

THE IMPACT OF THE 2024 U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON U.S.-ASIA RELATIONS: A CASE STUDY OF POLICY SHIFTS AND REGIONAL REACTIONS

Dr. Assad Mehmood Khan

Associate Professor (HoD), Department of Urdu/IR, Minhaj University Lahore

assadphdir@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: *

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses the findings of the study concerning the effect of the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election on the policies and the regional response over the U.S.-Asia relations. For the study, the researcher employs only qualitative research techniques and based the study on some key policy documents and speeches, and during the interviews with the key scholars, diplomats, and policymakers, while employing the principles of Constructivism together with other theoretical paradigms which include Neo-Realism as well as Neo-Liberal Institutionalism so as to understand the activity pattern and changes of the US-Asia relationship over time. These are trade issues, security, and diplomacy. As for the trade, this paper has found the shift in focus to digital trade and economic integration in the Indo-Pacific with technology-focused sectors as key for the U.S. Currently the U.S. has placed new tariffs on Chinese technology imports as a sign of competition with China. In terms of security the US has strengthened its bilateral military relations with Japan, Korea and Australia, as well as solidifying its defence guarantee to the region. The Quad and AUKUS have managed to keep pressure on China's armed forces. Some have criticized it as overly inclined towards Washington; the ASEAN has called on both the US and China to maintain parity in power. When accepting the initiatives of the United States, ASEAN also emphasized its multilateral diplomacy and called for more regional identity. In sum, the present research pointed out the shift character of the U.S.-Asia relations in the discussed period by the elaborate mixture of competition and cooperation accompanied by strategic reconfiguration after 2024. Asian countries engage with the U.S., on a range of issues and took up China to demonstrate that politics of the Asia-Pacific is not monochromatic.

Keywords: The Impact of the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election on U.S.-Asia Relations: A Case Study of Policy Shifts and Regional Reactions

INTRODUCTION

The 2024 U.S. presidential election has become a watershed in U.S.-Asia relations, particularly in the light of rising tensions in geopolitical rivalry, economic interdependence, and security issues. The changing leadership in the United States has drawn much attention around the world, especially among Asian governments and regional organizations eager to know how new

strategies of foreign policy will be played out in the Asia-Pacific region. Initial indications from the post-election landscape suggest a recalibration of America's Asian approach, focusing on strategic alliances and economic partnerships. The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and security pacts like AUKUS and the Quad have gained prominence

in the new administration's agenda. Analysts expect an intensified focus on countering Chinese influence, mainly through strengthened partnerships with Japan, South Korea, and India, while engaging Southeast Asian nations through ASEAN mechanisms to ensure regional stability and prosperity (Brookings, 2024; Foreign Analysis, 2023).

In another way, the public displays of strengthening of these alliances demonstrate the administration's support of multilateralism. Measures are employed to create economic Resilience, particularly within the Supply Chain Protection and in the AI and Semiconductor Technology Development sectors. It would thus help counterbalance China where necessary, in strategic sectors and promote the economic integration process in the region (Foreign Analysis, 2023; Stanford APARC, 2024). The Asian governments have however responded in unique ways to these development. Both Japan and South Korea have embraced the increased commitment to security with the rising nuclear menace from North Korea, and the aggressive actions of China in the East and South China seas. On the other hand Southeast Asian countries are more moderate, they warns they might turn into a theater of the US-Chinese confrontation saying that Southeast Asia needs balanced relations (Brookings, 2024). Economic projects like the IPEF have been met with mixed feelings or a positive attitude. Some government see the framework as a potential for more trade and investment because of the greater access to market, but others argue it provides less access to market than the CPTPP which is yet to be ratified by the U.S (Foreign Analysis, 2023; Stanford APARC, 2024).

