



(REVIEW ARTICLE)



## China's Economic, Military, Science and Technological Emergence in International Politics: Implications for United States' Hegemony

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### Abstract

This study examined China's emergence in international politics using the economic, military, science and technological pointers and its implications for United States' hegemony. This topic was of interest because the struggle by states to assume the position of global political headman ship has been a constant decimal in international relations history. The contemporary international system elevates the United States as the triumphant superpower. The continued growth of China's economy and the current modernization and buildup of its military has become a source of open concern for some scholars and statesmen both in the west and in the regions adjacent to China. The increasing influence of China in international affairs and her gradual move towards great power status have caused anxiety to the extent that how to deal with China is the puzzle of this new millennium. The questions that were of interest included; To what extent does China's economic expansion, military modernization programme and advancement in science and technology threaten US hegemony in the International system? Neorealism theory was adopted for this study because its basic concepts of anarchy, structure, capability, distribution of power, polarity and national interest boosted the analytical strength of this study and enhanced understanding of the subject matter. In seeking answers to the questions raised, the study adopted the documentary research method and trend research design. Data was sourced from mainly secondary sources and analysed through a survey of the documents collected. Findings revealed that beside the aspect of China's military modernization, its economic expansion and advancement in science and technology poses a real threat to US hegemony in those areas. It was recommended that both countries should increase investment in the other and also that a dialogue-based approach should be adopted to help each country consider how best to maximize cooperation whilst minimizing tension and conflict.

**Keywords:** China; Hegemony; International Politics; United States; Power; Economic; Military; Science; Technology

### 1. Introduction

The background to the study is rooted in the historical context of international politics, where the struggle for global political leadership has been a constant theme. Different nations have, at various times, achieved global superpower and hegemonic status, often in pursuit of maintaining and consolidating world order. The study references the distribution of power in today's world as a complex three-dimensional chess game, with the U.S. maintaining military dominance, while economic power is more multipolar, involving the U.S., Europe, Japan, and China. The study also notes the paradox of inequality among states despite their professed equality, as well as the historical rise of the U.S. to superpower status post-World War II, which was challenged by the Soviet Union during the Cold War but reinforced after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 [1]. The objectives of the study are to examine the implications of China's emergence in global politics for the United States' hegemonic status. Specifically, the study aims to:

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- Examine the extent to which China's economic expansion threatens U.S. hegemonic status in world economic affairs.
- Determine the extent to which China's military modernization program challenges U.S. hegemonic status in the international system.
- Ascertain the extent to which China's advancements in science and technology threaten U.S. hegemonic status in global science and technology.

The hypotheses developed for this study are:

- China's economic expansion is a serious threat to United States hegemony in the global economic system.
- China's military modernization program is a major challenge to United States hegemony in the international system.
- China's advancement in science and technology is a serious threat to United States hegemony in global science and technology.

These hypotheses were developed based on the observation of China's significant progress in economic development, military capabilities, and technological innovation since the late 1970s, particularly after Deng Xiaoping's reform programs. The study notes that China's activities, such as its assertiveness in the South Asian Sea and its assistance to developing and developed countries, have raised concerns and prompted discussions about the "China threat" theory.

I considered this study important because it seeks to understand the contemporary tussle between China and the U.S. and its implications for global hegemony. The study's significance lies in its potential to inform students, scholars, foreign policy analysts, and decision-makers about the dynamics of power configuration in the international system and the relevance of theoretical postulates concerning hegemony in the context of the China-U.S. relationship. It aims to provide a clearer understanding of the impact of China's rise on U.S. hegemony and contribute to the broader discourse on international relations and global politics.

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## 2. Materials and methods

The research methodology adopted for the study was the documentary research method which is defined as an examination of documents containing information about the research subject [2]. This method was chosen due to the availability of the required data in existing literature. The documents were appraised based on four criteria: meaning, representativeness, credibility, and authenticity, ensuring that the data analyzed is clear, typical, honest, and genuine, respectively.

The research design adopted was the trend research design which focused on observing changes within a certain population over time, pertinent for analyzing China's evolving role in the international system. Data collection was predominantly from secondary sources, including journal articles, online content, government publications, and textbooks, which align with the use of the documentary research method. The data analysis method involved surveying documents containing relevant data to assess the implications of China's emergence on U.S. hegemony.

