

DIPLOMATIC FEUD IN THE USE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES IN TAIWAN DISPUTE RESOLUTION TRUCE

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**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL
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DECLARATION

I, Nabweteme Doris Priscilla, hereby declare that this research report was produced out of my own effort with the guidance of my supervisor and has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning known to me for any academic award.

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APPROVAL

This research report has been supervised and approved by Rev. Dr. Feta Simon and is therefore ready for submission to the faculty of social sciences, Uganda Christian University.

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REV. DR. FETA SIMON

(Academic Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my dear parents, friends and supervisor who advised, supported and mentored me throughout my education up to university level. Above all, I thank the Almighty God for guidance and provision towards completion of this report.

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I am greatly indebted to Rev. Dr. Feta Simon who was my supervisor for his effective supervision, dedication, availability and professional advice.

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Table of Contents

DECLARATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
ABSTRACT.....	vii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1

1.2 Background of the study	1
1.3 Problem statement.....	3
1.4 Purpose of the study.....	4
1.5 Specific objectives of the study	4
1.6 Research questions.....	4
1.7 Scope of the study	4
1.7.1 Content Scope	4
1.7.2 Time scope	5
1.7.3 Geographical scope	5
1.8 Justification of the study	5
1.9 Significance of the study	6
CHAPTER TWO	7
LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Conceptual review	7
2.2.1 Diplomatic feud	7
2.2.2 Advanced technologies	8
2.3 Empirical review of the study objectives.....	9
2.3.1 Diplomatic rhetoric posturing and technological deterrence strategies	9
2.3.2 Why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats	11
2.3.3 The role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce	12
2.4 Research/ Literature Gap	15
CHAPTER THREE	16
METHODOLOGY	16
3.1 Introduction.....	16
3.2 Research design	16
3.3 Data source and description	16
3.4 Data Analysis	17
3.5 Ethical Considerations	17
CHAPTER FOUR.....	18
ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPETATION OF RESULTS	18
4.1 Introduction.....	18

4.2 Diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts and technological deterrence strategies.....	18
4.3 Why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats.....	24
4.4 The role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce	27
4.5 Conclusion	29
CHAPTER FIVE	30
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
5.1 Introduction.....	30
5.2 Summary of findings.....	30
5.3 Conclusion	31
5.4 Recommendations.....	32
5.5 Areas of further research.....	33
REFERENCES	35

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Taiwan Diplomatic Rhetoric – US Administrations & China's Response: Military Escalation Posture over the Taiwan Strait	19
Table 2: Evidence of Rhetoric–Technology Interaction in the Taiwan Strait	23

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at exploring the diplomatic feud in the use of advanced technologies in Taiwan dispute resolution truce. The study further focused on; examining how diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts with technological deterrence strategies, establishing why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats, and examining the role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce.

The study was conducted using qualitative descriptive approach depending on methodical document analysis of secondary sources, including academic publications, government reports, and policy papers. Using both inductive and deductive techniques, data was analyzed using content analysis classifying themes including technological deterrent, diplomatic posturing, strategic ambiguity, and conflict prevention.

The study findings established that in the Taiwan Strait, technological deterrence and diplomatic discourse are closely related; sophisticated technologies such AI, drones, missiles, and radar support political signaling, keep high deterrent costs, and allow real-time monitoring. Therefore, it can be concluded that together with strategic uncertainty, economic interdependence, and international surveillance cooperation, Taiwan's uneven defense approach keeps open war at bay by raising situational awareness, quick response, and coordinated management without escalating tensions; advanced technologies sustain the truce by enhancing situational awareness, rapid response, and coordinated management without escalating tensions.

Finally, the study recommends the need for Taiwan and China to improve technological deterrence by sophisticated military systems, increase real-time monitoring and early-warning capacity, keep calibrated strategic communication, and promote international cooperation. It also recommends using economic interdependence, investing in cyber-security, doing scenario-based exercises, encouraging openness, incorporating technology into long-term conflict prevention, and routinely revising deterrent tactics to guarantee credibility, stability, and conflict avoidance in the Taiwan Strait.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The research explored “diplomatic feud in the use of advanced technologies in Taiwan dispute resolution truce.” The introduction of this chapter lays out the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the goals of the study, and the relevance of the study.

1.2 Background of the study

Despite the existence of several geopolitical tensions, military actions, and heightened diplomatic activity on the Internet, the current status of the Taiwan Strait remains balanced and stable, without any move to military action (Kim, 2025). The role played by technology advancements, including the utilization of artificial intelligence for dispute resolution, online arbitration systems, maritime monitoring technology, semiconductor technology development, and cybersecurity technology, may be considered as a way to handle disputes and prevent escalation (Shih, 2024). Nevertheless, there is insufficient academic analysis on the correlation between technology use and dispute resolution techniques in the Taiwan Strait setting (Talens, 2025).

In addition, the issue of the Taiwan Strait is now a complex diplomatic quarrel that has been sparked due to changes in move-strait dynamics caused by jail, political, and technological considerations (Madzli, 2024). Scholars have referred to the Taiwan Strait issue as a "frozen" but highly volatile rhetorical warfare where there are opposing claims of sovereignty and legitimacy regardless of the absence of armed combat (Löhrer, 2022). The systemic nature of the China-Taiwan rivalry reflects deep-seated philosophical, historical, and security concerns that also influence East Asia's regional security dynamic (Stošić, 2023). Furthermore, Taiwan has adopted various proactive foreign policy strategies within the fragile dynamic to establish a global footprint and avoid diplomatic isolation through multiple partnerships and diplomacy (Leksyutina, 2022). Modern studies also reveal that policy adjustments by the People's Republic of China and the United States have heightened diplomatic jockeying around Taiwan, therefore turning the conflict into a main flashpoint of world strategic rivalry (Chou, 2025).

Advanced technologies have become central tools in determining both confrontation and truce-building processes in the Taiwan conflict resolution environment (Raheel et al., 2024). According to empirical data, the Asia-Pacific arbitration and mediation sector has seen notable digital expansion. Technology-driven platforms have increased cross-border accessibility and efficiency in dispute resolution management (Kim, 2025). Particularly in Taiwan, changes to patent and intellectual property adjudication show how under globalization pressures, specialized legal systems have been improved to handle high-technology cases (Lin, 2019). Asia-Pacific dispute settlement borders have grown to make Taiwan a tactical center where technical modernization meets world arbitration procedures (Teramura et al., 2020). Post-award changes meant to restrict judicial involvement have improved procedural clarity, hence supporting Taiwan's legitimacy in technologically sensitive cases (Talens, 2025).

Digital justice systems like artificial intelligence, blockchain technology, and algorithmic dispute resolution have changed traditional arbitration into data-driven and automated operations (Barnett & Treleaven, 2018). Research show that in sensitive conflicts, AI-assisted dispute resolution instruments lower politicization risk by enhancing decision-making consistency and cutting procedural delays, therefore reducing the risk of politicization (Ermakova & Frolova, 2021). Similar to comparative studies about Taiwan's electronic trade arbitration systems, digital systems substantially lower transaction costs and increase transparency in border-crossing business disputes (Asyiqin et al., 2025). The increasing application of online dispute resolution systems in all of Asia demonstrates measurable increases in dispute resolutions and consumer access, thereby confirming virtual mediation as a stability mechanism (Daud & Razalli, 2025). In addition, the adoption of green technology in international arbitration is typically seen as a "game-changer," which alters the rules of evidence, cybersecurity, and cross-border enforcement (Łągiewska, 2024).

Beyond financial arbitration, technological innovations have equally influenced maritime enforcement and safety management mechanisms through strategies that influence truce negotiations among diplomatic relations (Shih, 2024). Taiwan's naval diplomatic strategies highlight the capability of a technologically superior yet small maritime capacity in signaling caution while simultaneously maintaining deterrent credibility (Lai, 2025). With criminal-technological developments shaping deterrence strategies and diplomatic discourse, the legality of

any use of force against Taiwan remains highly contentious within international law (Chu, 2025). Although technological competition poses challenges towards sustaining it, strategic ambiguity, especially within U.S.-Taiwan relations, has traditionally acted as a diplomatic balancing tool (Boon & Sworn, 2020). Additionally, empirical evidence based on game theory models illustrates the influence of communication technologies, cyber capabilities, and artificial intelligence on diplomatic negotiations and escalation management during disputed confrontations (Tempestini, 2024).

