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Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to examine the escalating conflict between the United States and China about Taiwan, a longstanding problem that has contributed to the strained and diminished relations between these two major countries. This matter pertains to the first stage of a potential military confrontation among the main global powers, which may also include other significant states. Furthermore, this study also examines the emerging dispute around technology and Taiwan's control over this technology. This research aims to analyze the involvement of the United States in the war under consideration, as well as to propose and advocate for crucial policies that might effectively prevent the recurrence of such a violent conflict in the future. Moreover, this analysis elucidates the vested interests of the involved nations and highlights the potential for a peaceful resolution to facilitate future growth. Additionally, it underscores the intensifying global competition for crucial technologies upon which the whole world relies.

Keywords: US-China Relations, Economic, Military, New Cold War, Taiwan

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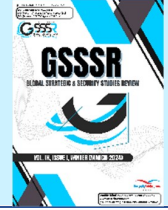
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Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to examine the escalating conflict between the United States and China about Taiwan, a longstanding problem that has contributed to the strained and diminished relations between these two major countries. This matter pertains to the first stage of a potential military confrontation among the main global powers, which may also include other significant states. Furthermore, this study also examines the emerging dispute around technology and Taiwan's control over this technology. This research aims to analyze the involvement of the United States in the war under consideration, as well as to propose and advocate for crucial policies that might effectively prevent the recurrence of such a violent conflict in the future. Moreover, this analysis elucidates the vested interests of the involved nations and highlights the potential for a peaceful resolution to facilitate future growth. Additionally, it underscores the intensifying global competition for crucial technologies upon which the whole world relies.

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Keywords: [US-China Relations](#), [Economic Military](#), [New Cold War](#), [Taiwan](#)

Introduction

The US and China, the two superpowers in terms of both economic and military might, are vying with one another in every sphere. Both are now engaged in an increasingly intense conflict for a tiny East Asian Island. With a population of 24 million, Taiwan, also known as the Republic of China, is a democratic country with self-government. In the United States and China's ties, which are at an all-

time low, the Taiwan dispute is one of the most explosive issues. China wants Taiwan to "reunify" with it as a requirement for the country to be revitalized, seeing Taiwan as a province gone wild. China does, however, also threaten to use force to get what it wants. Washington is compelled to actively defend Taiwan for moral, economic, and geopolitical reasons. The US, China, and Taiwan are now experiencing geopolitical tensions

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stemming from the semiconductor sector. In their conflict over the "Taiwan Crises," China and the US are both actively interested in the semiconductor business in Taiwan. The fundamental components of the modern world are semiconductors, often known as microchips, which power everything from vehicles, computers, and cellphones to medical devices, artificial intelligence, and military hardware. According to some analysts, chips are the new oil in the contemporary world. With more than 92% of the most sophisticated semiconductor chips and 60% of the world's chip production, Taiwan is the leading significant player in this crucial technology. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) increased its share of the worldwide market from 53% to 56% in 2022. The island nation, enmeshed in an intensifying great power struggle, is very important to both China and the United States.

Taiwan contributes significantly to the global economy economically by providing half of the world's most important technologies. On the other hand, a battle in Taiwan would have disastrous effects on the world's economy. Taiwan serves as a crucial hub for the underwater cables that link China to the global network. China's encircling military maneuvers surrounding the island and its increased use of fighter jets in violation of Taiwan's airspace trying to impose their will on Taiwan. However, China greatly depends on Taiwan chips to bolster economic expansion and overtake the US in international markets. However, the US has acknowledged the "One China Policy," which states that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of it, and does not maintain diplomatic relations with the PRC. In the meanwhile, it permitted joint military exercises, sent high-ranking legislators to visit Taiwan, and backed Taiwan's independence. The United States' actions in Taiwan have strained ties with Beijing and increased the likelihood of war. Anthony Blinken, the former secretary of state, once said, "The whole world should warn China of the consequence of conflict with Taiwan. The Taiwan crisis has lately escalated into a large-scale, deadly confrontation due to the two worldwide power struggles over Taiwan. Both are fighting to expand their spheres of power inside this island republic. China and the US are now engaged in a more intense tussle over Taiwan, mostly due to the contemporary tech race.

Historical Background

Beijing asserts that Taiwan is a part of "One China." It emphasizes Taiwan's reunification and sees the PRC as the sole legitimate government. The history of the Taiwan dispute dates back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when Japan annexed Taiwan from the Qing Dynasty on April 17, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. Japan therefore lost Taiwan and was defeated in World War 2. Taiwan has undergone a fresh transformation after the conclusion of the two-decade civil war between the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the nationalist KMT. While the CCP seized control of mainland China, the nationalist KMT fled to Taiwan. The United States first established diplomatic ties with Taiwan rather than recognizing communist China. After Taiwan was kicked out of the United Nations in 1971, the United States of America established diplomatic ties with China and recognized "ONE CHINA PRINCIPAL." There are currently 13 nations that maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

Research problem

The conflict between the two superpowers over their heated competition over a little island has become more intense. This rivalry dates back 70 years, but the race for chips has made tensions between the US and China over Taiwan much more intense. They both rely heavily on this island. More than 90% of the manufacture of advanced chips comes from Taiwan, a significant participant. Washington's major worry about Beijing's invasion of Taiwan and acquisition of the largest business in the country, TSMC, will be very advantageous in the semiconductor industry. Examining the effects on technical competitiveness, global supply networks, economic development, and regional stability is the goal of this research.

Research Questions

- Why does the US-China relationship still have room for tension over Taiwan?
- To what extent does the US-China power struggle depend on Taiwanese chip manufacturing?
- If an armed battle breaks out in the Taiwan Strait, what would be the impact on the

world's economy and people worldwide?

- What future possibilities do you see for Taiwan and the US-China chip competition?
- In order to end this lengthy conflict and avert a violent clash, what steps were required on both sides?

