

US Competition with China Under Biden Administration: Explaining Policy Approaches and Strategic Choices.



Dr. Hussain Abbas	Faculty Member, Department of International Relations, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, & Former Asia Fellow, Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation, Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University, USA hussain.abbas@iub.edu.pk
Shah Khalil	BS International Relations Graduate, Department of International Relations, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur

Abstract: *The US-China competition is one of the multifaceted and most significant geo-political issues of the recent year. The paper analyzes the nature and dynamics of the US-China competition during the Biden administration specifically in Asia-Pacific. It emphasizes primarily on economic, military and geo-political dimensions. To investigate a comparative analysis of the Biden administration's foreign policy approach and strategies to engage with China. In trade competition, it addresses the trade policy including the comprehensive strategy and worker-centric trade policy towards China under the Biden era. The paper also examines the military competition security buildup and spread of the military network in the Asia-Pacific region. Finally, the paper investigates the geo-political dimension of the US-China competition under the Biden administration and their strategy particularly in Asia-Pacific to counter China's Influence.*

Keywords: US, China, Biden Administration, US-China Strategic competition, Asia-Pacific.

Introduction

The US-China competition is one of the major issues of contemporary international relations and has a greater impact on international order. Both states are trying to increase their influence, especially in Asia-Pacific and worldwide. The US and China are currently engaged in the military buildup and territorial disputes and conduct different military exercises in the South China Sea which is a great threat to regional as well as global peace and stability. There are various domains of the US-China competition such as economic, military, technological, and geo-political. The Economic domain of the US-China competition is the major bone of

contention between them. Both states have the largest economies in the world and seek to secure supply chains and establish influence on the international economy.

The US claims that due to the unfair trade practice of China, it will create a trade imbalance and loss of jobs in the US.¹ Due to the lower labour cost, the companies shift their operations to China and increase the trade deficit. In the global market context, both states compete to attract customers from around the world to export their commodities and promote their industries. Competition in the global market is expected to remain the source of competition between them, in terms of technology and

¹Anthony H. Cordesman and Grace Hwang, "Economic Competition: Military Competition is only Half the Challenge," *The Crisis-Driven Need to*

Change US strategy (2020): 98-136, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep27625.8>.

manufacturing. The US has expressed that the Chinese business could exploit their investment and obtain access to sensitive information and technologies, which could greatly threaten US national security.

The US accuses China involved in the US massive theft of intellectual property and engaged in several theft-related crimes, such as coerced technology transfer, and cyber espionage, which has been a key bone of contention in the US-China commercial relationship. To protect intellectual property rights the US adopted a variety of measures, such as imposing tariffs on Chinese imports banning Chinese investment in the US and taking legal action against the firms and individuals who are involved in intellectual property theft. The US exert pressure on China to strengthen and enforce intellectual property laws.² The strategic domain of the US-China competition refers to the competition in terms of military power and influence. Both states are trying to strengthen their military alliance development and deployment in Asia-Pacific and across the globe. In terms of economy and military strength, the US is one of the strongest dominant powers in the world. It has the largest military budget. On the other hand, China has also started investing heavily in high military modernization and made Military and economic partnerships with like-minded partners. In recent years tension between the US and China has arisen due to Chinese military buildup and territorial disputes will further accelerate the tensions. In response, the US also enhanced its military build-up and exercise with allies in the Asia-Pacific to maintain the balance of power and contain the Chinese influence. This competition is likely developed in different areas such as space technology, artificial islands, cyber capability, and hypersonic weapons and is

expected to remain a key area of focus.³

The technological source of the US-China strategic competition refers to technological innovation and development. The technological areas of competition between them are artificial intelligence, quantum computing, biotechnology, and 5G technology. The US and China have significant investments in research development and modern technology. Due to US concerns about China in terms of copyright issues taking steps to limit Chinese investment in the US technology sector and restrict access by China to advanced technology companies. By the mid- 2010s China emerged as a major player in terms of global technology, and they were rapidly expanding their technological sectors.

The US blames China they stealing their technology as a response to the US-imposed restriction on Chinese tech-related companies such as Huawei and ZTE etc.⁴ The technological competition between the US and China has a greater impact on technological innovation. It has a greater impact on the balance of power. Both the states are increasing their strategic power and influence in the region and abroad. The US desires to maintain its role as a dominant global power with a global network of allies and partners. The geo-political domain of the US-China competition refers to the competition between them to become a hegemonic power in the region and around the world. In contrast, China desires to become a dominant power in the region and beyond. The US sought to maintain strategic alliances in the region and to promote democratic values, While China has sought to expand it. The US has several economic, military and diplomatic alliances with QUAD and ASEAN states to uphold regional stability and security while advancing the US interest. In recent years tension has risen between them when China expanded their

²Roberta Haar, "The Biden Administration Incompatible View on Multilateralism," *Atlantisch Perspectief*, 45, no.5 (2021): 21-24, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/48638265>.

