

The China-Taiwan Dispute: A Continuity of Conflict and Resolutions

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ABSTRACT

The geopolitical position of Taiwan at the crossroads of East and West has led to political imbalance. The strong U.S. influence has portrayed Taiwan as a consequence of China's unification efforts. Recent Chinese military exercises in the region have raised concerns of conflict, affecting the stability. Escalation of military presence around the Taiwan Strait has been observed over time. Taiwan's administrative status under the People's Republic of China has gradually weakened its self-governance. China asserts Taiwan's adherence to the 1992 Consensus, while historical claims and technological importance shape its foreign policy. The historical context involves China's takeover of Taiwan in 1945 after WWII, triggering civil conflict. Struggles over the Taiwan Straits emerged in 1953 between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of China, resulting in armed conflicts for control over strategic islands.

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1. Introduction.

Taiwan set-up on the crossroads amidst the east and the west represented unbalance political disorder. An overbearing domination from the U.S. objectify Taiwan as ramifications from China's unification. The inevitable conflict raising concerns for Taiwan after China's military exercise in the Straits recently this year probable to influence the undercurrents of the region. Over the years, military presence around Taiwan Strait run into intensification of the Taiwanese and Chinese forces. Taipei administration under the People's Republic of China (RPC) unofficially announced since 1st January 1979. The self-governing nation ties slowly transforming to its disadvantage at the hands of mainland China. Lindsay Maizland (2023) stated Beijing argues that Taiwan is obligated by the 1992 Consensus, an agreement signed among officials of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Kuomintang (KMT) faction that controlled Taiwan at that point in time.²

In particular, Taiwan drives unprecedented security dilemma and ruled-based order in strategizing democratic images and

aligning support of its people. The statehood of Taiwan is questionable predicting two major power deficient to be inherent in achieving peace and negotiation process. Hence, the public view regarding the U.S. suspicion the agreement by the efficacy of U.S. policy are less credible in terms of safeguarding the national sovereignty. Nancy Pelosi's triggering visit Taiwan in 2022, coupled with her vow to safeguard Taiwan's autonomy, were not warmly received with welcoming overtures from the PRC, a country that proceeds to assert de-jure rule thru the island as part of its One-China Policy.³ China's ambition to maintain the Status Quo paradoxically against the One China, conferring the U.S. foreign policy over Taiwan informal ties been adversely intricate. The US-Taiwan-China relations drew a sharp cognizance for policy-making decisions and delimitation of unity and freedom of sovereignty exercised by Taiwan. China's foreign policy pushed for 'One Country, Two Systems' and penetrating frequent military drills across the Straits.

2. Background of the Study.

Reaffirming how China used to trail the pathway of 'Holy Duty' in claiming Taiwan territory are undeniably important in

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² Lindsay Maizland. "Why China-Taiwan Relations Are So Tense", Council on Foreign Relations. (2023). Accessed May 18, 2023.

³ Fernandes Jacob. "US AND TAIWAN." Harvard Model Congress Europe 2023. (2023). Accessed May 18, 2023.

China's foreign policy. Indebting the last-pieces of domino effect, presume Taiwan listed as treasury to China's technological enhancement and development. Chinas seized the island in 1945 after the defeat of Japanese forces in World War Two sooner vented to Civil War within nationalist state movement headed by Chiang Kai-Shek, Kuomintang against Mao Zedong, the Chinese Communist Party⁴. The indicators of Taiwan Straits predicaments began in 1953 between two parties, the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of China (ROC) occasioned in armed war ruling strategic islands across the Straits.

