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Power Logic  
behind the U.S. Trade War with China

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“Keep America Great” .<sup>1</sup>

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가(revisionist country)

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. 2019 5

2000

25% , 3250

25% 가

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<sup>1</sup> 特朗普: 我的新竞选口号是“让美国保持伟大!” [EB/OL]. 海外网, 2018-03-12, <http://news.haiwainet.cn/n/2018/0312/c3541093-31276074.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Sutter, R. Pushback. America’s New China Strategy [J]. The Diplomat, November 2, 2018.

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<sup>3</sup> 谭保罗.“美国共识”正在发生，美国敌意渐浓，中国怎么办？[EB/OL].凤凰资讯,2019-05-29,

<http://news.ifeng.com/c/7n61GJmHFq3>.

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<sup>4</sup> Attorney General Sessions Delivers Remarks Discussing the Immigration Enforcement Actions of the Trump Administration, U.S. Department of Justice. 2018-05-07, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/speech/attorney-general-sessions-delivers-remarks-discussing-immigration-enforcement-actions>.

<sup>5</sup> 任泽平, 罗志恒.全球贸易摩擦与大国兴衰[M].北京: 人民出版社, 2019: 99.

II.

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<sup>6</sup> (美) 约翰·米尔斯海默著; 王义桅, 唐小松译. 大国政治的悲剧[M]. 上海: 上海人民出版社, 2014: 3

<sup>7</sup> Joseph S. Nye, The Two Sides of American Exceptionalism, China US Focus, 2018-09-05,

<https://www.chinausfocus.com/foreign-policy/the-two-sides-of-american-exceptionalism>.

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<sup>8</sup> Conserving International Order, Real Clear Politics, 2019-05-10

<sup>9</sup> Rebecca MacKinnon. Consent of the networked: the worldwide struggle for Internet freedom[M]. Basic Books, 2012; doi.org/10.1111/j.1743-8594.2010.00124.x; Kiggins, R. D. (2015). Open for Expansion: US Policy and the Purpose for the Internet in the Post–Cold War Era. International Studies Perspectives, 16(1), 86-105.

가

.<sup>10</sup>

가

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가

가

(Fareed Zakaria)

500

가

.<sup>11</sup>

가

1960 9%

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<sup>10</sup> Brands, H. (2016). American Grand Strategy and the Liberal Order: Continuity, Change, and Options for the Future.[R]. Rand Cooperation Report. <https://www.rand.org/pubs/perspectives/PE209.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> Zakaria, Fareed. The Post-American World[M]. Recorded Books, LLC,2011.

<sup>12</sup> Noland, M. (2018). US international economic policy in the Trump administration.[R]. East-West Center. <http://128.171.57.22/handle/10125/55904>.

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<sup>13</sup> Michael Auslin, Antagonistic Competition Marks U.S.-China Relations 40 years after Normalization, NATIONAL REVIEW, 2019-01-23, <https://www.nationalreview.com/2019/01/us-china-relations-washington-beijing-more-rivals-than-partners/>.



가  
2000

GDP 10.25 , GDP 1.26 1/6 .

2010 GDP 2 가 , 1/2

. 2018 GDP 20.5 20 GDP

1/4 , 2017 0.4% , GDP

13.4 , GDP 0.6%

가 16% . ,

30% . GDP 66%

.<sup>15</sup>

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, 2019

70,051 3.7% 가 . 37,674 6.7%

가 , 32,377 0.3% 가 . 5,297 75.2%

가 . 2018

5 ( ) 62.2 % ,

5 57.2 % .<sup>16</sup>

. 2007 20 ,

31 . 20 ,

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<sup>15</sup> 根据世界银行、中国国家统计局公布数据得出, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

<sup>16</sup> 中国商务部. 中国对外贸易形势报告(2019年春季)[R]. 中国商务部. 2019-05-24.