Research objectives:

- To determine the historical factors contributing to the rising hostility between the US and China
- To evaluate Taiwan's contribution to the semiconductor industry and its significance for the US and China
- To investigate the effects on the world economy should there be a war in the Taiwan Strait
- To outline different viewpoints on Taiwan's future and the US-China competition for supremacy in the semiconductor industry
- To investigate what has to be done to prevent conflict in this area in order to prevent global disaster.

Significance of the Study

Taiwan finds itself sandwiched between the rivalry of the superpowers. The global supply chain, geopolitics, technological innovation, and economic effects are all significantly impacted by this great power rivalry. Taiwan is a tech powerhouse, and semiconductors have grown to be a vital component of the tech competition. The world's largest chip maker is Taiwan Semiconductor. China and the USA are both eager to dominate Taiwan's vital sector in order to achieve future dominance. The effects on the global economy and the dependency of the whole globe on Taiwan must be examined in this thesis. It also looks at potential conflicts in the future that might include the power of other big players and prevent supply chain disruptions worldwide.

Organization of the Study

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter covers the objectives, methods, reasoning, and literature review. The second chapter's primary subjects are the importance of Taiwanese chip manufacturing and the US-China rivalry over it. The major impacts on the global economy of any

military conflict in the Taiwan Strait are examined in the third chapter. Four chapters cover the US-China rivalry, Taiwan's future, and the significance of the chip sector. The last chapter highlights taking steps to prevent no one from becoming the leader of the world.

Literature Review

A Plan of Action for Avoiding War, written by Robert D. Black and Philip Zelikow, was released in 2022: The authors of this council report contend that the US should revise and make clear its plan to avoid going to war with Taiwan. It also discusses Taiwan's growth and the interests of the two countries vying for dominance of this island. The US's interest in supporting Taiwan, which is continuously threatened by China, is also covered in this study.

(Carpenter, [2004](#)) Ted Galen Carpenter's book America's Approaching War and China, A Conflict Course Over Taiwan discusses one subject that might spark a catastrophic conflict between China and the United States: Taiwan. Many Taiwanese see mainland China as a foreign country and want freedom for their island. Taiwan is seen as a renegade province by mainland Chinese, who are keen to unite. With all three sides headed toward collision course, an armed confrontation within the next ten years is all but certain unless something drastic happens. But there are times when you should avoid these catastrophes. Carpenter explains to the reader in this book what the United States should do to stay out of conflict.

Richard Bush, Bonnie Glaser, and Ryan Hass (Taiwan-US Relations) Will a Crisis Occur Due to China's Challenge?): The author of this book contends that US concerns about Taiwan's security and their own interests are a result of China's increasing military might. In addition to the obvious military danger Taiwan faces, China is stepping up its political effort to weaken the determination of the Taiwanese people. This book presents a comprehensive analysis of China's national aspirations and Taiwan's place within them, helping readers to accurately assess the threats facing Taiwan.

Robert D. Blackwill ([2021](#)): The TRA, Cross-Strait Relations, and Sino-US Relations. In this book chapter, the author gives a summary of the historical record that pertains to the Taiwan

Relations Acts, explaining the establishment of the US-China connection as well as the potential future Taiwan dispute between the US and China.

Miller (2022): This book's author wants to investigate the continuing US-China competition for this vital technology. It also looks at how Taiwan controls this cutting-edge technology, how a small number of countries control it, and how US-China tensions are rising over Taiwan's key sector. This book provides forecasts of what would happen to the world economy in the event that war broke out between Taiwan and the rest of the globe.

CAPRI (2020): This paper examines the neo-mercantilist strategies connected to national security that are now being used in the semiconductor business. This research examines the potential long-term effects of semiconductor supply chain fragmentation along geopolitical lines on innovation, economic development, and the adoption of strategies by all parties to establish dominance in the future.

The International Institute of Strategic Studies' assessment on regional security in the Asia-Pacific region: This think tank focuses on the changes that have taken place over time in the Pacific, with Taiwan being the most perilous place between the United States and China. They also raise the already existing danger of conflict and entail the latest round of tensions known as the "technology war" over Taiwan's position as a global leader.

Li (1998): The author's goal in this thesis is to look at how the Taiwan problem will evolve in the future and the alternatives China has been looking for many decades to solve it. This thesis also provides historical data and explains the difficulties that stand in the way of maintaining regional peace. The Center of Strategic and Regional Studies (US-China Conflict over Taiwan and the Future of Regional and Global Order). The think tank argues that the US supports Taiwan in this historically fierce struggle and that this is the primary cause of the China-Taiwan conflict. It also explains how this problem has an impact on the current international order.

Shattuck, *The Race to Zero?: China's Poaching of Taiwan's Diplomatic Allies* (2020): The researcher provides an account of the historical struggle between contemporary China and Taiwan in this essay. He presented the case for China's

desire to annex Taiwan and the US's role in this matter. What Taiwan issues and the possibility of a military war will affect the world supply chain.

Brennan, *Assessing the Legal Framework for Potential U.S. Conflict with China Over Taiwan* (2022) This paper makes an argument for the current standoff between the two superpowers as well as the policies and actions that should be discussed with all parties in order to prevent future conflicts between the US, Taiwan, and China. It also examines Taiwanese perspectives on their future and the need for all parties to change policies.

Hickey (2022): The author explains the long-standing historical factors that led to the conflict between China and Taiwan. He emphasizes Taiwan's connection with the United States and the US's backing for Taiwan's participation in international organizations. He forecasted the likelihood of a conflict with Taiwan in the future as well as Taiwan's place in the global economy.

Methodology

Social science research gives researchers a range of options. The research project's methodological approach has been adhered to by the study's nature. Descriptive research based on qualitative and analytical methodologies will be used to carry out this investigation. For his specific study, the researchers' main goal will be to gather data from secondary sources. It has the following elements.

Real books Newspapers, magazines, research papers, articles, media reports, online sources, opinions, and videos are some examples of sources.

