The rising US trade protectionism under Donald Trump and its implication on China's artificial intelligence advancement

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Abstract

The primary goal of this paper is to provide insight into the factors that have contributed to the trade war between the United States of America and China, which has been influenced not only by the economic sector but also by AI. Furthermore, in light of China's rising power, which threatens to supplant US supremacy, as well as its ambition to become a global leader in artificial intelligence by 2030, the steps taken by the United States during the Donald Trump administration to maintain its global influence are discussed in this paper. Furthermore, there is an indication that China is aiming to boost its global influence, which will be the focus of this paper with due attention to the national artificial intelligence advancement. The desire for both China and the United States to dominate technology has increased competition between the two countries, as evidenced by the numerous technological innovations developed and released by the two countries in recent years. In addition, the authors will conduct empirical case study research in conjunction with comparative analysis. Thus, to investigates this issue through the lens of threat perception, which also serves as a theoretical framework. Lastly, the authors conclude that the advancement of China's Artificial Intelligence is perceived as a threat for the US national security especially in military and political sector.

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence; Threat Perception; National Security

Abstrak

Tujuan utama dari tulisan ini adalah untuk memberikan wawasan tentang faktor-faktor yang berkontribusi terhadap perang dagang antara Amerika Serikat dan China, yang tidak hanya dipengaruhi oleh sektor ekonomi tetapi juga oleh AI. Selanjutnya, mengingat kekuatan China yang meningkat, yang mengancam untuk menggantikan supremasi AS, serta ambisinya untuk menjadi pemimpin global dalam kecerdasan buatan pada tahun 2030, langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh Amerika Serikat selama pemerintahan Donald Trump untuk mempertahankan pengaruh globalnya adalah dibahas dalam tulisan ini. Selain itu, ada indikasi bahwa China bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pengaruh globalnya, yang akan menjadi fokus makalah ini dengan memperhatikan kemajuan kecerdasan buatan nasional. Keinginan China dan Amerika Serikat untuk mendominasi teknologi telah meningkatkan persaingan antara kedua negara, terbukti dengan banyaknya inovasi teknologi yang dikembangkan dan dirilis

oleh kedua negara dalam beberapa tahun terakhir. Selain itu, penulis akan melakukan penelitian studi kasus empiris dalam hubungannya dengan analisis komparatif. Jadi, untuk menyelidiki masalah ini melalui lensa persepsi ancaman, yang juga berfungsi sebagai kerangka teoritis. Terakhir, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa kemajuan Kecerdasan Buatan China dianggap sebagai ancaman bagi keamanan nasional AS terutama di bidang militer dan politik.

Kata Kunci : Kecerdasan Buatan; Persepsi Ancaman; Keamanan Nasional

INTRODUCTION

Between the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, the international system got to witness one country grow and expand its own economic, political, military, and cultural superiority, a period known as the United States of America's worldwide economic supremacy (Nye, 2015). Despite the might of the United States, which has historically been a hegemonic country, China has developed a reputation as a country that is good at changing its economic aspects in order to become a competitor of the U. S. by being more open in its economy. And for its exceptionally rapid economic, political, and military impact on the rest of world, China's expansion has sparked debate. For instance, in terms of the economy, China is already the world's second-largest economy (McKinsey Global Institute, 2019). President Xi Jinping, who initiated the "Belt and Road Initiative" in 2013, continues to support China's aims to dominate the world. The One Belt and Road Initiative aims to create a new geopolitical strategy that promotes economic cooperation and serves as a suggestion for China to increase its global influence (Robbins, 2017). As the new program to be implemented by China's government, it is known as the "Next Generation Artificial Intelligence (AI) Development Plan." This program is supported by a seminal document issued by China's State Council and translated into English, which aims to make a new step and change for technology worldwide. This planning program was also designed and developed to take advantage of a strategic opportunity in accelerating the establishment and development of Artificial Intelligence in accordance with the requirements of the CCP Central Committee and China's State Council, such as guiding ideology, basic principles, strategic objectives, and overall deployment (Creemers, 2017). It is also China's goal to develop the technological capabilities required to lead artificial intelligence on a global scale. Thus, one of the reasons AI is become China's top priority is the significant contribution this technology makes to the development of advanced autonomous systems and weapons (Office of the Secretary of Defense, 2020).