³International Crisis Group, "The New Normal: Risky Competition," *Strengthening US-China Crisis Management* (May-2022): 4-16, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep41514.5>.

⁴Anthony H. Cordesman and Grace Hwang, "Competition in Technology, Civil-Military Fusion, Cyber, IS&R and other Aspects of Competition," *The Crisis-Driven need to Change US Strategic* (2021): 136-154, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/resrep27625.9>.

military deployment and development in the South China Sea and Asia-Pacific to strengthen alliances and partnerships. In reaction, the US increased their military influence in the region and worked to its alliances with neighbours like South Korea and Japan.⁵ However, the complex Geopolitical relationship between the US and China is a key source of tension and one of the major factors shaping the relations between them in the coming year.

The qualitative study addresses the question of Why the US and China are competing and what are the main sources of competition between them? What strategy has been employed by the Biden administration to counter China? The paper analyses the Biden administration's approaches, policies and strategic choices against China. To trace the main sources of competition between them. The study hypothesizes the competition between the US and China and the development of new alliances has a greater impact on Asia-Pacific and beyond. The theoretical lenses of Neo-realism and the Security Dilemma explained better the competition between the US and China.

2. Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology

The neo-realist theoretical framework provides a comprehensive explanation of US-China competition. Kenneth Waltz's theory of Neo-realism or structure realism is a pre-dominant theory of international relations focused on the international system of state behaviour. The theory holds that the states are the primary actor in the global system and their behaviour is largely determined by the devolution of power among the states and the structure of the international system. According to Kenneth Waltz anarchy in the international system is a major independent variable when the states relate with each other and present significant

opportunities and challenges.⁶ In the context of the US-China competition, both states want to pursue power and self-interest in the international system as they attempt to advance their interest and protect themselves from any kind of threats. The US-China competing interests in various regions: such as Asia-Pacific, and their action in this region to secure the interest and maximize power and influence in the region. Neo-realists also suggest that the state may adopt offensive and defensive strategies to maximize its power and secure its security interests. Both states may adopt offensive and defensive strategies. For example, the US pursued an offensive strategy to strengthen its military presence in the Asia-Pacific through alliances and to maintain its position of power and influence in the region to counter Chinese interests. China is in an offensive mode to strengthen its military capability, make a military alliance with neighbour states, and invest in different building projects to protect its security and interest in the region from a perceived threat from the US. For the protection of national interest and the position of dominant global power, both countries adopted aggressive policies to counter one another.⁷ To analyze the US-China competition it is necessary to examine the offensive and defensive strategies of both States their action and motivations to become a major power in the international system.

For the explanation and analysis of the phenomenon, the social scientific research method is utilized in this research. It is based on the qualitative method that explains the Biden Administration's policy, approaches and strategic choices. The content/ document analysis technique is used to interpret and explain the phenomenon. Through such an analytical approach study defines, enumerates, and explains different aspects of the

⁵Weixing Hu and Weizhan Meng, "The US Indo-Pacific Strategy and China's Response," *China Review* 20, no.3 (August-2020): 143-176, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26928115>.

⁷Schroeder, Paul, "History Reality Vs Neo-Realist Theory," *International Security* 19, no.1 (1994): 108-148.

⁷Zhang, Baohui, "From defensive towards offensive realism: Strategic Competition and Continuities in the United States, China Policy," *Journal of Contemporary China* 31, no. 137 (2022): 793-809.

competition. The data was collected from various primary and secondary sources. Sources like books, Journal articles, official accounts, policy papers, speeches, encyclopedias etc. but major reliance remained on secondary sources.

3. Biden Economic Approach: Trade Policies and Economic Strategies

The US-China economic competition is one of the major dynamics of the relationship between the two during the Biden administration. The US and China have the largest economy and have a strong influence on the international economy. In terms of Trade, technology, investment, and geo-political influence are key factors which they compete against one another. Both states have blamed one another for engaging in unfair trade practices and intellectual property rights issues. When the US imposed duties on Chinese exports in response China applied tariffs after that. The US has limited Chinese access to US technology due to the stolen of intellectual property. Additionally, both states have been competing to increase their influence in Asia-Pacific and beyond. Such as some have seen China's BRI as an infrastructural project around the world to strengthen geopolitical and economic ties with host states.⁸ Some scholars are concerned that the possibility of a new cold war will affect regional and as well as global peace and stability.