There is an investment in institutionalized mediator training and warfare resolution strategies that will contribute to better war de-escalation capabilities in Taiwan (Shiao et al., 2022). Based on empirical evidence, higher economic stability, and fewer war spill-overs have been correlated with the development of sustainable virtual technology within the context of the prison and business sectors (Wang et al., 2024). Virtual arbitration cases in Asia highlight the difference in technical flexibility of the Taiwanese system compared to the other nations in balancing innovation with procedural precautions (Asyiqin et al., 2025). Development of the international market for personal mediation also underscores the role of innovation in the Asia-Pacific region and how it contributed to the evolution of conflict resolution truce mechanisms (Kim, 2025). Consequently, diplomatic discourse regarding innovative technologies during the Taiwan war is not only concerned with military competitiveness but also about the authority over technological and legal modernization (Teramura et al., 2020).

1.3 Problem statement

There is a delicate ceasefire regarding dispute resolution within the Taiwan Strait, despite the geopolitical tension and the use of military communication, thus ensuring that there will be no full-scale war between the two parties (Kim, 2025). The diplomatic dispute is centered on the use of sophisticated technology, such as artificial intelligence, digital arbitration, maritime monitoring, semiconductor innovation, and cybersecurity (Shih, 2024). Little academic focus, though, has directly linked these technological deployments to formal truce-building techniques in the Taiwan setting (Talens, 2025). Furthermore, more online diplomatic language from leaders such as Donald Trump, Joe Biden, and Xi Jinping begs doubts regarding how rhetorical positioning interacts with technologically mediated deterrence tactics (Shiao et al., 2022). Although threats include cyber skills to naval operations and chip export restrictions, it is unclear how these technologically driven

policies are tuned to maintain stability rather than incite escalation (Wang et al., 2024). Therefore, this study aimed at exploring diplomatic feud in the use of advanced technologies in Taiwan dispute resolution truce

1.4 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to explore the diplomatic feud in the use of advanced technologies in Taiwan dispute resolution truce.

1.5 Specific objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following specific research objectives:

- i. To examine how diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts with technological deterrence strategies.
- ii. To establish why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats.
- iii. To examine the role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce.

1.6 Research questions

This study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i. How advanced technologies and online digital diplomatic rhetoric have contributed to sustaining long term truce without escalation open warfare amidst escalation of persistent strategic threats.
- ii. Why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats.
- iii. How rhetorical posturing interacts with technological deterrence strategies of great powers in the Taiwan Strait.

1.7 Scope of the study

1.7.1 Content Scope

The study focused on; examining how diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts with technological deterrence strategies, establishing why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of

strategic threats, and examining the role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce.

1.7.2 Time scope

Data for this study was collected over a period of two months from February to March 2026. The review of official documents, policy statements, diplomatic correspondence, strategic reports, and academic works was mostly centered on the years 2021–2025. This period showed how recent changes in the Taiwan Strait, like increased diplomatic tensions, quick development in artificial intelligence, digital dispute resolution systems, semiconductor geopolitics, cyber-security strategies, and new technological deterrents that affect the truce in resolving disputes.

1.7.3 Geographical scope

This observed centered at the Taiwan Strait location within the broader Asia-Pacific geopolitical surroundings, specifically inspecting interactions related to Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, and the USA. The scope included Taiwan's felony and institutional dispute decision frameworks, pass-strait diplomatic engagements, maritime zones of strategic problem, and global platforms wherein technological and diplomatic contestations are articulated.

1.8 Justification of the study

This survey changed into justified through the restricted scholarly integration of superior technology into analyses of diplomatic warfare management inside the Taiwan Strait, notwithstanding growing evidence that synthetic intelligence, virtual arbitration structures, semiconductor governance, cybersecurity frameworks, and maritime surveillance technologies drastically impact strategic balance and dispute resolution dynamics. Despite the fact that the cutting-edge body of work ordinarily specializes in military deterrence and geopolitical contention, little attention is paid to how these technical gear support the Taiwan dispute resolution truce by using interacting with diplomatic language and coverage positioning. searching on the diplomatic warfare over modern-day technology as a manner to preserve things from getting worse, this study fills a large hollow in our expertise and helps us better recognize how era can calm things down in the course of modern international problems.

1.9 Significance of the study

Future researchers and professionals searching out an expertise of how contemporary generation affect diplomatic interactions and help keep ceasefire agreements in the Taiwan Strait located this paper a useful source of facts and important analysis.

Policymakers, diplomats, legal professionals, and strategic analysts in particular located the examine beneficial because it indicates how synthetic intelligence, digital arbitration systems, semiconductor governance, cyber safety frameworks, and maritime surveillance technology affect deterrence, communicate, and warfare prevention.

The research helped to create proof-based rules meant to keep stability and avoid escalation within the Taiwan Strait via informing choice-makers on the changing opportunities and challenges related with era-driven diplomatic techniques.

This research was also useful for future researchers inquisitive about searching at how era, worldwide members of the family, and dispute decision overlap. This assisted to enhance scholarship in international relations, protection studies, and global governance.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This bankruptcy additionally touches on other literature materials. It becomes critical to notice that an analysis must be made of other literary work which has been carried out on the topic of diplomatic rivalry in terms of advanced technologies in Taiwan dispute decision truce. In this regard, this bankruptcy was supposed to incorporate an evaluation of various literary materials that are associated with the study.

2.2 Conceptual review

2.2.1 Diplomatic feud

According to Löhner (2022), diplomatic rivalry involves a series of negative diplomatic relations among countries through strategic rivalry, confrontational language, and policy actions that prevent immediate escalation into outright conflict. In the context of international relations, teachers perceive the rivalries as an expression of frozen or prolonged conflicts, where sovereignty, legitimacy, and ideologies are addressed through signaling and deterrent mechanisms rather than through military warfare (Stošić, 2023). In the case of the Taiwan situation, diplomatic rivalry can even be described as part of continued conflict or deterrence, in which confrontation is balanced with deterrence mechanisms (Madzli, 2024). Other academics stress the significance of great-power politics, claiming that diplomatic disputes are exacerbated when outside parties use strategic ambiguity or policy recalibration to change the balance between deterrence and dialogue (Boon & Sworn, 2020; Chou, 2025).

Scholars have used a variety of criteria to gauge diplomatic dispute, including the intensity of diplomatic language, frequency of military and naval signaling, legal claims about the use of force, and the strategic use of technical and economic tools (Teramura et al., 2020). For example, while naval diplomacy and maritime posture are seen as quantifiable manifestations of strategic signaling (Lai, 2025), legal challenge over the legality of force and contested statehood is regarded as a major indicator of diplomatic hostility (Chu, 2025). Game-theoretic studies give yet another aspect by looking at trends of escalation, deterrence credibility, and payoff computations in several

interactions (Tempestini, 2024). Furthermore regarded as a modern indicator of how governments handle rivalry through institutional and technical competition rather than direct conflict (Wang et al., 2024), is the inclusion of technology governance, innovation systems, and digital dispute resolution channels.

2.2.2 Advanced technologies

Advanced technologies are usually thought of as cutting-edge tools, systems, or methods that make things work better, more accurately, and more effectively in legal, financial, and strategic fields (Asyiqin et al., 2025). Researchers disagree on whether more generally to include technical advancements in governance, communication, and industrial uses (Barnett & Treleaven, 2018; Ermakova & Frolova, 2021) or more narrowly to define advanced technologies as digital and computer tools, like artificial intelligence, blockchain, and algorithmic platforms. Some specialists underline the element that synthetic intelligence and automated dispute decision structures play in changing legal and commercial enterprise operations by way of decreasing human prejudice and procedural delays (Daud & Razalli, 2025). Others contend that strategic infrastructure like semiconductor improvement, cybersecurity frameworks, and maritime surveillance technology that are so vital in keeping political and diplomatic stability, especially in excessive-stakes geopolitical situations just like the Taiwan Strait (Raheel et al., 2024; Shih, 2024) additionally consist of sophisticated technology.

