

United States Response To China Hypersonic Weapons 2017-2023

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Abstract

China, under the leadership of Xi Jinping, is actively seeking to enhance its hypersonic weaponry. Xi Jinping aspires for China to attain a position of esteem in global political affairs. This endeavor instilled a sense of significance and obligation in the United States, prompting a response. Through the utilization of a descriptive qualitative methodology, numerous discoveries were acquired. Firstly, the United States publicly acknowledges that China's hypersonic weapons pose a genuine menace to world security. Despite not having attained the pinnacle of weaponry capabilities, China's arsenal is nonetheless seen as concerning. Furthermore, the United States consistently augments its expenditure on weaponry on an annual basis. The United States fosters collaboration with arms manufacturers. Furthermore, the United States enhances bilateral relations with Taiwan. Taiwan is seen as a significant ally in the endeavor to uphold security in the East Asian area. In addition, the United States is further enhancing its existing collaboration with NATO.

Keywords: hypersonic weapons; global security; bilateral relations.

Introduction

The increasing availability of weaponry under Xi Jinping's leadership has emerged as a significant global concern. Chinese President Xi Jinping expedited the advancement of the nation's military equipment and armaments. China's armed forces have received a directive from Xi Jinping to become a "World Class" military force by 2035, with the capability to successfully engage in and emerge victorious from wars by 2049 (Shalini, 2021). China is projected to possess 700 operational nuclear weapons by 2027, following a period of significant buildup in its arsenal in the previous years (Auria & Gischa, 2022). Moreover, China is actively advancing its nuclear and ballistic weaponry. In 2023, President Xi Jinping appointed Wang Houbin to supervise the nuclear and missile development of the PLA Rocket Force. China is enhancing its financial resources, naval capabilities, and military spending in response to adversaries located in the sea (Utomo, 2018).

Under the Xi Jinping administration, China's arms growth was influenced by various causes, such as an increase in the military budget, the modernization of the armed forces, the progress in nuclear weaponry, and the construction of naval vessels. This is demonstrated through



several means, Initial surge in defense expenditure The defense expenditures of the Asia-Pacific region surpassed \$1 trillion in 2021, largely driven by China's increasing military expenditure. Over the course of the last decade, the military expenditures of China, the Philippines, and Vietnam have experienced a threefold increase. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), China's military expenditure has consistently risen for 27 consecutive years (Shalini, 2021). Furthermore, the enhancement of the Armed Forces through modernization is another crucial aspect. President Xi Jinping aims to achieve the status of a "world-class" and victorious military for China by 2049. To do this, he intends to complete the process of modernizing the armed forces by 2035. China has not only developed several long- and medium-range ballistic missiles, but also built two functioning aircraft carriers, tens of thousands of fighter aircraft, and naval forces (Bintarsari, 2018). Furthermore, the advancement of nuclear weapons Currently, China is the third largest producer of nuclear weapons worldwide (Kompas, 2022). China's nuclear program poses a significant challenge to Western military dominance, while it remains inferior to the US stockpile. Advancements in Maritime Development China has built the most powerful fleet in the world, with a projected 40% growth in the number of naval vessels from 2020 to 2040 (Shalini, 2021). Zhou Bo, a former senior colonel in the People's Liberation Army, asserts that China must enhance its naval capabilities in order to effectively respond to maritime challenges, notably those posed by the United States within China's territorial waters.

During the Xi Jinping era, China made advancements in its military capabilities, including the development of hypersonic weapons, which became a major priority in the twenty-first century. China and the US have been diligently collaborating to develop hypersonic armaments. Hypersonic weapons can be categorized into two groups: guided weapons, capable of modifying their trajectory to precisely hit targets, and limited weapons, designed to rapidly traverse long distances by following a predetermined path without any course adjustments after being launched. Furthermore, China has been conducting trials of intercontinental ballistic missiles equipped with hypersonic launch vehicle payloads since 2014 (Daurina, Natania, 2022). In addition, the country is working on creating new surface materials for long-range hypersonic missiles (CNBC Indonesia, 2023; Sindo News.com, 2023). China's possession of space weapons with the capability to destroy enemy satellites and disrupt military communications poses a potential threat to US security (Arbar, 2023). Moreover, China's ability to employ covert missile launchers that are undetectable by enemy radar poses substantial challenges to regional security.