Following data collection, analysis will take place, and the researcher will address the reasons and goals of the data. The problem persists and is difficult, but with collective efforts, its right understanding will be attained. Following rigorous and appropriate analysis in accordance with the study's goals and questions, the data will be edited.

Theoretical Framework

Chris Miller: *Book (The Chip War) 2022*: he discusses the recently developed competition between the US and China over semiconductors. He gives a brief history of the world's reliance on Taiwan and other key players in the semiconductor sector, as well as the events leading up to the Cold

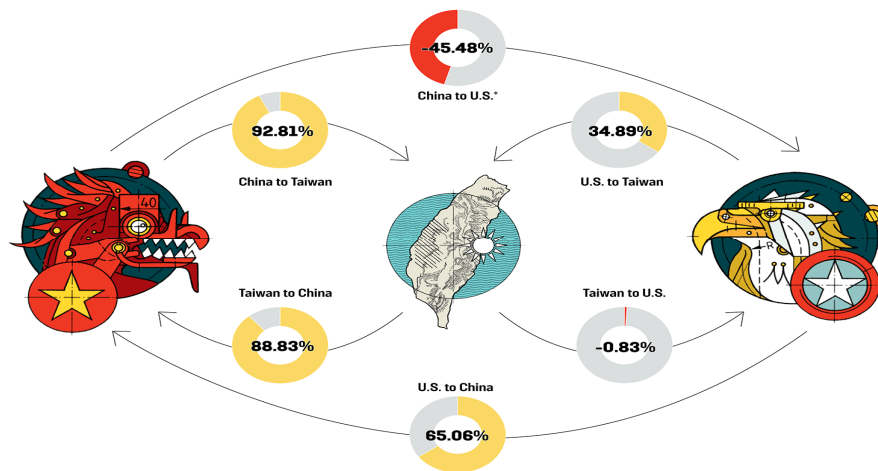
War. His most recent works examine all of these issues as well as the effects on the society we live in when these microscopic chips are disrupted.

The 2022 book "Chips War: The Battle for the World's Most Critical Technology" by Chris Miller explores the geopolitical and economic conflicts surrounding semiconductor technology, with a

special emphasis on the tensions that exist between China and the United States over Taiwan. The book examines how the global power struggle has made semiconductor chips a crucial component, impacting everything from military might to economic domination.

Figure 1

Semiconductors and US-China Battle, 2021



The growth and advancement of semiconductor technology, as well as its pivotal function in contemporary economies. US-China Tech Rivalry: Given Taiwan's dominant position in semiconductor production, Taiwan plays a crucial role in this rivalry. Economic Implications: What national security, international supply networks, and economic policy are affected by ownership over chip technology? Future Projections: Possible outcomes for the global tech leadership in the future and the possible fallout from intensifying hostilities. A thorough examination of how the race for supremacy in chip technology is altering international politics and the world economy may be found in Miller's book.

Robert D. Blackwill (2021): He makes the case for American change and lays out his plan to avert a possible conflict over Taiwan. According to him, Taiwan is the most hazardous place for a potential

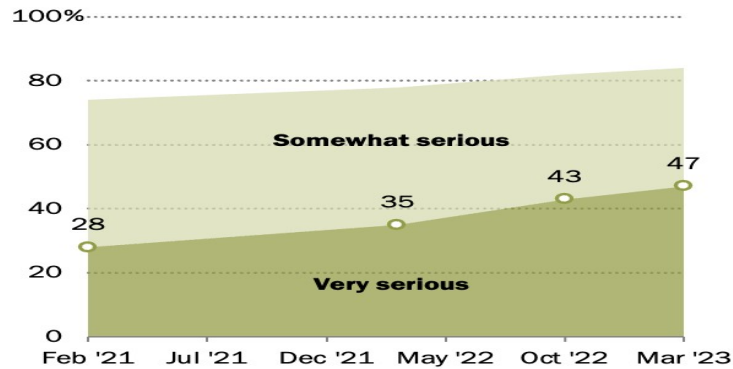
conflict involving the US, China, and other global powers. The author urges all parties to develop a policy that prevents this kind of deadly warfare and warns of terrible implications for the globe should this conflict arise again. Additionally, it suggested a strategy for the US to collaborate with allies in order to refute China's intentions toward Taiwan and pave the road for Taiwan to defend itself. Additionally, he persuaded the Biden administration to work with partners to develop a plan to foil China's aspirations to invade Taiwan. The 2021 publication "The United States, China, and Taiwan: A Strategy to Prevent War" by Robert D. Blackwill and Philip Zelikow provides a thorough examination of the intricate and unstable relationship between these three countries. In an effort to avert a military confrontation in the area, the writers provide a strategic framework.

Figure 2

Survey of US adults conducted, 2023

Americans increasingly likely to see China-Taiwan tensions as a very serious problem for the U.S.

% who say tensions between China and Taiwan are a ___ problem for the U.S.



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 20-26, 2023.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

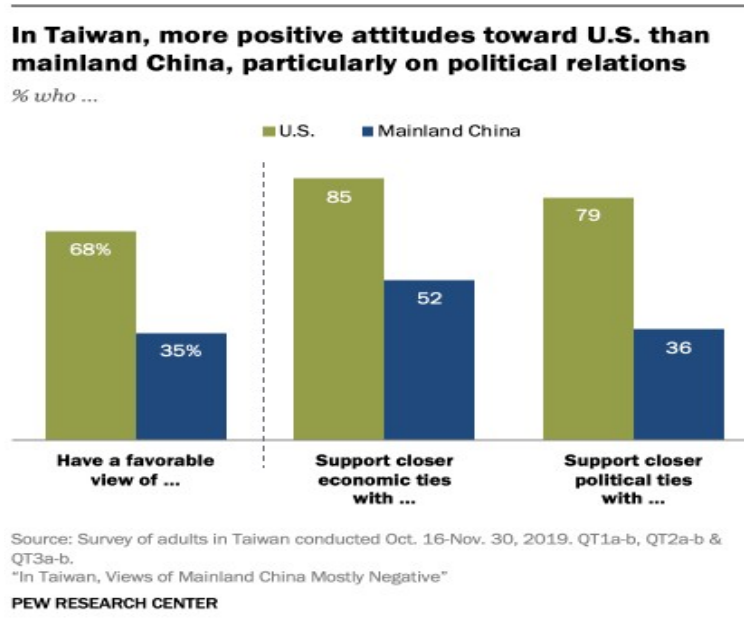
The United States should change and clarify its strategy to prevent war over Taiwan (Robert D. Blackwill, 2021). “The U.S. strategic objective regarding Taiwan should be to preserve its political and economic autonomy, its dynamism as a free society, and U.S.-allied deterrence without triggering a Chinese attack on Taiwan. “We do not think it is politically or militarily realistic to count on a U.S. military defeat of various kinds of Chinese assaults on Taiwan, uncoordinated with allies. Nor is it realistic to presume that, after such a frustrating clash, the United States would or should simply escalate to some sort of wide-scale war against China with comprehensive blockades or strikes against targets on the Chinese mainland.

