various sectors - railways, transport roads, water transport routes,

Analysis of strategic investments in different industries, in different joint productions with other countries.

Analysis of strategic investment in the provision of resources - oil, oil, gas

Analysis of strategic investments in the production of resource materials

Analysis of Strategic Investments in the Military Industry and Cosmonauts

Analysis of strategic investments in high technology

Analysis of the type and manner of state support and subsidization of Chinese productions

Analysis of the type and model of state support for the export of Chinese goods and production

Analysis of the participation of Chinese companies in infrastructure projects, projects in other countries

An analysis of China's goals and strategies to impose their vision for the development of the world.

III. Principles of the Financial Banking Resource-Based Technological Mafia-Related Materialism Concerning the Imposition and Trade War, Imposition of Sanctions

The principles of the Financially banking resource-based technological mafia-driven materialism

The only purpose is the profit and enslavement of peoples, states, governments, creation of monopolies.

Participating countries - banks, financial institutions, companies - oil, resources, steel, oil, food, medicines, fuels.

Finance and money determine politics, wars, peace.

Primary goal and approach: Central bank formation in the major countries to control not only finance but also economic activity and politics. These central banks will be governed by governments, states, parties, citizens, a whole territory in terms of money, investment, resources, use, on whose behalf, and for what.

These are the initial steps. The establishment of central banks in the major countries, in fact, to control not only finance but also economic activity.

Establishment of central banks in countries owned by private individuals and private banks. This controls the economies of these countries, governments of these countries, citizens, over entire societies.

Where private central banks are not allowed to be created in the countries - it is the occasion to generate civil wars, wars between states, trigger "revolutions" - to finance them from the bank-financial resources technological capital.

Creating conditions for destabilization of the country concerned, importing corruption, provoking a civil war, provoking war, creating conditions for the maturing of an economic crisis, leading to the destabilization of the political power in the country.

Generating and provoking wars, conflicts, fickle confessions, financing both the warring parties with loans - with the ultimate goal of profit, debt, then giving credit for the recovery of these states, lending to rebuild the economies of the warring states, shunning companies managing resources - oil, gold, trade, medicines, food, creating a military situation - unlocking - an institutional occasion.

System: Funding both sides to wage war between them. Practical parties are indebted to banks, then banks and financial institutions finance the recovery of their economies. Profits are enormous. The profit rate for weapons and ammunition is the highest and most rapidly recoverable and revamped.

They finance supplies of weapons, ammunition, food, clothing, ammunition, extra equipment; they actually manage the war process - when there is an advantage for one side, for the other.

Realistically with supplies of weapons, ammunition, they manage the process of war - which side takes precedence and when and for how long.

Government control - not only through finances but also by building up faithful government and state subjects - from universities, world institutions, clubs, lodges, foundations, which then either become presidents, prime ministers, ministers, leaders, and important institutions.

Control of security services and control of compromise. Control of whole countries. Through debt securities control of governments, states. Money control, their circulation, movement, direction, direction. Policy control and policies. Press control. Policy control. Control of the Masonic lodges. Purpose and purpose of war, military conflict, aggression - profit. Control and avoid the introduction of technology. Control and prevent the production of technology and free energy from being enjoyed by all people and people. Control of patents that contribute to the development of civilization, not to see the world, to be forgotten, not to be used. Control and liquidation of scientists who have created innovative solutions for the benefit of humanity in science, technology, and treatment. Control and avoidance of the production

of treatments for the treatment of lethal diseases. Import and export of corruption in one country to its destabilization. Imports of terrorism. Export and import of mafia principles in one country.

Debt economy, money control. A person who controls the money controls states, societies, peoples, governments. Manifestation of the masses, peoples, personalities. Personality control, with debit, credit cards, mobile phones, mobile applications - uninterrupted control. Civil Society Control through Foundations - NGOs to Replace Public Opinion, Funding to Control and Manage Society. Command not all resources of the earth, oil, gold, silver, uranium, and income from them. Managing the population through illnesses. Management of the population through pollution of the environment. Technology management, when technology is being introduced into a conversion, why not keep another, disappear.

Private repositories of tremendous wealth.

Crisis Generation - Any, Economic, Currency, Social, Refugee, Conflict, War Political Crisis, The financial crisis occurs the fastest; the currency crisis occurs instantly, They are followed by economic crises, Part of the financial crisis and one kind of it is the currency crisis. There is a financial crisis. There are always economic crises.

World currency is controlled by members.

IV. Crisis generation schemes using the trade wars and the system of imposition of commercial sanctions and the goals of trade wars and the imposition of commercial sanctions

The goals of trade wars, the objectives of trade wars, and the imposition of commercial sanctions

-Destabilization - the chaos of one country, a whole system, inside - without war

-Destabilization - chaos in economic direction

-Destabilizers - chaos of society

-Destabilization - chaos of civil society

-Destabilization of the currency

-The destabilization of the economy

-Destabilization - anxiety in education

-Breaking the moral norms of a society

-Breaking the ethical norms of a society

-Crisis management - with the ultimate goal of profit - speculative profit.