3.1. Trade Imbalance

The Trade Imbalance between the US and China refers to where China exports more goods and adopts protectionist import policies. The trade imbalance can affect a nation's economy in a good and bad way. It has a greater impact on the economy in a positive way to increase economic activity, a high employment rate, and higher consumer spending. However, a trade imbalance also has a weakness because the nation depends

too much on foreign sources of income. The US blamed that due to the trade imbalance and loss of American jobs companies shifted to China due to low labour wages. The US claims that China adopts protectionist policies is a clear violation of the international trade rules. They will export more products and import less numbers of products from other states. Due to the trade imbalance China's increasing economic power and increasing competition with the US for the global market and resources. In response, the US imposed tariffs on Chinese goods and sought to address these challenges with negotiation or other measures.⁹ But despite all his efforts the issue is not resolved and remains the major source of tension between them.

3.2. Competition in the Global Market

In the context of competition in the global market, it refers to the nations and businesses that attract customers from around the world. In the modern globalized economy, countries compete across boundaries, while nations compete with one another, to attract investment, export their products and promote their industries. International competition has pros and cons. On one side competition can promote creativity, and effectiveness and decrease consumer rate. Which may encourage technological innovation. The worldwide global market sometimes creates difficulties for nations and businesses that are having a hard time competing. The US and China are competing in key industries such as manufacturing and technology to increase their economic influence in the international market and to raise exports. If we consider China has progressed in economic growth across the globe, in recent years China's initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) will push China into cutting-edge technology like 5G and Artificial intelligence. In response US Imposed tariffs and increased exports and other measures to counter

⁸Ahmad M Alshahrani, "The Impact of the US-China Trade War on the American Economy," (MSc. Diss., Eastern Kentucky University, 2020), 6-22, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/344444705_The_Impact_of_the_US_China_Trade_War_on_the_American_Economy.

⁹Ian Tsung-Yan Chen, "US-China Trade war and Decoupling from China in the Biden Era," *Taiwan Strategists* no.8 (2020): 24-33, <https://www.pf.org.tw/wSite/public/Attachment/003/f1646210662187.pdf>.

China. The Biden administration stated that to maintain and improve the US global competitiveness by adopting economic and diplomatic measures. To safeguard national security and strategic interests US and China both imposed investment limitations on one another. The US enacted investment restrictions on China regarding sensitive industries such as technology and telecommunications. The US claims that Chinese businesses exploit their investments and access to sensitive information and technologies which is a clear threat to US national security.¹⁰

3.3. US Trade Policy Towards China in the Biden Era

The US trade policy was largely founded in the Trump era, while Biden only disagreed with Trump's economic approach to the relationship between the US and China. The 2021 Biden Administration trade agenda, states that it will coordinate with allies and friends to pressure the Chinese government to end unfair trade practices and China accountable as accountable against human rights abuse. The trade agenda will further seek that it will collaborate with allies and partners to address the global market challenges and to contain the Chinese industrial influence in the international market where China is the key contributor. There are three aspects of the trading strategies of the Biden administration came to light in the first year. Biden administration has not planned to remove the tariffs imposed by the Trump administration and not to increase the Chinese tariffs. However, it does not mean Biden supports these tariffs instead US Trade Representative (USTR) want to maintain the current tariffs on China. Biden also wants to escalate the tech battle with China. Multiple Chinese high-tech companies were sanctioned by the Trump administration such as Huawei and ZTE etc. The Biden administration issued an executive order to analyze the US supply Chain and to decrease the dependency on

China. Biden sustained the demand for export controls imposed by the Trump administration on Chinese companies and signed an executive order for US Companies to invest in different Chinese companies which connect to the Chinese military or surveillance industry. The third and primary feature of the Biden trade plan is to boost US competitiveness and announce that by raising the minimum wage, transformative investments at home in education, infrastructure, and innovation put the US in a stronger position.¹¹

3.4. Biden Worker-Centric Trade Policy

Biden's worker-centric trade policy refers to trade policy and strategies of the Biden administration to prioritise the interests, rights and needs of the workers both domestically and abroad. This approach of the Biden administration emphasizes ensuring fair Labor standards, protection of workers' rights, job creation, and empowering the economic opportunities that strengthen the working class. The Biden administration shows their willingness to use all their trade tools to improve worker-class conditions while increasing transparency and accountability in the global supply chain. Due to the violation of working-class rights, and unfair trade practices Biden imposed import restrictions on various products from China.

