

# US Presidential Election and Sino-US Relations

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## Education

- 2007 PhD in Political Science, the University of Chicago, US
- 1997 Bachelor in International Economics, Renmin University, China

## Work Experience

- 2016.4- Professor, Jinan University
- 2009-2016 Assistant Professor, Macau University
- 2007-2009 Lecturer, Hamilton College
- 2006-2007 Fellow of China and the World Program at Harvard University.
- 2005-2006 Visiting Instructor in the Department of Government at Dartmouth College

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# 1



## The key players on China policy for Biden Administration



Jake Sullivan: Former Deputy Assistant to the President and National Security Advisor to Vice-president Biden

Anthony Blinken: Former US Deputy Secretary of State

Thomas E. Donilon: Former National Security Advisor

Brian McKeon: Chair of the Intellect International Defence and Security Council

Julianne Smith: Deputy National Security Advisor to the Vice President Biden

Colin Kahl: National Security Advisor to the Vice President Biden

Jeffrey Prescott: deputy national security advisor and senior Asia advisor to the Vice President Biden





Title	Candidate	Background
The Secretary of State	Antony Blinken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biden's adviser on foreign affairs;</li><li>• He was deputy assistant for national Security affairs and deputy Secretary of State in the Obama administration;</li><li>• Served on the Clinton Administration's National Security Council and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee;</li><li>• He was a fellow at the CSIS.</li></ul>
The Secretary of the Treasury	Lael Brainard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Members of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors;</li><li>• Served as Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs and Conselor to the Secretary of the Treasury;</li><li>• Served as deputy National Economic Adviser and Deputy Assistant to the President;</li><li>• He was a fellow at the Brookings Institution.</li></ul>
The Secretary of Defence	Michele Flournoy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A former Deputy Secretary of Defence in the Obama administration;</li><li>• Served as chief adviser to Robert Gates and Leon Panetta, America's Defence Secretaries;</li><li>• He founded the Center for a New American Security and was a fellow at Harvard's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs.</li></ul>
Attorney General	Doug Jones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Alabama Senator, Prosecutor, and lawyer</li></ul>
The Secretary of the Interior	Steve Ricchetti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Served as Biden's Chief of Staff during the Obama administration;</li><li>• He served as Deputy Chief of Staff in the Clinton administration.</li></ul>
The Secretary of Agriculture	Tom Vilsack	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He was Secretary of Agriculture and Aovernor of Iowa</li></ul>



# The key players on China policy for Biden Administration

The Secretary of Commerce	Tom Nides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Morgan Stanley Managing Director and Vice Chairman;</li><li>• He was Deputy Secretary of State in the Obama administration.</li></ul>
The Secretary of Labor	Tom Perez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chairman of the Democratic National Committee;</li><li>• Served as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights;</li><li>• Former U.S. Secretary of Labor</li></ul>
The Secretary of Health and Human Services	Karen Bass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The incumbent, a California Democrat;</li><li>• He currently chairs the U.S. House Committee on Africa, Global health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations</li></ul>
The Secretary of Energy	Mitch Landrieu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A former Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana;</li><li>• A former Mayor of New Orleans.</li></ul>
The Secretary of Homeland Security	Alejandro Mayorkas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A former Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security;</li><li>• Partner of Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale&amp;Dorr</li></ul>
Chief of Staff	Ron Klain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Biden's campaign adviser;</li><li>• Served as Chief of Staff to Al Gore and Vice President Joe Biden.</li></ul>
National Security Advisor	Jake Sullivan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A former senior adviser to the United States on Iran's nuclear negotiations;</li><li>• He was a visiting professor at Yale Law School.</li></ul>
National Economic Advisor	Jared Bernstein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A former economic adviser to Barack Obama and Joe Biden;</li><li>• Currently a senior fellow at the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities.</li></ul>
US Trade Representative	Fred Hochberg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Former Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of the US</li><li>• Served as a transition member of President Obama's administration</li></ul>

# 2



## Biden's opinions toward China policy



	<b>Biden</b>
<b>Identities</b>	Democratic establishment, Moderator to China
<b>Policy agenda</b>	Jobs and economic recovery, Affordable health care, Restore American leadership abroad, Ensure the future is made in America, etc.
<b>China policy</b>	Biden described China's rise as a "serious challenge", criticised its "abuse" of trade rules, warned that it could be ahead of the US in new technologies and criticised its human rights policies. But Mr Biden argued that Mr Trump's confrontational China policy was counterproductive, alienating Allies who should work together on a broad front to pressure Beijing.