-Destabilization - of society at all levels using - ethnicity, religion

All this without WAR

-Governing a country, whole countries - in the case of the European Union, with the ultimate goal of profit -

-Crisis generation schemes:

-Privacy of chaos in one country - political, economic.

- Import and export of corruption, mafia,

-Tracking money out of circulation immediately creates economic crises. In turn, they cause huge damage to whole countries. Accordingly, he gets loans.

- Crisis crisis - caused - creates economic, social, demographic, social, political crises.

-Inviting the Financial Crisis

-Inviting the Currency Crisis

-Inviting Economic Crises

-The call for a chaotic crisis - not always last

- Increase of deficit - for the purpose of signing

- World wars become redundant due to the danger of nuclear exchange, so we will use the creation of the HHS in whole countries.

- Creating an intriguing machine

- Creating a machine for seeming occasions - for wars, conflicts, aggressions, diversions,

-Induction of inflation and deflation afterward

-Generating the WAVE WAVE and the profit from it.

- Generation of "DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTION" - YELLOW REVOLUTION and others in different sidelines - and use of chaos to penetrate certain companies to STILL COUNTRY MATERIALS - the example of Libya and other countries.

- Invocation of wars

- Invocation of military conflicts

- Call for military intervention in a country

- Import and export of corruption, mafia,

-Tracking money out of circulation, it immediately creates economic crises. In turn, they cause huge damage to whole countries. Accordingly, he gets loans.

- Crisis crisis - caused - creates economic, social, demographic, social, political crises.

-Inviting the Financial Crisis

-Inviting the Currency Crisis

-Inviting Economic Crises

- The call for an otic crisis - not always last

- Increase of deficit - for the purpose of signing

- World wars become redundant due to the danger of nuclear exchange, so terrorism will be used.

- Managing the population through fear. Planting fear among the population.

- Creating an antipode - through fear, manipulation,

- Creating an intriguing machine

- Creating a machine for seeming occasions - for wars, conflicts, aggressions, diversions,

-Induction of inflation and deflation afterward

-Creating antipodes - with the ultimate goal of the Cold War battle - generates huge profits, enormous cash flows,

- Possession of resources

- The machine of intrigue and compromise and the creation of fake occasions.

- Generating, financing, and combating terrorism.

V. The Real Reason for us Trade War against China from USA

Pressure over China on 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 the investment invasion of China in Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America, investments for trillions of dollars in railway corridors, ports, productions in countries of these continents.

It is the commercial war that will determine who will manage investment, trade routes, production values, innovation, consumption of entire peoples, nations, continents, and who will actually profit from it.

5.1). Chinese 5G technology

China's 5G networks are in the final stage of testing; they work at 50 to 100 times faster than the 4G networks,

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

- 2 D - digitization of music and voice
- 3D - multimedia communications
- 4D - Broadband Mobile Communication

5 G uses less power and transmits data 100 times faster than 4G technology.

It is real that the one who owns this technology knows and controls globalization around the world.

5G technology will control all communications in infrastructure, communications, manufacturing. I.e., this will give China real manufacturing, technological, economic, technological, economic advantages over other countries.

5G technologies will also give priority to spying, data stealing, overtaking all processes, and national security.

5G technology will provide advantages even in the rapid activation and response to stock exchange transactions when a country can use its advantages in response and attack speeds both on and off the exchange.

Whoever knows the technology will also manage all the benefits in trade, services, manufacturing, economics, financial services.

5G is a much faster data transfer, and one that transfers data quickly will have advantages over everything.

5G will give benefits to unmanned cars, artificial intelligence systems,

5D technologies will also benefit in the following areas:

- Proceedings
- Services
- Trading
- Finance
- Exchange operations
- Healthcare - Hospitals and Druids
- Education

China has many more base stations that are a prerequisite for imposing 5G technology. China has 10 to 15 times more base stations. Only at the beginning of 2018, there are more than 2.1 million base stations. Every 10 square kilometers, China

has 5.3 comparison plants, the US has 0.3 in the United States.

5.2./ China's Achievements and Plans of China who will Use China's Investments And Technology

Gold China's currency reserves rose from \$ 200 billion in 2001 to \$ 4 trillion in 2014.

There is historical export.

In September 2013, Xi Jinping proclaimed the "One Belt, One Road" strategy, which is an integration of the giant Eurasian supercontinent.

Infrastructure investments are connecting the Pacific Ocean and the Baltic Sea - the new silk road - covering a population of three billion people.

China initiates the creation of the Asian Bank for Infrastructure and Investment - participants from 56 countries. China has invested \$ 100 billion. China is setting up its own Silk Road Fund with \$ 40 billion in the capital.

By 2027, Beijing will invest in the realization of this strategy by investing \$ 1.3 trillion. This would be an investment 11 times greater than Marshall Plan.

China's cheap infrastructure credits to 70 Baltic Sea and Pacific countries are funded by the expansion of the busiest Mediterranean port - the Greek port of Piraeus.

The largest NPP in the UK is Chinese.

\$ 6 billion rail line across Laos and a transport corridor for \$ 46 billion in Pakistan.