The development of hypersonic weapons by China has a significant impact on both regional and global security. China possesses the capacity to become a new dominant force on the global stage as its power increases. Therefore, it is crucial for the United States to address this trend, especially given the history of strained diplomatic relations between the two countries. Nevertheless, the United States remains a dominant force capable of responding to changing dynamics in global security. China's development of hypersonic weapons has had a profound and substantial effect on the United States. As the worldwide law enforcement authority, the United States of America consistently demonstrates its commitment to global security. The United States' role as a global peacekeeper has both benefits and drawbacks, considering its extensive track



record of involvement in international conflicts and crises, often leveraging its economic and military power. The question of whether the US should serve as the global police force is subject to ongoing debate, with strong arguments presented from both perspectives (Primawati, 2021). Advocates argue that, despite receiving criticism for interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, the United States has a responsibility to enforce global standards and maintain global stability.

Moreover, the United States has exhibited a robust commitment to ensuring the security of the South China Sea. The US's political and economic connections to the area make maritime security a significant concern. In order to maintain the unrestricted movement of ships in international waters and establish its legal entitlements, the United States consistently participates in navigational exercises in the South China Sea. The United States is deeply concerned about the region because of its strategic importance as a crucial trade route and its significant reserves of natural resources. The United States considers it of paramount importance to guarantee the security and stability of the South China Sea. The US and China, along with other nations in the region, experienced heightened tensions due to the implementation of the freedom of sail policy and the endorsement of freedom of navigation. An essential element of the United States' objective to maintain these connections is to establish robust alliances with countries that share borders with the South China Sea (Sutriyani, 2021). Observing the United States' response to China's advancement in hypersonic weaponry will be intriguing.

Herbert Butterfield and John H. Herz, both German scholars, initially proposed and developed the concept of a security dilemma in their individual works, *History and Human Relations* and *Political Realism and Political Idealism*. He stated that the concept of "A structure" is the underlying principle of a security challenge. The idea posits that when a state takes actions to meet its security needs, regardless of its intentions, it typically leads to increased insecurity for other nations. This occurs because each state perceives its own actions as protective, while viewing the actions of other governments as potentially threatening. Herz contends that while a state's endeavors to enhance its military capabilities are motivated by a need to safeguard its own security, other states perceive them with more apprehension, viewing them as a potential threat. However, Butterfield highlights the Security Dilemma in order to bring awareness to decision-makers and facilitate their understanding of potential vulnerabilities (Gabriella, 2014).

A nation can enhance its level of security by considering the following scenarios, ranked from most probable to least probable: (1) forming alliances and collaborating with other nations; (2) maintaining military strength while other nations disarm their armed forces; (3) striving to build military power despite facing a higher potential for conflict; and (4) temporarily underestimating the capabilities of other nations. The issue of movement security arises from the desire to prevent exploitation by outsiders. If a state exploits another state, it will consequently forfeit its sovereignty. Therefore, it is clear from the choices provided that countries aiming to prevent scenario (4) should strengthen their military capabilities. Jervis highlights the subjective nature of governments' evaluations of security.

A state may perceive an activity as a potential threat to its security, even if the activity has a distinct underlying purpose. This subjectivity hinders a country's ability to accurately assess



the magnitude of the threat it is facing or the amount of work it can accomplish. The ambiguity necessitates that nations rely on self-help in order to preserve their independence. The security problem, similar to defensive realism, arises from the inherent lack of central authority in the international system. In anarchic international systems, states have the ability to act autonomously, resulting in the pursuit of maximum power through the development of military technology, the expansion of armaments, and the formation of alliances with other governments.

The ascendancy of one nation in contrast to the vulnerability of another is indicative of a scenario that inevitably results in war for all nations around the globe (Wagner, 2007). The potency of foreign nations' impact does not invariably exacerbate circumstances. However, these feeble nations lack the ability to effectively restrict the deficiencies that lead to difficult circumstances. As a nation grows stronger, more and more nations align themselves with it in order to achieve parity or a balance of power. In addition, states that have not grasped the concept of leveraging the influence of other nations are anticipated to conquer or subdue others globally. The country will give first importance to the pursuit of wealth, the promotion of literacy, and the strengthening of security, before addressing any foreign threats, attacks, or domination (Wivel, 2011).