This is because artificial intelligence will provide enormous benefits to national and international security, as evidenced by several policies in countries such as the United States, China, and Russia investing in artificial intelligence development (Center for Security and Emerging Technology , 2020). AI is thus a target for both the US and China as they seek to extend their respective national and global capabilities beyond their borders by developing systems capable of accurate military monitoring and possible espionage. This advancement in the application of AI technology confirms that security threats will only become more prevalent in the future. This reasoning, however, is naive because it fails to recognize the reciprocal nature of security challenges.

In terms of technology development, the United States has been significantly dominated indirectly by China's economic growth (Scott, 2017). As a result, the question arose: should we investigate how the new excellent power battle for technological superiority might endanger US national security? The following are the ideas that underpin this topic: China's goal of becoming the world's leader in artificial intelligence by 2030 is a driving force behind the US's security challenge. From a security standpoint, states will go to any length to protect their sovereignty and achieve hegemony. Military technological advancements have resulted in ten revolutions, according to historical evidence (Ding, 2008). Artificial intelligence, like previous technologies, is now being used in everyday life, has the potential to exacerbate security challenges, and may pave the way for a new military revolution, given the growing trend toward its use in the military (Krepinevich, 1994).

Artificial intelligence has the potential to fundamentally shift the global power balance. The power that controls artificial intelligence for a government seeking global influence will define geopolitical and economic dominance (Fricke, 2020). One example is how the United States deliberately balances and restrains China's military and economic expansion. One could argue that developing AI policies is intended to keep this position in place (Walt, 2018). Furthermore, the methodology will emphasize empirical case study research in conjunction with comparative analysis. As a result, the author attempted to analyze this case by posing the question, "How did advancements in China's Artificial Intelligence (AI) affect the United States' National Security under Trump's Administration?"

The structure of this paper as follows, first, the authors provided a framework of analysis as our tool of analysis. At this point, the authors has chosen Threat Perception as a theory to analyze this issue. This theory help us to identify a country's strength as a measure of state power, allowing perceptions of state threats to emerge. This theory is also important in determining how the United States will respond to the threat posed by China's Artificial Intelligence development via its 5G Huawei Technology. As we have discovered from the standpoint of Threat Perception, when a country is confronted with a threat, that country has a tendency to precisely balance those threats dealt with by arranging sorts of efforts such as alliances and bandwagoning to safeguard its national security.

Second, the authors elaborate on the entire case by providing a discussion of analysis to explain more about what was going on in relation to the case. It began with a Chinese planning project to expand its technology, which is Artificial Intelligence as the independent variable in this case. Moreover, the authors discuss about China's effort in constructing its smart power, which is the international development of its Artificial Intelligence, as well as the use of OBOR as a media to execute its technology development project. On the other hand, as the dependent variable in this case, the authors attempted to elaborate on the response of the United States. It is explained how the United States ensured its national security by strengthening ties with allies and the economic sector as part of Trump's protectionism to limit China's technological expansion around the world. Lasty, the authors conclude that it is inevitable that China's advancement on its AI become a threat for the US national security and national interest.

FRAMEWORK OF ANALYSIS
Threat Perception

States are concerned with their own power and their power in relation to other states. The security of the state is jeopardized by the interests of other, more powerful states. To clarify this case, the authors used the threat perception model developed by Robert Jervis in his book "*Perception and Misperception in International Politics*." There are numerous things that could be learned from the book in order to make this case more understandable. One of these is his statement in his book that "...crucial decisions are impossible to make without taking into account the decision-makers' beliefs about the world and their perceptions of others" (Jervis, 1976).