These investments will connect Europe and Asia.

China creates in its interest a network of transcontinental oil and gas pipelines for imports of energy from Siberia and Central Asia.

This will include the Russian network; this network will be 10,000 kilometers long from the North Atlantic in the South China Sea.

China connects Europe's rail network with China's high-speed rail network by building transcontinental railways across Central Asia.

To this network, they will go south to Singapore and southeast through Pakistan.

To help with maritime trade, China builds over 31 major ports from the Malacca Strait, through the Indian Ocean, to Africa, and across the European coast.

Beijing launched 2018 and the design of its so-called "Polar Silk Road" through the North Ocean - the release of Arctic waters from the icy cover that will be associated with all Russia's and Scandinavian projects.

China is also accelerating its expansion in Africa and Latin America.

China is implementing the strategy of the four continents. "

China doubles its trade with Africa in 2015 to 222 billion dollars,

China's investment in Africa in 2025 will reach \$ 1 trillion.

These investments are in mineral extraction; Africa is the second-largest source of oil for the Chinese economy.

In Latin America, China acquired over 90% of Ecuador's oil reserves.

The volume of China with Latin America has reached 244 billion in 2017.

Competition is really between Xi Jinping Globalism and Trump - Nationalism.

China invests in space and cyberspace.

China is also investing in its naval force to control transport routes around Asia and, most importantly, in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea.

In the WHITE PAPER 2015, China states that:

"China should develop the modern structure of its naval forces, meeting the requirements of the nation's security."

China already has a fleet of 320 ships, including nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.

The Chinese Navy has a land-based missile, fighter aviation, and a global satellite system.

China "cuts" the US top trader's superiority in the Pacific Ocean. In this connection, True has increased its defense budget and exceeded 700 million adoraders - building 46 warships; in 2023, the United States will have 326 ships.

China creates new naval bases in the Arabian Sea and the South China Sea.

5.3./ China's projects, China's plans, China's strategy and tactics that will benefit from 5G technologies, its own productions, investments in Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and will provide advantages in everything

THE MOST POWERFUL PROJECTS within One belt one road/ OBOR/.

The special economic zone "Hordos" created in the desert of East Kazakhstan, near the Chinese border - the "dry harbor" - is the China railways of 1435 mm wheelbase and post-Soviet in the 1525 mm gauge.

Kazakhstan is planning to build a key branch of the New Silk Road route as one route passes through Russia to Europe and the other to the Caspian port of Atkai, via the territory of Azerbaijan and Georgia continues to Turkey.

Another project is the high-speed route Moscow - Kazan.

The length is 762 km, as trains on the line must be ready by 2023, will move at 235 km / h, i.e., the distance will take 3 hours. China will fund the project with 5.1 billion euros.

The entire Moscow-Beijing motorway will reach at least 50 billion euros.

The industrialization of Pakistan will control the entire Indian Ocean basin.

All merchant ships from and to China pass through this strait.

China's state-owned companies signed a multi-billion-dollar deal with the Philippine government to build a liquefied natural gas terminal and a thermal power plant.

Secondly, the Chinese consider the Northern Arctic Ocean as an alternative trade route. Beijing is ready to invest in the exploration of natural gas and other resources in both Russia and Greenland, and Canada.

China's investments currently account for 14% of Greenland's GDP and 6-7% of Iceland's GDP.

This is a way to create a "polar silk road".

In the Arctic, China builds under the water and the so-called "Digital Silk Road" to Finland.

The Chinese finance the construction of a Greenland airport and expand Russian ports, proximity to the Northern Arctic trade routes, and build infrastructure projects in Northwest Canada.

China exports valuable leather and diamond.

China also launched a tactical strategy and tactics to sneak through the back entrance of the EU's political and economic market through the "16 +1" format.

China, after six years of trying to change tactics.

The EU imposes strict requirements and restrictions on "external investment."

China is not really interested in the EU's split. Chinese Prime Minister Li Kuzyan said: "Today and in the future, China will warmly support European integration 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 just 0.7% of the region's GDP.

Imports from 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 realized only and mostly in Serbia, Hungary, and Romania.

As for comparisons, Chinese investments for the past ten years are \$ 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 investments in European ports for the past ten years is already 10%. China's state-owned company COSCO owns 51% of the shares in the Greek port of Piraeus and 100% of the Belgian Zeebrugge, and major shares in the ports of Valencia - Noatum, the Italian port of Vado-Liguri, and other ports.

China's investments in railway tracks.

One such project is China-China Railway International and China Communications Construction Company CCCC to build a 108 km rail link between Novi Sad and Subotica for 943 million euros, the Budapest-Belgrade speedway, worth \$ 2.89 billion.

According to the EU, the construction of railway lines should only be done through tendering procedures.

China plans to build several TPPs in Serbia and Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

In Macedonia, Montenegro, and Albania, road investments will be made.

China invested in steelmaking Jelezare Meredith as it bought it in 2016, and in 2017, the company's revenue increased by 47%.