Researchers examine the influence of current technology alongside numerous elements inclusive of purposeful efficacy, accessibility, integration into institutional systems, and contribution to strategic goals (Łągiewska, 2024). Performance profits, automation of selection-making, and error discount in prison or enterprise operations outline useful efficacy (Kim, 2025). The degree to which involved events, which include mediators, prison specialists, or authorities bodies, can actually use those technology determines accessibility and adoption (Teramura et al., 2020; Talens, 2025). For instance, the use of AI-assisted tracking systems, cybersecurity measures, or generation governance in contentious sectors like maritime zones or semiconductor exchange, strategic outcome dimensions look at how technological breakthroughs affect deterrence, dispute decision, and warfare management (Wang et al., 2024). Combining those factors allows researchers to absolutely draw close how sophisticated technologies serve now not only as gear of efficiency however additionally as method of strategic and diplomatic leverage (Lin, 2019).

2.3 Empirical review of the study objectives

2.3.1 Diplomatic rhetoric posturing and technological deterrence strategies

Raheel et al. (2024) sightsaw the function of technological superiority, mainly in semiconductor manufacturing and cyber-safety, in shaping the strategic posturing of the U.S. and China over Taiwan, showing that technological leverage at once amplifies the perceived credibility of diplomatic threats. Moreover, according to Madzli (2024), in studying the China-Taiwan conflict, he found out that the employment of Taiwan's surveillance apparatuses, AI-driven monitoring, and virtual governance techniques works hand in hand with diplomacy rhetoric in order not to escalate the situation while sustaining the fragile status quo. This shows that the convergence of rhetoric and technology is more than just symbolism; rather, advanced technology provides concrete capabilities that facilitate the deterrence arguments being communicated by the public diplomacy rhetoric (Shih, 2024). Furthermore, according to Chou (2025), the legitimacy of threats, which is contextualized within international norms, complements technological capabilities in regulating competition behavior, proving that the combination of rhetoric and technology influences strategic thinking. However, the researcher found that there is a lack in current literature when it comes to understanding how to empirically quantify and comparatively analyze this synergy of rhetoric and technology in various geopolitical settings.

In his study of Tempestini (2024), the recreation concept was used to identify how states manage the use of language in response to technology as a form of deterrence. In doing so, Tempestini established that credible threat through superior military forces and technologies improves the effectiveness of language in creating threats. On the same line, Boon & Sworn (2020) studied strategic ambiguity between the U.S. and China during the Trump era, noting that public expressions of willingness to fight or deterrents work when accompanied by capabilities in missiles, cyber, and artificial intelligence technology. Both studies support the notion that the use of technology as deterrence increases the impact of language in resolving disputes without any conflict. However, what the researcher has observed is a gap in the literature about the sustainable use of such language and technologies.

Lai (2025) focused on Taiwan's naval international relations and claimed that small-scale technical advancements in self-reliant tracking structures and maritime surveillance have enabled Taiwan to challenge solve even as averting open hostility, therefore illustrating how technological deterrence can have an effect on the belief of diplomatic signals. Stošić (2023) also underlined concurrently that China's reunification rhetoric is strategically mediated by surveillance, cyber, and missile generation investments, which shape how Taiwan and foreign nations view and respond to threats. Collectively, those consequences imply that technology is important for understanding, adjusting, and justifying diplomatic discourse in critical conflicts. However, the researcher observes a gap in information how exclusive audiences home, nearby, and international interpret technologically supported diplomatic signals in another way.

Leksyutina (2022) investigated Taiwan's overseas policy techniques and observed that incorporating AI-driven selection assist systems into exchange and protection monitoring greatly increases the legitimacy of Taiwan's diplomatic pronouncements, therefore ensuring that verbal deterrence corresponds with operational potential. Chou (2025) further cited that the interaction between rhetoric and generation ensures that threats aren't just symbolic; alternatively, they are visible as actionable because of the undergirding technical framework maintaining them. Those studies show that the technological basis of diplomatic posturing ought to be taken into consideration earlier than you can fairly examine its achievement. But, the researcher highlights an opening inside the literature regarding the risks and accidental outcomes of over-reliance on generation in shaping diplomatic credibility.

Shih (2024) on Taiwan's maritime law enforcement shows that via the usage of a combination of virtual monitoring, synthetic intelligence-assisted surveillance, and public diplomacy, Taiwan can preserve a check on the state of affairs whilst additionally signaling restraint. Moreover, Chou (2025) mentioned that during situations whilst technical ability is obvious and reliable, diplomatic language can meet deterrence dreams without requiring navy action. These studies together highlight the real fact that diplomatic speech and technical deterrence are complementary method of war resolution that maintains balance in the Taiwan Strait through a complex device. However, the researcher identifies an opening in analyzing how those blended methods may be institutionalized into lengthy-time period coverage frameworks for sustainable conflict control.

2.3.2 Why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats

Raheel et al. (2024) analyzed the strategic interactions between the U.S. and China on the Taiwan issue and concluded that irrespective of persistent escalation, the presence of cutting-edge technological expertise in semiconductors management, cyber activities, and missile accuracy has developed a legitimate deterrence atmosphere that restricts the actors from initiating open hostilities. Furthermore, Madzli (2024) assessed China-Taiwan relations and stressed that the Taiwanese commitment to maritime observation, artificial intelligence-powered tracking, and early warning systems effectively communicate defensive preparedness, reducing the motivation for pre-emptive attacks. The abovementioned research reveals that the convergence of technological deterrence and strategic signaling sustains a fragile equilibrium, where the costs of violence become higher due to the credibility of technological counterattack. Besides, Chou (2025) points out that international legal instruments and the dispute over the legitimacy of the application of force also limit escalation since the actors estimate potential political and economic repercussions alongside military ramifications. Nonetheless, the scholar found a lack of research on how such deterrence processes function during severe disaster events or shock scenarios.

In studying the issue of U.S.-China strategic ambiguity over Taiwan, Boon and Sworn (2020) found that ambiguous rules, along with observable capabilities, decrease the chance of miscalculation for both sides, thus effectively eliminating any prospect of conflict. Similarly, Löhner (2022), using three representatives from the family of theories globally, identifies that electricity asymmetry among the structures, along with signals through modernization and cyber-deterrence, form a self-restraining mechanism that makes it difficult to initiate direct conflict. These studies indicate that, in combination, planned ambiguity and technological deterrence work together effectively in sustaining the reputation of the status quo. However, according to the researcher, there is scope for disruption in the case of altered political governance or policy shifts.

The discussion by Lai (2025) on Taiwan's naval diplomacy indicated that a relatively small technological advance, such as self-reliance in naval patrols and more intelligent systems using AI, serve as pressure multipliers, allowing states to project credible protection without being escalatory. Simultaneously, Stošić (2023), in exploring the nature of battles between China and Taiwan, indicated that both countries manage their rhetoric and military posturing to indicate a certain functionality despite deterring outright aggression, thus creating a unique situation where

escalating the conflict becomes a possibility, yet it remains limited. This demonstrates the ability to incorporate technology in protection systems, enabling states to communicate clearly while not pushing the envelope into warfare. The researcher believes there is room for research on the implications of disruptive technology in this context.

The author Tempestini (2024) utilized theories from sports to explain why Taiwan and China showed strategic restraint, whereby understanding of each country about the technological capabilities of its adversary creates credible dangers that prevent rash escalation. In addition, Chou (2025) explains that the global sanctions imposed due to capabilities of the countries in technology and criminal punishments will help discourage conflicts, thus increasing the expected cost of waging wars. All these researches, therefore, indicate that rationality based on value gain calculations, better technology in deterrence, and criminal punishment will ensure avoidance of overt war in the Taiwan strait. However, the researcher indicates a lacuna within the literature on the integration of psychological and behavioral components of choice making under technologically oriented deterring environment.