To put it succinctly, we may grasp the notion of a security challenge by considering the following two fundamental principles: 1. The power of other nations diminishes in direct correlation to a country's rise in power. 2. No country holds the belief that strengthening the power of another country can ensure that it will not initiate its own hostile actions. In this case study, North Korea is intensifying its nuclear weapons program with growing animosity, while the US is unable to take more action. The United States is concerned about the possibility of a worst-case scenario in which North Korea launches a nuclear assault against it. The concerns are linked to North Korea's subsequent bolstering of its military capabilities and acquisition of nuclear weapons. In particular, following North Korea's warning of a nuclear attack in retaliation to President Trump's commitment to deploy "fire and fury" against any country that poses a threat to the United States (Chambers and Graham, 2017). To counter the North Korean threat, the United States sent additional B-2 stealth bombers to Guam. These bombers were sent to join the B-1 and B-52 units, forming a tactical defense strategy aimed at preventing a potential nuclear weapons assault from North Korea (Chambers & Graham, 2017).

Method

The study will employ a descriptive qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research refers to the study that focuses on a natural item as the subject. Qualitative research also includes descriptive research, when data is gathered via the use of words or images. Hence, qualitative research does not substantially depend on statistical analysis (Gary King, 1994).

The study spanned from 2017 to 2023, during which Lockheed Martin was contracted by the US Air Force to create a prototype of a hypersonic weapon. This was perceived as a reaction to China's increasing capacity to achieve hypersonic velocities. The United States secured an agreement to modernize its armed forces and maintain military supremacy over China and



Russia. Lockheed Martin, a prominent global defense corporation, has developed a diverse range of armaments for the United States military.

Relations between the United States and China during the Leadership of Xi Jinping

The relationship between the United States (US) and China was highly volatile prior to 2017. President Xi Jinping aimed to sustain a pragmatic and steady partnership between the United States and China. The United States and China concur that their relationship should be approached rationally, despite their disparities in economic competition and global security challenges. Xi Jinping stressed the importance of mutual respect, peaceful cohabitation, and establishing mutually beneficial collaboration in light of the evolving Sino-American relations (Mandra, 2023; Anwar, 2023).

There are certain aspects that could be enhanced in the field of commerce and economics. Trade imbalance: The United States has a substantial trade deficit with China. The deficit presents a significant obstacle for the United States. This scenario highlights a significant disparity between the nation's outbound shipments and inbound purchases. China is the source of a greater volume of imports for the United States compared to the volume of commodities that the United States sends to China. Consequently, there has been an increasing deficit. This occurrence has sparked discussions regarding its economic ramifications, encompassing its influence on trade policy, employment, and the overall economic robustness. To tackle this trade deficit, a comprehensive strategy is needed, encompassing open dialogue, restructuring of trade policy, and potential bilateral collaboration (Ardhani, 2018).

US-China relations have also been marred by allegations of China engaging in intellectual property theft. These charges indicate that individuals or groups in China have exploited or misread the legal safeguards in the US that are designed to promote innovation, patents, and creativity. The prevalence of intellectual property infringement disputes is on the rise, posing a potential threat to global innovation and economic collaboration. To effectively address and resolve these conflicts, it is necessary to adopt a strategy that emphasizes rigorous enforcement, productive dialogues between the parties involved, enhanced legal safeguards, and heightened recognition of the enduring repercussions associated with infringements of intellectual property rights (Al Syahrin, 2018).

Furthermore, the trade relationship between the two nations manifests as the challenge encountered by American enterprises when attempting to penetrate the Chinese market. This constraint is manifested through numerous obstacles, such as intricate laws, stringent local prerequisites, and protectionist measures that impede the entry of American goods into the Chinese market. This scenario impacts the competitiveness of American enterprises in the international market and impedes the expansion of their exports to China. To address these concerns, it is imperative for the governments of both nations to engage in more effective dialogue regarding these issues, enhance the transparency of regulations, ensure better adherence



to international trade agreements, and collaborate towards creating a more equitable and accessible Chinese market for American enterprises (Dasgupta, 2010).

The territorial claims of both the United States and China in the South China Sea have been a major cause of conflict in the region. China's territorial claims have sparked political and security concerns among several countries, namely China, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei, leading to regional destabilization. The primary focal point of territorial disputes revolves around islands, reefs, and abundant natural resources. This gives rise to apprehensions regarding the possibility of war escalation and its repercussions on maritime trade routes, which are crucial for the global economy. To effectively address these problems while upholding the sovereignty of each country and ensuring peace and stability in the South China Sea, it is necessary to engage in strong multilateral discussions, implement fair enforcement measures, and reach consensus.