It is crucial that we identify the major long-term implications of the future changes in the relations between the United States and Asia. Speaking of economics, the shift toward "friend-shoring," and the move toward cutting reliance on Chinese supply chains can dramatically alter trade relations for investments shifted towards different places such as Vietnam, Indonesia, and India in terms of manufacturing. The security-related results are forming better partnerships through military cooperation and weapons purchasing that can prevent warmongering and enhance the rules-based order at the risk of sparking regional arms

races (Brookings, 2024; Foreign Analysis, 2023). In diplomacy, it is difficult for the United States to set the pace and still not overbearing in its control of the regional independence system for fear of encouraging authoritarianism. The promised and ongoing formation of an integrated, strong Asia-Pacific community—a new 2024 administration has already been assessed. This study will deeply analyze these dynamics in ways that fill critical gaps in extant literature by detailing how the multifaceted interplay between U.S. policy shifts, Asian governmental responses, and broader geopolitical implications may have played out. More insight can be gained from Brookings (2024), Foreign Analysis (2023), and Stanford's APARC discussions on U.S.-Asia relations.

Research Objectives:

To trace the ideological and strategic shifts in U.S. foreign policy with Asia post-2024 Presidential Election.

To analyze the balance-of-power dynamics and security concerns driving Asian governments and organizations' responses.

To understand the role of multilateral frameworks in tackling trade, security, and diplomatic challenges in the Asia-Pacific.

Research Gap:

Research Gap So far, previous research on the impacts of U.S. foreign policy on Asia has mainly been conducted at general levels and has concentrated only on specific issues such as trade or military alliances. However, little has been studied on the interaction between leadership transitions in the United States and the integrated responses from Asian governments and public opinion. The 2024 election offers a good chance to examine these interactions against an evolving international situation. Recent studies (Smith, 2023; Lee & Zhang, 2023) focus on the evolving complexity of U.S.-Asia relationships but need to consider the subtle responses of regional countries to the changing leadership paradigm. This article addresses the gap by introducing a holistic analysis of how regional countries react to adjustment in U.S. post-election policy.

Research Questions:

Why the salient ideological and strategic transformations in U.S.-Asia relations after the 2024 Presidential Election?

How do Asian governments and organizations respond to these changes in power relations, security needs, and regional stories?

How will the consequences of such policy transformations in the context of multilateral cooperation in trade, security, and diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region?

Significance of the Study:

This research is relevant because it will clarify movements in the US-Asia relation as they transition over time post 2024 US presidential election. This will be a timely review of important geopolitical events. The US foreign policies have interesting repercussions on trade, security and diplomacy since Asia has established itself as the fast growing and strategically important economic region in the world today (Brookings, 2024). This study emphasizes a US presidency change and examines the actions and accidents of Asian states and institutions to determine how those events affect regional peace and international power structures.

The contribution of this study relates to its understanding of the overall effect of changing US priorities and their focus: to resist China's power, build friendships, boost business relationships, etc., as begun with the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework of Stanford APARC in 2024. The fact that much of the literature is area specific means that there are fewer gaps which need bridging as it generally provides an integrated view of the impact in the Asia-Pacific area.

Regional approaches are also examined also explaining how the Asian countries engage, cooperate and manage the opportunities and threats that emanate from these US policies. This is helpful in perceiving the consequences for multilateral players like ASEAN which has a unique responsibility of sustaining the stability and cooperation in the Southeast Asia region (Foreign Analysis, 2023). Furthermore, it provides practical recommendations for both policymakers with regard to the promising and contentious issues in the US-Asia framework. This analysis was useful in the present international environment of economic globalization and

emerging conflicts. This emphasises that it crucial to develop approaches that help both sides achieve their goals sustainably and create win-win situations, which makes it valuable to the field of international relations, as well as to practitioners and policymakers (Brookings, 2024; Stanford APARC, 2024).