Carpenter (2004): Ted Galen focuses on the devastating conflict that originated in the Taiwan area. It also describes how China treats Taiwan and how Taiwan has to live under constant Chinese

threat. It encourages Washington's engagement in adopting the "one China" policy and in favor of Taiwan, which infuriates China. The author outlines the likelihood of a terrible conflict and provides advice on how to prevent it. In the next five to ten years, Taiwan is one topic that might spark a catastrophic conflict between the United States and China. Tensions in a region where emotions are already running high were heightened in early 2005 when China approved an anti-secession legislation that allowed the use of force against Taiwan should it declare independence. Many believe that this action brings China and Taiwan one step closer to starting a conflict. More and more Taiwanese see mainland China as a foreign country and want independence for their island. The mainland Chinese are increasingly impatient about Taiwan's return since they feel it was taken from them more than a century ago.

Figure 3

Survey of adults in Taiwan, 2019



Carpenter (2004): Although Washington formally supports the "One China" policy, it nevertheless supplies Taiwan weapons and maintains an implicit promise to protect it from aggression. Both Taiwan and China are encouraged to miscalculate by this approach. With all three sides headed toward collision course, an armed confrontation within the next ten years is all but certain unless something drastic happens.

Roger Cliff (2007): The analysis of the Taiwan

dispute, which is unlikely to be resolved anytime soon given the potential ramifications and effects of US-China ties. There are 10 different paths that may be taken to resolve the cross-strait relationship, and they would have a significant impact on the relationship between the United States and China. It should come as no surprise that peaceful outcomes including ongoing peaceful irresolution—have a more predictable and usually positive effect on Washington-Beijing ties.

Figure 4

The Global Economic Disruptions from a Taiwan Conflict, 2019

FIGURE 1
Total ICT Exports, 2019
 USD billions

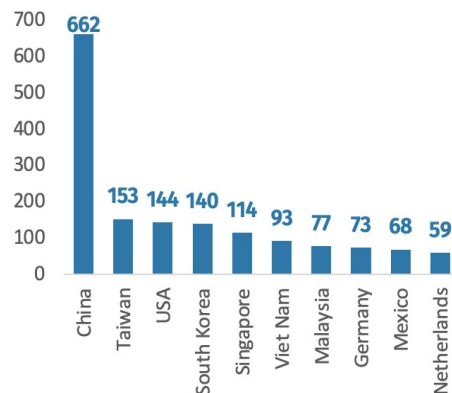
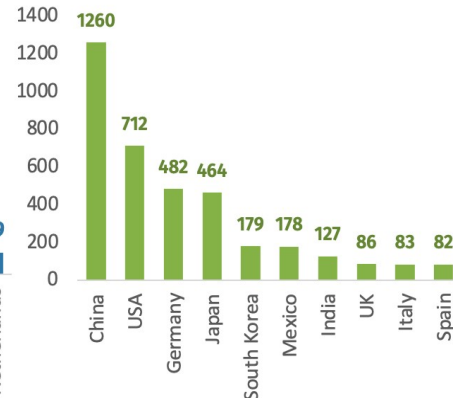


FIGURE 2
Total Automotive Production, 2018
 USD billions



Source: UNCTAD, OECD.

But if China attacks Taiwan with force, the US-China relationship would collapse and the Cold War might break out. The book presents ten potential solutions to the cross-strait connection between Taiwan and China, which could involve forceful military action and diplomatic discussions. These options could have a significant impact on US-China relations. Possible solutions include peaceful unification, peaceful independence, confederation or special autonomy, status quo, enhanced economic relations, formal peace pact, international mediation, military deterrent, limited military skirmishes, and full-scale invasion.

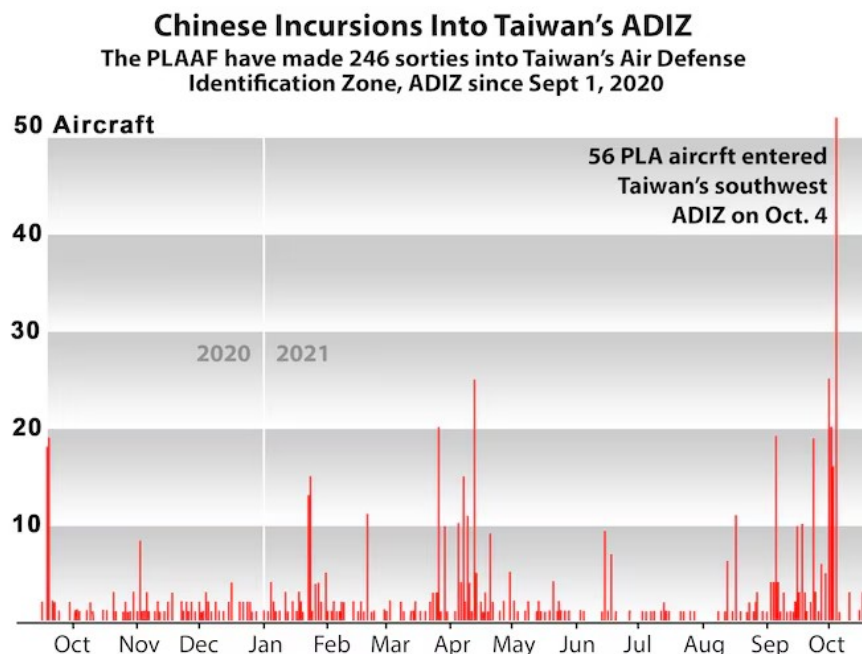
Chu (2013): Peaceful unification could improve China-US ties, but the US may worry about the balance of power in the area. China recognizes Taiwan's peaceful declaration of independence, but preventing confrontation would improve US-China ties. A confederation or special autonomy model could also help stabilize US-China ties. An ongoing calm impasse could maintain stability and predictability in the US-China relationship. Economic interdependence could lead to more stable relations. A formal peace pact could guarantee no force and lack of independence or unity. International mediation could help stabilize US-China ties. represents a range of solutions to