China also invests a lot in Belarus in Minsk, where it builds a large logistics center close to the M1 motorway linking Moscow and Berlin. It is a forward bridge of proximity to 300 km. at the footsteps of Europe. The logistics center is about 80 sq. km.

CHINA PROVIDES LOANS with interest rates of 1.5% to 3% of 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 has imposed a strict investment screening on China's investments.

China's goals are to carry out major projects on investment projects 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 creates China's 2017 Exim, the second investment cooperation fund between the Central and Eastern European countries and Beijing.

This fund will work as well as the first \$ 435 million in 2012 to help boost Chinese investment activity in the region.

The main directions for these investments are - energy, high technology, education, telecoms, and others.

The goal is China's access to technology and research, international sales channels and well-established brands, investments in external infrastructure.

Granting credits for projects implemented by Chinese contractors.

Investments depend on the priority sectors and specializations of each of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

For countries with poorly developed industries, the guidelines are - Investing in the mining industry, the timber industry, the food industry,

Purpose - purchase of raw materials companies most state-owned.

For more developed countries such as Hungary, Poland, and the Czech Republic, the directions are - information technology, automotive, electronics, biotechnology, nanotechnology, optics, research centers.

There is a 30% growth in China's trade with China; direct Chinese investment in CEE countries has doubled to \$ 1.8 billion.

Some countries are afraid of some Chinese dependence on EU industries.

Creating financial and business support tools for Chinese companies in foreign markets is a key element in helping China's investment strategy. Loans 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 whole project is assigned to Chinese companies, Chinese subcontractors, Chinese machinery, and equipment. Interest rates range from 2.5% to 3% per year.

Unlike the requirements of the World Bank, the IMF that require reforms in the countries concerned, China's credit requirements does not require them. Chinese investments are associated with a serious risk of progressively increasing the debt dependency of countries with a relatively low level of economic development.

For example, signing a treaty with Montenegro and granting 800m euros to build a motorway from Chinese companies automatically increased the national debt of the country by 23%.

On the other hand, the purchase of most components and materials (including the Chinese working hand in the framework of Chinese projects) is leading to the return of the financial resources allocated for their conversion back to China.

This may make it more difficult to repay loans in the future, as well as raise the balance of payments problems.

In the beginning, China is implementing projects with non-EU countries - Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, on a 6 billion-euro Chinese model. Motorways in Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Albania and the Belgrade - Subotica railway line - part of the Belgrade - Budapest railway line were ejected.

Chinese companies participate well in infrastructure auctions. China provides loans with the predetermined contractor (without open tender). Government funding of projects/state aid / is incompatible with EU legislation. That is why there is also the possibility for the European Commission to intervene in the relevant projects in Europe and the European Union.

The Juncker plan benefits from the credit facilities of the European Investment Fund and the European Investment Bank, whose terms are quite attractive.

Low-interest rates for 2017. Chinese exports to the EU amounted to 257 billion euros, while exports from the EU to China in 2017 were only 198 million euros.

Pakistan is the main gateway to the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is between China, the Middle East, and Africa. Pakistan is open both politically and

economically for co-operation and is, therefore, an enemy of India.-

Beijing and Pakistan will build a corridor of roads, power stations for

The actual realization of "One belt on-road" MUST REDUCE THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SWEET AND BUCKLES SOUTHERN MARITIME TRANSPORT WHICH REALIZES 95% OF THE TRADE BETWEEN CHINA AND EUROPE.

China wants to ensure an alternative to the narrow Malacca Strait linking the Pacific and Indian Oceans because, in the face of a conflict, this time may be closed by the Americans and their regional allies.

A good alternative is the "Pakistani Corridor", which aims to expand the deep-water port of Guadar.

China secured this port, received a concession for a period of 2059. a state-owned giant in the state controls the terminals of Kumpor Istanbul and in the Tanzanian city of Bagamoyo in East Africa. He received a 35-year concession for the Southern Container Terminal in the capital of Sri Lanka - Colombo. China creates an economic base in Sri Lanka, which will control the Malacca Strait.

BEHAVIOR - Infringing Intellectual Property Rights, Infringements of Intellectual Property Rights, Danger to National Security Infringements of sanctions against and against IRAN by China and Chinese companies.

THE PURPOSE TO TAKE CHINESE IN THE FIELD OF CHINA in all areas of technology, manufacturing, infrastructure, trade, and so on.

"China should develop the modern structure of its naval forces, meeting the requirements of the nation's security."

China already has a fleet of 320 ships, including nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.

The Chinese Navy has a land-based missile, fighter aviation, and a global satellite system.

China "cuts" the US top trader's superiority in the Pacific Ocean. In this connection, True has increased its defense budget and exceeded 700 million adoraders - building 46 warships; in 2023, the United States will have 326 ships.

China creates new naval bases in the Arabian Sea and the South China Sea.

China's Plan - Orientation and Domestic Market Fixation - Services, Raising Internal Demand, Internal Economy in China. That is why exports account for less than 20% of China's GDP, as it was 35% a decade ago.

The real transformation from production to export to inward production - to boost consumption within China, China's welfare inside, raising living standards.