The contrasting ideologies in shaping China's governance – politically inspired via establishing identities in nationalistic chronologies. The CCP fuse its power over the mainland and launched the attack towards the Straits thoroughly in the early 1950s. Despite the fact that the mainland of China hoped Taiwan was part of its own nation, the United States accounted for Taiwan as the only government with legitimacy of China. Nevertheless, President Richard Nixon's 1972 historic mission to Beijing ensued in deeper ties with (mainland) China, an ordinance that President Jimmy Carter carried out, declaring relations with (mainland) China with support of the "One China Policy."⁵ With that, the policy acknowledge PRC as the main government and later on the U.S. permitted the affairs with Taiwan, namely the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979. As stated from Stephen Yates (1999) by preventing core enmity, the US safeguarded Taiwan from forcing itself into debates with China amid the potential of military invasion nor different kinds of intimidation⁶. Beijing further claims on sovereignty over territory initiate to amalgamate with the mainland on any possible force included military exertion. The biggest flashpoint coming from the crisis impacted the long-standing role of the U.S. as well as multilateral economic west bloc. De-facto sovereignty hardening the limit of self-ruling government as non-recognized independent country – a rising number of states have transferred diplomatic status from Taipei to Beijing throughout time, reducing Taiwan alongside barely 15 allies in diplomatic relations by the end of 2021.

The political and security confrontation of China-Taiwan adversely lead to confrontation of China-U. S affairs proxy. China's view of Taiwan nowadays remains firmly as ever, when Xi Jinping itemized "reunification with Taiwan must be fulfilled", in addition to expansion of industrial revolution on microchip technologies – renowned the pioneering supplies of semiconductor components. Caught the U.S. favouritism encircling security measurements across its military bases, especially in the island territories. Beijing leveraged Pelosi's arrival to escalate provocative military activity in apparent coordinated drills, in addition to assign how examines to be an intriguing status

quo whereby its aircraft and vessels fly without restriction and occasionally in the air and maritime space around Taiwan⁷.

The current overarching dilemma, Xi Jinping command in capturing Taiwan to embrace motivating factors towards high-end microchip and semiconductor industry as de-facto ascendancy. Taiwan leading and manufacturing the most of microchips in the worlds – steering electronic production convening industrial leap. China is hesitant about risking a confrontation that might take away its economy of the greatest fundamental economic treasure of the twenty-first century⁸.

3. Theoretical Framework.

The management and resolution of Taiwan dispute requires a sophisticated view in cater the national interests and its right to external sovereignty for China, thus the United States re-emphasize the importance of Taipei administration that treats impetus of foreign policy denominator. A clash of identities mounting the consciousness between China and Taiwan respectively delicate the tensions on synthesizing national manifestation.

In particular, Taipei-Beijing relations avow the perspective of neoclassical realism theory. The rivalry of US-China depicting on the basis of internal features effect on their external behaviour, and analysing Taiwan issue as the focal point of main actor's policy argumentation and interpretation. Notable to point out that foreign policy analysis deeply accounted to neoclassical realism concept. Neoclassical realism is a comparatively intriguing approach to integrate structural realism's focus on rigorous science and the explanatory dominance of the global system with classical realists' devotion to the national structures, vision difficulties, including governance dilemmas⁹. This perspective bound to revitalize China's strength of the One China principal carriages a significant influence to the mainland policy. Realist doctrine uprise the power of politics and view nation-state actor applies its dominant functions compete to the United States present a struggle amidst the bipolar control. The dynamic of China's national policy system encouraged China's foreign policy decisions. To maintain its immense position, China starts to declare itself by determining its jurisdiction throughout a rising amount regions in its national interest, including not solely areas of conventional vitality including Taiwan, Xinjiang, and Tibet along with certain contested regions like the South China Sea¹⁰. Within the framework of

⁷ The Task Force on U.S.-China Policy. "Avoiding War Over Taiwan". Policy Asia Society Center on U.S.-China Relations, School of Global Policy and Strategy, UC San Diego. (12 October 2022). Accessed May 18, 2023.

⁸ Ian Bremmer. "Why China Won't Invade Taiwan Anytime Soon". Ideas, Time. (12 April 2023). Accessed May 18, 2023.

⁹ Norrin M. Ripsman. "Neoclassical Realism". International Studies Association and Oxford University Press. Oxford Research Encyclopedias. (13 June 2011). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190846626.013.36>

¹⁰ Xiaodi Ye. "Rediscovering the Transition in China's National Interest: A Neoclassical Realist Approach". *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs*. Vol 48 (1) 76-105. (2019). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1868102619876830>

⁴ Brown David. "China and Taiwan: A really simple guide". BBC News. (July 2022). Accessed May 18, 2023.