Leksyutina (2022) studied the tactics of foreign policy in Taiwan and observed that constant diplomatic signaling, coupled with technological advancement in cyberspace, artificial intelligence, and maritime operations, maintains a balance-of-power country amid all challenges to national security. Likewise, Chou (2025) stated that multilateral surveillance and worldwide concern, particularly through the United States and other allies, applies external pressure that adds on deterrence and hinders any form of unilateral aggression. Overall, these observations collectively indicate that it is through the combination of sophisticated deterrent technology, diplomatic signaling, and international normative pressures that account for the fact why there is no open conflict amidst rising threats strategically posed against each other. Nonetheless, the researcher found a lack of research on the sustainability of external deterrence for such stability for the long-term future.

2.3.3 The role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce

In his study, Lai (2025) discussed Taiwan's navy modernization with a particular interest in the role played by autonomous patrol vessels, drone surveillance, and AI tracking as critical elements

for sustaining the truce in the disputed waters. On the other hand, Stošić (2023) explored the relations between China and Taiwan and found out that deterrence technology, cyber security framework, and missile monitoring system give confidence to both sides that any provocation could be quickly detected and addressed. From this perspective, these works suggest that besides being a protective measure, high tech may serve as a credibility tool to reduce the likelihood of verbal conflicts. Moreover, according to Boon and Sworn (2020), strategic ambiguity combined with the presence of high-tech systems for deterrence increases the degree of complexity in calculations that would prevent either side from misunderstanding capabilities or intentions. However, despite the importance attached to the effects of technological advances in conflict management and peacekeeping operations, there is little empirical research conducted in relation to their role in decision-making during crisis situations.

In a study carried out by Raheel et al. (2024), the researchers considered the contribution of technological developments, including satellite television for pc monitoring, cyber-monitoring, and AI-augmented early warning structures, towards maintaining stability within the Taiwan Strait. In like manner, Madzli (2024) analyzed the function of precision-targeted missile structures, maritime radar structures, and AI-enabled command constructions in discouraging aggression despite enabling strategic communications among China and Taiwan. This implies that the above studies concur that technologies offer the states with force multipliers, providing them with credible deterrence postures. Additionally, according to Chou (2025), technological infrastructures ensure that there is quick information sharing and crisis management, thus facilitating incident management without necessarily opting for warfare. Tempestini (2024) has equally used game theory to demonstrate how visibility of the technologies involved functions as a source of deterrence and motivates negotiation rather than military confrontations. Nevertheless, while considering these points, the researcher notes a lack of sufficient literature on how differences in technological abilities can influence asymmetry concerning stability and truce sustainability.

In addition, Löhrer (2022) studied the issue of frozen conflict in the Taiwan Strait region and stated that incorporated systems of technologies, like AI-more desirable selection assist and actual time intelligence sharing, have helped increase the level of situational awareness of both sides and consequently minimized the chances of accidental escalation of tension. In addition, according to Chou (2025), coordination of this technology system with diplomacy channels ensures fast

negotiations in response to any incident. Thus, this combination of real-time technological monitoring and diplomatic discussion has become one of the major factors that ensure the sustainability of the fragile peace between Taiwan and China because they can test their mutual deterrence capability without engaging into physical conflict. The researcher consequently identifies a gap inside the literature regarding the lengthy-term reliability and vulnerability of those incorporated technological structures underneath situations of sustained cyber or hybrid war.

Shih (2024) analyzed maritime law enforcement in Taiwan and demonstrated that the software of marine science and generation tools, such as AI-assisted surveillance, self-sufficient monitoring, and included radar networks, reduces friction and allows compliance with established maritime truce agreements. Further, Shiao et al. (2022) evaluated using AI-assisted mediation in clinical disputes in Taiwan and argued that digital technologies also can decorate institutional coordination and war management, showing applicability beyond purely military contexts. Those studies together illustrate that superior technology serve now not handiest as deterrence gear however also as systems for based disaster conversation, improving each situational recognition and the control of the truce. The researcher notes that present studies have not sufficiently explored how those non-military technological applications can be systematically incorporated into formal diplomatic frameworks for war decision in the Taiwan Strait.

According to Tempestini (2024), game theory was used to examine the influence of technological innovations on the balance of power in Taiwan strait. It can be seen from the findings that the credibility of visibility of technological expertise such as cyber intelligence, AI decision-making, and missile defense infrastructure ensures the strategic balance that makes both sides less likely to engage in battle. In a similar vein, Chou (2025) found that frameworks for crime and norms, coupled with the use of hi-tech surveillance mechanisms, help to ensure compliance with the truce agreements and boost global confidence in managing conflicts of war. Similarly, according to Leksyutina (2022), the strategy of integrating AI, surveillance tools, and self-sufficient shipbuilding technology by Taiwan has not only improved deterrence but also provided platforms for quick de-escalation. Overall, those pieces of literature highlight the importance of superior technology both for deterring attacks and energetic control and sustainability of the truce (Raheel et al., 2024; Madzli, 2024). The researcher sees a lack of empirical evidence in the existing

literature on the importance of emerging technologies, self-sufficient weapon systems, and AI technology in shaping destiny truce dynamics.

2.4 Research/ Literature Gap

Through the assessment of literature in the current scenario, there have been identified understanding gaps in the existing knowledge about the role of advanced technology in Taiwan Strait warfare. While there is considerable evidence regarding the use of technology deterrence, Artificial Intelligence-based monitoring, and strategic communication in keeping equilibrium and preventing full-scale wars, there is not enough research concerning the efficiency and adaptability of such technologies under the emerging geopolitical conditions. Another gap concerns the research concerning the interaction between technology and human decision-making, diplomacy, and international governance of such technologies in crisis situations. Finally, another area for further investigation refers to the analysis of different technological approaches to preventing war escalation from the perspective of China, Taiwan, and external parties involved, thus filling in the gap concerning the role of rhetoric and international law along with advanced technology in preventing war escalation.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the methodological approach utilized in conducting this research. Specifically, it addresses issues such as the research design, the scope of the investigation, the sources of data, and data collection and analysis procedures.

3.2 Research design

The research design was a qualitative descriptive study that was anchored on systematic document analysis. It was deemed the most appropriate design since the research required a thorough examination, analysis, and synthesis of relevant literature, policy documents, crime analysis, and strategic review related to diplomatic rhetoric, technology deterrence measures, and the management of the Taiwan Strait ceasefire. With a qualitative descriptive design, the researcher was able to understand meanings, patterns, and connections contained within documentary evidence without interfering with variables or gathering primary data. Using systematic file analysis and thematic analysis, the research offered insights into how advanced technologies can influence diplomatic approaches in the maintenance of stability in the Taiwan Strait region.

3.3 Data source and description

Secondary data: The survey relied totally on secondary data. Secondary data involved the collection, review, and evaluation of already present information produced via different students, establishments, and policy our bodies. The researcher accumulated statistics from educational journals, scholarly books, coverage papers, authorities guides, assume-tank reviews, and legit on-line databases applicable to the Taiwan Strait dispute and advanced technology in warfare management. Documentary sources turned into cautiously labeled and prepared to facilitate systematic evaluate and textual evaluation. The statistics targeted on subject matters together with diplomatic rhetoric, technological deterrence, AI-pushed surveillance, cybersecurity structures, maritime monitoring technologies, strategic ambiguity, and worldwide legal frameworks. The usage of secondary facts enabled the researcher to synthesize present empirical findings and theoretical perspectives without accomplishing number one facts collection.

3.4 Data Analysis

The researcher used content material evaluation as the primary method of information analysis. Content material evaluation aimed toward building a conceptual understanding of the way superior technology impact diplomatic engagement and the management of the Taiwan Strait truce. Each inductive and deductive process had been hired. In the preparation section, relevant files were decided on and reviewed thoroughly. During the organizing section, information becomes labeled into key issues which include technological deterrence, diplomatic posturing, strategic ambiguity, disaster control, and conflict prevention. Within the reporting phase, findings had been synthesized to establish patterns, relationships, and emerging gaps inside the literature. The deductive technique allowed the researcher to analyze statistics primarily based on existing theoretical frameworks consisting of sport concept and deterrence theory, while the inductive technique enabled new insights to emerge from the reviewed materials.