In fact, under this strategy, China has more chances of winning this trade war.

China should pay attention to the collapse of the Chinese company's share plans.

Restricting the role of a state in the economy, restoring private ownership of the land, increasing the authority of municipal authorities.

Do not allow devaluation, but manage your currency.

China implements and implements a "non-liberal" model.

The leading role of the state in economic production and China really should not come into conflict with the United States.

VI. The beginning of the trade war with China

Zbigniew Brzezinski says that Washington will continue to be a global hegemon only when it will dominate geopolitically in Eurasia. The US share of the global economy fell from 50% in 1950 to 15% before 2017.

According to forecasts, China will surpass the US in 2030, turning into a global economy.

Trump states that the US is "exploited" by its upward allies, suffers from unfair trade agreements, threatened by millions of illegal immigrants.

Instead of multilevel Trade alliances, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement NAFTA, the Transatlantic Partnership TTP, or even the WTO.

True relies on bilateral agreements.

This foreign policy strategy is contained in the national security strategy 2017. Under this national security strategy, the United States is helping the Middle East to expel terrorists and extremists.

"America over everything".

Trump pushes a global balance of power that will only benefit the US.

I.e., the world will be on the rise if America is refreshed.

Trump attacked European allies in NATO for refusing to take a "fair share" of NATO spending and letting the US pay everything.

Trump accused Germany 2017 of being a "hostage to Russia" and urging partners to raise their defense spending to those unseen by GDP. 2017 The Asia-Pacific Economic Forum ATIS triumph in Vietnam focused its attacks on multilateral trade agreements and, above all, against the WTO.

Commodity dumping, subsidizing production, currency manipulation, and China's industrial policy - according to Trump - is aggression against the United States.

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

Xi Jinping presented China's plans to achieve "mutually beneficial development in the name of achieving the joint prosperity of the Asian, European and African continents.

China pushed 6 million Chinese out of poverty and aims to eradicate poverty in China by 2020

China's goal is to establish a more orderly world order that "guarantees the benefits and benefits of country-wide development".

Xi Jinping said China's readiness to export investments is worth up to two trillion US dollars.

All the other 11 TTP countries have said they have achieved success in the agreement but without the US involvement, and only with China.

Trump launches TRADE WAR in March 2018, "imposing high duties on imports of steel imported mainly from China - motives -" theft of intellectual property "and imposes import duties totaling 50 billion dollars.

China responds proportionately.

1850 - 1940 Britain dominates the English language and literature and culture, creating sports such as cricket, football, tennis, rugby, rowing.

USA - Promotes Democracy - Exports of Democracies - Hollywood, Basketball, Baseball.

China makes a leap from a backward society to a technologically advanced state within just one generation.

Chinese propaganda spreads the successes of China in all spheres - from science, ecology to military technology. Its economy is striving for profitable cooperation with the states and the creation of huge purchasing power in the markets.

China creates channels for trade with Europe on land, sea, silk road.

China strengthens ties with countries on new so-called "silk road" China is Europe's second-largest trading partner.

After the United States, Europe is China's largest trading partner.

Trade transit between China and Western Europe, which has so far been at sea,

China has built the longest and fastest railway highway. China is the largest producer of steel, cement, and other raw materials.

China is ready to invest in various strategic and infrastructure sites abroad, setting a condition - 50%.

In 2009, China organized regular freight trains between the Chinese Megapolis Chongqing to the German port of Duisburg.

Over the past 5 years, the number of containers in China's Duisburg has grown from less than 200 containers per year to over 2000 containers per week.

Trains run over 11,000 kilometers on average for two weeks, while shipping takes 5-6 weeks.

Rail transport is cheaper.

The Chinese tried the scheme in Africa. The countries that will join the Silk Road route are offering cheap infrastructure-building solutions that will guarantee them serious profits.

Against this, China requires co-financing or payment through resources, and Chinese companies are given the opportunity to exploit their sites.

The "One belt one road" initiative covers 70 different countries; up to now, 250 billion euros have

been invested, and an additional 850 billion for the overall construction will be invested.

The "one belt one road" initiative includes six main road corridors oriented towards Russia, Europe, Turkey, Pakistan, India, and Singapore.

The goal is the relationship between China and Europe.

VII. Geopolitical And Economic Dimensions Of The Trade War Between The Usa And China

The start of a trade war began in August 2017 when Trump initiated an investigation into Chinese legal acts and practices that threatened the intellectual property of American companies. This is the occasion.

The beginning lies in 2011 in the bestseller of Peter Navarro and Greg Outry, "Death from China, Face Face with Dragos, Call for Global Action." Even then, they suggested that China's imports into the US have eroded the US economy.

Navarro also published the 2006 book "Future Wars with China - the battlefield and the affair of jealousy". The main reason for Trump commencing a trade war is a shred of jobs in the United States.