The research hypotheses were accepted or rejected based on whether the data supported them or not. The challenge of qualitative research to demonstrate the plausibility of interpretations is addressed through measures of reliability and validity. Reliability was aimed for by minimizing researcher bias and using empirical measures, while validity was sought by verifying data with credible sources and ensuring all dimensions of the study's core were thoroughly explored to achieve the research objectives and answer the research questions.

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## 3. Results

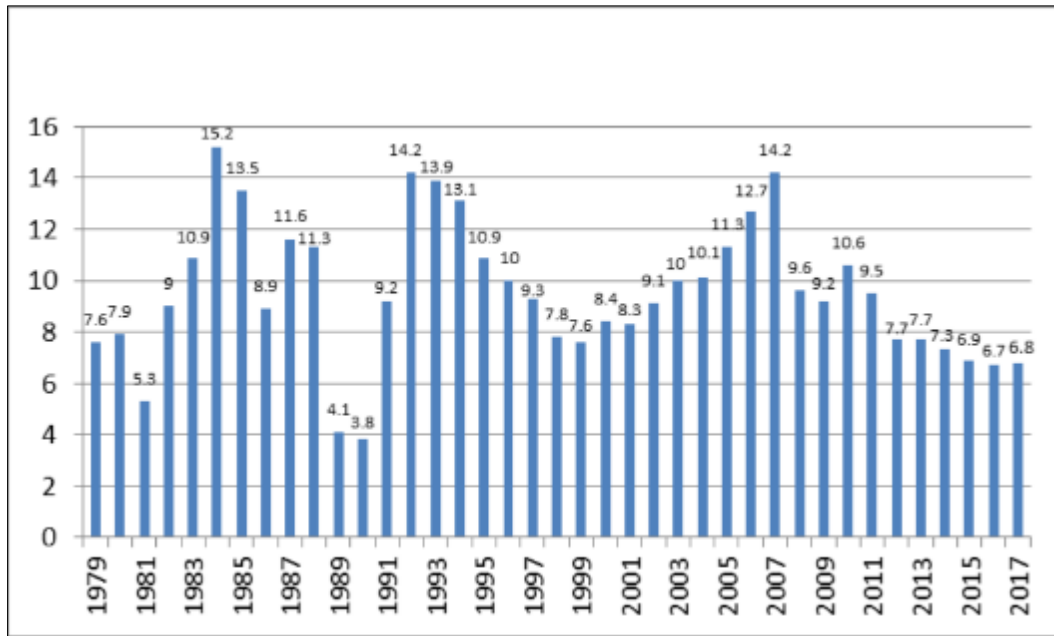
### 3.1. Chinese Versus US Foreign Policy

China's foreign policy is guided by principles advocating mutual respect, non-aggression, and non-interference, aiming to maintain domestic stability and economic growth while safeguarding sovereignty, particularly with respect to Taiwan, Tibet, and Xinjiang. These policies are driven by the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence" "Peaceful Rise/Development", and "Harmonious World" and a focus on mitigating external threats to development and resource access [3]. The U.S. foreign policy history, by contrast, is characterized by expansion through "Manifest Destiny," resulting in territorial growth from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the expulsion of European powers from the Western Hemisphere, as articulated in the Monroe Doctrine. Throughout the 20th century, the U.S. actively opposed and played a pivotal role in the defeat of other potential regional hegemony, including Imperial Germany, Imperial Japan, Nazi

Germany, and the Soviet Union. Post-Cold War, U.S. strategy, as shown in key policy documents, has been to maintain its dominant global status and prevent the rise of peer competitors [4].

### 3.2. China’s Economic Expansion

Since implementing economic reforms and opening to foreign trade in 1979, China has transitioned from an inefficient, isolated economy to becoming the world's largest on a purchasing power parity basis, experiencing unprecedented GDP growth averaging 9.5% through 2017. This transformation has led to significant poverty reduction, with an estimated 800 million lifted out of poverty, and China has become a major global trader, the largest U.S. source of imports, and the largest holder of U.S. Treasury securities.



Source: IMF, and Chinese National Bureau of Statistics.