3.5 Ethical Considerations

The canvasser discovered a high degree of ethical requirements during the study. For the reason that studies relied totally on secondary facts, there has been no direct interplay with human individuals. However, ethical responsibility was maintained thru proper acknowledgment of all resources of statistics using correct quotation and referencing. The researcher was assured that all the substances used came from credible and available sources. Academic integrity was maintained by ensuring no plagiarism, misinterpretation of results, or twisting of the author's arguments took place. The survey therefore adhered to ethical ideas of transparency, responsibility, and admire for highbrow belongings.

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPETATION OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines findings depending on official reports, defense publications, and worldwide security studies connected to the Taiwan Strait using secondary data. Institutional sources including worldwide security studies, foreign policy papers, and Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense supply the data. The study looks at how technical deterrence interacts with diplomatic language, why open warfare hasn't happened, and how sophisticated technologies keep the Taiwan Strait truce going. The reviewed and analyzed objectives included the following;

- i. To examine how diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts with technological deterrence strategies.
- ii. To establish why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats.
- iii. To examine the role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce.

4.2 Diplomatic rhetoric posturing interacts and technological deterrence strategies

OBSERVATIONS;

1. Avoidance of provocative language.

Barack Obama (2009-2017) avoided provocative language in diplomatic rhetoric when he warned Trump (Dec 2016) that questioning One China could push relations into “full conflict mode”.

2. Breaking of diplomatic protocol.

Biden broke the protocol when he called Xi a thug. The diplomatic protocol was also broken by Trump when he took Xi's call (Dec 2016). It's important that diplomatic protocol is followed because it ensures that communication between nations remains respectful, orderly and effective. Diplomatic protocol serves as a vital tool to facilitate international relations however when its broken, it can lead to severe consequences ranging from strained bilateral relations and the expulsion of diplomats to, in extreme cases, the severance of diplomatic ties. Protocol is not merely

formality; it is a critical framework for maintaining security, trust and order in international relations.

3. Military defense.

The non-committal posture in military in the diplomatic rhetoric when Trump(2025-present) paused the \$400 million in military aid during trade talks with China (Sep 2025). He also delayed the \$11.1 billion arms package ahead of April 2026 Xi summit.

4. Condemnation of arms sale by China to Taiwan.

Xi personally raised arms sales in every Trump-Xi call. He began using the gray-zone tactics, airspace incursions, naval exercises as coercive counter pressure.

5. Military escalation posture over the Taiwan Strait.

Table 1: Taiwan Diplomatic Rhetoric – US Administrations & China’s Response: Military Escalation Posture over the Taiwan Strait

Category	Obama 2009–2017	Trump 1 2017–2021	Biden 2021–2025	Trump 2 2025–present	China’s Response
CORE STRATEGIC POSITION					
Official stance on Taiwan’s status	Acknowledged One China policy; reaffirmed Three Joint Communiqués and Taiwan Relations Act. Full strategic ambiguity; no deviation from Established doctrine.	Initially disrupted norms by taking Tsai’s congratulatory call (Dec 2016), then reverted to One China policy after Xi call. Maintained rhetorical ambiguity.	Maintained One China policy formally, but repeatedly pledged direct military defense of Taiwan, requiring subsequent White House walk-backs.	Returned firmly to strategic ambiguity. Declined to commit to military defense. Said China knows what I would do. Acknowledged the importance Taiwan holds for China.	Consistent: Taiwan is an inalienable part of China’s territory and the Taiwan question is purely China’s internal affair. Demands the US honor the One China Principle.
Military defense commitment	Upheld ambiguity strictly. No explicit defense pledge. Endorsed Taiwan Relations Act language Without elaboration.	Deliberately vague. Refused to confirm military response. Backed with record arms sales of \$18.76B.	Four times publicly stated the US would militarily defend Taiwan. Aides repeatedly walked back each statement.	Non-committal. Paused \$400M in military aid during trade talks. Delayed \$11.1B arms package ahead of April 2026 Xi summit.	Denounced all arms sales as interference. Xi directly raised arms sales in every Trump–Xi call.
Strategic ambiguity posture	Full adherent. Textbook Strategic ambiguity.	Ambiguity traditionalist despite early disruptions.	Most explicit break from strategic ambiguity since	Returned to ambiguity with a conciliatory, transactional	Has always opposed strategic ambiguity itself. Exploited Biden’s

	Careful, calibrated Language throughout both terms.	Ultimately aligned with long-standing US non-commitment doctrine.	George W. Bush. Repeatedly made defense commitments that NSC then retracted.	twist. Less emphasis on deterrence signaling, more on deal-making with Beijing.	walk-backs as contradictory; exploited Trump 2's ambiguity as diplomatic opportunity.
CHINA'S CORRESPONDING POSTURE					

Category	Obama 2009–2017	Trump 1 2017–2021	Biden 2021–2025	Trump 2 2025–present	China's Response
China's military posture around Taiwan	Relatively restrained. PLA exercises periodic, not routine. China focused on economic growth and diplomatic normalization.	Increased frequency of PLA incursions into Taiwan's ADIZ. Gray-zone pressure escalated as US–Taiwan relations warmed.	Dramatic escalation: large-scale military exercises simulating Taiwan invasion (post-Pelosi, Aug 2022). Xi declared reunification a historic mission at CCP centennial.	Military exercises continued (Dec 2025 drills near Taipei). Softened public rhetoric during Trump–Xi diplomacy. Beijing calculating whether dealmaking opens space for political breakthrough.	Consistent escalation of military capabilities alongside diplomatic engagement. Uses carrots and sticks: conciliatory in summits, military pressure as leverage.
China's core diplomatic language on Taiwan	Standard: Taiwan is an inalienable part of China. Obama's One China Reaffirmation satisfied Beijing. No major cross-strait crises during this period.	Shocked by Tsai phone call; reassured by One China reaffirmation. Tolerated high-level US visits with formal protests. Retreated into traditional diplomatic scripts.	Sharply escalated rhetoric. Condemned Biden's defense pledges as dangerous signals. Wolf Warrior diplomats threatened countries engaging with Taiwan. Xi: any separation attempt will be met with a head-on blow.	Xi to Trump (Feb 2026): Taiwan is the most important issue in China-US relations. Taiwan is China's territory. China will never allow Taiwan to be separated. Seeking a rhetorical concession as symbolic win.	Unchanged core position across all four presidencies. Zero strategic concession: Taiwan is Chinese territory; reunification is non-negotiable; US arms sales must stop.

SUMMARY ASSESSMENT					
Overall US–Taiwan policy trajectory	CAUTIOUS CONTINUITY. Maintained status quo. Arms sales steady but not elevated. Taiwan saw Obama's approach as restrained, not transformative.	DISRUPTIVE UPGRADING. Broke diplomatic glass ceilings on contact and arms. Record sales. Declassified Six Assurances. Opened new space for the relationship.	INSTITUTIONALIZED DEEPENING. Deepened economic, security, and international dimensions. Verbally most committed to Taiwan's defense. Triggered largest Chinese military response (2022)	TRANSACTIONAL AMBIGUITY. Ambiguous on defense, warm toward Xi, instrumental on Taiwan (semiconductors, trade). Largest ever arms deal alongside delays to protect Xi diplomacy.	UNRELENTING PRESSURE. No administration moved China's core position. Military modernization and gray-zone tactics accelerated under every presidency. Xi has made reunification his defining legacy

		exercises).		goal.
Sources: US State Department records, Congressional Research Service, Reuters, AP, Washington Post, South China Morning Post, Council on Foreign Relations. Compiled analysis as of March 2026.				