According to the United States, ten are Chinese weapons of mass destruction:

- The system of export subsidies "artificially maintained low yuan,
 - Imitation of goods
 - Piracy
 - Theft of American Intellectual Property,
 - The Chinese leadership's willingness to guarantee the price advantages of goods produced in China at the expense of the environment
 - Low labor protection requirements
 - Illegal duties, quotas.
 - Export restrictions on the most important raw materials / rare earth metals, where China is a monopolist.
 - Hustling pricing and dumping.
 - Chinese protectionism
- Creating barriers to imports in the face of foreign business entering China,
- Transfer to China of subsidiaries of foreign companies
 - Engaging in research and experimental engineering
 - Transferring Chinese technology to specific technologies.

The USA has imposed an increase in import duties on Chinese goods - 279 Chinese goods worth 16 milliards dollars - 23 August 2018. Beijing has imposed US \$ 16 billion in US responses and sanctions against US imports.

The goods concerned are subject to 25% import duties.

On September 24, the United States announced that it is introducing a 10% duty for additional imports of Chinese goods for \$ 200 billion.

The Chinese responded by imposing US \$ 60 billion in US goods.

Third phase additional import of 267 billion dollars.

TRUMP's goal is to restore the US trade balance with China.

On June 1, the US imposed new customs duties on imports of 25% and 10% of steel and aluminum products from the European Union, Canada, and Mexico, which provoked and caused an asymmetrical reaction.

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

-2011 - it is 65.4%

-2012 - he is 66.2,

-2013 - it is 67.8%

-2014 - it is 67.2%

-2016 - it is 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 practically remained at the 2010 level.

It reached \$ 531 billion, growing only by 4.6% compared to the previous year.

Exports declined by 7.1% and imports by only 4.5%.

The cumulative current account deficit since 1976 has reached \$ 10.5 trillion.

The vast majority of US exports are actually re-exported from Mexico, with goods being sold with profits several times.

Profit is for US companies without doing anything.

The aluminum industry in the aftermath of the 2008 crisis was effectively liquidated.

On the other hand, the US steel industry could not recover after 2008.

So the decisions were two in 2016:

1). Passively to observe what is going on, which would lead to the collapse of the US-

2). Taking radical measures.

Trump chose the second option.

The planned and implemented tax cut from Trump of 35% to 21% had to be accompanied by protectionist measures to stimulate the US economy, which would lead to an increase in imports.

As a result, the US 2017 foreign trade deficit increased by 12.1%, reaching its maximum of \$ 566 billion.

Exports increased significantly by 5.5%, but the increase in imports was higher - 6.7%.

As a result, the US trade deficit in China increased by 20.1% to 8.1% and reached 375.2 billion dollars. The deficit with Mexico reached 2017 71.1 milliards.

I.e., all the measures that Trump has done have proved he is aiming for and pursuing a trade war with China.

T.E. US TRADE WAR WITH China is actually triggered by Trump's actions.

Therefore, Trump has begun to demand China to reduce its trade surplus in US trade to \$ 200 billion.

Trump has removed business restrictions, which led to an increase in US GDP of 2.5% and the unemployment rate declined by 0.8% to 4.1%, which is the lowest figure since 2000.

Average wages increased by 2.9% to \$ 26.74

Consumer demand increased by 4.1%. Imports grew by only 0.5% Exports jumped 9.3%.

The goal is US economic growth.

US trade warfare causes China problems.

The capitalization of the stock market of China fell to 6.09 trillion dollars; China stepped into the stock market of Japan.

Trump, on August 23, 2018, introduces the new foreign investment risk control bill that effectively limits foreign investment by placing this issue on national security.

This is the case with national security.

Already for 435 days, foreign investment checks will be done, not 30 days as before.

In this way, companies that receive funding from China are limited to investing these funds in US companies. The motto is "threats from China to US national security.

The threat is that China buys US technology.

The goal is to prevent Chinese companies from buying US technology in high technology, artificial intrusion, and quantum computing.

Trump wants to stop the monopolization of certain industries, the emergence of a threat to US security. Trump wants to control China's investment in US companies.

The United States and Trump protect their interests as hegemony in the global technology market; their currency is a reserve currency for the whole world, so anyone who wants to trade needs to comply with the US and seek their permission.

The new law has the following consequences for China:

1). The law empowers the control bodies - the Foreign Investment Commission will:

- Control of trade operations

- Control over new and fundamental technologies - artificial intelligence, key technologies.

- Extend the deadline for foreign investment inspections

- Control of foreign investments in science and technology, with military developments.

2). The United States declares China as its main strategic rival. The United States wants to challenge this New Cold War.

The objective - to prevent the rise of China in the world.

3). Controlling the interests of China and the Chinese State in the implementation of US investments.

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

The US's second front against China is the deepening of reforms.

Increasing the ways and means of opening China to the world.

That's why he told Si Jinglin that China would 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 countries concerned which they are developing, investments in enterprises providing resources to China.

And vice versa, China will provide access for foreign firms to the Chinese market and improve the investment climate in the country. That is why China published 2018 and a "negative list" for foreign investment; the number of forbidden investments in the domestic economy of China is reduced to 24%.

The share of foreign investment in 2017 rose by 4.1% to \$ 68.32 billion, US investment in China grew by as much as 29.1%.

National security is real economic security.

