

US and China Conclude Imperialist Negotiations



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Trump met with Xi. What are the results of this meeting?

Details. On the 15th of May, President Trump and an American delegation – which included senior officials such as Pete Hegseth and Marco Rubio, and a [business delegation](#) with figures like Elon Musk and Nvidia's boss Jensen Huang – [completed](#) their state visit to China, where they met with President Xi Jinping and other Chinese government officials.

- ▶ Both parties [agreed](#) to continue implementing "all" previous agreements. Trump has also claimed China will [increase](#) purchases of agricultural goods over the next three years and buy 200 Boeing jets, though Beijing has [not](#) confirmed this. Neither side announced any major breakthroughs or moves to restore normal trade relations.
- ▶ Trump hoped to get China's help in pressuring Iran to reopen the Strait of Hormuz. After the talks, he [claimed](#) that both agreed that the conflict needs to end and that neither wants Iran to have nuclear weapons. China's foreign ministry [stated](#) that the war should have never happened and reinforced Xi's [four-point proposal](#) for peace. Trump is reportedly [considering](#) lifting sanctions on Chinese companies that purchase Iranian oil.
- ▶ The meeting was a de facto recognition of China's role as the leader of the imperialist bloc, equal to the United States. Chinese media [portrayed](#) the visit as proof of China's parity with the US as a global power.
- ▶ The meeting confirmed that the US no longer feels as free as before on the issue of Taiwan. Trump said he was still [deciding](#) whether to go ahead with a major arms package for Taiwan, though Secretary of State Marco Rubio [reinforced](#) that their position on the issue has not changed. Following the trip, Trump [warned](#) Taiwan against declaring independence. Beijing [advised](#) the US to "exercise extra caution" on the matter, signalling that it views Taiwan as firmly within its sphere of influence and that the issue risks [provoking](#) "clashes and conflicts".
- ▶ Essentially both imperialist powers have agreed to postpone their eventual confrontation, with recognition of each other's position as main global contenders. Trump [said](#) US-China relations will be "better than ever" and "create a fantastic future together". After the summit, Trump [claimed](#) they "settled a lot of different problems" and [invited](#) Xi to the White House in September, where both will continue delineating spheres of influence.

Context. In April 2025 Trump announced [sweeping](#) tariffs on numerous countries, including China. Beijing's retaliatory measures escalated into a [trade war](#), with each country imposing high tit-for-tat tariffs and exploiting economic interdependence to inflict damage. Though there was an eventual [cool down](#), this was not [definitive](#).

- ▶ Both countries [continued](#) attempts to regain the initiative. Trump [pressured](#) Panama into leaving the [Belt and Road](#) initiative, attempted to [improve](#) relations with Russia and ran an international "peace" campaign, which aimed to pull countries towards a pro-US position. China [exploited](#) Trump's tariffs to position itself as a more reliable trading partner and improve relations with already existing allies.

► Trump's campaign against China's sphere of influence intensified in 2026, with a strike against [Venezuela](#) and the capture of its president, the start of the [war against Iran](#) which ultimately aimed at [weakening Beijing](#), and threats of similar actions being made against [Cuba](#) and [other](#) South American countries.

These talks, and the events preceding them, fully validate our [analysis of US-China relations](#). The course of isolation, militarisation, and bloc-building, will only continue to intensify.

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