According to a Ministry of National Defense (Taiwan) report (2023), China uses a mix of military, diplomatic, legal, and economic tools often referred to as "gray zone tactics" to keep up the pressure on Taiwan without going over the line into all-out war. The techniques include repetitive intrusions by PLA (people's Liberation Army) planes within the Taiwan air defense identification zone (ADIZ), maritime operations along the median line in the Taiwan Strait, and coordinated cyber and information operations aimed at shaping public opinion. It continues to note that such maneuvers are meticulously planned to align with China's position on the "reunification rhetoric" doctrine, whereby technological capabilities, such as state-of-the-art surveillance planes, missile systems, and maritime assets, enhance political discourse. Through the demonstration of capability and cause, the integration of language and technology will enhance the credibility of deterrence. Such an outcome affects strategic inquiry for both parties while sustaining escalation at a manageable level (Ministry of National Defense [Taiwan], 2023).

All other documents reviewing Chinese defensive evaluations (2022–2023 Taiwan Defense Evaluation) indicate that China has carried out massive and increasingly complex military exercises close to Taiwan involving missile testing, blockade simulations, and joint air and sea maneuvers, thus completely transforming the strategic environment without delaying violence. It should be noted that such physical exercises constitute "demonstrative deterrence" where highly sophisticated technology is employed to strengthen the political message directed both at Taiwan and the global community. By combining language and physical threats, China can both demonstrate resolve and capabilities while increasing pressure psychologically and strategically without resorting to direct conflict. This helps to conclude that diplomacy on the Taiwan Strait has deep roots in signal transmission strategies made possible with technological advances aimed at escalation control rather than triggering it (Taiwan Defense Evaluation, 2023).

Additionally, Taiwan's National Defense Report (2025) stated that Taiwan has developed into a multi-layered deterrence strategy incorporating advanced technologies such as unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), autonomous maritime capabilities, artificial intelligence (AI) driven decision support system, and enhanced cyber defense mechanisms. The report highlights how Taiwan uses

the strategic approach of demonstrating technical capabilities through military exercises and defense exhibitions and using diplomacy to communicate their position. The dual strategy adopted by Taiwan helps reinforce their defensive strategy by ensuring that their rhetoric on self-defense and resilience is credible due to operational preparedness, thus matching them. Furthermore, Taiwan's capability to detect imminent threats, react promptly to invasions, and maintain situational awareness helps enhance its diplomatic efforts, thereby maintaining the delicate balance in the Taiwan Strait (Ministry of National Defense [Taiwan], 2025).

Further, safety analysis on a worldwide stage provides guidelines on the connection among the language of diplomacy and technological deterrence. For instance, a Taiwan Strait scenario report (2025) indicates that a rise within the strain within the area would possibly involve multiple actors such because the US and regional associates together with Japan, making the selection-making process a whole lot greater hard. The document reveals that specially when it involves intelligence sharing, satellite pc surveillance and army coordination, technology interdependence embeds diplomatic language inside a broader international security context. Therefore, the country player's remarks are analyzed now not simply from a political standpoint but even within the framework of how they may be technologically viable. Hence, it suggests that in the Taiwan Strait case, the language of diplomacy functions inside a global international location where issues are technologically associated; additionally, the signal is pushed through each power and alliance structure of a rustic (Asia Centre, 2025).

Recent operational statistics further reinforces this relationship between the period and rhetoric. Taiwan has seen 14 Chinese navy warships and 45 fighter jets in the vicinity of its borders during the course of the military maneuvers conducted in 2025; nevertheless, no real fighting has ensued. Taiwan's cutting-edge monitoring equipment has been utilized to monitor these exercises that comprised ADIZ violations, naval maneuvers close to significant maritime passages, and attack simulations. Considering the scale of these exercises, the lack of escalation demonstrates that these technological exhibitions have been consciously utilized to control diplomatic rhetoric without provoking conflict. This trend indicates an intentional approach wherein both sides refrain from taking extreme measures while still engaging in signaling and deterrence strategies, thus keeping the peace in the region despite tensions (Reuters, 2025).

Another file via way of means of using the middle for Strategic and international studies makes absolutely clear that inside the Taiwan Strait, technological deterrence is straight away relevant to international semiconductor manufacturing networks, wherein Taiwan plays an essential position due to the fact the best producer of high-grade chips. The file absolutely clarifies that the technological fact that any hurt done to the semiconductor quarter of Taiwan would cause significant monetary outcomes on an international stage has helped in shaping the diplomatic discourse concerning the strategic significance of Taiwan. As a result, diplomatic statements on Taiwan commonly reflect no longer simply political dreams however also the necessity to keep stability in global era markets, subsequently illustrating how financial and technical factors have an effect on rhetorical posturing (center for Strategic and international research, 2024).

Finally, a survey by means of the international Institute for Strategic research notes that developments in cyber competencies, electronic struggle, and AI-driven intelligence structures have changed the character of deterrence inside the Taiwan Strait. The report factors out that those tools let states participate in ongoing low-intensity contention consisting of cyber-assaults, facts warfare, and digital surveillance, consequently enhancing traditional diplomatic discourse. States can venture energy and influence without using kinetic military force via the usage of those tools, which keeps them in a country of strategic opposition under the level of conflict. This makes it clear that generation, which offers the way through which verbal indicators are operationalized and maintained, is at the same time reinforcing with diplomatic language and technological deterrent (Global Institute for Strategic Studies, 2024).

Therefore, the table below gives key signs illustrating how diplomatic rhetoric within the Taiwan Strait is strengthened via superior technological competencies, based on proof from institutional and international reports;

Table 2: Evidence of Rhetoric–Technology Interaction in the Taiwan Strait

Indicator	Statistical Evidence	Source	Interpretation
Military incursions	Aircraft crossing median line within 24 nautical miles	Ministry of National Defense (Taiwan)	Demonstrates coercive signaling
Large-scale drills	Multiple military exercises targeting Taiwan (2022–2023)	Taiwan Defense Review (2023)	Technology reinforces rhetoric
2025 activity	45 aircraft & 14 naval vessels detected	Reuters (Taiwan MoD data)	High escalation without war
Defense strategy	Integration of drones, UAVs, and AI systems	National Defense Report (2025)	Tech supports deterrence messaging
Gray-zone tactics	Continuous hybrid operations (cyber, legal, military actions)	Ministry of National Defense (Taiwan)	Sustained non-war pressure

As a result, the data clearly show that the diplomacy rhetoric in Taiwan Strait is not only spoken but also supported by better technological abilities. Official reports show that both China and Taiwan utilize military technology as well as surveillance systems, drones, and naval power to validate their diplomatic rhetoric. At the same time, such technologies are deliberately chosen in order not to go further and involve all-out warfare, creating an atmosphere of strategic anxiety in the area. In other words, technological deterrence provides not only validation of diplomatic rhetoric but also helps maintain the truce in the region.

4.3 Why open warfare hasn't erupted amidst persistent escalation of strategic threats

Ministry of countrywide protection (Taiwan) record (2025), Taiwan has established an asymmetrical protection system which is designed to increase the costs of attacks to an extent even in the face of constant military pressures by China. This system utilizes advanced missile systems, mobile coastal defense systems, anti-ship missiles, and advanced surveillance systems in its efforts. Known in some quarters as the "porcupine strategy," the report adds that Taiwan has been able to develop fast reaction capabilities and dispersed command systems to help it maintain its defensive capabilities even when it is miles constantly being attacked. Taiwan guarantees early caution and fast reaction capacity with the aid of the use of technology like AI-assisted chance identification and linked radar systems. Collectively, those actions produce a deterrent environment whereby any attempt at full-scale invasion would possibly lead to protracted war and

vast losses, for this reason discouraging escalation into open fight (Ministry of national protection [Taiwan], 2025).

Consistent with the findings of some other research study performed world-wide through the International Institute for Strategic Studies, one of the most intensely tracked and technically surveilled regions around the globe is the Taiwan Strait. It is observed that international and regional actors have extensively made use of the following technologies in naval surveillance, digital surveillance technology, cyber-intelligence, and satellite surveillance technology. All these technologies offer near real-time intelligence, thus reducing uncertainty and minimizing the risk of any accidental contact or misjudgment that can lead to conflict. The integration of artificial intelligence in intelligence analysis makes forecasting more effective; thus, countries are better prepared to handle any possible escalation in the situation. In this way, advanced tracking systems ensure strategic transparency and stability by ensuring that naval activities are constantly monitored and maintained within reasonable limits (International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2024).