Trump's actions are, in fact, strategic threat No. 1 for China.

China's response to US sanctions has proved more solid.

The US did not expect such hardness.

The US applies the technique - "containment and isolation" of China.

China prepares "One Belt, One Time".

On July 6, 2018, a 25% increase in customs duties on 818 commodity positions of China's imports into the US,

The total value is \$ 34 billion, or 3.8% of all China's imports into the US.

Immediately following China's response, 25% import duties for 545 US goods, including airplanes, cars, agricultural produce (soybean), fish and marine products (lobsters), and chemical products. The value is \$ 34 billion.

VIII. The Plan of China

China's plan in response to the US's warfare is the orientation and fixation of the domestic market - services, increasing domestic demand, the economy inside China. That is why exports account for less than 20% of China's GDP, as it was 35% a decade ago.

The real transformation from production to export to inward production - to boost consumption within China, China's welfare inside, raising living standards.

In fact, under this strategy, China has more chances of winning this trade war.

China should pay attention to the collapse of the Chinese company's share plans.

Limit the role of a state in the economy, restore private ownership of the land, increase the powers of the municipal authorities.

Do not drag devaluation, but manage your currency.

China implements and implements a "non-liberal" 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, the Chinese economy grew by 6.8%.

The soft devaluation of the yuan maintains the competitiveness of Chinese exports by neutralizing losses from the US market due to increased duties.

The profit of state-owned enterprises has increased since the beginning of the year by 17.2%.

China wants to force the US to dialogue.

Indeed, since the imposition of US measures, the total volume of Chinese exports will only decrease by 3.4%. Even in the 2009 financial crisis. China's export growth has declined by as much as 16%, but even then, the Chinese economy's GDP growth was 8% per year.

Trump has begun to realize his promises from his presidential campaign. China has realized its potential based on its production and exports. Production is stimulated by the state. On the other hand, the US is the main customer and consumer of cheap Chinese goods. As a result, the US trade deficit has increased many times.

By imposing higher duties on Chinese goods, Trump actually aims to increase the trade deficit.

Trump accepts the reason for a threat to national security - a violation of intellectual property rights, the purchase of high technology by Chinese companies in the US, and their use. This is the reason, however, the insignificant occasion.

In addition, Tram states that China manipulates its currency devalues it in favor of its production and export.

Trump also says China is responsible for closing down jobs in the United States, as a result of which the United States leaves the Trans-Pacific Partnership.

However, this is of benefit to China.

Chinese President Xi Jinping told Trump USA to participate in the plan, "One belt, one road".

In order to maintain good relations with the US, China has frozen North Korea's coal imports.

China has offered wider US access to China's financial sector investment market. China is ready to lift the ban on imports of US beef in China, which has been in force since 2003. Indeed, since July 2017, US producers have gained wider access to Chinese markets.

Reciprocally, the US will work to allow imports of chicken from China.

China has also begun to import US liquefied gas. China and the United States negotiate cooperation in

10 areas. The US trade deficit was \$ 347 billion in 2016.

China gives access to its US payment markets - Mastercard, Visa, American Express. China has agreed and foreign firms to determine its credit rating.

Currently, in China, foreign investors can not own a majority stake in companies.

The US has also tried to exert pressure on China to cut the customs tariff by 25% for imports of US cars.

China's investment has risen to over \$ 89 billion.

IX. US STRATEGY ABOUT RUSSIA AND CHINA

It is a return to the strategy of Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger on China, as a result of this strategy has emerged on Chimerica - China - America

Indeed, an informal alliance between Washington and Beijing was put in place to limit the influence of the USSR in the Middle East and Africa

Henry Kissinger argues that the US should keep China closer.

X. WHERE THE TRADE WAR HATES

The goal is to hit all of China's investments, both in the world, in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, China. The aim is to force international corporations that have production in China to leave China and return to the United States.

The goal is to cause damage, loss to China.

On May 5, 2019, Donald Trump - the Chinese have already changed the baseline - he has increased the import duty of \$ 200 billion, from 10% to 25%

Trump has argued that he would be taxing the remaining Chinese imports in the same way for about \$ 325 billion. China has responded by raising US \$ 60 billion in US dollars. Real direct damages are not very large for both economies.

The biggest damage is to geopolitics and business - insecurity, world supply chains,

Potential contraction of investments - a breakdown of the international trading system.

According to the National Bureau of Economic Research NBER in 2018, the US economy has lost \$ 7.8 billion.

This amounts to about 0.04% of US GDP, which nevertheless increases by almost 3% in 2018. Customs duties lead to the redirection of a certain financial resource by Chinese companies but also by US consumers who are forced to pay higher prices. And, respectively, to the US government. Losses can reach about 0.1% for the US.

Modeling for China is more difficult. The pressure on Chinese companies is greater.

On the other hand, the Chinese have more control over their economy.

This will bring about shrinking the internal economy

War is real uncertainty for both sides.

The impact on the world economy is great.

Customs duties affect international investment.

The funds actually went down. And after the China response, the funds went down.

Disruption of the functioning of the world supply chains.