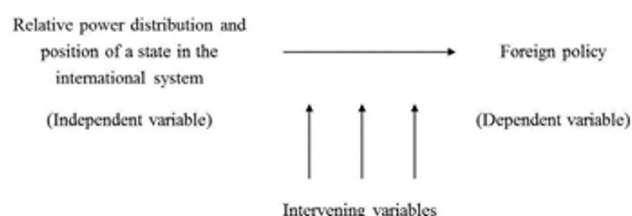
⁵ Global Specialty Insights Center Staff. "China-Taiwan Conflict: Increased Risk in the Region and Its Implications". Insights, The Hartford. (2022). Accessed May 18, 2023.

⁶ Stephen Yates. "Executive Summary: The Taiwan Relations Act After 20 Years: Keys to Past and Future Success". Report Asia, The Heritage Foundation. (16 April 1999). Accessed May 18, 2023.

neoclassical realism, autonomous and mediating elements determine the foreign policy. Xi Jinping dealings with diplomatic relations reserve a principle of ‘desires to achieve’ strives to accommodate: (奋发有为 – fenfayouwei).

Therefore, assertive behaviour enclaves the pursuit power of China in legitimize the state government stance. Tools for China anticipate the hegemony attain its hard power often running the state of political-security and economic outflow. Neorealist recognises that governments are human-led organisations, and hence responding to external triggers might appear improper¹¹. This emerge when a state’s government fails to recognise the predicament it is in. A state could opt for a futile response to external pressures due to national economic or political restrictions that hinder the state machinery from obtaining sufficient resources from its citizenry in order to compete effectively.

Figure 1: Intervening variables.



Source: B.A. Lindenmann, Neoclassical Realism and Foreign Policy Analysis. “Cross-Straits Relations and International Organizations”. (2014). Accessed May 22, 2023. DOI 10.1007/978-3-658-05527-1_2.

Neoclassical realist applies in the figure 1 stimulate state’s structure and domestic rivalry and measuring the identity as well as perception. The four key categories engage methodological approaches centred to distressing state’s ability and willingness.

4. Source of Problems.

The tension within China-Taiwan escalation suffocates into multi-layered complexities and paradox. The conflict has been exacerbated by the increasing military power of China. In fact, China’s swiftly modernizing its military exercise, and recently has the ability to launch a successful incursion of Taiwan. It is an attainable flashpoint that could ignite an overwhelming conflict. Therefore, there are three source of complications that contributed to the China-Taiwan conflict:

4.1. Historical Legacy.

The settlers from China fleeing Taiwan since the 17th Century fronting hardships mostly originated were from Hoklo, Fujian (Fukien) province. This proven in the modern times, the

offspring currently constitute arguably the most populated ethnic communities on the territory. However, the Qing Dynasty had to surrender Taiwan to Japan, after the defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War, 1895. A several decades later, Japan capitulated Taiwan to the ROC during the World War II – within the consent of ruling given from the United States and United Kingdom. Chiang-Kai overdrawn the civil war in China which are defeated and the leftovers, yet supporters escaped to Taiwan in 1949. Meanwhile, the CCP established the PRC on mainland, as CCP never abandoned the use of force to bring Taiwan beneath its domination. The scenario of this issue is the power of struggle and unclear status of independence that withdrawn its recognition and the UN transferred diplomatic recognition from Beijing government was dispel. Subsequently, 15 member states recognised Taipei administration tumbled considerably due to distinction political system and legal status remains unclear. Both parties argued on being part of a single China and professed as its only authorised representation¹². As component of its democratic shift, publicly renounced its mission to reconquer China’s mainland in 1991.