Through different trade agreements and policies, the administration prioritizes different industries like manufacturing, clean energy, technology, E-Commerce, etc. Investing in these sectors to create high-quality jobs that offer high wages to workers to empower the American workers. To Raise the labour standards globally the Biden administration aims to create more opportunities for the American workers by protecting international human rights and

¹⁰Gupta, Sourabh, "The Biden Administration's Emerging Economic Approach on China," (2022): 14-19, <https://chinaus-icas.org/research/the-biden-administrations-emerging-economic-approach-on-china/>.

¹¹Wang, Jiangyu, and Hewett, Dawn, "US-China Trade Relations in the Biden Era: Trade War, Industrial Policy, and Rule Based International Order," *Proceedings of the ASIL Annual Meeting* 115, no.10 (2022): 316-319.

dignity.¹² Overall, the Biden Administration adopted a comprehensive strategy regarding the worker-centric trade policy to protect the rights and interests of the workers at home and abroad. Through different trade agreements and international trade practices, the administration seeks to strengthen labour standards, creation of high-level jobs, advocacy of working-class rights internationally and domestically. Through these efforts, the Biden administration aims to establish a more strong and sustainable global economy that works worldwide.

3.5. Biden's all-out Strategy towards China

China is at the top of the Biden administration trade agenda. According to Biden addressing the China challenges will require a Comprehensive strategy and a more systematic approach. The systemic rivalry with China and the Biden administration's claims that China's coercive and unfair trade practices pose a serious threat to American workers, technology edge, supply chain and our national interest. China's destructive unfair trade practices continue to be harmful to US workers and Businesses. The US blames the Chinese tariffs and non-tariff barriers affecting open market access. The unfair trade practices by China will affect the trade balance and the Biden administration has a clear stance to take all necessary measures to counter China. To support national interest and economic growth the US imposed unilateral tariffs on Chinese goods which are imported from China. In response, China also imposed retaliatory tariffs on US goods and targeted industries and regions that were politically important for the Biden administration.

China also takes measures when the trade war escalates to increasing imports from other countries, reducing dependency on US goods, and using non-tariff barriers for US companies

to limit their access to the Chinese market. Chinese digital development attracted global attention to launching the Made in China 2025 plan around 2015. This ten-year industrial policy transformed ten Chinese industries into world-leading industries in their respective sectors. This plan specifically focuses on domestic autonomy in key emerging technologies to increase their production capabilities. The Biden administration has openly criticized and imposed broader sanctions on Chinese officials and companies. Where Trump left off, Biden has shown notable differences with previous government trade wars against China. It is the Success of the Biden administration to get more US allies to go along with this US policy. Since March 2021 the EU, Canada, Australia, UK collective embargo against China.¹³

4. Military Competition

Military competition is one of the major points of contention between the US and China. Both are trying to increase their influence regionally especially in the Asia-Pacific and throughout the world. Both states are currently engaged in military buildup and territorial disputes in the South China Sea and Asia-Pacific. The US claims that due to greedy economic behaviour influenced operations and military modernization China established regional supremacy in the Asia-Pacific. The reason behind the military competition between them is established military supremacy in the Asia-Pacific region, the South China Sea, and the Taiwan territorial dispute. It is a dangerous flashpoint for conflict. The robust military presence of the US in these regions is a great threat to Chinese interests.¹⁴ The major developments, restructuring, competencies in cyber-warfare, joint all-domain operations, and third-party, non-state actors have been all parts of the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA)

¹²Lemieux, Pierre, "Biden Protectionism: Trump with a Human Face: The President Worker-Centric" Trade Policy Amount to Special-Interest Favoritism," Regulations 45 (2020): 10.

¹³Hornung, Jeffrey W. "The United States: a comprehensive strategy with challenges ahead." *Asia Policy* 30, no. 3 (2023): 7-16.

¹⁴Nicky C, Cardenas, "Military Competition between the United States and China in the South China Sea: A Critical Analysis," *Expedition with MCUP*, no.1 (2020): 7-10.

modernization efforts.