Only 25% of traded goods between the US and China are consumer goods,

The remaining 75% is for raw materials, technical components, heavy machinery.

World trade mainly supplies domestic production and export production.

As a result, the behavior of the producers changes according to the redistribution of the resources on which the duties are lifted.

Long-term investments become more uncertain; for a time period, there is uncertainty about production, sales, and sales plans as resource prices change.

Production planning becomes more uncertain.

On the other hand, third countries such as the European Union are subject to continual changes in their traditional markets.

Indeed, the EU is under pressure from both the US and China.

Increasing tariffs distorts competition, which affects production, planning, sales, sales of finished products.

On the other hand, the EU can not react in any way, as the outcome reaches everything in the EU.

XI. CONFLICTS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

The basis of the disputes is the ownership of the small uninhabited island groups Spratly and Paracel. Brunei, Vietnam, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Taiwan have claims.

The Spratly Archipelago includes over 100 small islands and reefs scattered in an ellipse of about 1,000 km in length. They are located 400 km from the islands of Palawan and Kalimantan, 500 km from the shores of Vietnam and 1000 km from Hainan Island.

The reasons are the trade routes.

Along with these islands, goods are transported for more than \$ 5.8 trillion.

In addition, there are enormous natural resources in the aquifer of the archipelago - especially oil and natural gas. According to information from the US administration in the Southern China Sea, there are 13 billion barrels of oil and 195 trillion cubic meters of natural gas. Control over the South China Sea is important, as this is the most direct route between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The US has territorial disputes.

The United States has been a hegemon since 1945.

The Spratly Archipelago provides an excellent platform for deploying military bases,

The most active player for the militarization of the islands is China and some ASEAN / Vietnam and the Philippines. Beijing controls about 20 islands, with 6 of them China building military bases. The Philippines have deployed their military bases on eight islands, with one of them having a runway. Vietnam controls

21 islands on which ports and helipads are built. From 1994. Taiwan has a base on the Itu Aba Island, which is the largest of the archipelago but has no particular activity to expand its control zone in the region. Arbitration Court in The Hague on July 12, 2016, has ruled on a petition of the Philippines against China that China has no right to fish, extract mining, and economic activity. Beijing said it would not take that decision. China is based on an opinion based on the country's history and documents proving its sovereignty over the Pars Islands and the Spratly islands. The United States has the following policy regarding the Asia Pacific region and the South China Sea. Non-admission of Chinese hegemony in the region " Controlling the situation and taking rapid measures to remedy the situation

- Attracting ASEAN countries to the US.
- On the other hand, Beijing is ASEAN's largest trading partner who has no interest in confronting Beijing against the United States.
- The other problem in the South China Sea is between China and Vietnam for the jurisdiction over the Paralympic Islands, which are equidistant from both countries. In 1974, when the United States pulled its troops from Vietnam, China conquered these islands and retained control over them until now.

In May 2014, China had a drilling platform for the state-owned company in Vietnam's exclusive economic zone of about 220 km. From the shores.

The relationship between China and Vietnam is relatively calm. The territorial dispute over the Sencaku is the other issue of conflict. 1895 began this conflict as far as they were owned by China. After the end of World War II, Japan lost all territories acquired in the 19th century. This is where the problem - the Senkaku and Okinawa Islands remain under the jurisdiction of the United States until 70 years of the 20th century when they were returned to Japan.

China defines these islands as the original Chinese.

Every international dispute is based on and caused by economic reasons.

In 1999, natural gas reserves were estimated to be 200 million cubic meters in the islands' waters.

In 2003, China had a platform and started drilling.

Japan disagree. At the end of 2004, both sides agree that all issues and issues will be settled through negotiations.

China is developing its Navy and modernizing it. China is launching a second aircraft carrier.

Japan seeks protection from the United States because it has more than 50,000 troops in its territory.

XII. CONCLUSION

The US wants to force manufacturing companies to leave China and return to the US.

China keeps on real production, not as the US keeps on the hollow dollar that uses it for every purpose. The United States failed as a globalizer. Trump can not give up on this trade channel because

he does his promises to those who chose him, although the US will lose that trade war. China will not retreat and will lead the battle to the end because China has long been a leader in trade and production.

China is no longer a production colony of the United States but a denominator. As a result, China is re-orienting itself in restructuring investment and guidance towards Eurasia and boosting its own consumption, tackling poverty in China, increasing incomes. China holds contacts and joint plans with Russia, both trusting and at the Sochi meeting; China received Putin's assurances that their relations would not be influenced by any external influences from third countries. On the other hand, Russia and Putin proved their advantages in the missile defense and military techniques and technologies. There is a real trend for the formation of a world-triangle ruling. Trump's goal is to force transnational companies that have supplies in China to leave China and return to the US to lift the US economy. Trump's goal is to force China's export-oriented economy to bust, cause serious damage, losses to make it concessive. On the other hand, China holds the bulk of US debts, and in a stronger attack, the US may go bankrupt. A sense of bankruptcy will make the United States become the military globalizer of the world and find military fronts against countries like Iran.

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