4.2. The Intensification of China’s Economic and Military Power.

A bilateral dispute fuelled fears in the tension of sovereignty and acquisition of territorial integrity. Reckoning the economic and military costs of Taiwan conflict is intensely alarming. Firstly, China’s confidence to state claims over the economic gain absolutely caught the global economic in terms of trade and businesses disturbances. The Ukrainian conflict hastened China ambition to build a financial system that protect from the Western sanctions¹³. By developing a supplementary independent financial system, China optimisms to lessen the bearing of sanctions and guard its economy. Because of the deep interdependence of the Chinese-Taiwanese economies, certain economists believe there is minimal prospect of China placing stronger economic penalties on Taiwanese enterprises, as it potentially harms vital areas of the China economy¹⁴. The impact of Taiwan’s export easily cost a full-scale crisis to the overall region in economic performance and GDPs. Military power on the other factor, positioned at the centre of Taiwan Straits ramped up the geopolitical strike. A war-game portrayed from Jinping’s ruling power – deterring the force and security alliance of the United States. The capacity to propel the US and its partner nations into frontal conflict against China’s People’s Liberation Army, the world’s biggest the armed forces, resulting in becoming progressively well-equipped¹⁵. China’s invasion to Taiwan territory overturns the status quo on advancing unilateralism.

¹² Julia Marinaccio. “Worth knowing about the Taiwan-China conflict”. News Archive, Faculty of Humanities. University of Bergen. (2022). Accessed May 25, 2023. <https://www.uib.no/en/hf/155944/worth-knowing-about-taiwan-china-conflict>

¹³ Global Guardian. “It’s High Time Businesses Started Preparing for a China-Taiwan Conflict”. (2022). Accessed May 25, 2023.

¹⁴ Gabriel Dominguez. “What would be the economic cost of a full-blown Taiwan crisis?”. Business Analysis, The Japan Times. (2022). Accessed May 25, 2023.

¹⁵ Ben Blanchard. “China-Taiwan: why tensions are rising and what could happen in 2023”. Asia Pacific, Reuters. (2022). Accessed May 25, 2023.

¹¹ Sean Carver. “Sino-US Great Power Conflict from a Realist Perspective”. Global Honors Theses. 84. (2021). Accessed May 22, 2023. <https://digitalcommons.tacoma.uw.edu/gh.theses/84>

Beijing taking benefit of the thrilling compression on Taiwan likely to exert military forces comes both an offensive and defensive validation. According to the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) identified three possible military tactics that Beijing use Taiwan under its command: air and sea confinement across Taiwan, restricted attack offshore islands, and full-scale invasion including large number of Chinese troops on Taiwan¹⁶.

4.3. The long-standing policy of "Strategic Ambiguity" on Taiwan.

The United States usefulness on 'Strategic Ambiguity' tapped its status quo in supporting Taiwan and at the same time optimistically deter the China's invasion. Whereas, the policy contributed to relatively stable ties between the United States, China, and Taiwan; whilst China could jeopardize Taiwan on a regular basis, it did not perform a complete encroachment and has not sought official autonomy¹⁷. The impact over the rest of the world together with uncertainty of small and middle powers – questioned its legitimacy and reassurances of Taiwan protection in aligning the United States strategic framework. The doctrine is meant not solely to prevent China from deploying force in opposition to Taiwan, nevertheless to discourage Taiwan from pursuing independence, because nor Beijing-Taipei can be guaranteed that the US might act to protect the island in the event of a confrontation¹⁸. Nevertheless, China's interpretation against Taiwan as provocative measurement discourages the United States strategic ambiguity in undermining policies. As Taiwan matters to the US, unofficial bilateral ties conserved more than a regular nation. Instead of Taiwan's aggressiveness, the key driving cause for conflict might to be China's perception that it may penetrate at a realistic cost¹⁹.

5. Conflict Dynamic.

The dynamics possess in the Straits fuelled inevitable occurrences flashing the power struggles via air and seas. Figure 2 above exhibit territorial water submitting the most significant exercise series of military invasions encircle from multiple directions to seven zones. Equally to infamous proposition called 'Cross-Straits Relations' debunked upheaval of geopolitical congestion. Remembering the visit of Nixon to China does losing its momentum after more than 40 years. The rise of Xi Jinping at the wheel of CCP, configure the dynamics of China's foreign policies – "Wolf Warrior Diplomacy" acquired a paradigm alteration. The dynamics seized a collision with

Figure 2: Mapping the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Unprecedented Seven Exercise Zones around Taiwan.