China's modernization and augmented military spending are major issues inside the global security landscape. The escalation of China's military expenditure and advancements in novel military technologies have sparked apprehensions over the equilibrium of power in the Asia-Pacific region. The military development of China creates strategic uncertainties and alters geopolitical dynamics, capturing the interest of neighboring countries and international allies. Amidst this intricate scenario, it is crucial to enhance clarity regarding China's military goals, foster productive dialogues among the concerned nations, and bolster regional security mechanisms to build trust and avert the risk of escalating tensions that may endanger global stability.

The United States additionally alleges that China is engaged in human rights transgressions pertaining to several aspects, such as the treatment of ethnic minorities and the curtailment of religious and expressive freedoms. China is widely criticized for its perceived human rights breaches, which encompass the repression of ethnic minorities such as Uighurs and Tibetans, limitations on religious liberties, and hindrances to freedom of speech and religion. These circumstances give rise to worldwide worries regarding the preservation of human and democratic rights in China. This situation complicates the diplomatic relations between China and other nations, with a focus on the importance of human rights and democratic principles. To address these problems, it is necessary to engage in transparent dialogue, persistently advocate for human rights, and exert diplomatic pressure to enhance the recognition of individual rights in China.

The substantial disparities in ideological and political frameworks between the United States and China significantly influence their perspectives on global matters. The United States, with its liberal democratic government, prioritizes principles such as personal autonomy, civil liberties, and a capitalist economy. Conversely, China, with its autocratic regime headed by a singular political party, prioritizes political steadiness and strong governmental authority over internal matters, while affirming the significance of national independence. Owing to these disparities, divergent viewpoints arise regarding the approach to address global matters such as security and peace, trade, the environment, and human rights. Frequently, the two nations employ distinct approaches in addressing global crises or advancing their agendas, resulting in conflict



and impeding international collaboration. Resolving these issues typically requires the active engagement of reaching an agreement and finding common ground between these fundamental ideological divides.

Regarding the matter of climate change and global cooperation, the various approaches to addressing the issue have become a crucial focal point in the current international landscape. China, as the leading global carbon producer, prioritizes sustainable economic growth and a gradual energy transition, which may be seen as potentially reducing emissions in the future. In contrast, the United States primarily emphasizes international collaboration, backing clean technologies, and enforcing stringent regulatory measures to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Each method has a distinct impact on worldwide endeavors to reconcile economic and environmental concerns. The variations in approach are indicative of the challenges encountered in achieving a complete global consensus on climate mitigation. Resolving these issues frequently necessitates robust global collaboration and agreements that take into account the shared objectives of economic development and environmental preservation.

Collaborating on global matters like as peace, free trade, and nuclear non-proliferation is crucial for establishing stability and security on a global scale. Collaborative accords between pivotal nations, such as the United States and China, possess the capacity to establish a robust basis for global tranquility. Free trade can facilitate the advancement of comprehensive and sustainable worldwide economic expansion. Simultaneously, the maintenance of regional and international stability is facilitated by collaborative endeavors to sustain the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Despite the divergent viewpoints and interests of various nations, the possibility of collaboration on these matters highlights the crucial role of international cooperation in addressing the pressing global concerns of today.

Government's Media Reaction

The U.S. president expressed apprehensions regarding Chinese advancements in military technology, particularly in the production of hypersonic weapons. The main emphasis is on China's weaponry capabilities to achieve high velocities that are challenging to monitor or evade. The U.S. president has conveyed a resolute inclination to monitor advancements in hypersonic weaponry and to ascertain any potential implications for global security. The U.S. president emphasized the significance of evaluating the impact of China's hypersonic weapons on global security in his address. This declaration highlights the substantial danger posed by the rapid advancement of military technology and emphasizes its utmost importance. Amidst such circumstances, the endeavors of the U.S. government to comprehend and address the evolving complexities of weaponry.

Joe Biden said:

"I am shocked by reports of Chinese hypersonic missiles that have nuclear-like capabilities, and hypersonic weapons are nightmare weapons that have the potential to jeopardize world security" (Roula Khalaf, 2021).



In light of these conditions, the United States is facing significant pressure to react to the advancements in Chinese military technology. The U.S. president's earlier statement expressed a dedication to improving defense capabilities in light of the growing risks posed by hypersonic missiles and other advancements in military technology. The President's report highlights the cruciality of collaborating with other nations to effectively handle the security implications of these technological advancements.

U.S. presidents have consistently shown their dedication to enhancing their defense technologies in order to counter the danger posed by hypersonic weapons, so displaying their proactive approach to acknowledging and tackling emerging threats in an increasingly complex global security landscape.