**Figure 1** China’s Real GDP Growth from 1979-2017 (percent)

From the graph above, which illustrates China’s real GDP growth, as the country’s economy has matured, so has its real GDP growth noticeably slowed. It dropped from 14.2% in 2007 to 6.9% in 2017, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects the growth to tumble to 5.8% by 2022. The Chinese government has grasped slower economic development, alluding to it as the "new normal" and recognizing the need for China to grasp new development models that depends less on fixed investment and exporting but more on services, private utilization and innovative ideas to drive economic growth. These reforms are required to help China avoid hitting the "middle-income trap," which occurs when nations accomplish a specific economic level yet start to encounter sharply decreasing economic development rates since they can't embrace new wellsprings of economic development, for example, innovation. Initiatives like "Made in China 2025" aim to modernize manufacturing in key sectors, but have raised international concerns of industrial policy and technology appropriation, potentially disrupting the global trading system and posing challenges for U.S. economic interests. China’s economic ascent has implications for the U.S., with its partial market economy leading to policies that clash with U.S. economic interests, such as intellectual property theft [5].

### 3.3. China's Economic Expansion and US Hegemony



Source; <http://statisticstimes.com/economy/united-states-vs-china-gdp.php>

**Figure 2** United States vs China GDP Growth

#### 3.3.1. China's Economic Growth and Domestic Demand

China's domestic demand has been a significant driver of its economic development, accounting for about 90% of its demand in the 1990s and 85% post-WTO accession [6]. The Chinese economy is described as "fiscally sturdy," with a budget surplus of 0.7% of GDP in 2007, contrasting with developed economies that faced rising public debt and deficits [7]. High domestic savings rates, reaching 53% of GDP in 2007, have underpinned investment and economic growth. China's population, making up 20% of the world's total, presents a vast potential for increased domestic consumption and investment, especially with over 40% still residing in rural areas [6].

#### 3.3.2. China vs. United States Economic Performance

China's GDP growth has consistently outpaced that of the U.S. for over two decades. The U.S. budget balance fell from 2.4% of GDP to a deficit, while China's budget deficit decreased from 3% of GDP in 2000 to a surplus of 0.7% of GDP in 2007. The World Bank reported in 2014 that China had overtaken the U.S. as the world's largest economy by purchasing power parity (PPP), and it is expected to surpass the U.S. in GDP measured by market exchange rates in the early to mid-2020s [8].

#### 3.3.3. Geopolitical and Economic Power Shift

The U.S. has struggled to maintain its global economic leadership, as evidenced by its inability to persuade Germany to adopt stimulus policies during the Great Recession. China has increasingly assumed the role of global economic stabilizer, with the Obama administration acknowledging the need for a multi-polar world where China and other emerging markets drive growth. The IMF's managing director suggested that the organization's headquarters might move to Beijing within a decade, reflecting China's growing economic stature [9].

#### 3.3.4. Regional Influence and Strategic Balance

China's share of ASEAN trade grew from 2% in 1993 to 14% by 2013, while the U.S. share declined from 18% to 8.2%. Countries such as the Philippines, Myanmar, Cambodia, Malaysia, and even Australia have shown signs of realigning towards China due to economic ties. The Obama administration's 'pivot' to Asia aimed to counterbalance China's growing influence, but economic trends suggest regional states are being drawn into China's orbit [10].

### 3.3.5. U.S. Economic Challenges

The U.S. has become the world's largest debtor nation, undermining its role as the global economic hegemon. The Great Recession highlighted the U.S.'s inability to act as the global economy's stabilizer, with its financial system's freeze triggering an international crisis. There is a significant shift in global economic power from the U.S. to China, driven by China's strong domestic demand, fiscal prudence, and strategic geopolitical moves. The U.S., on the other hand, faces challenges in maintaining its economic dominance due to rising debt and a diminished capacity to influence global economic policies. This shift has profound implications for the future of global economic governance and the strategic balance of power, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.