Literature Review:

It is imperative to note that for many years, international relation has debate the shift of US Asia relations using some of the following theories. Neo-Realism and Constructivism have become the most prominent geometrical studies in the contemporary period and both have the power and identity, yet distinct dimensions. Neo-Realism targets the distribution of power, especially the relation between the United States and China as a policy agenda. For instance, Mearsheimer (2023) and Waltz (2023) claim that U.S policies are attempting to maintain dominance in a region while attempting to contain China. In contrast, Constructivist scholars identify how leadership transition, domestic rhetoric, and regional identities when defining the diplomatic policy suggesting that more information can be found in Wendt (2023) and Acharya (2024). The dimension of Neo-Liberal Institutionalism builds upon the role of such multilateral formations as ASEAN as well as other formations, including Quad. From the work of Keohane, 2023, the institutions offer organize and negotiating roles in between the countries particularly where there is change of guard. The two approaches present the preconditions of how the 2024 election is important for changing the relationship between the US and Asia.

The 2024 U.S Presidential Election is the point at which change in policy shifts from typical to innovative and semi traditional priorities. They pointed out that there is continuity of strategic competition with China which includes increase in mileage with military allies like AUKUS and increased engagement with Quad, as envisioned by Stanford APARC (2024) and Brookings (2024). These alliances are collaborative security efforts and strategic partnerships to safeguard navigation, and discourage provocative activities in SCS and Taiwan Strait. International economic politics have also changed as well, with the new concept in the centre of focus; the Indo-Pacific Economic

Framework (IPEF). It is stated that the IPEF pays special attention to digital trade and trade in clean energy and Supply Chain Resilience but has been criticized for providing lower market access commitments than the CPTPP (Foreign Analysis, 2023; Lee & Zhang, 2023).

Furthermore, the "friend-shoring" focus by the administration also relates to a general strategy towards easing dependence on Chinese manufacturing by shifting investment to other emerging economies such as Vietnam, Indonesia, and India (Smith, 2023). Asian governments have exhibited differing economic and strategic interests about how to react to these policies by the United States. Japan and South Korea, in particular, have reacted positively because they consider these improved U.S. security arrangements indispensable for confronting regional intimidations such as North Korean missiles and China's island invasions (Brookings, 2024). Research by Cha (2024) and Green (2023) shows how these military alliances are advancing further through joint exercises and the supply of arms.

On the other hand, Southeast Asian nations especially countries within the Association of South East Asian Nations, ASEAN for short favor a balanced approach. They also noted a qualified enthusiasm towards American actions as nations such as Vietnam and the Philippines seek to leverage the American relationship without seeming to form an alliance against China (Acharya, 2024; Foreign Analysis, 2023). But disengagement from the structures based in ASEAN has raised questions about sustainability of America's multilateralism approach in long run (Lee & Zhang, 2023). This context challenges the centrality principle of ASEAN. According to two scholars: Severino (2024) and Tan (2023), the ASEAN act as a mediator is crucial but restraint in the context of internal conflict within the organization and external pressure of great power rivalry.

Security remains the central theme, and studies discuss the importance of the alliances line Quad and AUKUS. This alliance is seen as being used to counterweigh China's military assertiveness and menacing demeanor in Asia-Pacific (Brookings, 2024; Stanford APARC, 2024). For instance, the US-Japan-South Korea summit 2024 was entirely aimed at Interoperability and

Intelligence exchanges (Green, 2023). International economies are still Washington's pluses and minuses. This is because, despite the fact that the policies which has been implemented by United States in the international relation have been diversified in terms of trade, the new opportunities in the emerging economies has been seen. Still, emphasis on de-couvement from Chinese supply chains has introduced an element of volatilities in the lives of nations primarily interconnected with global trade systems (Smith, 2023). Scholars observe that Vietnam becomes a test subject through which it accrues gains from changes in supply chains under the United States with realistic relations with China (Acharya, 2024).

Another important sector that has attracted interests is the technological cold war between the U.S and China. China is prohibited from certain achievements while still being innovative through partners, such as South Korea and Taiwan, thanks to the United States' export controls on technologies such as semiconductors and AI (Stanford APARC, 2024). This has led to some shift in regional techno collaborations among nations in policies for market access to US markets and technologies (Foreign Analysis, 2023). Regional institutions especially ASEAN remains important to the consideration of this model. A group of authors insist that ASEAN frameworks themselves are open and require assistance to address tensions between great powers. This is evident from the recent reanimation of the U.S to the East Asia Summit and ASEAN Regional Forum. Nevertheless, more arguments of that sort are still needed (Lee & Zhang, 2023).