General Milley, a high-ranking military official in the United States, verified that:

"China's very worrying hypersonic weapons test...Hypersonic weapons are difficult to defend against because they fly at lower altitudes than ballistic missiles but can more than five times the speed of sound, robbing adversaries of reaction time and traditional defeat mechanism" (Reuters, 2021).

The U.S. president emphasized that the advancement of defense technology is an exceptional means to guarantee a proficient reaction to the ever-evolving advancements in military technology worldwide. The U.S. president's remark regarding China's hypersonic weapons is subject to major fluctuations, mostly due to the contextual and circumstantial factors surrounding the dissemination of the information. Each study originates from an ongoing evaluation of the U.S. government's diplomatic approach to tackle the evolving global security concerns. The evolving cautious doctrines and advancements in hypersonic weaponry by China exemplify the intricate nature of addressing the dynamic concerns of global security. It demonstrates the necessity of adaptability and flexibility in developing a responsive and pragmatic response to dynamic shifts in global security.

US Secretary of Defense, Lloyd Austin, echoed President Biden's worries. Austin emphasized that China's endeavors to advance these hypersonic weapons had the potential to escalate regional tensions. Despite the United States' attempts to produce comparable weaponry, concerns arise due to errors encountered during the development of hypersonic missiles, which suggest that China and Russia may potentially achieve success in creating similar armaments in the future. Austin's remark emphasized the recognition of the possible consequences of China's advancement in hypersonic weaponry within the area. These worries highlighted the significance of monitoring the transfer of power at the regional level in response to China's endeavors to advance hypersonic weaponry. The emergence of concerns regarding China and Russia potentially surpassing the U.S. in hypersonic missile development can be attributed to faults encountered during the missile development process. This highlights the significance of carrying out thorough assessments and implementing suitable measures to enhance the United States' defense capabilities in response to the growing advancements in military technology.

When discussing China's development of hypersonic weapons, U.S. lawmakers frequently highlight the significance of international collaboration. They emphasize the need to work with other nations to tackle this global threat and underscore the importance of upholding



international stability and security. The public responses to Chinese hypersonic weapons exhibit significant diversity. These weaponry advancements have raised worries among community members, security analysts, and policymakers.

The emergence of hypersonic weapons poses substantial security concerns due to its capacity to elude current defense systems. It has the potential to alter the distribution of power at both the regional and global scales. The weapon's exceptional velocity poses a significant challenge for conventional defensive systems in terms of detection and prevention, hence introducing novel dangers that have the potential to fundamentally alter the dynamics of international security.

Certain factions shown skepticism and prudence in their approach towards avoiding an excessive response to China's hypersonic weaponry. The United States should prioritize the need for a quantifiable reaction and a meticulous evaluation of China's true capabilities and intentions regarding the development of hypersonic weapons. These safeguards arose as a pretense to avoid revealing concerns without thoroughly assessing the impact, utility, and genuine intention of such technology. This highlights the necessity for a cautious and meticulous approach, as well as careful study, prior to making strategic judgments.

Enhancing National Security

The advancement of more advanced defense technology largely centers on safeguarding the nation against a multitude of threats, encompassing both internal and external origins. The primary objective is to enhance the capabilities of missile defense systems by advancing the development of robust resistance systems, highly responsive sensors, and cutting-edge technologies for tracking, detecting, and countering increasingly intricate threats. Implementing these steps is of utmost importance in safeguarding the territory and populace of the United States from escalating dangers. The realm of military technology is expanding in order to address dynamic and progressively intricate dangers posed by diverse entities, both on a regional and worldwide scale. The objective is to guarantee that this nation possesses the most effective safeguarding measures and is capable of addressing escalating security concerns.

Table 1. United States Military Spending 2018-2022

Years	United States Military Spending (In Billion usd)
2018	\$649
2019	\$718
2020	\$699
2021	\$770
2022	\$773
2023	\$71

Source: (Zendrato, 2023)



The following table provides a concise overview of the military expenditure of the United States for the period spanning from 2018 to 2022. The US defense budget experiences a substantial increase over this decade, escalating from \$649 billion in 2018 to \$770 billion in 2022. Unfortunately, this table does not provide statistics for years preceding 2018 or following 2022.

