

The United States' New Military Act Policy Causes China to be Angry because Interfering in to Taiwan Issue

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Article	Abstract.
Keywords: Instability; International; Military; Policy; War. Article History Received: 2022-06-18; Reviewed: 2022-10-04; Accepted: 2022-12-28; Published:2022-12-28. DOI: 10.30659/jdh.v5i4.2227 5	<i>This study aims to analyze international policies, especially the military and politics of major countries, including the US and China. It should be noted that several months ago US government representatives made political visits to Taiwan, even as much as 2x, this is very sensitive regarding the heating up relations between China and Taiwan. Plus the Chinese Government expressed anger at the United States defense law that increased military assistance to Taiwan. Meanwhile Taiwan supports the new US law because it helps improve the security of the island. China, which regards democratically-ruled Taiwan as its own territory, expressed "strong dissatisfaction and firm rejection" of the US National Defense Authorization Act, said China's Foreign Ministry in a statement as reported by Reuters news agency, on Saturday, December 24, 2022. The law provides for a US\$ 858 billion military spending budget, which includes up to US\$ 10 billion in security assistance and fast-track weapons procurement for Taiwan. China says the law contains provisions that cause serious harm to peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.</i>

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1. Introduction

Some time ago the US National Defense Authorization Act was passed. This drew outrage and comments from China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement as reported by Reuters news agency, on Saturday, December 24, 2022. The law regulates a military spending budget of US\$ 858 billion, which includes up to US\$ 10 billion in security assistance and fast-track arms procurement for Taiwan.

"The case ignores the facts to exaggerate the 'China threat', recklessly interferes in China's internal affairs and attacks and smears the Chinese Communist Party, which is a serious political provocation to China," China's foreign ministry said in a

statement¹.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's Ministry of Defense thanked the US for the law. Taiwan's ministry said the law demonstrated the importance of Taiwan-US relations and strengthened the security of the island. Taipei will discuss the details of the measure with Washington and "gradually push forward the formulation of the budget and the actual disbursement of the Taiwan-friendly provisions," the ministry said, without elaborating².

2. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative research in which the writing in this study uses an analytical descriptive approach that uses reliable literature sources and obtains primary data directly from the author's colleagues as well as observations over the last 5 years on international security and military policies, including the US, China issues and Taiwan which is currently heating up.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The main cause of China's anger, because of the new United States military law

The United States is Taiwan's most important international arms supplier and supporter, although there are no formal diplomatic relations. US arms sales to Taiwan have always strained Beijing's relationship with Washington. The defense act also contains amendments that limit US government purchases of products based on computer chips made by a group of Chinese companies.

On Saturday, December 24, 2022, China expressed its outrage over the new US defense authorization law. The law increases military aid to Taiwan. Taipei of course supports this law because it helps improve the safety of the island. Launching Reuters, China's Foreign Ministry said in a statement that China - which regards democratically-ruled Taiwan as its own territory - expressed great dissatisfaction and firm opposition to the US National Defense Authorization Act. It said the US\$858 billion military spending measure, which authorized up to US\$10 billion in security assistance and fast-track arms procurement for Taiwan, contained provisions that

¹ Jurnal Politik Profetik Volume 1 Nomor 1 Tahun 2013 *Relasi Ekonomi-Politik Dalam Perspektif Dependencia* Ismah Tita Ruslin Jurusan Ilmu Politik Uin Alauddin Makassar

² Russel Ong, Ong Argo Victoria, Political Relation Between Taiwan And China After The Selected Of The New President, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan, Jurnal Vol 5, No 3 (2018): *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum*, Doctor of Law Unissula, DOI: 10.26532/jph.v5i3.3757, <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/documents/detail/1914870>

cause serious damage to peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait³.

Taiwan strongly disputes China's claims of sovereignty, saying only the island's 23 million people can decide their future. Taiwan's Ministry of Defense thanked the US law, saying it shows the importance of Washington's position and how it can strengthen island security. Also Read: Taiwan Deploys Fighter Jets Expels 39 Chinese Military Aircraft in Its Airspace "Taipei will discuss the details of the action with Washington and gradually push forward the formulation of the budget and the actual disbursement of Taiwan's various provisions," the ministry said, without elaborating. The United States is Taiwan's most important international arms supplier and backer, although there are no formal diplomatic relations. US arms sales to Taiwan have always strained Beijing's relationship with Washington. Taiwan's military is often underestimated by its big neighbor, China. The air force in particular has been under pressure having had to go on repeated alerts to defeat Chinese attacks near the island over the past three years or so.