Perception includes not only images, but also beliefs and intentions, which influence a country's behavior. These three elements are frequently present in miscalculations of the state's and opposing country's power, which ultimately leads to misperceptions of relations between these countries. Decision-making is the process of concluding the interaction of actors based on the behavior expectations of other countries that refer to their surroundings. Robert Jervis also emphasized that the term 'intentions' is not used to reflect other countries that are defined to achieve specific goals or interests, but rather as "...the collection of actions the state will or would take because that is what others are attempting to predict" (Jervis, 1978). Although perception is not the primary factor influencing actor behavior, perceptions captured by other actors have a direct impact on how a policy is implemented.

In addition, Robert Jervis also described three alternative levels of analysis (Charles L., 1994):

1. Level of bureaucracy. The position in the organizational structure determines the choice at this level. When internal political conditions and the external environment fail to explain state behavior. The manner in which the bureaucracy operates can have an impact on policy. Bargaining and routine activities within the bureaucratic structure result in foreign policy.

2. *Domestic Determinants Level Variations in policymaking at this level reflect variations in social and economic structures, as well as domestic politics.Level of the International Environment.*

3. The state's reaction is tailored to the external environment. To argue that a state's behavior is determined by its external environment, it is stated that all states react simultaneously in the face of the same external situation object.

According to the explanation above, the perception of threat is controlled by the interaction of several factors that offend actors who are perceived as threatening and feel threatened. Furthermore, threats are known to take the form of fluctuating and dynamic developments in the relationship between actors, rather than a static view. The discussion will center on security threat theory in order to examine the processes by which China and the United States have used cyber tactics and where these attacks are directed, as well as to gather information about the severity and potential consequences of cyber threats. The United States' commitment to cyber security was demonstrated when the Obama Administration established the Cyber Threat Intelligence Integration Center (CTIIC), which aims to become an intelligence center that connects various state cyber threats, so that relevant departments or agencies are

aware of the existence of cyber threats and can collaborate to solve them (The White House, 2015).

DISCUSSION
China's National Interest on A.I Development

As the country with the second largest economy in the world, China is constantly trying to expand its influence on the world. It can be seen from several cooperation programs with other countries issued by the Chinese government. In this section, the author will outline the geopolitical strategy as well as the development of China's artificial intelligence that may be the cause of the increasing security dilemma of the United States. President Xi Jin Ping announced the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013. This initiative aims to promote connectivity and infrastructure development, strengthen economic policy coordination, improve complementary development strategies, and encourage interconnected development in order to achieve mutual prosperity (Yu, 2017). This project has involved as many as 70 countries, representing 70% of the world's population and accounting for 55% of the world's GDP and 70% of global energy reserves (The World Bank, 2018).

To add in the implementation of the OBOR project, the Chinese government established the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a financial institution that can finance infrastructure development in OBOR countries (AIIB). China claims that the two projects will connect countries, markets, and services to promote long-term economic growth, development, and prosperity (People's Republic of China Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). Furthermore, China has established a bank with its trade alliance, which is a member of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa), known as the New Development Bank (NDB), which was inaugurated in July 2014. This bank's goal is to increase the country's socioeconomic income. By 2050, the BRICS aim to be the dominant supplier of manufactured goods, services, and raw materials (Koba, 2015). Many observers, however, see this program as part of a new geopolitical strategy aimed at broadening its scope globally (Zhang, 2018).

Artificial Intelligence can be defined as the ability of a system to correctly interpret external data, learn from that data, and use that learning to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation (Brooks & Wohlforth, 2016). Artificial intelligence is created and put into a machine so that it can do work as humans can. Fields that use AI are computer games, fuzzy logic, artificial neural networks, and robotics. Since 2013, China has published a number of national policy documents indicating its intention to develop and implement artificial intelligence in a variety of sectors. For example, the State Council issued guidelines on 'Internet+' actions in 2015 to integrate the internet into all economic and societal activities. The document emphasizes the importance of growing the AI industry and investing in its research and development (He, 2017).