The paramount objective of the PLA was to take complete control of the South and East China Sea. China implements A2/AD (anti-access/area denial) targeting a network of radars, Satellites, anti-ship ballistic and cruise missiles that are fired from both the air and ground. China adopted an Asymmetric strategy to counter the US influence and allies in the Asia-Pacific region. Both are engaged in building up an artificial military base in Asia-Pacific with their allies to counter one another influence in the region. The US claims that China's expansionist policy will affect regional as well as global peace and stability. However, China has established decisive control in the South and East China Sea to improve the power of projection in the Asia-Pacific through military artificial islands.¹⁵

Several ports were constructed by China as a part of the BRI project to protect Chinese interests. The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework was introduced by the Biden Administration. According to the Indo-Pacific Framework, the Indo-Pacific should be open and free for all the states. To remove all the trade barriers in the Indo-Pacific region. It will indicate that Washington adopted a collaborative approach to strengthen economic, diplomatic and security networks with ally states as well as regional organizations such as QUAD and ASEAN. To promote peace and stability and balance of power the US would maintain a military presence in the Indo-Pacific to counter China. In recent years the US has conducted different military exercises in the Indo-Pacific region with all states. The ASEAN states joined the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework in the Biden era. Their main purpose is to promote peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific keep an eye on the water near their border illegal fishing

and protect maritime rights and sovereignty.¹⁶ The Biden administration sought that it would resolve that issue with diplomatic measures and military engagement to protect regional peace and stability and the US interest in the region. In my point of view if the competition between the US and China is continuously evolving it is a major threat to international peace.

5. Geo-Political Competition

The geo-political domain of the US-China competition is the key driver of contention between them and covers a wide range of areas such as security, trade and Influence and has a different strategic interest in the region and beyond. The competition is sustained by many factors, including the US desire to maintain the global hegemony while China's desire to become a dominant power regionally and beyond. The US seeks to promote democratic values and establish strategic alliances, while China seeks to expand it. For the advancement of the US national interest, it has several military economic, and diplomatic alliances with many countries. In the Asia-Pacific, the US participated in many strategic alliances one of the significant economic and security matter-related alliances with Japan.

The main purpose of the alliance is to protect the US interest in the Indo-Pacific and in response, the US defend Japan in any kind of external attack. Partnerships with South Korea, Australia and the Philippines are a few of the most important strategic allies of the US in the Asia-Pacific region. The US also have a strategic alliance with QUAD and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members in terms of economic and security. The US strategic alliances play a very important role in global engagement to advance the US interest and to promote peace and stability.¹⁷ One of the important factors of conflict between them is the

¹⁵Matheswaran, M "US-China Strategic Competition in the Asia-Pacific," Trends Research and Advisory 4 (2021), <https://trendsresearch.org/insight/us-china-strategic-competition-in-the-asia-pacific>.

¹⁶Antony, J. Blinkon. "US Policy towards China." Lecture, The George Washington University, May 26, 2022, Video of Lecture, 51:49.

<https://youtu.be/ieY0BYFvQU>.

¹⁷Dolven, Ben and Bruce Vaughn, "Indo-Pacific Strategies of US Allies and Partner: Issues for Congress," Congressional Research Service 46217 (2020): 1-28, <https://www.everycrsreport.com/reports/R46217.html>.

Strait of Malacca. The Strait of Malacca is very important to China because 70% of the Chinese trade passed through this narrow Strait. The US constructed an artificial military base near the Strait of Malacca which created a security dilemma for China. If the US blocked the Strait of Malacca, it would be a great economic loss to China. To counter that security dilemma China expanded its influence with neighbouring states through BRI. It is the flashpoint and major bone of contention between them. The territorial dispute between China and Taiwan is China's Claim that Taiwan is an integral part of Mainland China and they always trying to promote the One China Policy. With the support of the US and its allies, Taiwan rejected the One-China Policy and claimed that Taiwan is not an integral part of China it is an independent state.

Both the states are engaged in territorial claims and trying to increase their military buildup in the region. To support Taiwan and counter China the US increased its military presence with alliances like Japan and South Korea in the Asia-Pacific. if we see other than Asia-Pacific the US and China are competing geo-politically in various regions to increase their influence in various regions like Africa and the Middle East.¹⁸ Due to his competition, it will lead the diplomatic tensions, and both are trying to protect their national interests and create a security dilemma. However, the complex geo-political competition between the US and China is a major source of tension and a major driver in shaping the relationship between them in the coming years.