The issue remains in focus as the US Senate passes an \$858 billion defense budget for 2023. The defense act also contains amendments that limit purchases by the US government of products using computer chips made by a group of Chinese companies. "The case ignores the facts regarding the 'China threat', recklessly interferes in China's internal affairs and attacks and smears the Chinese Communist Party, which is a serious political provocation to China," China's foreign ministry said.

China views that security assistance and the provision of fast-track weapons worth around US\$10 billion to Taiwan regulated in the new US Defense Law could cause damage to peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Bamboo Curtain Country also urged the US to stop all attempts to rein in its country by toying with the Taiwan issue and undermining the principle of One China. "We urge the US to seriously follow up on the mutual understanding reached by the US President and the Chinese President in Bali, abandon the Cold War mentality, and not take a negative attitude towards China in the new law," the Chinese Foreign Ministry said. China has stated that it will take decisive action to protect its sovereignty, security and internal interests.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's Ministry of Defense is actually happy with the presence of the new US Defense Law. In his statement, Taiwan's Ministry of Defense stated that the new Defense Law shows how important the US relationship is with the island nation.

³ Ong Argo Victoria & Myska. (2021). Doctor's Contributions in Transportation Monitoring During COVID-19 Pandemic. *KnE Social Sciences*, Dubai-Uni Emirates Arab (UEA), 5(1), 598–618. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v5i1.8317>

Furthermore, the Taiwan Ministry of Defense stated that Taipei would discuss in detail the follow-up of the new US Defense Law, and find an appropriate budget formula that could be pushed.

This happened due to several factors, including the United States (US) Minister of Commerce, Gina Raimondo, calling China an emerging threat to American national security, companies and workers. This statement was made by Raimondo in his speech at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Wednesday (30/11/2022). China was once considered an economic⁴ and political ally of the US. "Over the last decade, China's leaders have made it clear that they do not plan to pursue political and economic reforms, but instead pursue alternative visions of their country's future," Raimondo said, citing CNBC International.

3.2. Directly related to the Chinese Economy

"China's priority of economic growth towards national security and its assertive military behavior mean that we must rethink how we protect our national security interests while also promoting our interests in trade and investment," he added.

Raimondo said China's leaders have made it clear over the past decade that enhancing the country's societal and economic role, impeding the free flow of capital and segregating the field of technology in the future is more important than political and economic reform.

"Perhaps most disturbingly, they are accelerating their efforts to blend economic and technological policies with their military ambitions," said Raimondo. "And as China's economy has grown in size and influence, so too, has its commitment to using non-market trade and investment practices in ways that compel us, compel us, to defend the businesses and workers of the United States and our allies and partners⁵."

Raimondo also said China was trying to game the global system by piling up China's representation in international technology standard-setting bodies to promote the country's values and spread influence. "This undermines good governance, puts US

⁴ Ambe J. Njoh, Liora Bigon, Erick O. Ananga, Richard A. Ayuk-Etang, Institutional, economic and socio-cultural factors accounting for gender-based inequalities in land title procurement in Cameroon, *Journal of Public Transportation*, p. 116-125, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/land-use-policy/vol/78/suppl/C>

⁵ E. Herguido Sevillano, J.F. Lavado Contador, S. Schnabel, M. Pulido, J. Ibáñez, Using spatial models of temporal tree dynamics to evaluate the implementation of EU afforestation policies in rangelands of SW Spain, *Journal of Public Transportation*, p. 166-175, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/land-use-policy/vol/78/suppl/C>

companies at a disadvantage and jeopardizes many of our fundamental values, such as the free flow of information and data privacy," he said.

Raimondo said the US government was seeking to outperform China in shaping the global economy and defend itself from problems aimed at US workers and businesses and posing a threat to national security. "China today poses a growing series of challenges to our national security," he said. "That is a fact. It is deploying its military in a way that undermines the security of our allies and partners and the free flow of global trade."

But Raimondo also acknowledged that the US benefits from a market of more than US\$750 billion in annual trade with China, which is America's third-largest export market. Exports support more than 750,000 American jobs across large and small industries, he said. Raimondo's speech comes about two weeks after President Joe Biden met for about three hours with Chinese President Xi Jinping before the G20 summit in Indonesia. The leaders pushed for bilateral relations amid rising tensions due to China's intimidation of Taiwan. Beijing says it has never joined in on the sanctions imposed by the US and its allies against Moscow since 2014.