the cross-strait connection, including peaceful unification, peaceful independence, confederation or special autonomy, status quo, formal peace pact, military deterrent, limited military skirmishes, and full-scale invasion.

(Roger Cliff, U.S.-China Relations After Resolution of Taiwan's Status, 2007) he gives a summary of the historical record that pertains to the Taiwan Relations Acts, explaining the establishment of the US-China connection as well as the potential future Taiwan dispute between the US and China. An essential part of the US strategy for preserving equilibrium between promoting ties with China and assisting Taiwan's security is the Taiwan Relations Act. A change in strategy was signaled by the US-China diplomatic ties, which acknowledged the PRC while guaranteeing Taiwan's security via the TRA. With significant ramifications for international relations and the stability of the world economy, the possible future Taiwan conflict is still a delicate and complicated matter. In an effort to maintain regional peace and stability, the US's strategy of strategic ambiguity continues to be crucial in thwarting Chinese aggression as well as unilateral Taiwanese independence.

Figure 5

Flight paths of PLA aircraft, 2021

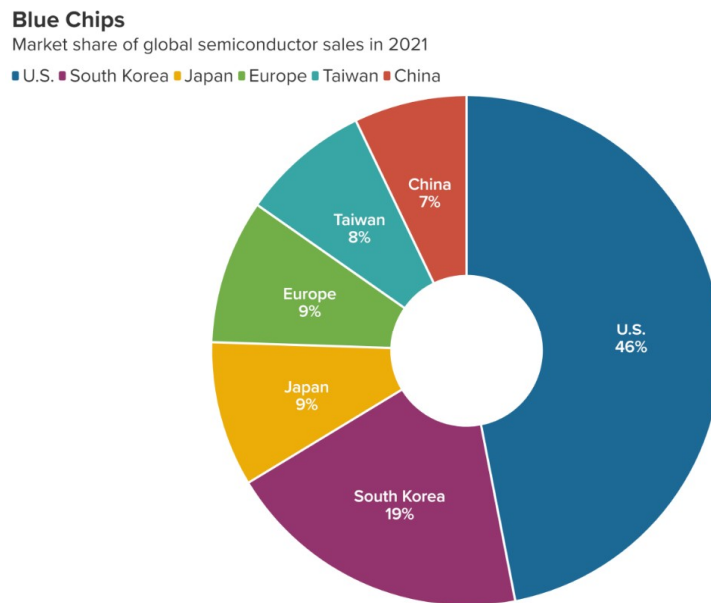


Chris Miller's *Chip War: The Battle for the World's Most Important Technology*: He wants to investigate the continuing US-China competition for this vital technology. It also looks at how Taiwan controls this cutting-edge technology, how a small number of countries control it, and how US-China tensions are rising over Taiwan's key sector. This book provides forecasts of what would happen to the world economy in the event that war broke out between Taiwan and the rest of the

globe. The book emphasizes Taiwan's critical position in this industry, especially in relation to Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC), the biggest and most sophisticated semiconductor foundry in the world. Miller looks at how a few nations—South Korea, Taiwan, and the US—control a large portion of the world's semiconductor industry, resulting in a technical monopoly and leaving global supply networks susceptible to geopolitical unrest.

Figure 6

Market share of global semiconductor sales in China, 2021



Source: Semiconductor Industry Association.

The story highlights the growing tensions between the US and China over Taiwan's semiconductor sector as both countries compete with one another for technical supremacy. While China is making significant investments in its local chip sector to lessen its reliance on foreign technology, the US has put in place measures to limit China's access to sophisticated semiconductor technology. The world economy would suffer greatly if there were a war as a result of these rising tensions. The war in Taiwan might disrupt semiconductor manufacturing and lead to a shortage that would harm businesses that depend on these chips, including the military, electronics, and automotive sectors. This would result in major delays in

production and higher expenses.

CAPRI (2020): It examines the neo-mercantilist strategies connected to national security that are now being used in the semiconductor business. It also examines the potential long-term effects of semiconductor value chain fragmentation along geopolitical lines on innovation, economic development, and the adoption of strategies by all parties to establish dominance in the future. This paper examines the neo-mercantilist strategies connected to national security that are now being used in the semiconductor business. It examines the potential long-term effects of semiconductor value chain fragmentation along geopolitical lines on innovation, economic development, and the