<http://zhs.mofcom.gov.cn/article/cbw/201905/20190502866408.shtml>.

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<sup>17</sup> 美国新的对华高科技出口管制从今日起开始执行 [EB/OL]. 中国新闻网, 2007-06-19, <http://www.chinanews.com/cj/kong/news/2007/06-19/960147.shtml>.

<sup>18</sup> 李稻葵, 胡思佳, 厉克奥博. 特朗普税改和中美贸易摩擦[J]. 经济学动态, 2019(02).

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2 가가 가

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GDP 가

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<sup>19</sup> Remarks by President Trump in State of the Union[EB/O].

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/remarks-president-trump-state-union-address-3/2020-02-04>.

<sup>20</sup> 比如 20 世纪 80-90 年代, 美国将苏联、日本和欧共体同时作为对外经济战略遏制对象.

<sup>21</sup> 黄琪轩. 大国权力转移与自主创新[J]. 经济社会体制比较, 2009(03):65-70.

가 가 , " " . "가 가 , .22 가 , .23 가 가 , 2008 , " " 가 , Li Xiao Fu Jinghui (2010) " " 가 , Fu Zheng Xu Jia (2014) .24 " "

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IV.

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<sup>27</sup> 杨伯江.从尼克松到特朗普:国际战略视角下的两场“冲击”的历史比较与日本因应路径分析[J].日本学刊,2019(04).

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<sup>30</sup> Xu Bu.Perceptions Matter[EB/OL]. <https://www.chinausfocus.com/special/2021forum/remarks/20897.html>,2021-01-27.

<sup>31</sup> [http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/08/c\\_1210153848.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/world/2019-06/08/c_1210153848.htm).

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32 Wertheim, Stephen. The Price of Primacy: Why America Shouldn't Dominate the World[J]. Foreign Affairs. New York Vol. 99, Iss. 2, (Mar/Apr 2020): 19-22,24-29.

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50% " . 2018

162.3 32.7% . , .

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(David Dollar) 가

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<sup>35</sup> 美国在全球服务业主导地位削弱,观察者网, 2019-12-03.

<sup>36</sup> 2020 Democratic Party Platform, Democratic National Committee, <https://democrats.org/where-we-stand/party-platform/>.

<sup>37</sup> Ryan Hass, Ryan Mcelveen, and Robert D. Williams, The Future of US Policy Toward China Recommendations for the Biden Administration, Brookings, 2020-11-17, <https://www.brookings.edu/multi-chapter-report/the-future-of-us-policy-toward-china/>

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<sup>38</sup> Ensuring the Future Is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers, U.S. Federal Register, 2021-01-25,

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/01/28/2021-02038/ensuring-the-future-is-made-in-all-of-america-by-all-of-americas-workers>.

<sup>39</sup> Thomas L. Friedman, Biden Made Sure ‘Trump Is Not Going to Be President for Four More Years’, The New York Times, 2020-12-02, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/02/opinion/biden-interview-mcconnell-china-iran.html>.



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2015 12 , AIIB . AIIB  
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. 2019 7 13 AIIB 100 가 . 2015 7 , BRICS  
(New Development Bank: NDB) . NDB 가  
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BRICS , AIIB, " "





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## Abstract

Since 2018, the trade conflict with China initiated by the Trump administration has intensified and spread to fields such as science and technology, finance, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges. This reflects the strategic insecurity of the status of the US hegemon following the rise of China. The change in the power of the international order has rapidly intensified the competitiveness of China and the United States. In addition to maintaining military hegemony, hegemons want their projections of economic power to influence all aspects of world political power, including the establishment of international institutions and the formation of trade partners, with the goal of expanding their power. The essence of the power shift from the hegemonic U.S. to emerging China is a readjustment of the global power structure and a fundamental change in the power system. The United States is focused on how to defend American hegemony in the contradictory world system, and therefore on a rising China. The US-China trade conflict is a reflection of this shift in power.