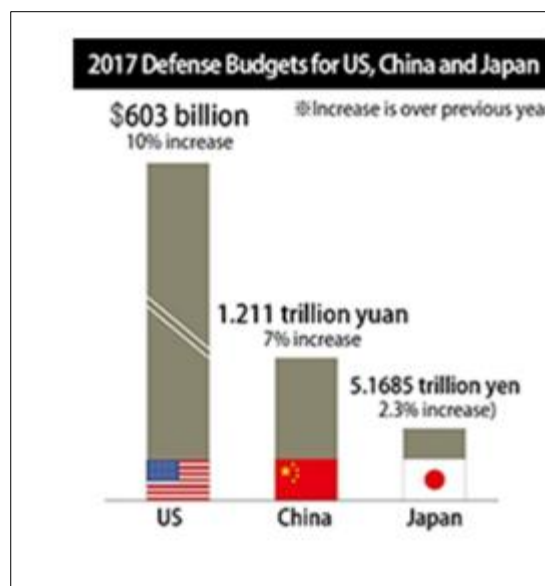
### 3.4. China's Military Modernization

China's military modernization depicts a comprehensive transformation from a large but outdated force in 1996 to a significantly more sophisticated and technologically advanced military by 2015. In 1996, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) was predominantly equipped with light infantry and obsolete equipment, including older models of tanks, artillery, submarines, and aircraft largely based on 1950s Soviet designs. The training was scripted and officers were often promoted without advanced education. However, following increased military expenditures, China has invested in improving the quality of personnel, training, and equipment across all branches [11].

Significant strides have been made in modernizing China's missile forces, particularly the Second Artillery Force, which now includes a substantial number of conventional ballistic and cruise missiles. China's naval capabilities have also been enhanced with the acquisition of modern diesel-electric submarines, advanced surface vessels, and a new class of nuclear submarines, along with the deployment of anti-ship ballistic missiles (ASBMs) and sophisticated air defense systems on its destroyers. The air force has similarly modernized with the introduction of fourth-generation fighter aircraft like the Su-27 and Su-30 as well as the indigenously designed J-10, and a significant portion of China's fighters are now advanced models equipped with modern missiles and air-to-ground weapons [12].









Additionally, China has focused on improving its expeditionary and force projection capabilities, evidenced by the deployment of its first aircraft carrier and development of larger amphibious vessels. The PLA has also emphasized improving the quality of its personnel and training, increasing educational requirements for recruits and officers, and adopting more realistic and complex training exercises. While challenges remain in the training and education system, China's military modernization has resulted in improved operational capabilities and a gradual shift towards professionalization and joint combat training practices.

### 3.5. China's military modernization and U.S. military hegemony



Source: 2017 Defense Budgets for US, China and Japan & Comparison of US, Chinese and Japanese military strength

**Figure 3** 2017 Defense Budget for US, China and Japan

Comparison of US, Chinese and Japanese military strength			
	 US	 China	 Japan
 Armed forces personnel	1.34 million	2.18 million	247,100
 大陸間弾道ミサイル	450	62	-
 原子力潜水艦	14	4	-
 巡洋艦・駆逐艦・フリゲート艦	93	78	47 escorts
 航空母艦	10	1	-

Source: 2017 Defense Budgets for US, China and Japan & Comparison of US, Chinese and Japanese military strength.

**Figure 4** Comparison of US, Chinese and Japanese military strength

From 1996 to 2015, the U.S. military experienced a reduction in force size, particularly in combat aircraft (37%), submarines (20%), and heavy bombers (29%). Despite these reductions, the quality of U.S. military systems improved through technological upgrades, such as avionics enhancements and the introduction of advanced platforms like the F-22 aircraft and Arleigh Burke-class destroyers. Post-9/11, U.S. military spending increased significantly, with a focus on systems designed for low-intensity conflicts. However, advancements were also made in conventional warfighting capabilities, net-centric warfare, and joint operations.

China, on the other hand, underwent a dramatic transformation of its military, which was initially equipped with outdated Maoist-era systems. From 1996, China began importing advanced military systems from Russia and increased its real military spending by an average of 11% annually. This allowed China to modernize its military capabilities across the board. By 2015, China's People's Liberation Army (PLA) had deployed over 1,200 conventionally armed ballistic missiles with significantly improved accuracy, posing a substantial threat to U.S. facilities in the region.

The 2017 comparison of military strength reveals that the U.S. maintains a lead in several categories, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), nuclear submarines, and aircraft carriers. China has a larger number of armed forces personnel and a considerable number of cruisers, destroyers, and frigates, though still fewer than the U.S. Japan's military forces are smaller, with no ICBMs, nuclear submarines, or aircraft carriers, but it maintains a number of escort vessels.