Reuters (2025) primarily based on Taiwan defense data, evaluation shows that no matter a prime boom in chinese language military interest together with repeated incursions into Taiwan's Air protection identity quarter (ADIZ) and coordinated naval deployments those acts are purposefully underneath the line of warfare. Despite the fact that they're precisely calibrated to save you direct struggle, the document underlines that such activities normally encompass many aircraft, ships, and mock strike drills. This pattern is consistent with an approach of controlled escalation wherein army force is used to further political objectives without inciting a complete-blown response. Moreover, Taiwan's potential to reveal and react to these intrusions employing sophisticated surveillance and verbal exchange technology guarantees that such events are treated appropriately, consequently reducing the possibility of unintended escalation (Reuters, 2025).

In line with the strategic coverage paper by using the center for Strategic and international stories, warfare isn't encouraged in any respect by means of China, Taiwan, and global economics as much because the economic connections within the semiconductor industry. This is because, if there was war between the two nations, it could have effects inside the whole world's supply chain for sectors including safety and electronics. As highlighted within the analysis paper, the cost of the battle would also turn out to be too steep for both China and the usa owing to their reliance on the same.

Thus, diplomacy and military postures are sometimes cautiously calibrated in an effort to avoid scaring off important technology sectors (center for Strategic and international studies, 2024).

Moreover, the Stockholm worldwide Peace studies Institute claims that in place of fostering competitive behavior, persevering with army modernization in China and Taiwan has progressed deterrence ability. The have a look at stresses the creation and use of state-of-the-art missile defenses, cyber war groups, AI-enabled command and control systems, and linked surveillance networks. These tendencies reveal navy aims and skills greater sincerely, therefore decreasing the probability of both aspect reaching strategic surprise. They also boom the feasible prices of conflict with the aid of ensuring that any violent conduct might be punished fast and thoroughly. This joint effort between the talents will generate a situation where every thing will be geared toward ensuring that there is no direct war (Stockholm worldwide Peace research Institute, 2024).

The second file from the Asia Centre shows the importance of the foreign involvement and allied relations in the Defence of the Taiwan Strait against going to war. This report demonstrates how the involvement of the outside powers, such as the United States and their nearby allies, makes the level of deterrence even higher because the dimensions of the possible conflict becomes bigger. The use of such sophisticated technologies as joint surveillance and intelligence networks and joint military exercises enables these parties to react jointly to the escalation. Such a global strategy of deterring conflict makes war less likely due to the fact that an aggressive action of China and Taiwan will mean more than just a local response.

In conclusion, it becomes clear that the worldwide protection assessment conducted by making use of the worldwide disaster organization highlights the dynamic equilibrium of deterrence in addition to signaling, which prevents the outbreak of open war. The file illustrates that through the usage of modern-day, China and Taiwan use their army demonstrations, cyber-attacks, and statements to constantly send out a message. However, the actions taken via the actors are well regulated to ensure that they don't cross crucial boundaries beyond which any escalation takes place. The integration of technology within the monitoring and communication devices makes sure fast de-escalation at any time when tension rises, hence preventing any crises from turning into war. This is the reason why the dynamic equilibrium of pressure and deterrence has avoided any outbreak of open struggle despite existing risks (worldwide catastrophe organization, 2024). Institutional reports show that high military readiness, financial interdependence, and non-stop

surveillance create a scenario where the price of war outweighs its blessings. Additionally, managed navy sports and strategic ambiguity make certain that escalation remains underneath the brink of war, thereby sustaining a delicate but stable truce.

4.4 The role of advanced technologies in managing the Taiwan Strait Truce

According to the Taiwan Ministry of National Defense, the Taiwan Strait is monitored by the use of advanced technologies including sophisticated radar systems, AI-driven surveillance systems, and UAVs. The technologies have allowed Taiwan to monitor any ships and planes moving across the waters and airspace without instigating hostility because it can respond to any situation as soon as it arises through its early detection system. Situational awareness through sensor fusion techniques such as radar, satellite imaging, and electronic intelligence has made the process easier as it minimizes any gaps that may exist in surveillance coverage. Therefore, Taiwan can remain on the defensive side but still ready for anything that may arise without alarming others, hence maintaining peace.

In line with yet one more study carried out at the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, the nearby consciousness has been extremely developed with the aid of satellite tv for pc observations and a safe info sharing system amongst Taiwan and its key allies. Such systems help in information sharing and hence make certain that there could be a synchronized naval motion within the Taiwan Strait. According to the study, in addition, cooperation in technological terms makes deterrence even greater as this ensures that numerous events can become aware of any hostile activities and that such activities would be instantly reported and thereby increase the cost politically and militarily of escalation. The stability and avoidance of the use of force is dependent upon various elements which include clarity and uncertainty minimization through this type of cooperation (Center for Strategic & International studies, 2025).

As indicated via way of means of a world safety review performed by means of the worldwide Institute for Strategic studies, there has been an expanding reliance on cyber safety devices and man-made intelligence-driven intelligence systems to detect and neutralize digital threats in the Taiwan Strait. Cyber risk detection units, cyber threat intelligence gear, and automated defense devices designed to guard vital infrastructure against any cyber-attack are among such technological advances. The document indicates that any cyber incident ought to no longer be

taken lightly as they can very quickly end up actual conflicts. Therefore, cyber stability turns into essential. These technological advances are especially relevant in preventing any escalation and maintaining the overall ceasefire (global Institute for Strategic studies, 2024).

According to records by Reuters, Taiwan, through the use of real-time technology monitoring like advanced radar and satellite tracking systems, has been able to observe large Chinese military exercises without immediately being opposed to them. As an illustration, Taiwan has successfully monitored scores of vessels and aircraft during enhanced military interest, thus showing that it has been able to stay informed without agitating anything. This ability gives Taiwan a strategic rather than swift response, hence effectively controlling any tension. Monitoring without involvement reinforces the idea of restrained management, which is crucial to preserve the delicate peace in the area (Reuters, 2025).

Furthermore, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute says that developments in early-warning and missile defense systems clearly help to keep strategic balance in the Taiwan Strait. These systems include automated alerting systems that give early warning of possible threats, radar-guided missile tracking, and sophisticated interception technologies. Such technology guarantees that both sides know the other's defensive strength. As a result, this awareness of each other promotes deterrents and lowers the possibility of error, hence advancing the truce (Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2024).

Taiwan's National Security Bureau also highlights how artificial intelligence-driven decision-support systems and large data analysis help to improve strategic planning and catastrophe response. These systems evaluate enormous volumes of intelligence data to forecast possible risks, determine risk levels, and provide suggested actions. Enabling quicker and better informed decision-making, these systems lower response time during important events and support in avoiding escalation. Including predictive analytics into national security measures improves Taiwan's capacity to stay stable while preventing unneeded provocation (National Security Bureau, 2025).

Lastly, worldwide policy studies underline the rising need of maritime domain awareness technologies including AI-enhanced navigation systems, satellite-based boat tracking, and autonomous underwater sensors. These tools guarantee adherence to unofficial truce agreements

and enhance tracking of disputed marine territories. Giving correct and ongoing information on maritime activities helps to eliminate uncertainty and enable calm handling of border conflicts. Openness in technology increases confidence, facilitates better communication, and eventually leads to the sustainability of the Taiwan Strait truce (Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2025).

Hence, it was observed that technological innovations played an important role in dealing with the Taiwan Strait ceasefire since they had the capability of providing continuous monitoring, communicating effectively, and reacting promptly to any threats. It was pointed out by the institutions that innovations provide more certainty, coordination, and deterrence without initiating any wars. Therefore, apart from facilitating military preparations, technological innovations also act as key devices in preventing conflicts.

