

## **ABSTRACT**

In the end of the Cold War era, world was no longer polarized into two great power. Third world countries began to rising and turning the world into multipolar power. The rise of China in the 21<sup>th</sup> century is one of phenomenon that has changed the pattern in international relations. China successfully maintaining their economic growth and military. Its advancement has ushered China becomes potential rival and also predicted to replace United States as a new hegemony in the world. Along with the influence of China's rising power, the United States as a super power country needs to reduce the rise of China and protect the allies in the region. To addressing this issue, the United States issued a re-engagement policy to Asia – Pacific region. The United States 'pivot' marked as the reorientation of a policy that previously focused on the Middle East region. The new policy of the United States is referred as the Rebalancing to Asia. Rebalancing to Asia is the grand strategy of the United States during the administration of President Obama to keeping their influence in the Asia Pacific region. In Rebalancing to Asia policy, the United States is trying to deploy all its assets to the region. In this paper, it was found that the United States presence in the Asia Pasific region made China more aggressive in playing its role in the region. For instance, through the regional organization of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and Asia Infrastucture Investment Bank (AIIB) in order to maintain the bargaining position of China in the region even the world. China also made a new policy in 2013, called The New Silk Road: One Belt, One Road policy (OBOR). OBOR can be regarded as a policy made to rival the United States-owned Rebalancing to Asia.

Keywords: China, United States, Action Reaction, Rebalancing to Asia, OBOR