In addition, China issued a 10-year plan program titled "Made in China 2025" that was released the same year. The goal of 'Made in China 2025'is to position China as a global leader in technology manufacturing, including intelligence (McBride & Chatzky, 2019). It is undeniable that 'Made in China 2025' is a form of initiative to comprehensively improve China's industry by implementing intelligent manufacturing, namely information technology tools for the production process by connecting small to

medium-sized businesses to work more efficiently in global production and mass production (Kennedy, 2015).'Made in China 2025' is China's ten-year industrial development strategy that focuses on using high technology to manufacture robotics, information technology, aviation and renewable energy vehicles, agricultural equipment, electricity, and medicine. These initiatives are carried out by increasing industrial competition and decreasing China's reliance on foreign technology.

Furthermore, in July 2017, the State Council issued the 'New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan' (AIDP) as a document outlining China's artificial intelligence policy goals, namely, to make China the world's artificial intelligence innovation center by 2030 and to make artificial intelligence the primary driving force. In this program, China aims to maintain competitiveness with other major countries and optimize the development of artificial intelligence by 2020 for China's industrial upgrading and economic transformation. Then, as stated in the document, by 2025, China hopes to be at the forefront of artificial intelligence in a variety of applications around the world, with a goal of increasing the value of the AI industry to more than 400 billion yuan, as well as expanding and establishing legal and ethical standards for AI. Furthermore, China is attempting to become the world's center of artificial intelligence innovation by 2030 (China's State Council, 2017).

Based on this analysis, it is possible to conclude that President Xi Jinping is driving China's ambition to become a superpower, namely by expanding various sectors. It is well known that one of President Xi Jinping's policy directions for China is to improve the technology sector. Chinese technology has evolved significantly over the years. In addition, China is currently using AI technology to control domestic politics and social affairs, namely by using AI for facial recognition and linked to a social credit system using a large network of 200 million CCTV cameras throughout China that will monitor people's activities and will affect everything. aspects of the life of the surrounding community due to an assessment of individual behavior such as carrying out certain activities can make the individual lose privileges and can even be punished such as not being allowed to access public transportation or even not being able to access the internet (Olsen, 2020). This system is the first system implemented in China with the help of artificial intelligence technology. This means that China is very focused on developing artificial intelligence technology. Pada sisi lain, U.S tidak memiliki perkembangan teknologi kecerdasan buatan besar-besaran seperti China. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari jumlah publikasi penelitian A.I dari tahun 2017 hingga 2020, China mendominasi dengan 18,0% sedangkan U.S hanya 12,3% (Standford University, 2021). With the advancement of Chinese technology, China has the potential to become a superpower capable of competing with other superpowers (Brooks & Wohlforth, 2016).

United States of America and China A.I Race

The emergence of China as an increasing power and facing the hegemonic power of the United States makes any action taken by China is considered a threat by the United States, the trade war is a result of the rise of China which is seen by the United States as a threat. Rapid technological development in China can reduce China's reliance on foreign technology (from the United States or other Western countries) while also promoting Chinese high-tech manufacturers in the global market. In China's military

strategy, the use of technology to challenge US hegemony is nothing new. One of them is the ongoing trade conflict between the United States and China. As previously stated, China's promotion via the Belt and Road Initiative is based on its rapid development of sophisticated weapons, provocative deployment of military assets, and increasingly assertive role. Furthermore, advancements in artificial intelligence, 5G communications, and biotechnology are raising concerns among Western experts and decision-makers about China's actions and intentions (Guha, 2019). According to Friedlander in the article "Hue and cry over Huawei: Cold war tensions, security threats, or anti-competitive behavior?" by Bruno Masciatelli. that highly developed technology is becoming increasingly important in the fields of defense, commerce, and social organization (Mascitelli & Chung, 2019).