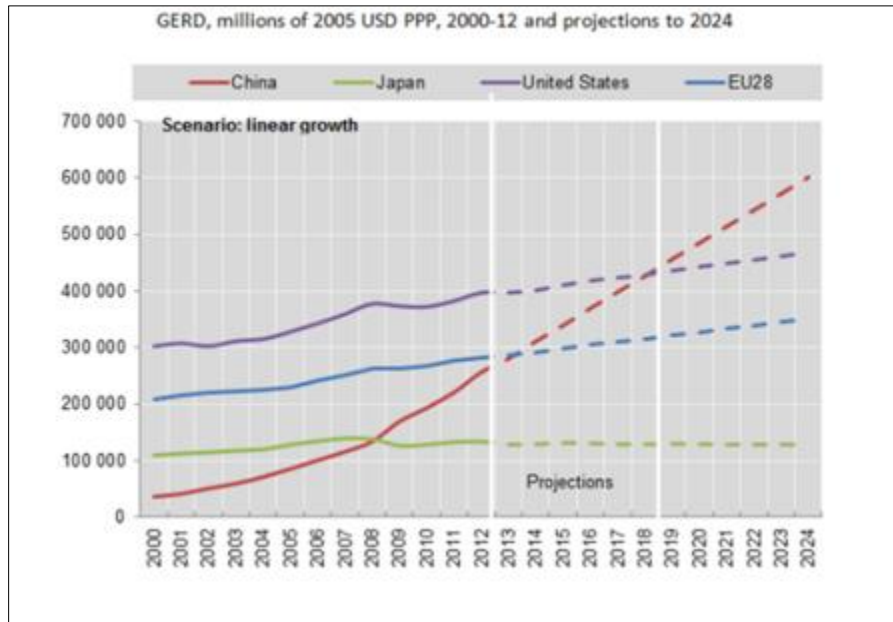
While the U.S. has seen a reduction in the quantity of certain military assets, it has continued to enhance the quality and technological sophistication of its forces. China has rapidly modernized its military, narrowing the technological gap with the U.S., particularly in areas where the U.S. had previously established dominance. Japan's military capabilities, while modest in comparison to the U.S. and China, remain focused on its regional defense needs.

### 3.6. China's science and technology and US hegemony

China's strategic rise is a significant force in the global science and technology (S&T) landscape, challenging the long-standing dominance of the United States and Europe. This ascent is not accidental but the result of deliberate policy decisions and investments by successive Chinese governments, as evidenced by the twelfth and thirteenth five-year plans and the Medium-and Long-Term Program for Science and Technology Development (MLP). The MLP, introduced in 2006, aims to transform China into a major innovation hub by 2020 and a global S&T leader by 2050 [13].

China's commitment to S&T is reflected in its R&D spending, which has reached 2.5% of its GDP, and its focus on "indigenous innovation" to reduce reliance on foreign technology. The country now accounts for 20% of the global R&D expenditure, with projections by the OECD indicating that it could surpass the US in R&D spending by 2019. The US, while still leading with a 27% share, has seen a decline from nearly 33% a few years prior.