3.3. China's military is engaged in war games with Russia in retaliation for some of Taiwan's policies and its relationship with the US

Although it continues to develop a sophisticated weapons system industry, China is still eager to buy sophisticated weapons from Russia, especially air defense systems and combat aircraft. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) is reported to be starting 3nm chip production this week, or December 29, 2022. TSMC will hold a ceremony at Fab 18, Southern Taiwan Science Park (STSP), the factory where commercial production started.

With the ceremony, analysts say, the chip-making giant wants to send a message that Taiwan will remain a center for research development, despite overseas investment. TSMC recently announced a new plant in Arizona, USA, and plans to build one more in the country. Both factories will manufacture 4nm chips from 2024 with plans to start production of 3nm chips as well⁶.

The first company to order 3nm chips was Apple. Rumor has it that Apple will launch the 3nm-based M2 Pro next year, running the latest batch of MacBook Pros and Mac minis. The presence of the Apple A17 chip on the M3 will be based on this 3 nm

⁶ Hartanto, H.; Victoria, Ong Argo; Chuasanga, A. *Maritime Transportation in Indonesian Policy*. p. 36–44, Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum Unissula, Vol. 6, No. 1 (2019), <http://jurnal.unissula.ac.id/index.php/PH/article/view/4657>

fabrication process which is refined again and will probably be released later that year.

Currently, the A16 Bionic chip is built on a 4nm process node but, according to TSMC, this is an enhanced 5nm process. Likewise, the M2 is also built on a similarly refined 5nm process.

Earlier this year, Samsung started production using the 3nm process, and a month later, Samsung shipped its first batch of 3nm chips, ahead of TSMC. Still, TSMC could "overtake" if it ships its first batch of 3nm chips with the Apple MacBook Pro and Mac mini in the coming months, reaching customers earlier than Samsung. China's Equipment Development Department (EDD) and its chairman, Li Shangfu, were sanctioned by the US over the purchase of weapons from Russia's arms procurement authority, Rosoboronexport.

EDD and Li were blacklisted, meaning any assets they held in the US were frozen and US citizens "barred" from doing business with them. Subsequently, EDD was refused an export license and excluded from the American financial system. Washington also included 33 people and parties associated with Russian military and intelligence activities.



In this photo released by Xinhua News Agency, a Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) Eastern Theater Command aircraft conducts joint combat drills around Taiwan Island, Sunday, August 7, 2022. Experts say much can be gleaned from what has been done, and not China carried out, in a large-scale military exercise it held in response to US House Speaker Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan, followed by Taiwan's own drills and Beijing announced more maneuvers were planned.

Photo: Li Bingyu/Xinhua via AP

3.4. The United States Congress will agree on additional military funding to Taiwan

Congress of the United States (US) will agree on additional military funds to Taiwan. On Wednesday (7/12/2022) local time it is expected that Congress will begin voting on a military policy bill including the authorization of up to US\$10 billion in security assistance and fast-track arms procurement for Taiwan.

The passage of the annual National Defense Authorization Act, or NDAA, does not incorporate some of Taiwan's legislators' controversial provisions. That includes sanctions in the event of a significant increase in aggression against Taiwan by China or a proposal that Taiwan be treated as a major non-NATO ally.

The US House of Representatives and US Senate Armed Services Committees launched the NDAA late Tuesday. An \$858 billion military policy bill is expected to pass Congress and be signed into law this month.

The Taiwan Enhanced Resilience Act, which is included in the NDAA, authorizes the allocation of military grant assistance to Taiwan of up to 2 billion US dollars per year from 2023 to 2027. This is obtained if the US secretary of state states that Taiwan is increasing its defense spending.

It also includes a loan guarantee authority for new foreign military financing and other steps to speed up Taiwan's weapons procurement, as well as the creation of a new training program to improve Taiwan's defences.

"Taiwanese democracy remains the heartbeat of our Indo-Pacific strategy, and the depth and strength of our commitment to the Taiwanese people is stronger than ever," said Democratic Senator Bob Menendez, chairman of the foreign relations committee and sponsor of Taiwan legislation.

Passed annually since 1961, the NDAA discusses everything from raising soldiers' salaries and how many planes to buy to strategies for dealing with geopolitical threats. The compromise version of the NDAA follows months of negotiations between Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and House.

4. Conclusion

China regards Taiwan as its territory and will use force to control it. Beijing was angered when the US Government's Senate and Foreign Relations Committees approved new US military legislation concerning Taiwan in September despite concerns within President Joe Biden's administration that the law could go too far in escalating tensions with China, however. Joe Biden is still taking this big risk. This can

actually cause security instability in large countries which can have a bad impact on the small countries around them.

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