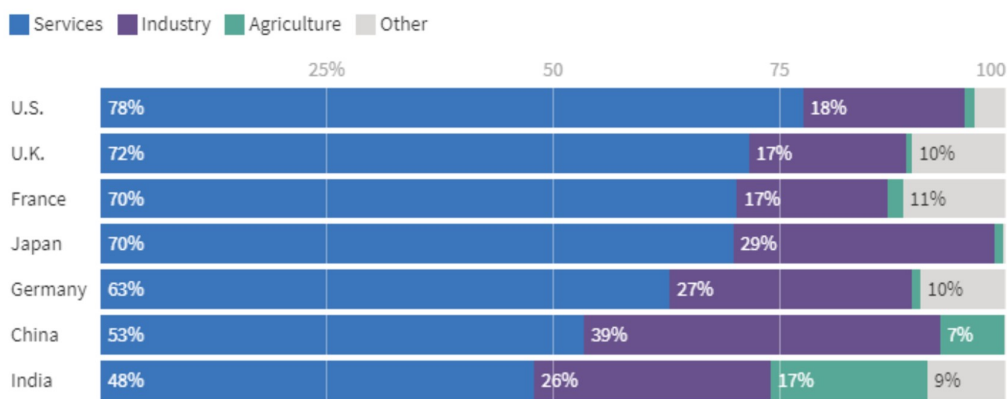
adoption of strategies by all parties to establish dominance in the future. The study illustrates how different countries are using different tactics to achieve and sustain supremacy in the semiconductor sector by looking at these dynamics. This fragmentation may result in less international

cooperation and more competition, which can impede innovation and change the course of the economy. The report emphasizes how critical it is to comprehend these tactics and how they will affect the semiconductor industry's future as well as the stability of the world economy.

Figure 7

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS, 2021).

Breakdown of GDP by Sector (2021)



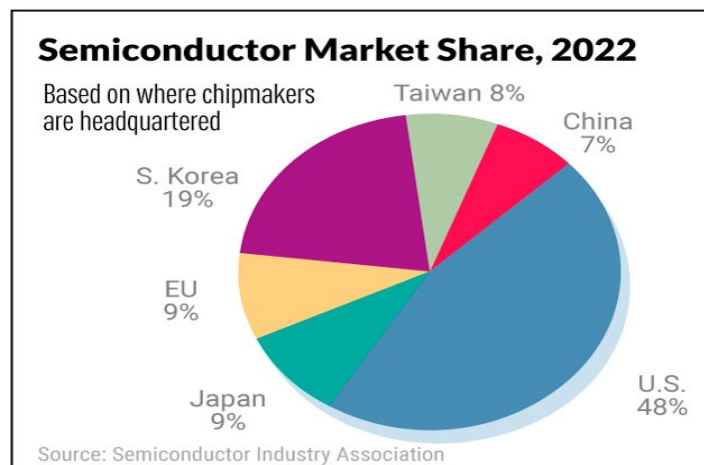
Source: CSIS China Power Project; World Bank • [Get the data](#) • [Download image](#)

GARRETT (1994): This think tank focuses on the changes that take place over time in the Pacific, with Taiwan being the most perilous place between the United States and China. They also raise the already existing danger of conflict and entail the latest round of tensions known as the "technology war" over Taiwan's position as a global leader. Taiwan is in the middle of this battle between the two countries for supremacy in cutting-edge technology because of its leadership in chip

production. The strategic significance of Taiwan's technological industry, which has turned become a focal point in the larger geopolitical conflict between the two superpowers, exacerbates this fight. According to the think tank's study, Taiwan is a critical area of concern for global stability because of the confluence of these economic and security interests, which greatly increases the likelihood of conflict.

Figure 8

Semiconductors market share, 2022



Source: Semiconductor Industry Association

This thesis looks at how the Taiwan problem will evolve in the future and the alternatives China has been looking for many decades to solve it (Hoffman, 2017). This thesis also provides historical data and explains the difficulties that stand in the way of maintaining regional peace.

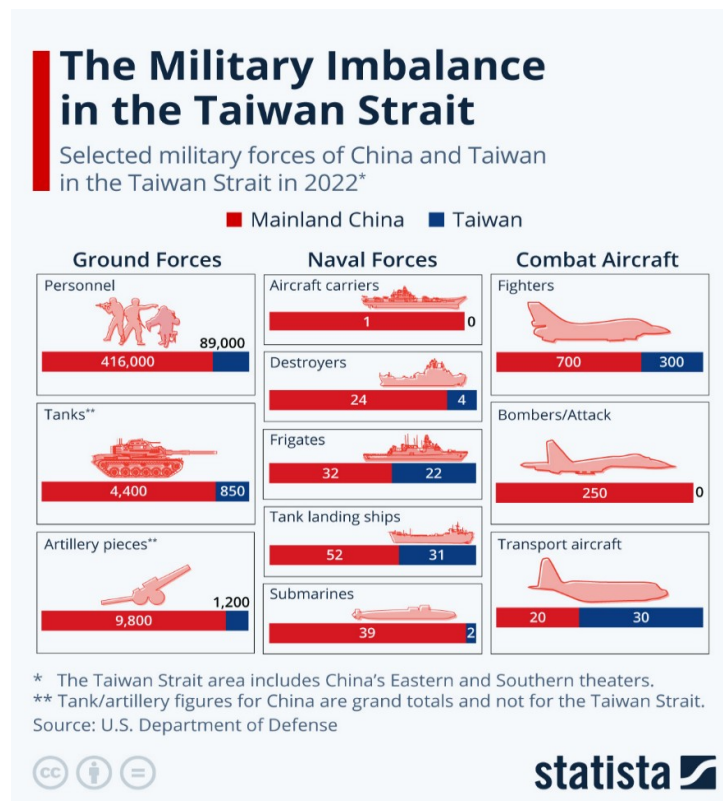
The Center of Strategic and Regional Studies (US-China Conflict over Taiwan and the Future of Regional and Global Order). The think tank argues that the US supports Taiwan in this historically fierce struggle and that this is the primary cause of the China-Taiwan conflict. It also explains how this problem has an impact on the current international order. The author of this thesis aims to explore the future evolution of the Taiwan issue and the various alternatives China has considered over the decades to address it. By providing historical data, the thesis elucidates the challenges in maintaining regional peace amid this long-standing conflict. The Center of Strategic and Regional Studies, in its analysis of the US-China conflict over Taiwan and its implications for the regional and global order, argues that US support for Taiwan is a major factor fueling the China-Taiwan conflict. This support, the

think tank contends, is a key driver of the ongoing tensions, as it emboldens Taiwan and complicates China's efforts to achieve reunification.