5.1. Biden Administration Strategy in Asia-Pacific

The Asia-Pacific region is very important to the US economic and security concerns. The region is full of abundant resources, military bases and seaports which play an important role in world

trade. The primary objective of the Biden administration's strategy in Asia-Pacific is to strengthen economic, diplomatic and security alliances with friends and partners which is full of cooperation and collaboration. The administration worked to expand security partnerships with states like South Korea, Japan, Australia, the Philippines, and others. To counterbalance China's dominance in Asia-Pacific the Biden administration make new alliances with Quad members. Economic strategies were pursued by the Biden administration having investments in different infrastructural projects to boost economic growth and compete with China. To prevent China's aggression in the region the US strengthened its military measures with ally states and took all necessary security and military measures. Building alliances with Quad members is not only work on geo-politics and military but also geo-economic and geo-technical reasons for cooperation in areas like climate change, advanced technology, and infrastructural projects.¹⁹ This strategy aims to cooperate with these nations to establish a high-tech tech industry and comprehensive technology to use against China. With the help of friends and partners, the administration includes investment in cyber-security and counter-spying initiatives.

The Biden administration also challenged the "One China Policy"²⁰ and strengthened its military networks and presence in the Asia-Pacific to unite and encourage the NATO nations to be involved in the South China Sea and Taiwan dispute. The AUKUS agreement between the US and Australia to strengthen military capability and counter China's military influence in the Asia-Pacific is clear evidence that the US started a new cold war against China. The US want to make Quad an Asia version of NATO in Asia-Pacific and to achieve the

¹⁸Micheal J. Mazarr, "The Essence of the Strategic Competition with China," *PRISM* no.1 (2020): 6-8, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26940156>.

¹⁹Hussain Abbas, Bilal Habib Qazi, and Javed Ali, "Asia Pacific Geopolitics: US Strategies and its implications for China," *Asia Pacific* 40, (2020):

6-11.

²⁰Bush, Richard C, "A One-China Policy Primer," *East Policy Primer* 10 (2017): 1-30, <https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/one-china-policy-primer-web-final.pdf>.

national interest. The US has also cordial relations and cooperation with three top ASEAN states Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam as well as closed joining forces and conducting military exercises in the region with the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore.

According to Washington the liberal global order in Asia-Pacific should be established through a Free and Open Indo-Pacific grand strategy. The FOIP is used as a tool to improve connectivity through different infrastructural projects, free trade and integrated markets economically.²¹ The Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) between the US and Japan through this agreement established the mega-free trade zone. Generally, the Biden administration's strategy in Asia-Pacific is based on strengthening security and military alliances, cooperation, promoting economic development and competitiveness and containing China's influence.²² The government is aware the emergence of China as a great power requires a coordinated strategy with friends and partners.

6. Conclusion

The US-China competition is based on many factors including economic, military, and geopolitical variables. China is emerging as a regional as well as global dominant power which is a clear threat to the US hegemony and national interest. The trade imbalance has been a major source of tension between them. Both nations are continuously trying to impose tariffs on one another to make security and military networks with friends and partners and to take protective measures to safeguard their interests. The trade war between them will affect the balance of trade and the global supply chain. The expansion of military networks and their modernization and the making of artificial military bases in Asia-Pacific against each other with like-minded states will affect regional as well as global peace

and stability. The US desires to maintain dominance to protect the geo-political interest and control the international institutions (UN, IMF, and WTO) to shape the rules and norms of global governance to counter China. Their competition has a significant impact on regional stability, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. Both states are currently engaged in military buildup, creation of power missile security, deploying advanced military equipment, alliances, and territorial disputes in the South China Sea. These activities raised security concerns for the regional states as well as for global peace. The US-China competition has a greater impact on international politics. To advance the global order China opposes the current international model. Initiatives like BRI and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank are the result of China's attempt to advance the new version of global governance. Overall, the US-China competition has significant implications for the international system. It is the responsibility of the international community and the United Nations to find ways without bias to manage this tension and promote cooperation between them. Otherwise, the tension between them is a flash point of the conflict which destroyed the regional peace as well as global peace and stability. As a result of World War three.

²¹Ni Guiha, and Zhu Feng, "The State and Dilemmas of the Biden Administration's Strategic Competition with China," *Asia-Pacific Security and Maritime Affairs* (Jan-2022): 7-12, <https://interpret.csis.org/translations/the-state-and-dilemmas-of-the-biden-administrations->

[strategic-competition-with-china/](#).

²²Kanehara Nabukatsu, "President Biden's Desired Strategy for Engagement with China," *Asia Pacific Review* 28, no.1 (2021): 73-75.