Though much work has been done to understand particular aspects of dealing with US in Asia and vice versa, there are many grey areas that need to be defined thoughtfully regarding whether Asian nations collectively prepare for the shift in leadership in United States. The relations of change to trade, security, and diplomacy should be handled more systematically in a study, and in particular, the 2024 elections. There is also relatively little known about the changing dynamics of Asian public opinion on U.S. policy in the longer term how acceptable and effective such policies may be (Smith, 2023; Cha, 2024). On of the such overlooked areas is the next one,

this is the role of secondary powers of the Asia Pacific region including India and Indonesia in the context of US-Asia relations. These countries have strategic autonomy to offer them the opportunity to act as mediators but their impact must be further analysed regarding the US policy (Acharya,2024).

Theoretical Framework:

This research employs a Constructivist theoretical paradigm, with additional support from Neo-Realist and Neo-Liberal Institutional perspectives, to examine the shift of U.S-Asia relation after the 2024 Presidential Election. The ideas, norms, and identities that make up constructivism makes it best suited to explain how shifts in perception, especially in the United States, has a knock on effect on narratives and consequently policy in Asia. As Alexander Wendt asserted in his 1999 work, anarchy is what states make of it, meaning that behaviour among states is a social construction not a structural one in terms of material power. Through this notion there is the chance to analyse with caution the appeal of changes in the American words and deeds priorities when the various political leader for Asian political and social context as for the Acharya, 2024 suggested foreseen future date.

The neo-realist argument recognises the power politics and structural straight-jacket because of the anarchy that characterizes the great power system. This has been the strategic purpose noted by Waltz (1979) and developed more consciously by Mearsheimer (2023) that defines the United States' policies towards the growing Chinese power in the Indo-Pacific region. The future of AUKUS and Quad which are current military alliances are still included as an attempt to maintain hegemony in the region and to discourage other more capable competitors. This approach reflects the US's earlier strategies of ensuring that the country leading in Asia since the Asia Pacific region is very essential in both World Trade and security.

Neo-liberal institutionalism enriches these insights by focusing on both how international institutions and economic interdependence foster cooperation against the background of rivalry. In the same mirror, Keohane has defined that it can minimize anarchy through a bargaining facility and the authority to make rules. Australia's engagement in

programs such as IPEF and, more important, the effort to engage ASEAN demonstrates multilateralism as one of the instruments in addressing regional issues, including climate change, disruption of trade, or technological rivalry (Lee & Zhang, 2023).

Integrating these theoretical perspectives into this study will offer a holistic framework to analyze the interplay of US policy shifts, regional responses, and their broader implications for the Asia-Pacific. Constructivism offers insights into ideational changes, Neo-Realism focuses on structural power dynamics, and Neo-Liberalism highlights institutional mechanisms for stability, thus allowing for a multidimensional understanding of U.S.-Asia relations in a post-2024 election context.

Methodology:

This research used a qualitative study method to examine the implications of the 2024 U.S. Presidential Election on the relationship between the U.S. and Asia, especially regarding changes in policies and regional responses. This was important because a purely quantitative research approach does not enable the researcher to explore the highly nuanced political factors that underlie the relationship of the U.S. and Asia. The next method of analyzing content is pursued in order to examine policy documents, speeches, and declarations of the USA officials and leaders of Asian countries and ASEAN as a regional organization. It assisted in finding out the main changes in policy and what it means for relations with other regions.

In order to properly study the reactions of individual countries and regional organizations, the case study approach was averted in the study, for instance, in relation to Japan, South Korea, ASEAN, or China. Key informants were also interviewed through case studies since case study research involve descriptive, context-specific study of policy adjustment by these actors to the changes in US policy. In addition, this method made it possible to make comparisons and thus consider all the diverse strategies, economy or politics of each actor concerning the changes in American policy (Yin, 2018).