### China-US trade policy

- Biden agreed with Trump that China is violating international trade rules, unfairly subsidizing Chinese companies, discriminating against American companies and stealing their intellectual property. He says China has lost one million manufacturing jobs.
- He warned that China was investing heavily in energy, infrastructure and technology, which could leave the United States behind.
- Biden supported China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001, which established trade relations with the United States. As vice President, he supported the Obama administration's Asia-Pacific trade agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, arguing that it would help contain China's influence in the region.
- Advocates of "aggressive" retaliation against countries that steal U.S. intellectual property and violate international trade rules by subsidizing companies. He also said existing trade laws must be better enforced and argued that the United States must use its economic leverage to negotiate better deals.

### China-US technological competition

- The free world must unite in the face of China's "high-tech authoritarianism, and Washington must shape the rules, norms and institutions that will guide the global use of new technologies such as artificial intelligence.
- Biden said he will work with U.S. allies to develop 5G networks and other advanced technologies to ensure they are protected from U.S. adversaries.
- Repeated warnings that America's cyber infrastructure, including its transport networks, power grids and electoral systems, was vulnerable to attack, sabotage and infiltration, and called for more investment and higher regulatory standards. It warned that China and Russia were able to exploit loopholes in the US regulatory system and use financial sector money laundering to circumvent a ban on foreign funding of elections.



<b>Military and political issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Pledged to reinvigorate the United States as a Pacific power by increasing its naval presence in the region and deepening ties with countries such as Australia, Indonesia, Japan and South Korea to show Beijing that Washington "will not back down."</li></ul>
<b>Ideological concerns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ China is "unconscionable" in Xinjiang. Biden said the United States must speak out and that he would support sanctions against individuals and companies involved, as well as condemnation by the United Nations Security Council.</li><li>■ Biden said the United States should speak out about China's violations of its commitments to Hong Kong and criticize China's human rights violations in the international community.</li></ul>
<b>Others</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ China's corruption and internal divisions mean "they are not competition for us". He said deeper cooperation between the United States and China on climate, nuclear weapons and other issues is possible.</li></ul>



- Biden has gone through a transition from moderate to tough on China. At the early stage, Biden believed that the Republican Party had exaggerated the threat posed by the rise of China, and believed that China's rise should be reasonably viewed and even accepted, as China's unresolved political problems prevented China from rapidly catching up with the United States.
- But after the second half of 2019, Biden's view of the rise of China has gradually shifted, worrying about the rise of China and believing that the United States should gradually take tough measures against China.



### Why America Must Lead Again

Rescuing U.S. Foreign Policy After Trump

By Joseph R. Biden, Jr. March/April 2020



- First, Biden's idiosyncrasies will make his approach to China very different from Trump's. As a whole, Biden will adhere to the neo-liberalism prevailing in the post-cold war era, advocate multilateralism, and promote economic globalization.
- Second, Biden and his China team will shift the priorities of US policy towards China. From economic and trade issues as the core to multiple emphases.
- Finally, Biden will place greater emphasis on the internal unity of the traditional western alliance system and the overall China strategy that is shaped by the alliance.

# 3



## Biden Administration's priorities on China policy



## Priorities for Biden's first 100 days in office

- Biden is widely believed to be a restorationist of Obama's China policy, believing in the values of international cooperation and norms
- With the establishment elites eager to correct the negative effects of Trump's foreign policy, the Biden administration's China policy will show a significant easing in the short term
- Top priorities: Paris Agreement, Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, re-evaluation of US-Sino and US-Russia relations



- The long-term trend of strategic competition between China and the US will not change, due to structural changes in the balance of power between the two countries
- The main strategic orientation towards China will not change, that is, the orientation from engagement to containment will not change.
- The Biden administration may have softened its tone on trade frictions with the US, but the push to decouple from China by cracking down on Chinese companies in the high-tech sector is likely to remain the same.
- Biden will place greater emphasis on the internal unity of the traditional Western alliance system and the use of alliances to shape a holistic China strategy.



Thank you!