4.5 Conclusion

Overall, as the study indicates, a critical aspect that sustains peace in the Taiwan Strait region is the dynamic relationship between discourse and technological deterrence in terms of how the former complements the latter to create a credible signal that influences strategy formulation. Technological attributes such as surveillance technology driven by AI, drones, radar systems, cyber security measures, and missile defense systems provide tangible evidence of readiness for defense, thus buttressing political rhetoric and public posturing. War is not initiated by an absence of conflict, but by the presence of multiple layers of deterrence, namely asymmetrical warfare, real-time surveillance, military drills, and global economics interconnectivity, especially in key industries such as semiconductors, which render escalation prohibitively costly. Advanced technologies also let both sides handle crises and react quickly to possible threats without sparking a full-scale war, therefore promoting managed rivalry, predictive risk assessment, and strategic restraint. Integrating technical innovation with diplomatic and policy plans, Taiwan and its partners have successfully maintained a delicate but strong truce, therefore showing how modern security management depends as much on sophisticated systems and data-driven intelligence as on conventional political negotiation and deterrence frameworks.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary and description of findings derived from the study. The chapter also provides conclusions and recommendations as well as recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary of findings

The study findings revealed that technological deterrence is closely linked with diplomatic language in the Taiwan Strait. According to reports from the Taiwan Ministry of National Defense (2023), Taiwan Defense Review (2023), and other official sources, China and Taiwan both use cutting-edge military technology like drones, artificial intelligence-supported decision-making, precision-guided missiles, and integrated radar networks to provide legitimacy to their political rhetoric. Practical evidence of skills, military drills, surveillance activities, and cyber activities support spoken claims and keep escalation under the threshold of war, therefore enhancing verbal assertions. The intentional application of technology and language in such an environment will ensure the creation of a consistent communication channel, which provides the opportunity for either party to convey their intentions to signal resolve and deterrence without causing instability in the region (Asia Centre, 2025; Reuters, 2025; Centre for Strategic and International Studies, 2024).

Moreover, the data obtained can be interpreted in favor of the idea that a relatively high cost of deterrence, efficient monitoring systems, and strategic ambiguity contribute to maintaining peace in the Taiwan Strait. With the help of mobile units and monitoring systems equipped with artificial intelligence for identifying threats, the asymmetric strategy of Taiwan dubbed the "porcupine strategy" guarantees heavy damage to anyone who tries to invade the island (Ministry of National Defense [Taiwan], 2025). Coupled with continuous military operations conducted by China on a lower than conflict level, economic connections within the semiconductor industry, and

surveillance cooperation on a global scale (International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2024; Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2024), both parties face severe operational, financial, and reputational risks if there is an escalation.

Lastly, the study findings indicate that technology keeps the Taiwan Strait truce alive through its ability to monitor, respond promptly, and collaborate with other neighboring nations. The real-time knowledge gained through artificial intelligence-based monitoring, drones, radar, cyber defense infrastructure, and early warning mechanisms on Taiwan's part ensures that the island nation can identify and respond to threats without leading to escalation (Ministry of National Defense [Taiwan], 2025; International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2024; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2024). Although maritime domain awareness technologies play a significant role in enforcing unofficial truces, satellite communications and secure data exchange with other states enhance transparency and collaboration. Overall, technological remedies contribute to maintaining stability and preventing accidental wars because they reduce uncertainties, increase deterrence, and allow competition through means below the threshold of war.

5.3 Conclusion

The survey asserts that technology deterrence and rhetoric diplomacy are inherently linked in the Taiwan Strait in order to create what can be called a synergistic machine. The blend of the two – modern weapons technology and diplomatic rhetoric – deliberately makes sure that Taiwan and China are able to demonstrate their ability to follow through on what they say. Thanks to this integration of rhetoric and technology, the deterrent effect is reinforced due to the availability of tangible proof of capabilities. In doing so, diplomacy becomes more effective while retaining the balance in strategy.

In addition, the survey suggests that careful planning, high costs of escalation, and a complex monitoring system provide for the lack of open warfare in the Taiwan Strait. Asymmetric protection of Taiwan, alongside with a consistent military pressure from the Chinese army under the threshold of battle, creates a situation where an act of war would be excessively hazardous. Balance, uncertainty, interconnectivity, and diplomatic attention work together to make sure that both parties will realize the cost before entering into competition.

In the final analysis, it is vital how effectively technology will assist the maintenance of peace. The state of Taiwan has the capability to detect, monitor, and control threats without taking things to the extreme stage where constant monitoring, intelligence, rapid reaction, and sharing of information among other states takes place. In such cases, there is a decrease in the element of uncertainty, improved decision making, and even controlled opposition below the threshold of physical combat.

5.4 Recommendations

In accordance with the above-discussed findings and conclusions, the following suggestions have been offered regarding diplomatic conflicts in applying modern technologies in resolving disputes between Taiwan and China.

Deterrent capacity using technologies: According to the research, both Taiwan and China should continuously develop their modern technologies in military and intelligence gathering operations using drones, artificial intelligence-based systems, unmanned technology, and radar networking. This will ensure that any diplomatic statements made by both Taiwan and China carry credibility, which increases deterrence and avoids any miscalculation.

Real-time surveillance and prediction: According to the research, Taiwan needs to improve its current real-time surveillance system in air, water, and cyberspace using artificial intelligence and prediction analytics to identify any threats in the area. This will help in identifying the potential problem in advance and taking necessary actions, which will prevent any unexpected incidents in the Taiwan Strait truce.

Promote strategic communication and managed signaling: There should be conducted strategic diplomacy communication that matches the technical capabilities of the parties involved. It is better not to use any provocative language or actions that can be considered as a preparation to war.

Promote cooperation and sharing of information: The importance of closer cooperation between intelligence services and coordination with allied nations is essential to detect escalations. The collaboration in surveillance, cyber security, and maritime surveillance is needed to reduce uncertainties and create credible threat to discourage aggression.

Exploit the factor of economic interdependence: There should be taken into account the value of global economic industries, such as the chip-making one. Economic interdependence acts as an additional means to avoid armed confrontations due to the connection between strategic interests and regional stability.

Manage cyber and information security issues: It is essential to enhance cyberspace defense and employ AI technology in the detection and resolution of low-level conflicts to prevent them from becoming full-scale wars. Managing cyber conflicts is important to minimize risks associated with information warfare or cyber-attacks.

Engage in scenario planning and simulation training exercises: Engaging in joint planning for scenarios and conducting military exercises and simulations in anticipation of any escalation would prepare both Taiwan and its allies for responding to any situation without provoking conflict and enhancing deterrence strategies.

Promote transparency and verification processes: Transparency mechanisms should be embraced by both parties in an effort to observe each other in terms of their technological and military capabilities. Transparency is critical in ensuring that no miscommunications arise leading to escalation.

Embed technologies in long-term conflict prevention policies: Embedding advanced technologies in policies regarding conflict prevention will ensure that the truce is maintained and that diplomacy plays a significant role. Integrating technology into conflict prevention is part of a sustainable solution.

Review and revise deterrent strategies continuously: As military technologies evolve, Taiwan and China must continue revising deterrence strategies in order to ensure that they are credible and applicable without provoking conflict.

5.5 Areas of further research

For this study concerning the impact of advanced technologies on diplomatic rivalry in Taiwan dispute settlement, the study suggests that future studies should be conducted in order to compare

and make generalizations, since this study has not been conclusive, and future studies may involve the following:

To begin with, future studies can examine the influence that autonomous and AI-enabled technologies have on regional deterrence capability. Even though this study focused on the significance of drones, AI surveillance, and other forms of unmanned technologies in promoting diplomatic discourse, there is very little understanding regarding how total autonomy and AI-based decision-making can impact deterrence and strategic escalation thresholds in the Taiwan Straits or any other volatile region.

Second, further research could focus on assessing how much economic dependence contributes to maintaining peace amid existing strategic threats, particularly for certain sectors of the globe. Even though the production of semiconductors was found to be a stabilizing factor, other economic sectors, like energy or transport, may have some impact on deterrence and conflict resolution. Thus, a deeper analysis would allow for understanding all the aspects of economic power and its relationship with military and diplomatic efforts, thus aiding politicians in developing comprehensive strategies to preserve peace.

Finally, researchers could investigate regional security organizations and international cooperation in technology-rich areas of armed conflict. For allies, this would include cyber defense cooperation, information exchange, and joint surveillance efforts. Apart from the Taiwan Strait, similar cooperation should be studied for other disputed territories of water and land across the globe.

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