

The US-China Tech War: The Practice of Digital Statecraft in International Politics

The US-China tech war is a complex and evolving issue with far-reaching implications for international politics. At its core, the conflict is about control over the development and use of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), 5G networks, and data governance. Both the US and China see these technologies as essential to their national security and economic competitiveness, and they are investing heavily in their development. However, the two countries have very different visions for the future of the global digital order. The US wants to maintain its dominance in the tech sector and prevent China from becoming a major player. China, on the other hand, wants to challenge US dominance and build a more multipolar digital world.



Techno-Geopolitics: US-China Tech War and the Practice of Digital Statecraft (International Politics in the Age of Disruption) by Zenju Earthlyn Manuel

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The tech war is being fought on a number of fronts, including trade, investment, and diplomacy. The US has imposed tariffs on Chinese goods and restricted US companies from doing business with Chinese companies. China has retaliated with its own tariffs and has also taken steps to limit the access of US companies to the Chinese market.

In addition to trade and investment, the US and China are also competing for influence in international organizations. The US has been trying to rally support for its position on tech issues, while China has been trying to build alliances with other countries that share its concerns about US dominance. The tech war is also being fought in the realm of public opinion. Both the US and China are trying to shape the global narrative about the future of technology and the role of their respective countries in it.

The practice of digital statecraft is a key part of the US-China tech war. Digital statecraft refers to the use of digital technologies by states to advance their national interests. This can include a variety of activities, such as using social media to spread propaganda, using cyberattacks to disrupt enemy infrastructure, and using AI to develop new weapons systems. The US and China are both using digital statecraft to compete for influence in the global digital order.

The US has a long history of using digital technologies to advance its national interests. For example, the US has used social media to spread propaganda during the Cold War and has used cyberattacks to disrupt enemy infrastructure in Iraq and Afghanistan. China is also a major player in the realm of digital statecraft. China has used social media to spread propaganda and has also developed a range of cyberattack capabilities. In addition, China is investing heavily in AI research and development.

The US-China tech war is a major challenge to the global digital order. The two countries have very different visions for the future of the global digital order, and they are both using digital statecraft to advance their interests. The outcome of the tech war will have a profound impact on the future of international politics.

Implications for International Politics

The US-China tech war has a number of implications for international politics. First, the tech war is likely to accelerate the trend towards a more multipolar global order. The US and China are the two dominant powers in the tech sector, but other countries are also developing their own digital capabilities. As these countries develop their own digital technologies, they will be able to assert more independence from the US and China. This could lead to a more fragmented global digital order.

Second, the tech war is likely to increase tensions between the US and China. The two countries are already competing for influence in the global digital order, and the tech war is only likely to intensify this competition. This could lead to a more confrontational relationship between the US and China and could even lead to conflict between the two countries.

Third, the tech war is likely to have a major impact on the global economy. The tech sector is a major driver of economic growth, and the US-China tech war is likely to disrupt this growth. This could lead to a global economic slowdown and could also have a negative impact on the livelihoods of people around the world.

Fourth, the tech war is likely to have a major impact on the global security landscape. The tech sector is playing an increasingly important role in

national security, and the US-China tech war is likely to accelerate this trend. This could lead to a more militarized global digital order and could also increase the risk of conflict between states.

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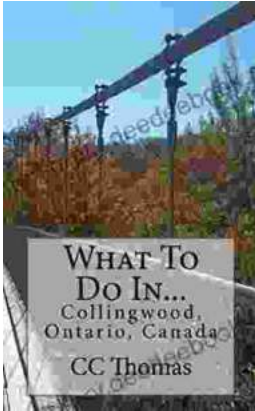
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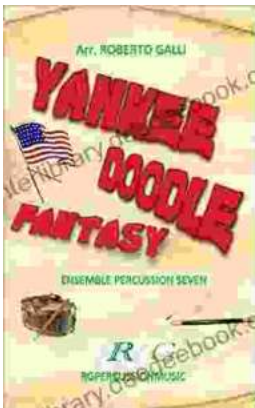
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