Along with China's economic growth, it has an unmistakable positive impact on other sectors and fields, including R&D. From 2000 to 2018, the budget for China's research and development increased by an average of 1.5 percent per year, reaching around 2 percent in 2018 (International Energy Charter, 2018). This was in contrast to the United States, where the budget spent was more prominent than China, but from 2000 to 2018, it tended to stagnate, even decreasing in several years. In the future, the technology sector will dominate competition between great powers, particularly artificial intelligence, where this sector will have an impact on state power, particularly through economic growth and increased military capability; countries that successfully master or excel in artificial intelligence technology will become global leaders. With the Made in China 2025 project, China has focused on the development of artificial intelligence technologies such as robotics and defense and security systems, facial or biometric scanners, and unmanned weapons. Chinese companies have exported these products to a number of countries, including Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Ethiopia, Ecuador, South Africa, Bolivia, Egypt, and Rwanda.

China's technological advancements have resulted in the formation of a massive company, Huawei Technologies Co.Ltd. and ZTE Corporation, which is involved in the development and supply of computer and cellular phone software and components (Foreign Policy, 2021). As currently some websites that use data such as amazon, google and facebook. In this case, China already has several products as competitors, such as Alibaba which competes with amazon, Baidu is a search site like Google in China, and Tencent is a Chinese version of social media sites such as Facebook. The two Chinese firms have emerged as leaders in the development of future technology for 5G cellular networks.

The AI rivalry between China and the U.S. can be seen from the conflicting values of authoritarian-centred political systems such as China and the U.S. with a focus on liberal democracy that is more pluralistic and individualist that prioritizes the law of privacy, and freedom. The United States, which uses a liberalism perspective to justify Huawei's actions related to facial recognition, which can monitor various activities of users of this technology, is a behavior that violates the rights of individual freedom. Especially with the assumption that the implications can be used by the Chinese government as a means of espionage of a country against other countries. This is because China adheres to the communist socialist notion where all companies are under the state and under state control, so it can be said that even if the company is owned

by an individual or group as long as the company belongs to the Chinese community, it will also belong to the Chinese government (Sullivan, 2021).

The change in the balance of power gives a feeling of more insecurity when viewed from the anarchic character of the international system. Threat perception is measured by how an actor places his anticipation on other actors. The existence of behavior that refers to the relationship or relationship between actors also triggers the emergence of threat perceptions (Andreeva, 2016). The US government then prohibited US companies from purchasing or conducting trade cooperation with Chinese telecommunications companies due to US government suspicions about dual-use. Technologies developed by China, in which the components in software produced by Chinese companies serve another purpose, namely as an espionage tool.

The US-China Trade War as a part of Artificial Intelligence Policy Under Trump Administrations

The authors focus in this section on how artificial intelligence policies were developed and managed for the national interest of the United States, as well as the transition from the Obama Administration to the Trump Administration. The first steps toward AI-related policies in the United States were taken during President Barack Obama's presidency. President Barack Obama and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) hosted a series of workshops in 2016. (The White House President Barack Obama, 2016). Donald J. Trump has been the President of the United States since January 2017. Trump's protectionist policies during his presidency, of course, strained the US-led global political alliance (Hu & Meng, 2020). Trump's policies allows for state intervention, which is what Trump has been done, triggering the trade war between the United States and China (Amity, Redding, & Weinstein, 2019).

Antoine Bout and David Laborde have warned that a trade war between the United States and China could harm the global economy while providing few benefits to the United States. "*We show that such trade wars can harm emerging countries and harm the global trading system while providing few benefits to the United States,*" they said (Devarajan, Go, Lakatos, Robinson, & Thierfelder, 2018). The trade war between the United States and China that erupted in 2018 is inextricably linked to the two major countries' technological competition. Beijing's access to US technology, according to Washington, poses a real threat to the US's future. For many years, China has required foreign investors, including American investors, to transfer their technology to China. This is what Trump must defend, which is known as protectionism.