Source: Bonny Lin, et. al. "Tracking the Fourth Taiwan Strait Crisis". China Power. (2022). Accessed May 27, 2023.

new-fangled Taiwanese political party, 'Democratic Progressive Party' (DPP) dated back in 2016. With the separatist refutation to 'One China Policy' This has irritated China, prompting Beijing to enact tougher actions to maintain its stance on Taiwan, which is an essential interest topic²⁰. Addressing the Taiwan dispute and achieving China's "complete unification" is described as a "historic mission" in the 2022 China's defence white paper.

Importantly, Taiwan self-protection instigate against Chinese pressure prompt to re-visit the implications with greater considerations. The objections itself landing a collision over major state's compatibility role, as such US-China crucial ties economically and politically. China's enthusiasm based on historical arguments with winning the war could winning the people's heart. All parties are concerned regards unresolving issues particularly engaging Strait's activities could harm the prospect of global economic revenues in developing technological robustness. Taiwanese and Western leaders are afraid that Beijing's armed forces actions would be accompanied by additional efforts intended for forging a different status quo surrounding Taiwan²¹. Ideology and hegemony brought China's contesting a durable hard-power in prevailing draconian administration and annex forceful exertion to Taiwan. In fact, the PLA is going to be equipped in 2027, and Xi most likely begin moves to accomplish the aspirations by 2030, as China's population matures, whereas seeking unifying to cement historic reputation throughout the lifetime²². Figure 3 below articulate the strength of military assets in evaluation to three offensive elements.

¹⁶ Peter Lyon & Michael Roi. "Military aggression against Taiwan by the People's Republic of China". Potential scenarios and consequences, Defence Research and Development Canada (DRDC). National Defence. (2023). Accessed May 25, 2023.

¹⁷ Model Diplomacy. "Strategic Ambiguity Toward Taiwan". Council on Foreign Relations. (2022). Accessed May 26, 2023.

¹⁸ Nikkei Asia. "U.S maintains 'strategic ambiguity' over Taiwan: security adviser. Indo-Pacific. (2022). Accessed May 26, 2023.

¹⁹ Peter Devine. "Strategic Ambiguity Isn't Working to Deter China on Taiwan – It Will Invade Anyway. It's Time to Commit". Just Security. (2022). Accessed May 27, 2023.





²⁰ Soumyadeep Deb. "An Unavoidable Crisis: The Changing Dynamics of Cross-Straits Relations". Institute for Security & Development Policy. (2023). Accessed May 28, 2023.

²¹ Kathrin Hille & Demetri Sevastopulo. "China is ratcheting up pressure on Taiwan. What will the US do next?". Financial Times. (2022). Accessed May 28, 2023.

²² Kyle Amonson & Dane Egli. "The Ambitious Dragon: Beijing's Calculus for Invading Taiwan by 2030," Journal of Indo-Pacific Affairs 6, no. 3 (March–April 2023): 37–53. Accessed May 28, 2023.

Figure 3: China and Taiwan Armed Forces Comparison.

Chinese and Taiwanese armed forces

	 China	 Taiwan
Total active forces	2,035,000	169,000
Ground forces 	965,000	94,000
Navy 	260,000	40,000
Air force 	395,000	35,000
Reserves 	510,000	1,657,000
Tanks 	4,800	650
Aircraft 	3,348+	691+
Submarines 	59	4
Naval ships* 	86	26
Artillery 	9,550	2,093

*Only includes ships classified as principal surface combatants, such as aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and frigates

Source: The Military Balance 2023, IISS



Source: David Brown. "China and Taiwan: A really simple guide". China, BBC. (6 April 2023). Accessed May 30, 2023.

6. Conflict Resolution Approaches.

The post-civil war does aspire China and Taiwan to made up important events and space for negotiation and diplomacy. In the event of armed conflict, sea territorial base averts peaceful practice for both. It should be noted, there have been a number of former China-Taiwan conflict-resolution approaches, inclusive of:

6.1. The 1992 Consensus.

The inaugural unofficial agreement within China and Taiwan approved there is one and only China, nonetheless the clarification is differed taken into the precise context. The 1992 Consensus reached a compromise on the breakthrough of Cross-Strait's relations resting two parties between KMT and CCP. The definition to interpret on both governments claimed to be the true rulers of "China": the ROC, established in 1912, and the PRC, formed in 1949²³. The endeavour to put emphasis on workable conversations did not represent, as critics claim, that the 1992 Consensus was determined on the two parties' capacity to bypass challenging political issues.