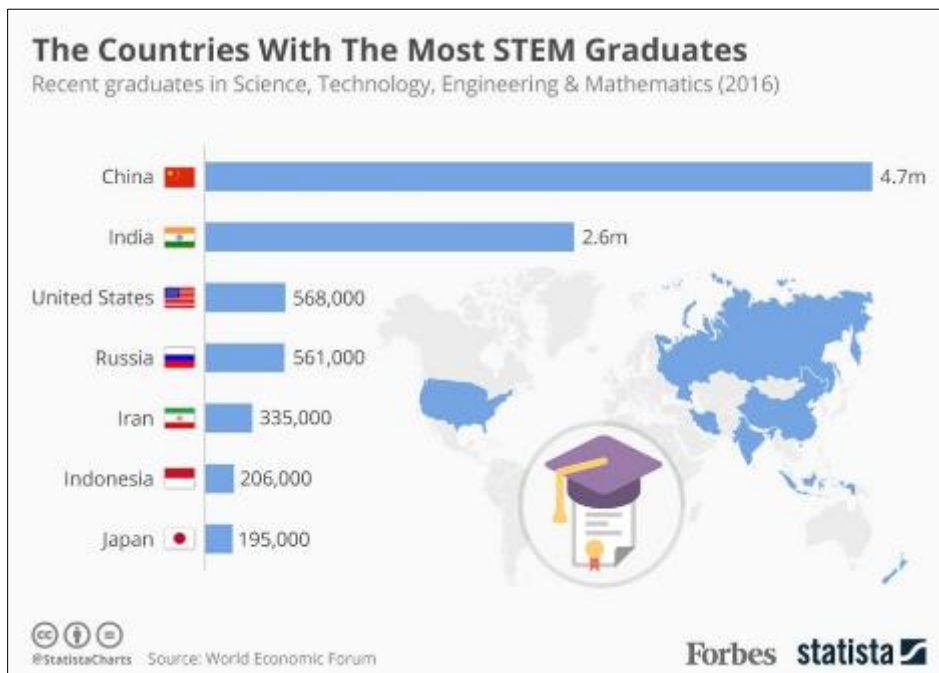


Source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2014 - © OECD 2014

**Figure 5** China poised to outpace the US in R&D spending around 2019

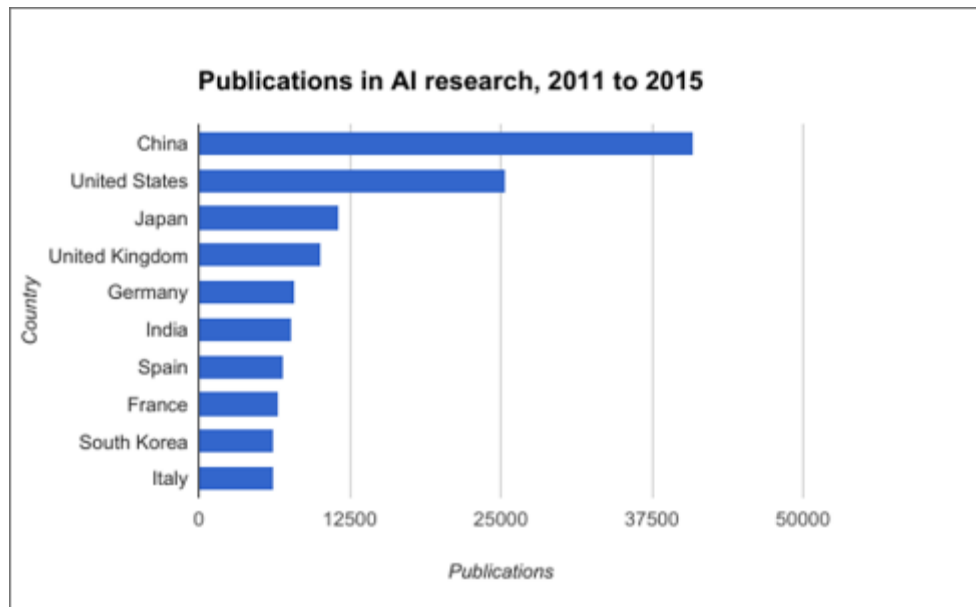
In terms of scientific output, China has made significant strides, particularly in engineering, computer sciences, and chemistry, publishing more papers than any other country except the US. However, its progress in life sciences is less pronounced, and while the US maintains a dominant position in the most-cited scientific papers, China is gradually improving its standing in this measure of research impact.

The growth in China's S&T capabilities is supported by a burgeoning R&D workforce, now larger than that of the US, and an educational boom in science and engineering. China produces the most undergraduate degrees and, since 2007, the most PhDs in these fields globally. Chinese universities, such as Tsinghua and Beijing University, are climbing in world rankings, particularly in S&T disciplines.



Source; Times Higher Education

**Figure 6** The countries with the most STEM Graduates



Source; Times Higher Education

**Figure 7** Publications in AI research, 2011 to 2015

The rise of China's S&T sector has significant implications for Western economies, especially the US, which relies on international talent and knowledge. If China retains more of its scientific knowledge domestically, it could limit the knowledge pool available to Western firms, affecting their S&T-based competitiveness. Conversely, if Western companies can continue to access China's knowledge pool, they could maintain their competitive edge.

The US faces internal challenges, including potential federal R&D budget cuts and a lack of science leadership within the Trump administration, which could undermine its S&T competitiveness. The absence of a Presidential Science Advisor is a notable indicator of the administration's lack of focus on S&T.

Chinese companies, such as Huawei, are leveraging the country's scientific capacity to enhance their global competitiveness, with Huawei becoming a significant R&D spender and patent filer. This trend poses a challenge to Western firms, as China's corporate R&D activities grow in scale and intensity. China's strategic investment in S&T is rapidly transforming it into a global leader, with significant implications for the traditional dominance of the US and Europe. The US, in particular, must navigate internal and external challenges to maintain its S&T edge in the face of China's ascent [14].