This protectionist measure by Donald Trump elicited negative responses particularly China, resulting in a trade war between the United States and China that could disrupt the global economy. Since the two countries improved their diplomatic relations in January 1979, trade relations between China and America have grown rapidly. China and America's trade relations reached 636 billion US dollars in 2017, making China one of America's largest trading partners. The expansion of this trade relationship was hampered in 2018 by Trump's inward-looking policy of imposing tariffs on Chinese products that already dominated the US domestic market.

On April 2, 2018, the Chinese government responded by imposing tariff increases ranging from 15% to 25% on 128 US products (Rosenfeld, 2018). The annual value of

these agricultural products, which include pork, grapes, and apples, exceeded $3 billion. China's tariff-hiking policy is a reaction to Washington's decision to impose tariffs on Chinese steel and aluminum products ahead of time. This is a type of trade war between the United States and China that cannot be avoided as a result of Trump's protectionism policy.

Trump's drumming up trade wars is, to some extent, Trump's strategy for halting China's rapid economic and technological progress. The Pentagon sees China and Russia as two of the primary causes of America's decline. A trade war is defined as the following:

> *"A category of intense international conflict where states interact, bargain, and retaliate primarily over economic objectives directly related to the traded goods or service sectors of their economies, and where the means used are restrictions on the free flow of goods and services. services"* (Conybeare, 1989).

It is impossible to deny that the Trade War is harmful to all parties, not just America and China. This was acknowledged by China's Vice Premier, Han Zheng, who stated, "No one has benefited from the trade war." It will only have worse consequences and negative effects" (McDonald, 2018).

The trade war between the United States and China is inextricably linked to the rise of the Chinese economy as one of the countries with global economic power capable of competing with the United States' economic power. It should be noted that China is a member of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) group, a new economic regime that opposes the capitalist global economic regime that the United States currently leads. China is expected to overtake the United States as the world's leading economic power by 2030. In the sense that the global economic and political regime will shift away from America's control and toward China's (EveryCRSReport, 2019). China has already taken steps in that direction, one of which is by challenging the global economic regime, specifically the BRICS.

It is shows the prediction of this other revival as one of the global economic forces, with a trade war involving the leading actor countries, America and China. During the trade war triggered by Trump's protectionism policy, the two largest countries that have joined the BRICS demonstrate their strength. In mid-September 2018, China and Russia conducted the most significant joint military exercise, Vostok 2018. Vostok 2018, which translates to "East 2018," was Russia's most significant war exercise since the fall of the Soviet Union (DW, 2018). The war games, which take place near China's border, involve over 300,000 troops, 1,000 military aircraft, tens of thousands of armored vehicles, and Russia's nuclear-capable ballistic missile system.

China is sending around 3,500 military personnel, 900 heavy weapons, and 30 aircraft to the exercise, which spans three seas and nine land areas. This Chinese reaction heightened the political tensions at the end of 2018. Although Trump and Xi Jinping responded by holding a bilateral meeting on the sidelines of the G-20 summit in Argentina on December 1, 2018. Following that, in early 2019, China and the United States held talks to defuse the global political situation that has world leaders concerned. The American delegation will meet with the Chinese delegation in Beijing to seek common ground in the two countries' trade war (MOFA of the People's Republic of China, 2021).

Negotiations at the start of 2019 became the basis for finding common ground for the two giant countries' Trade War, and were initially seen as going well. However,

the situation deteriorated once more when a top executive from Huawei, a Chinese company, named Meng Wanzhou, was detained by Canadian authorities at the request of the United States. In Trump's opinion, Huawei via 5G networks poses a threat to American national security because it could be used by China to spy on users of Huawei products in the United States and its allies. Huawei, on the other hand, denies this (Miller, 2020).