Shattuck (2020): The researcher provides an account of the historical struggle between contemporary China and Taiwan in this essay. He presented the case for China's desire to annex Taiwan and the US's role in this matter. What Taiwan issues and the possibility of a military war will affect the world supply chain. The persistent difficulties between the Chinese government and Taiwan's leadership, led by President Tsai Ing-wen and the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), caused relations between Taiwan and mainland China to remain tense during 2023. The US's decision to send US Speaker Kevin McCarthy on a diplomatic visit to Taiwan in April didn't do much to help. McCarthy defied Beijing's claims during his meeting with President Tsai, and as we all know, this resulted in more military prowess from the Chinese. On April 10, the giants from the East carried out record-breaking aerial and naval drills around Taiwan, involving 91 Chinese aircraft and 12 naval vessels.

Figure 9

The Military Imbalance In The Taiwan Strait, 2023



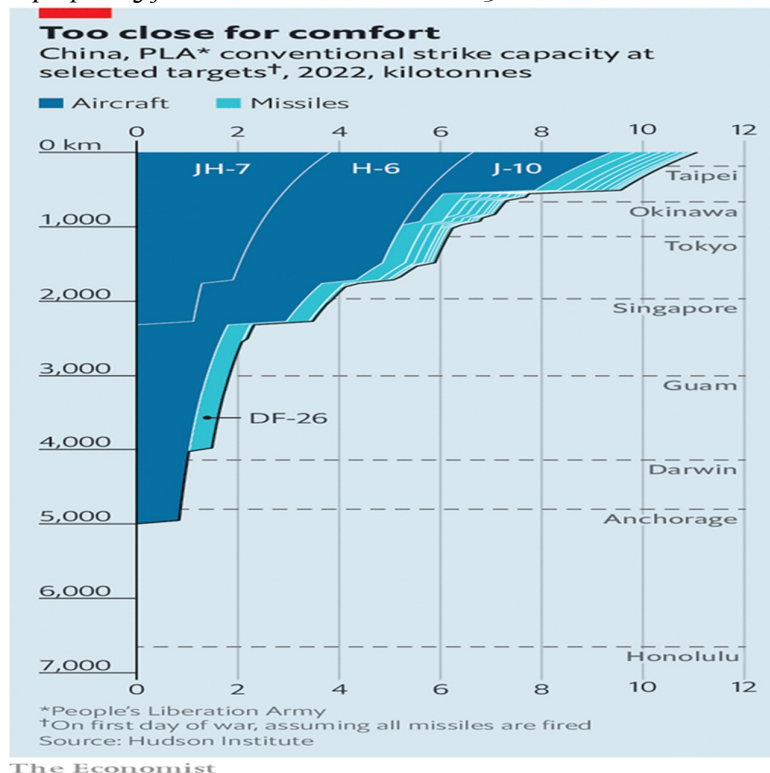
Taiwan's vice president, William Lai, who also happens to be the Democratic Progressive Party's presidential candidate for the next elections, received an offer to visit the US later in the year. After upsetting China once again, the visit in August 2023 led to yet another demonstration of military might, with eight ships and 42 planes taking part in exercises surrounding the island country.

Brennan (2022): This paper makes an argument for the current standoff between the two superpowers as well as the policies and actions that should be discussed with all parties in order to

prevent future conflicts between the US, Taiwan, and China. It also examines Taiwanese perspectives on their future and the need for all parties to change policies. In order to prevent tensions from rising further, the article presents Taiwanese viewpoints on their future and makes the argument that all parties concerned need to be open to adapting and changing their policies. The goal of the paper is to promote greater peace and stability in the US-China relationship by looking at the viewpoints of all parties involved and pushing for aggressive actions.

Figure 10

America and China are preparing for a war over Taiwan in 2023



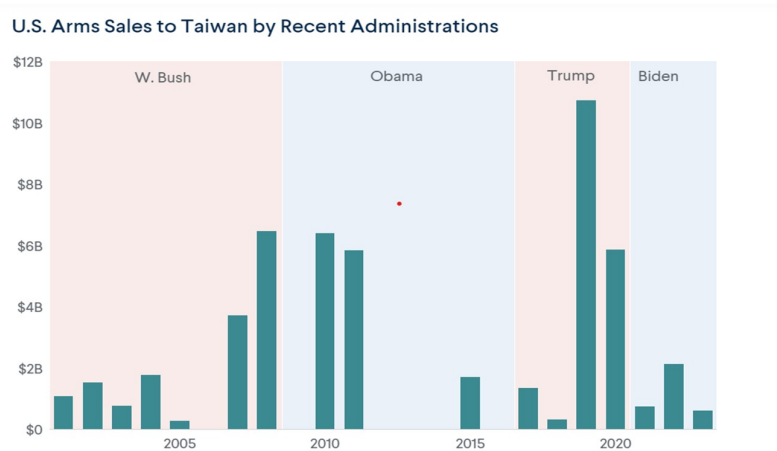
Chai (1986): The long-standing historical factors that led to the conflict between China and Taiwan. He emphasizes Taiwan's connection with the United States and the US's backing for Taiwan's participation in international organizations. He forecasted the likelihood of a conflict with Taiwan in the future as well as Taiwan's place in the global economy. Despite Chinese opposition, the US strengthened its relations with Taiwan under

Donald Trump as president, erecting a \$250 million facility for its official embassy in Taipei, and selling the military over \$18 billion in armaments. Prior to his inauguration, Trump and Tsai had their first phone conversation, their highest level of communication since 1979. In his last days in position, the State Department lifted long-standing limitations on the locations and methods of meetings between American and Taiwanese

officials. He also sent a number of high-ranking administration officials, including a member of the cabinet, to Taipei.