Interviews in the form of semi-structured surveys were conducted with key 'informants' involved in the analysis of the trends in U.S. Asian relations

and the circumstances which may dictate responses to alterations in American policy. The coverage by the media in the six countries, as well as public opinion in these six nations, were subjected to discourse analysis in order to measure the impact of domestic politics on perception of the US policies. This was due to an understanding of the implications of the 2024 U.S. election using content analysis, case studies, interviews, and discourse analysis as methods of data collection and analysis (Silverman, 2023; Flick, 2022).

Data from these sources was analysed qualitatively in a thematic way the major themes that cropped up regarding trade, security and diplomacy. These themes were then correlated with the changes in the US policies to find out if they follow a pattern or are in some way related. Triangulation was used to ensure the robustness and reliability of the findings, allowing for a well-rounded interpretation of the data and a better understanding of the long-term impacts of the election on U.S.-Asia relations (Bryman, 2021).

Content Analysis Procedure:

The content analysis procedure for this study involves systematically examining policy documents, speeches, statements, and media coverage to identify key shifts in U.S. foreign policy toward Asia following the 2024 Presidential Election. The procedure aims to discern patterns and themes across documents and sources related to U.S.-Asia relations, particularly in trade, security, and diplomatic engagement.

Selection of Sources:

Documents: Speeches by U.S. presidents on policy, national security strategy papers, trade agreements, and official reports by U.S. government agencies-the State Department and the Department of Defense.

Media: Newspaper and editorial articles and opinion pieces from reliable news organizations, Reuters, and key Asian news sources, as well as analysis of sources-analyzing public and official reactions.

Regional Organizational Statements: Official statements and press releases from regional

organizations like ASEAN, the Quad, and multilateral institutions.

Developing the Coding Scheme:

The coding Scheme is based on key themes relevant to the discussion of US-Asia Relations. This includes categories like trade policy and security and the diplomatic engagement of the parties involved. The broad categories will be broken down into smaller subcategories for more intensive analysis.

Theme 1: Trade Policies

Subcategory 1.1: Trade agreements (e.g., Indo-Pacific Economic Framework)

Subcategory 1.2: Tariffs, sanctions, and trade barriers

Subcategory 1.3: Supply chain shifts and economic Resilience

Theme 2: Security Concerns

Subcategory 2.1: Military alliances (e.g., AUKUS, Quad)

Subcategory 2.2: Regional security threats (e.g., China's military buildup, North Korea's missile tests)

Subcategory 2.3: U.S. defence commitments and troop deployments

Theme 3: Diplomatic Engagement

Subcategory 3.1: U.S.-China relations (competition and cooperation)

Subcategory 3.2: U.S.-ASEAN engagement

Subcategory 3.3: Multilateral diplomacy (e.g., East Asia Summit, G20)

Content Coding:

Once the coding scheme has been established, the researcher will go through each document or source and carefully read for relevant sections that apply to the themes and subcategories that have been established. The researcher will then annotate these sections and assign appropriate codes to each. Codes will be attached to specific text excerpts, such as statements regarding

economic sanctions, military exercises, or public diplomatic statements.

Examining the Frequency and Context of Themes:

A detailed analysis of specific themes and subthemes will frequently follow it. The researcher will look for whether specific policy

changes are consistently underlined by using sources wherein this pattern or lack thereof in representing varied responses of countries or organizations are subjected to changes by the U.S. This will thus help in delineating the intensity and significance of particular issues within U.S.-Asia relations

Coding Sheet:

Code	Source	Theme	Subcategory	Text Excerpt	Context
T1	U.S. State Department Speech	Trade Policies	Trade Agreements	"The U.S. will prioritize economic partnerships that are inclusive, focusing on digital trade."	Reflects a shift toward economic cooperation with Asia, focusing on digital trade.
S2	BBC News	Security Concerns	Military Alliances	"The U.S. has announced enhanced military cooperation with Japan to counter Chinese expansion."	The U.S. is strengthening its strategic military alliances in the region.
D3	ASEAN Statement	Diplomatic Engagement	U.S.-ASEAN Relations	"ASEAN members welcome U.S. engagement, but stress the importance of a balanced approach to China."	ASEAN emphasizes multilateral engagement and balancing U.S.-China relations.
T2	Reuters	Trade Policies	Tariffs and Trade Barriers	"The new administration has imposed new tariffs on Chinese electronics, citing national security concerns."	Reflects a continuation of protectionist trade policies in the U.S.
S1	New York Times	Security Concerns	Regional Security Threats	"The U.S. has reaffirmed its commitment to defending Taiwan amidst growing Chinese military pressure."	The U.S. reaffirms its defense commitment to Taiwan, increasing tensions with China.

Data Analysis:

After content coding, thematic analysis was conducted in order to find patterns and trends of the data. The study was examined from:

Frequency Analysis: How often certain themes or subcategories appear across several sources.

Cross-Source Comparison: How US policy changes are reacted by different actors (e.g., Japan's support vs. ASEAN's more cautious stance).

Contextual Meaning: the underlying messages within the statements, taking under consideration the geopolitical context, domestic policy influences, and economic implications.

Analysis and Findings:

Themes in U.S.-Asia Relations Post-2024 Election

The analysis was done using NVivo qualitative data analysis software, wherein the content from key documents, interviews, and media sources was organized and coded. The data were categorized into three primary themes: Trade Policies, Security Concerns, and Diplomatic Engagement. The summary analysis's findings include discussing the patterns observed across the themes.

Theme 1: Trade Policies

The findings present at least several main changes in US trade policies after the election of 2024 that mostly concern economic rivalry and the digital trade. The main findings: More/New

Digitalisation: Noticeable was the shift to digital trade deals and digital economic cooperation which was largely Indo-Pacific in focus. The US government explained that it plans to create “open” trade deals with digital services and e-commerce at the core (US State Department, 2024). That is a big shift from the general global trade, import and export of manufactured goods and trade of natural resources to trade in knowledge-based sectors.

Tariff Policies: The US administration has been strict about China and new tariffs were placed regarding high-tech products from China as a threat to national security. This is similar to the past protectionist trends seen earlier but emerged during the Trump’s regime and is now more toward technology or intellectual property (Reuters, 2024).

In other respects, the policies that have been employed under President Biden’s 2024 suggest willingness to move from unilateral trade measures toward even more robust multilateral bilateralism and cooperation, including, of course, the sui generis Indo-Pacific Economic Framework that it seeks to establish greater economic interdependence among partners (US Trade Representative, 2024).

Topic 2: Security

Security issues became a critical focus in U.S.-Asia relations post-2024 election. The US emphasized countering China’s military growth and reinforcing defence regional defence commitments. Findings include:

Strengthened Military Alliances: The US strengthened military ties with key Asian allies like Japan, South Korea, and Australia. The AUKUS pact between Australia, the UK, and the US and the Quad of the US, Japan, India, and Australia are essential components of a much broader strategy against Chinese influence in the region, according to Lee and Zhang (2024). The US reassured the defence commitments, especially about Taiwan and the South China Sea, to deter Chinese aggression. More Emphasis on Regional Security: Media releases and government pronouncements stated that the US added more military troops to the Indo-Pacific region, including boosting its deployment in Guam and South Korea. This strategically

discourages China’s expansionism and alleviates North Korea’s missile launching worries (BBC News, 2024).

Theme 3: Diplomatic Engagement

Diplomatic responses to US policy shifts were diverse, particularly within regional organizations like ASEAN. Key findings include:

ASEAN’s Balanced Approach: ASEAN countries were generally cautious in responding to the US’s policy changes, especially regarding China.