The U.S. investment in the development of defense technology showcases the U.S.'s dedication to maintaining its sovereignty, security, and stability, not just for its own purposes, but also to contribute to global peacekeeping efforts and maintaining a balanced distribution of power. The United States' military expenditure is about 40% of the global total, showcasing its significant control over defense. The United States is a prominent leader in the facilitation of migrant transfers, taking responsibility for ensuring both national and international security. The United States holds the status of being the global leader in defense due to its substantial military expenditure (Arifiyanto, 2014).

Furthermore, the significant percentage of U.S. military expenditure illustrates the crucial necessity for a nation to possess a robust defense capability. The United States exerts significant influence on defense policy globally, given its role as the primary contributor to global military expenditure. Conversations over the distribution of power resources may also emerge as a result of substantial military expenditures. There may be some parties who doubt if the investments required in other domestic areas, such as education, health care, or infrastructure, are adequate. The United States has experienced a \$71 billion rise in military spending over the course of 2023, demonstrating the nation's dedication to strengthening its defense capabilities. An important issue that arose as a result of this expansion was the debate surrounding the need to balance development requirements in the domestic sector with national military needs. These numbers demonstrate the policy orientation that the United States has prioritized in devoting additional funding towards national security. The objective of this endeavor is to augment the United States military's capacity to address escalating security challenges posed by other states and unconventional sources of peril (Asrudin, 2014).

Furthermore, the notable surge in defense budgets exemplifies the United States' proactive response to evolving dynamics in the global geopolitical landscape. In order to mitigate emerging risks, the nation has implemented preemptive measures, such as allocating funds towards advanced defense technology, bolstering military capabilities, and formulating adaptable defense strategies in response to evolving global security dynamics.

Nevertheless, the current rise in defense budgets may also be a topic of contention. This substantial surge may face criticism from individuals who contend that resources allocated to defense ought to be allocated to other domestic areas that require equivalent attention. This argument frequently receives attention when discussing the allocation of national resources, as it highlights the divergent spending preferences among the American population. In 2022, the United States holds a commanding 37% share of the global arms market, establishing its dominance in the worldwide arms sector. The United States holds a substantial market share and exerts significant influence on the global arms trade as both a seller and supplier of weapons to numerous countries (Bakry, 2022).



The substantial market share held by the United States signifies a high demand for American armaments items in the global market. Characterized by superior craftsmanship, cutting-edge technology, and a renowned track record for the dependability of its armaments. In addition, he also contributed to upholding the supremacy of the arms sector.

The United States remains a topic of discussion and worry due to its significant portion of the worldwide arms industry, which might give rise to apprehensions regarding its influence on global capacity to withstand challenges, stability in various regions, and the utilization of weapons in international conflicts. The reason for their success in this market is their exceptional strength. The ethical and political consequences of the United States' decision to withdraw from the global stock market have been a prominent topic of discussion in public policy and international law circles. Firearms sales in the United States experienced a significant increase of 40% for fiscal year 2022, reaching a total of \$50 million. The significant surge indicates the considerable expansion of the U.S. arms industry and the strong market demand for the country's weaponry. The rise in sales demonstrates the United States' pivotal position in the global weapons industry and its ability to produce substantial revenue from arms sales on the international market.

Furthermore, the increase in U.S. arms sales showcases robust commercial cooperation between the United States and multiple nations that are major purchasers of these weapons. This achievement is made possible due to effective leadership, cutting-edge technology, and a stellar reputation in the field of weapons manufacturing. Although the firearms business may experience a surge in sales volume, it has also sparked a global discussion on the topic of gun sales. The sale of weapons by the United States might give rise to worries regarding the stability of a particular region and its potential effects on global conflicts. Examining the obligations of the United States in the global arms trade is essential for understanding and tackling the impacts and repercussions of improved weapons transactions. Worries regarding the violence stemming from the widespread ownership of firearms in the United States arose due to the heightened military capacities (Bintarsari, 2018).

During the fiscal year of 2022, there was a notable surge in guns sales in the United States, with an increase of \$50 billion compared to the preceding fiscal year. This indicates substantial expansion in the U.S. defense sector and increasing demand from foreign entities for purchasing top-notch weaponry made in the U.S. The United States allocates a greater amount of financial resources towards defense compared to the combined expenditures of the other ten countries. This mostly pertains to the development and enhancement of nuclear weapons. Despite the obsolescence of certain atomic weaponry, the United States persists in allocating resources towards modernizing and substituting its outdated guns with contemporary ones, thereby establishing them as a crucial element of its national security policy. A trilateral committee consisting of representatives from the United States, Russia, and China has recently collaborated in the field of human technology and contraception to better comprehend and address associated issues. The formation of this partnership signifies the country's commitment to collaborate in order to deepen its comprehension of hypersonic components and their prospective applications in worldwide security. According to a high-ranking American official, Chinese astronauts were



effectively sent into space and then safely returned to their respective nations. It demonstrates China's significant prowess in military technology. This expression denotes alterations that have an impact on global security, specifically referring to the capacity of China's hypersonic missiles to cover extensive areas and the potential consequences of these missiles on worldwide strategic stability.