#### 4. Discussion of findings

Discoveries of the study revealed that China's economic expansion is a genuine threat to US hegemony of the global economic system. Given the rate at which China is developing, the US is apparently getting stressed over being dislodged as the economic leader- a position it has held for quite a while. Investment as a share of GDP in the UK and USA has been diminishing while that of China has been increasing. Past economic threats originated from Japan and the USSR, yet because of their structural attributes, they never wound-up credible threats. China has anyway conquered the greater part of the difficulties that these nations confronted and has gained economic-political clout among the worldwide society. This has brought about China being the preferred trading partner of many rising economies, for instance South Africa and Brazil. Recent anxiety of the US concerning trade relations with China prompting a trade war gives belief to this point.

China's emergence as a noteworthy economic power and its quick economic development have given China's administration increased trust in its economic model. Morrison [15] pointed out that many believe the key difficulties for the United States are to persuade China that (1) it has a stake in keeping up the global trading framework, which is to a great extent in charge of its economic ascent, and should play a more active influential position in keeping up that framework; and (2) encourage economic and trade reforms which are the most reliable route for China to develop and modernize its economy. Reducing trade and investment obstructions would help boost competition in China, bring down expenses for consumers, raise economic productivity, and incite innovation. Be that as it may, U.S. ought to be



worried that China's endeavors to support the advancement of indigenous innovation and technology could result in more prominent intervention by the state, (for example, trade, investment barriers, discriminatory policies and sponsorships), which could influence U.S. firms negatively.

Assessments vary with regards to the best method to manage China on very significant economic issues. Layne [16] opined that some support an approach of engagement with China utilizing different forums, for example, the recently created U.S. - China Comprehensive Economic Dialogue. Others support a kind of mixed policy of utilizing engagement when conceivable, combined with a more forceful utilization of the WTO debate settlement systems to address China's unfair trade policies. However, others who consider China to be a developing risk to the U.S. economy and the worldwide trading system, advocate a strategy of endeavoring to contain China's economic power and utilizing punitive measures, (for example, trade sanctions) to either counter the negative effect of China's industrial arrangements on U.S. firms or push China to adjust distortive and prejudicial policies, (for example, the Made in China 2025 initiative).

Reacting to China's BRI is seen by some as a noteworthy test to U.S. worldwide economic interests. While China's monetary support infrastructure projects in various nations could create positive financial outcomes, U.S. policymakers have communicated worries that China will utilize BRI to mostly profit its own companies, that the procedure of implementation of undertakings won't be straightforward, that BRI interest could saddle nations with huge debts, and that China will utilize the BRI to spread its economic framework to different nations.

It was also observed that china's military modernization programme does not constitute a major threat to US military hegemony of the world. Even though China has rapidly narrowed the gap between it and the United States, it is yet to close it. U.S. military equipment has progressed by one generation in contemporary times (e.g., from fourth-to fifth-age warrior aircraft), while Chinese capacities progressed farther from a cruder base (e.g., from second-to fourth-age aircraft). China's quick military modernization is disrupting the military adjust of power in the Asia Pacific in ways that could induce destabilizing security rivalry between other major close-by nations, for example, Japan and India, and compound local hotspots for example, the East China Sea, the South China Sea, Taiwan and the Korean Peninsula.

Additionally, China's developing antiaccess/territory denial capacities progressively will challenge the capacity of the United States to dissuade provincial clashes, safeguard long-term territorial partners and partners, and keep up secure and free passage to the air and maritime commons in the Asia Pacific. The United States at present has the world's most competent naval force, its surface capability is amassed in plane carrying warship teams. China is seeking after a rocket driven strategy with the intent of holding U.S. plane carrying warships at high hazard if they operate in China's close oceans and in this way block their entrance to those waters in case of an emergency. Given the U.S. Naval force's arranged decrease in the span of its armada and China's developing naval force, the presence in the region and balance of power is changing.

In terms of science and technology, it was observed that China's advancement in science and technology poses a credible threat to US hegemony in this area. Europe and the United States have traditionally led in scientific development, but China in particular has emerged as a new science and technology (S&T) powerhouse. A key indicator of the rise of China in S&T is its spending on research and development (R&D). Chinese R&D investment has grown remarkably, with the rate of growth greatly exceeding those of the United States and the European Union. China is now the second-largest performer of R&D, on a country basis, and accounts for 20 percent of total world R&D. China is increasingly prominent in industries that intensively use scientific and technological knowledge. China ranks second behind the US in terms of the share of total value added created by high-tech manufacturing. In commercial knowledge-intensive services (business, financial and information), China has now surpassed Japan to move into third place behind the US and the EU. China is now the world's number- one producer of undergraduates with science and engineering degrees, delivering almost one quarter of first university degrees in science and engineering globally. There has been a similar trend in the award of PhD degrees in China, with the number of natural sciences and engineering doctorates increasing more than tenfold between 2000 and 2006. Since 2007, China has awarded more PhD degrees in natural sciences and engineering than any other country. This contrasts starkly with the EU, where there has been little increase in the number of science and engineering doctorates [14].