While they welcomed US engagement in the region, there was a strong emphasis on maintaining regional autonomy and avoiding an overly adversarial stance toward China. Several ASEAN nations called for the US to balance its competitive strategy with China by cooperating with Beijing on global issues such as climate change and trade (ASEAN Statement, 2024). China voiced its concern over the US’s growing military presence in the region, which it viewed as an attempt to “contain” China. The Chinese government criticized the US for backing Taiwan and its strategic military alliances as provocations against regional stability (Xinhua, 2024).

Discussion:

From the perspectives of content analysis, it can be seen how complicated the relationship between U.S.-Asia is in the so-called post 2024 election period. Overall, the new trade policies of the administration were directed toward digital and technologies-oriented forms and types of economic cooperation, and thus reflected the need of cybersecurity and digital trade in the relationship between the US and Asia. However, the unfriendly aggressive policy of the leadership of the USA towards the Chinese continued competition through tariffs and economic sanctions. That being said, security concerns mainly based on China’s growing military strength mainly prevailed as the main points of discussion. It secures and extends military partnerships and defence assurances and demonstrates the United States’ attempt to solidify its sphere of influence in Asia-Pacific. While the reinforcement of such alliances as Quad and AUKUS demonstrates its intention to counter China’s expansions of its influence, the formation

triggers more concern because of the growing confrontation between the two participating states. The diplomatic responses were of mixed polarity. Still, regional players like ASEAN embraced the need for the United States' participation; nevertheless, they simultaneously mentioned that it should involve cooperation on a multilateral level specifically for refraining from confrontation with China. This corresponds to the general tendency to address strategic threats and stresses, on the one hand, and economic rationality, on the other, as Asian states shift their focus towards maintaining a stable relations with the U.S. od China. In all, the results suggest that the interaction of the U.S.-Asia after 2024 has been strategic rivalry, cooperation and shifting of power relationship. There is expectation that regional actors will adopt a more complex strategy involving both engagement of the U.S. and containment of China as the is U.S. works to reposition it's self in the Asia-Pacific.

Conclusion

This research has identified the changes in the trade, security and diplomatic relations of US and Asia after the 2024 US Presidential Elections. The responses elicited from Asian governments and regional organizations also contain important information that helps explain the changing reality concerning US foreign policy in Asia-Pacific. The outcomes prove these assumptions and present the exhibition that 2024 US presidential election is critical moment separating before and after period considering the policy changes affecting the US-Asia bilateral and multilateral relations. In trade, the US preserved its strategic interests by using mechanisms such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework to curb China's economic footprint but advance the components of digital trade and reliable supplies chains, among others. However, its trade war with China and its planned steps toward addressing the economic challenges posed by technology shape the US strategy to the region. In terms of security, the US underscored its steadfast support of basic defense diplomacies, including Taiwan, Japan, and South Korea and enhancing the United States' stance within multilateral frameworks, including AUKUS and the Quad. Thus, the nature of China as a military player and constant North Korea's threat in the Pacific makes the build-up of its defence

strategies locally significant. These security concerns have been shaping the US strategies of interactions with regional actors as for Asian governments they were experiencing a balancing of the US power with emergent China.

The engagement aspect unveiled that the US diplomacy sustains both economy and security objectives through dialogue, mostly with ASEAN as well as with other partners of the EAS and G20. Although the interaction between USA and China has always involved some form of complicated elements about relations, diplomatic strategies on how ongoing stability and cooperation in the Asia Pacific region as well as counter action towards climate change, trade and defense were always anticipated. Nevertheless, in the diplomatic aspect it has not improved much because in order to balance the relationship in the region and start good relations with any of them without succumbing to the enslavement of the US or China, the countries of the region need to find a way to get into the good books of the US or something to that effect. The examination of the study underlined that the changes glimpsed at after 2024 for the American foreign policy are emerging in the macro geographical Asian environment. Asian governments have reacted differently to these changes, but all reveal a common aim to remain able to maneuver in relations to the US and avoid possibilities inherent in China's rise. While the relationship between trade, security and diplomacy may be increasingly intertwined, the future impacts of these policies will persist, and outline the dynamics of regional security and international relations.

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