Building Alliances Taiwan and strengthening cooperation within NATO

The recent developments have rendered the United States-Taiwan relationship a multifaceted geopolitical matter. Despite significant collaboration in trade and security, the official U.S. policy has consistently supported the concept of "one China" for many years. The statement indicates that the United States not only recognizes Taiwan as part of Chinese territory, but also advocates for robust relations with Taiwan (Barak H., 2023).

The partnership between the United States and Taiwan exerts a significant impact on the dynamics of regional politics in East Asia. Despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties between the United States and Taiwan, Taiwan continues to be a crucial ally in terms of security and trade. This scenario exacerbates geopolitical tensions in the context of regional stability, particularly in the crucial dynamic between the United States and China on a global scale. This scenario exemplifies the intricate nature of geopolitical shifts in this particular area. The United States' foreign policy in the Asia-Pacific area will maintain its emphasis on US-Taiwan relations, as indicated by recent events (Azhar, 2020).

The United States and Taiwan have formed an alliance and engage in cooperative efforts across various domains, including politics, security, and the economy. While the United States firmly backs Taiwan in its promotion of democracy, this collaboration frequently sparks controversy within the intricate relationship between the United States and China. From a political standpoint, the United States has continuously endorsed Taiwan as a democratic republic and has actively pushed its involvement in international deliberations. Nevertheless, China frequently reacts with anger to these actions, perceiving Taiwan as an integral element of its sovereignty and opposing any action that may weaken diplomatic ties.

In terms of security, the United States has committed to supporting Taiwan in defense matters, which includes the sale of weapons, in order to sustain stability in the region. Nevertheless, the United States and China frequently responded by intervening in each other's internal matters, resulting in conflicts. It complicates tripartite relations. Furthermore, it is a notable issue in the context of regional geopolitics (Citradi, 2020).

The significance of Taiwan in politics and diplomacy necessitates attention, since it has the potential to impact the stability of East Asia. Despite the United States' formal recognition of the "one-China" policy, it maintains robust connections with Taiwan. The relationships between the United States and China have been reinforced due to regional political events related to Taiwan, resulting in increased tensions and complexities in their interactions. An effective U.S. policy towards Taiwan focuses on achieving an agreement that will mitigate tensions and promote stability in East Asia.



Since its inception in 1949, the United States and NATO alliance have served as the foundation of U.S. foreign policy. NATO has emerged as a robust cornerstone for bolstering security and fostering collaboration in the transatlantic region. This arrangement entails the United States serving as the central member with the responsibility of ensuring the security of NATO members. This entails guaranteeing the safeguarding and coordinated reaction to the potential dangers that this partnership might encounter (Tao, 2017).

**Table 2. Development in United States-NATO Relations:
Evolutions of Focus and Challenges**

Period	Description
1949-1980s	The formation of NATO after World War II was to counter the Soviet threat. The US played an important role in the policy.
1990s	The focus began to shift to peace and humanitarianism after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The US remained as a key member.
post-11 september 2001	Its reinforcement in the war on terrorism, including intervention in Afghanistan.
2010s	US efforts to have NATO members increase collective security contributions and pressure for greater financial contributions.
Current Decade	A shift in focus to cyber security and defence against new threats, such as cyber aggression.

Source: (Xinhua, 2023)

The chart presents notable alterations in the United States' relationship with NATO over time, taking into account important variations in emphasis and reactions to evolving security problems, ranging from conventional military threats to multifaceted threats like cyber security and cyber aggression. The text showcases the transformation of the alliance from the period after World War II to the current day, emphasizing the influence of the United States in formulating policies and addressing shifts in global security (Jakarta U.S Embassy, 2023).

Since its inception, this alliance has evolved into an indispensable element of the global security policy. The United States' prominent position in NATO reflects its unwavering dedication to ensuring stability in the transatlantic region and upholding global peace and security. The alliance is concurrently formulating collective policies and plans to effectively tackle the escalating security concerns on a global scale (Arbar T. F., 2023).