6.2. The Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS).

The ROC urge to establish a semi-official organization (intermediary body), the SEF from private division to deal thru Strait issues. Density upon legal and political status formally recognized and operated on 9 March 1991. The PRC in parallel

established ARATS as a counterpart corresponding to facilitate cooperation and dialogue Taiwan-China. Series of discussions held under the purposes of agreements. Then, both de-facto parties unable to reach a concluding agreement on the status of Taiwan autonomy.

6.3. The 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis.

A historical of heightened tensions across Taiwan Straits turned PRC to garner expansion and sphere of influence vis-à-vis the use of force embodied the military leverage. The crisis led to a sum of international condemnations to China's intimidation. The movement act as wake-up call to China in adopting coercive strategy – condemning response of the US-Taiwan relationship. Tensions between China and Taiwan increased ahead of the Taiwanese elections, the US responded by installing the Seventh Fleet to the area²⁴. After the elections, tensions reduced and the militaries were removed. Both sides then worked to re-establish peaceful relations.

6.4. The 2008 Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA).

Agreement was signed between Taiwan and China symbolising landmark of the ECFA directed to investment and trade functions. Imposing lower tariffs and barriers reimburse the economic payoffs under Free Trade Agreement (FTA) – carries a suspension of strait crisis, thus PRC leverage the negotiation process into substantive roundtable of discussions. Its goals to solemnize business opportunities and helps Taiwan on identical equilibrium in external trade, further encourage other states to enhance the negotiable applications.

6.5. The 2016 Tsai Ing-wen Election.

Tsai-Ing Wen, a Taiwanese DPP politicians served as the President for Taiwan stimulate public-orientation in the issues of reckoning in cross-strait relations. Particularly, Tsai populism in global progressive politics diverted PRC attention and accused Tsai of seeking independence proclamation for Taiwan, yet challenging military existence in the Strait.

7. Conflict Analysis.

This section discusses on conflict analysis that interlinked to China-Taiwan conflict. Conflict analysis is a crucial feature of creating and conducting peacebuilding measures due to its centres around generating perception of circumstances in which a peacebuilding action is sought²⁵. The potential direction of a conflict caused from China and Taiwan respectively, state actors assessing the initial stage of dispute and avoiding lesser

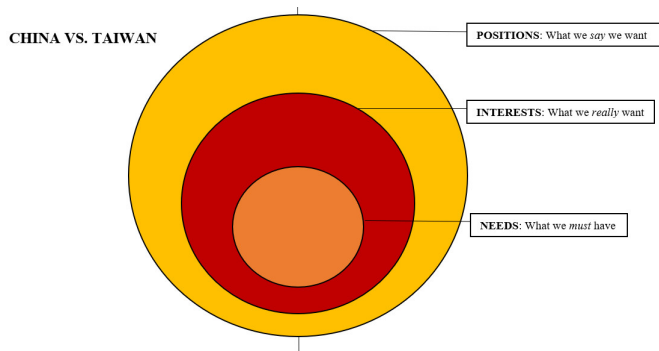
²³ Alyssa Resar. "The 1992 Consensus: Why it Worked and Why it Fell Apart". The Diplomat. (2022). Accessed May 30, 2023.

²⁴ Shepperd Taryn. "1995–96: The Taiwan Strait Crisis". In: Sino-US Relations and the Role of Emotion in State Action. Studies in Diplomacy and International Relations. Palgrave Macmillan, London. (2013). Accessed May 31, 2023. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137317728_3

²⁵ Gloria Rhodes & Muhammad Akram. "Conflict analysis, learning from practice". Conflict Resolution Quarterly, 40(3), 333– 355. (2023). Accessed June 1, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1002/crq.21371>

cost of peril. In the sense, understanding the process of a conflict sustaining policies and practice. In all-out war, the Strait paradoxes reasoned why the US constraint lack of support and defence to Taiwan whenever the west must prudently ponder its strategy in the incident of Chinese military pressure. Figure 4 shown the onion tool, encompass three concentric circles, contingent on involving actors' positions, interests, and needs as in the China-Taiwan conflict. Considering each dispute contains a minimum of two actors, the onion actor analysis necessitates rightful negotiation²⁶.