Figure 11

U.S. Arms Sales to Taiwan by Recent Administrations, 2024



Islam (2023): In this piece, the author explores the significance of chips, which are crucial to the contemporary world. This article describes the few businesses that have significant influence over this technology and includes the ongoing struggle for its future domination. Tamanna Islam claims that there is still uncertainty and complexity around the result of the US-China Chip War, with no obvious winner appearing very soon. Islam contends that because of its technical leadership, capacity for innovation, and solid partnerships with important semiconductor-producing countries like Taiwan and South Korea, the United States today has an edge. But with large investments in its own semiconductor sector and bold plans to become self-sufficient in chip manufacturing, China is closing the gap quickly. In addition to economic and technical supremacy, geopolitical power and national security concerns are major factors in this struggle. As a result, a variety of variables, including strategic policymaking, foreign alliances, and technology breakthroughs, will probably decide who wins the Chip War, making the result very dynamic and unexpected.

Bhattacharya (2007): The author of this study provided an explanation of the latest US-China conflicts after Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan. She also looked into the earlier reasons behind these two, which put Taiwan at the center of the dispute. The authors argue that their fight is not for dominance but rather for moral authority. This

view highlights the fact that both countries are vying for legitimacy and ideological values on the international scene, with China defending its territorial integrity and sovereignty and the US defending democratic ideals. As both nations want to project their power and beliefs, the moral components of this battle heighten the stakes in the Taiwan dispute and complicate the geopolitical competition.

Centre for Strategic and International Studies

This is one of the most insightful and beneficial think tanks that places a heavy focus on the US-China conflict over Taiwan, as well as the reasons behind the unthinkable war that precipitated a catastrophic economic crisis and highlighted the most effective measures taken to guarantee a peaceful resolution.

The Future of Taiwan's Relationship with Mainland China by Tain Li: In this thesis, the author stated that developments in the future would impact relationships and reduce tensions with the US and other countries. This provides an outline of the historical background and the next measures required to resolve this ongoing problem. This essay also discusses Taiwan's historical development and the factors that have kept it in a conflict-ridden region.

(Semiconductors at the Heart of the US-China War) by Alex Capri: The authors talk about the

reasons for global unemployment and the semiconductor sector, as well as the fresh angle on the race between the superpowers in semiconductors. The focus of this study is on the implications of digital competition on equitable and sustainable development.

Policies Recommendation

- To foster understanding and lessen misconceptions, promote educational and cultural interactions between the US, China, and Taiwan.
- Encourage the sharing of information and skills between researchers and semiconductor industry personnel from all three areas.
- Create mechanisms for countries to exchange cybersecurity intelligence in order to prevent and lessen cyberwarfare.
- To lower the possibility of unintentional escalation, increase the level of openness around military operations and maneuvers in the Taiwan Strait.
- In order to promptly address and defuse any flashpoints, crisis management should establish direct lines of communication.
- To promote fair competition and avoid technological monopolies, push for worldwide standards and laws in the semiconductor sector.
- To lessen the likelihood of a technological arms race, pursue arms control accords that are especially suited to cyber warfare and sophisticated technology.
- Take part in discussions and projects with ASEAN nations to preserve security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.
- To promote a more stable and secure environment, support peacebuilding activities including all regional partners, including China and Taiwan.

Conclusion

Global geopolitics is one of the main points of disagreement. China's rise to prominence as a major military and economic force has ushered in a time of intense rivalry within the international order. The United States sees this as a threat to both its leadership role in the present international

order and the system itself. Taiwan, an island nation, sits in the center of the Asia-Pacific region, where the United States and China are fighting for supremacy. The area in question is often seen as dangerous and might spark a military confrontation between two strong countries fighting for dominance of crucial East Asian strategic problems. The Taiwan issue is crucial to the fragile bilateral relationship between China and the United States. The aforementioned issue is becoming worse every year and has the potential to escalate into a war zone. Some analysts believe that the current state of affairs signals a significant turning point as China becomes embroiled in a possible war with the US and maybe other major international powers.

The United States actively supports Taiwan in its hostility toward China, which makes the matter very complicated. The US purposefully plays the Taiwan card to exert pressure on China, even as it purports to support China's claim to this specific island. The US strategically exploits Taiwan's position as a competitor to China, even though it is aware that Taiwan is a sensitive border for Beijing.

Technology has become a major area of disagreement between the United States and China, with Taiwan acting as the primary source of conflict. Taiwan is seen as a major participant in the technology sector, contributing significantly to the ongoing competition between two strong countries for leadership in this crucial sector. The chip race has intensified the sensitive nature of the topic and exacerbated the fight for supremacy in this crucial field, exacerbating the long-running conflict between the United States and China. Though the competition between the two superpowers has numerous sides, the drive to develop new technologies has given it new dimensions. Disagreements must be avoided in order to avert the possible consequences of this contested area, of which Taiwan holds a significant piece.

It is now crucial for both sides to carry out a serious defensive plan in the geopolitical struggle between the main world powers over Taiwan's strategically vital island. The Taiwan issue is a reflection of the complicated power and interest dynamics among the US, China, and Taiwan. Notwithstanding its recognition of the One China policy, the United States remains dedicated to

safeguarding Taiwan's security. The conflict has arisen because of China's stated determination to use force to seize control of the situation. The United States' security support to Taiwan, which includes military cooperation and weapon trafficking, has contributed to the war's escalation.

The purpose of this research is to investigate the effects of Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine on the global economy. Taiwan is now dealing with an invasion problem, just to Ukraine. But the military conflict it is about to engage in is expected to have far-reaching effects on the whole planet. Taiwan fulfills a crucial role, and its supply helps the semiconductor industry, which is highly reliant

on the modern globe. To reach a peaceful and agreeable agreement, China and Taiwan need to establish productive contact. Furthermore, it is imperative that the international community actively participate in maintaining peace in this region. The United States has to devise a policy aimed at reducing the dangers associated with China's purported invasion threat and any alteration to Taiwan's status quo in order to stop military confrontations from escalating. The US should use the Taiwan problem as a weapon to settle the long-standing conflict and preserve regional peace and stability rather than exploiting it to get a competitive advantage.

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