In terms of science and technology, it was observed that China's advancement in science and technology poses a credible threat to US hegemony in this area. The United States and Europe have generally driven scientific development, however, China specifically has developed as a recent science and technology (S&T) powerhouse. A key pointer of the ascent of China in S&T is its spending on innovative work in research and development (R&D). China's R&D venture has developed surprisingly, with the rate of development incredibly surpassing those of the European Union and the United States. China is presently the second-biggest performer of R&D, on a nation premise, and records 20% of aggregate world R&D. China is progressively conspicuous in sectors that seriously utilize scientific and technological knowledge.

China positions second after the US regarding the share of aggregate value added made by innovative manufacturing [14]

#### 4.1. Test of hypotheses

With regards to hypothesis one which stated that China's economic expansion is a serious threat to United States hegemony in the global economic system, it can be gleaned from the discussion that China's economic expansion constitutes a major threat to US hegemony in the international economic system. This is witnessed in the weakening of US domination in regions it once had strengths, especially in Asia and Africa. This explains why the US is currently in a trade war with China claiming that the latter had been exploiting the former in their bilateral trade relations. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is validated.

For hypothesis two, which states that China's military modernization programme is a major challenge to United States hegemony in the international system, it can be gleaned from the discussion that though China is rapidly becoming an emerging military power it still does not have the potential to effectively undermine US military domination of the international system. With its numerous military bases around the world and the routine advance in sophisticated weaponry, China still has a long way to go. However, China can be seen gaining momentum in the East Asia region as it is seen trying to balance power the US there. Thus, the alternate hypothesis is rejected and the null form accepted.

With respect to hypothesis three, which states that China's advancement in science and technology is a serious threat to United States hegemony in global science and technology, the discussion discloses that China is a serious contender to US hegemony in this aspect. With China making massive inroads in science and technology research and development and the US experiencing an era of scientific doldrum, there exist a bold challenge to the leadership of US in this regard. Thus, the hypothesis is upheld.

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## 5. Conclusion

This study provided an in-depth analysis of the complex relationship between the United States and China, marked by mutual suspicion and strategic positioning. It concludes that the relationship is tinged with a potentially destructive doubt, rooted in the perception of a zero-sum game, where the rise of one power appears to come at the expense of the other. The U.S. views China's military expansion and economic policies, including issues like cyber theft and trade practices, as threats to its own interests and global influence. Conversely, China perceives American actions, such as strengthening ties with India and its stance on Chinese internal affairs, as attempts to contain its growth and influence.

In exploring the broader implications of China's rise, questioning how it will integrate into the current Western-oriented world order, the study concluded that China's growing power may lead it to reshape global norms and institutions to better align with its interests, potentially causing more established powers to see China as a security threat. It underscores the challenges in building trust between the two nations due to deep-seated doubts and misunderstandings, exacerbated by ideological differences and internal political dynamics on both sides. The global ramifications of the U.S.-China relationship shows that cooperation between the two is essential for addressing worldwide issues such as climate change, nuclear proliferation, and economic stability. The study advocates for a strategic approach by Washington that encourages China to make choices that align with the existing rule-based international structure, facilitating its integration rather than disruption. The study's findings culminate in a call for reduced trade barriers and technology transfer restrictions, emphasizing the complexity of building trust and understanding between these two pivotal nations.

### *Recommendations*

The accompanying recommendations were made in connection to the findings of this study:

- A dialogue-based approach is suggested. Especially making utilization of worldwide platforms, for example, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders meeting and should they be ineffective, the leaders in the two nations must find a way to best maximize participation and cooperation while limiting pressure and strife. It is to China's greatest advantage to participate in a cooperative association with America keeping in mind the end goal to advance their coveted levels of modernization.
- Regarding their trade and economies, every nation is encouraged to increase investment in the other. Through being more associated with each other's economies, they will encourage a superior comprehension of their diverse institutions.

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