Figure 4: Onion Actor Analysis ? actor's position, interests and needs in the case study of China-Taiwan Conflict.



Source: S. Fisher, D. Ibrahim Abhi, J. Ludin, R. Smith, S. Williams. ?Working Conflict: Skills and Strategies for Action?. Zed Books. (29 October 2020). Accessed June 1, 2023.

Using Onion-Actor analysis, two actors hinged under the pressure of the conflict. Underlying the interests reside in the conflict resolution framework. The analysis tools employ a textual model of critical relationship foremost in exchange to understand each relationship. China's potent territorial control in the usage of economy and political hotspot reconsolidate expositional view of status quo (China) versus transformational liberation (Taiwan). Conflict analysis should be done within the participatory subjective views. The transparency of position for China in conquering Straits and defending Taiwan from the external influence formulate long-game preparation in apprehending Taiwan in 2027. The nationalist government and separatist self-governing island prompt to declaring its de-facto governance – via security postures. Amy Hawkins (2023) indicates Taiwan interests relying to reinforce help from the west prior to a future invasion²⁷. An intervention consolidates by proxy, the US should focus on transforming the conflict and shifting for change. The enduring 'Strategic Ambiguity' policy must re-visit and improvise the objectives of the US against China, reiterating the latest presidency envisaged by Xi Jinping

deemed much passable in reducing conflict through the lens of cooperation and empathizing plausible structures of its structures and systems. Beijing pursues in conquest military bases across Taiwan borders, which strongly claims on the historical statement. This motivates Taiwan upscaling the needs of the US using geographic and technological advantages to raise the cost of China. By deterrence, full-scale invasion could circumvent however with inconsistent sustainability. Potential for China responding the conflict are more likely due to rapid military changes in strategizing growth. Thus, the conflict transformation by dynamics is particular to China as well as Taiwan since the onion analysis predict to comprehend both sides whether to raise or diplomatically in stringent manner, sharply residing to address the needs and interests for both actors.

8. Resolutions and Suggestion.

To conclude, China-Taiwan partakes grand attention in the case of conflict-resolution. Not every conflict potential to spark a resolution hence the first or second-track of diplomacy have the intelligence and ideas to propose a number of solutions. It is noteworthy that Chinese PLA's outbreak on Taiwan diverted a complex issue with no-easy outcome. In 2021, the UN Resolution 2758 inaccurately misinterpret Taiwan as part of China campaigning by PRC and formalizing on its "One China" Principle noticeably spreading fallacy into a point the UN member states strongminded towards Taiwan is a configuration of PRC. The conflict may impose different resolutions for the China-Taiwan dispute. Which commonly includes:

8.1. Direct Negotiations.

This would entail China and Taiwan sitting down and discussing face to face. This is the most straightforward method of resolving the conflict, however it can also be exceptionally challenging. Both parties must be open to compromise and make offerings.

8.2. Economic Cooperation.

Previously ongoing SEF and ARATS invalidity and lack of cohesion, a new merging cooperation in economic field stimuli a chance in working together in cross-advantage projects. Which disseminate and switching skills and labour to the extent in building trust and goodwill, in addition helping to create a common interest in resolving the conflict.

8.3. Cultural Exchanges.

China-Taiwan in public view equate in harmonious climate, thus sharing the cultures with each other potentially benefit to breakdown prejudices and stereotypes. The soft power application probably to assert a mutual understanding and empathy between two sides ? indirectly softened the elites' aggression in elevating further regional conflict and suspension of predicament.

²⁶ Kenneth Acha. "Conflict Analysis". (n.d.). Accessed June 1, 2023.

²⁷ Amy Hawkins. "Taiwan foreign minister warns of conflict with China in 2027". The Guardian. (2023). Accessed June 1, 2023.