The United States and NATO are deeply engaged not only in military matters but also in the wider political and strategic domain. Consequently, this endeavor has led to collaboration between the United States and NATO allies in tackling various challenges, including cyber threats and countering global terrorism. Additionally, it has enhanced the synchronization and effectiveness of efforts in safeguarding stability and security. The political and strategic dimensions of military power are evident in the alliance between the United States and NATO.



The United States has been pivotal in collaborating with NATO members to develop and implement shared policies. The objective of this action is to safeguard regional stability in Europe, advance the principles of democracy, and foster a collective response to global security challenges. The United States and its NATO partners collaborate to devise plans that entail collective efforts to tackle concerns such as cybersecurity to a greater extent. This relationship serves to enhance the U.S. and NATO countries' dedication to human rights, democracy, and the reinforcement of international institutions. This entails collaborating to advance sustainable global stability by strengthening diplomatic, security, and economic cooperation.

Furthermore, the collaboration between the United States and NATO has a significant impact on crisis management endeavors on a global scale. Collaboration is indispensable in addressing emergencies, natural catastrophes, and international conflicts. Through this coordination, the United States and its NATO partners actively uphold its obligations to promote global peace, facilitate conflict resolution, and deliver humanitarian aid to places experiencing significant deprivation. The collaboration between the United States and NATO encompasses collective military endeavors, financial contributions, and the advancement of defense technologies. The relationship is crucial for establishing efficient coordination in the face of increasing global security threats. The United States and NATO member states are conducting military training to bolster their defensive capabilities in response to increasing potential threats (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of The People Republic of China, 2022).

Collaboration between countries also strengthens the shared financial support for global security. Each member of NATO is required to provide financial contributions to ensure global and regional stability. This collaboration is not just a financial matter but also entails cooperative strategizing in the allocation of funding for defense initiatives that are crucial for regional security and stability.

In addition, a crucial aspect of the collaboration between the United States and NATO is the endeavor to advance shared defense technology. The United States and NATO can allocate their resources towards the study and development of cutting-edge military technologies by engaging in the exchange of knowledge and technology. This guarantees that the current defense forces are capable of handling present difficulties and assisting in global security endeavors.

Conclusion

China's development of hypersonic weapons has attracted global attention to the changing power dynamics in the international arena. The global security worries are heightened by China's possession of both space weapons capability and stealthy missile launches. The convergence of these capacities amplifies the intricacy of the challenges confronting the international community, prompting inquiries about the future stability of global security. The US government's reaction to China's progress in military technology, namely in the development of hypersonic weapons, underscores the need of enhancing national defense capabilities. They emphasized the significance of collaborating with other nations to address the global security ramifications of these technological advancements. Amid these worries, there is a persistent



emphasis on the necessity of conducting thorough evaluations prior to implementing strategic measures concerning hypersonic weapons. This underscores the importance of taking essential precautions before making significant responses to these advancements. The study provides multiple arguments in favor of the realism theory and the security dilemma notion. The power rivalry between the United States and China in the development of hypersonic weapons and military advancements reflects a pragmatic approach that prioritizes competitiveness among influential states.

The US reaction to China's advancement in hypersonic weaponry underscores the significance of safeguarding national defense and security in light of emerging perils. The intricate dynamics of the multifaceted international relations between the United States and China, with a particular emphasis on their political, economic, and military rivalry, exemplify the challenging aspects of international relations that frequently captivate the attention of realism theory. The US's discussion of China's possible hypersonic weapons highlights the significance of maintaining a balance of power, a fundamental principle in a pragmatic approach that stresses the necessity of equalizing military capabilities to avoid undesirable conflicts. Nevertheless, the research also emphasizes other factors that may require complete synchronization with the realism theory or the security dilemma notion. It demonstrates that interstate interaction is occasionally constrained solely by competition. The US reaction to environmental crises, such as climate change, also underscores the influence of global problems on the intricacies of international relations, extending beyond conventional security conflicts. Regarding the notion of security challenges, perspectives that are more congruent with the written material coincide with Robert Jervis's ideas. Jervis emphasized the significance of perceptions and misconceptions between states that have the potential to worsen the security challenge, escalate tensions, and pose a risk of conflict. The article emphasizes the intricate nature of the US-China relationship, encompassing political, economic, and military aspects, as well as the significance of international collaboration in addressing global challenges.

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