Trump's actions did not end there. Trump even received backing from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and several European countries in his anti-Huawei campaign. However, several large and influential countries, including Germany, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, South Korea, Iceland, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, are not aligned with America in their opposition to Huawei. Some of the countries that refused to sign a contract of cooperation with Huawei.

The willingness of some of America's allies to take a different stance in the Huawei case indicates that America's political dominance in the global political arena is eroding. Noam Chomsky wrote in his book *Who Rules the World* that the United States is "in a slump, on the verge of mortal destruction" (Chomsky, 2016). Chomsky stated that, while this is slightly exaggerated, it contains an element of truth. Since its early post-World War II peak, American power has steadily declined. Chomsky's thesis is bolstered by the publication of Amitav Acharya's book, The End of American World Order, in 2014.

Will Trump's four-year presence in world politics herald the end of US global political dominance? Time will provide an answer. To be sure, it was Trump who persuaded his allies not to rely on America. It even dared to act in opposition to the US, as in the case of Huawei. If this occurs, the United States' political dominance will gradually wane. Trump's Trade War, on the other hand, occurred at a time when America's military power was dwindling.

China's A.I Development from U.S Perspective

In addition to 5G, Huawei is incorporating AI facial recognition technology into its latest devices, whether they are smartphones or surveillance cameras. Huawei claims that its video surveillance technology can remotely scan to detect and track the movement of cars and people, as well as calculate crowd size and send alerts to the command center if anything suspicious is detected. Local governments can then take action based on the information they receive (Dudley, 2020). According to the United States, based on China's achievements in the field of artificial intelligence, technological advancement is viewed as a threat, particularly in the area of cyber security. A cyber security threat is a condition, situation, or capability that is deemed capable of carrying out actions, disruptions, or attacks that are capable of compromising the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of systems and information (CEPS Task Force Report, 2021).

Organizational cyber conflicts, on the other hand, are typically fought by organized non-state actors such as terrorist networks or hacker groups such as Anonymous. Finally, individual cyber conflicts will include malicious acts committed by a single operator with the intent of causing crime, chaos, or general criminality. Furthermore, the implication is that it can be used by the Chinese government as a means of espionage by a country against other countries, as the US claims in its court case against Huawei. This is because China adheres to a socialist-communist understanding in which all companies are owned by the state and controlled by the

state. Because of these differences, China, a socialist-communist country at odds with liberals, makes the United States even more concerned.

CONCLUSION

China's expanding economic growth directly contributes to the use of technology as a military strategy and the development of artificial intelligence by manufacturing advanced, modern, and digital security system equipment. Meanwhile, China's Belt and Road Initiative aims to build trade alliances between Asian, African, and European nations through the construction of roads and bridges. As a result of the preceding logic, it is reasonable to assume that China's artificial intelligence development has made the United States of America feel vulnerable. The rise of China as a superpower and its ambition to become a world leader provide a legitimate impetus to represent any threat to international peace and security. Consideration of this concept and its dangers is critical because it provides insight into how the United States would behave if its global dominance was surpassed by an emerging superpower such as China. In contrast to the US's historical position as a hegemonic power, China has established an image as a quick country to transform its economic status to become a 'competitor' of the US by being more transparent in how it conducts business.

Although China has not yet completely surpassed the United States' power as a hegemon, its presence and efforts have caused the US to feel threatened by its influence and presence in the Asia Pacific, prompting it to impose tariffs on Chinese products, particularly under Article 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. Because of President Donald Trump's protectionism policies in the country, a trade war between the United States and China is unavoidable. Trump's trade war includes a strategy to slow China's rapid economic and technological development, which is now accelerating. According to Trump, Huawei's 5G networks pose a threat to US national security because they have the potential to be used by China to spy on users of Huawei products in the US and its allies, including the United Kingdom. Furthermore, as previously stated, Artificial Intelligence has the potential to upend global power imbalances, reform the concept of combat, and reform military strategy because it is a new resource that will help countries maintain and improve their geopolitical advantages.

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