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Comparative analysis of military development and security strategies of the United States and China

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Abstract

The article analyzes the military and security doctrines and defense strategies of the world's two leading economic and military powers. From there, we can make judgments and forecasts about the world security situation in areas where both countries have influence. The analysis results will be

the basis for proposing recommendations and policy suggestions for small and medium-sized countries in different regions of the world to avoid being dragged into economic and military confrontation, where it is difficult for either side to win or gain a clear competitive advantage.

Keywords: Military Development, Security Strategy, US, China

1. Introduction to the research problem

Since President D. Trump took office (in 2017), the United States has launched a campaign of comprehensive strategic competition with China on many fronts, considering China as a digital "strategic competitor" 1 and enforce tough policies towards the country. Over the past four years, the US has in turn launched a trade war, a technology war, and a public opinion war against China. The series of actions of President D. Trump's administration is aimed at pressuring and preventing China, bringing the relationship between the two countries to a new stage - comprehensive strategic competition, fiercer confrontation. Analysis of the new stage of strategic competition between the US and China today.

Tensions between the US and China have started since Chinese President Xi Jinping came to power after the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (2012). China believes that its power has grown strongly, diplomacy can turn from "hiding oneself and waiting for its time" to "acting with great power", and begins to realize its intention to amend international rules and order. international existence after World War II. President Xi Jinping - who is considered a "great leapfrog" thinking - from wanting to "change international rules" to develop to "leading the future of the destiny of the human community". At the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (in 2017), President Xi Jinping announced to the world that China has entered a "new era" that is close to the center of the international arena and is on the way to becoming a world leader. become a "modern socialist power" with a leading modern military force in the world by the middle of the twenty-first century. The US-China strategic competition is currently the main axis that dominates the international political chessboard, this relationship is always dynamic, changing and unpredictable. While the US-China rivalry is practically inevitable and will obviously not end anytime soon, it is undeniable that both countries do not want to fall into unnecessary conflicts, nor such as creating the best possible conditions for cooperation on issues where the two sides have intertwined interests, such as climate change, preventing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Just one side will not be able to eliminate all risks of conflict, so both the US and China must be clear about their own "red lines" as well as those of the other to prevent future crises. future. It is the ability to cooperate between the US and China that is the real test of the ability to govern, share responsibilities, lead and coordinate resources on a global scale in times of crisis; at the same time, decide to lead the world leader in the race.

2. An overview of the research problem

Overall, the relationship between the US and China during the term of President D. Trump shows that the US-China strategic competition has turned to a "new cold war" form. Similarities with the former "old-fashioned" Cold War 1.0 between the US and the Soviet Union in the period from 1945 to 1990: First, competition for the top position in the world. Second, competition is not only in the economic field but also spreads to all fields from military to politics, security, value system and ideology. Third, the competition will go on for a long time. Fourth, both sides are restrained so as not to have a "hot war" or direct confrontation. But there is also a lot of different content compared to the previous Soviet-American Cold War: First, unlike before, the Cold War had to find the answer to the question of "who wins who", now, the question "who is better than whom"

is coined for the US-China cold war because one side can't win the other now but can prove better than the other. Second, the ideological factor in the competition between the US and China is different from the "old-fashioned" Cold War period, which is not entirely in conflict but is based on the nature of national interests and puts both the outside world under that national interest. Third, each side does not want the war to be prolonged, the area of competition and confrontation is no longer limited to air, sea or land like the "old-fashioned" Cold War, but expands to both real space and In cyberspace, they still want to cooperate and can't make the two countries' relations fall apart. Moreover, both sides are affected by many internal and external factors, which cannot avoid the role of the world's leading power. Therefore, the outcome of the war will not be mutual annihilation, but will be a compromise that reflects the interests of each side that both can accept.

It can be seen that China has soon revealed its ambitions and strategic intentions. That declaration was like a challenge to the world leadership of the US superpower, forcing US officials to reassess the global threat from China, leading to a push in US-China strategic competition. The nation took on a new form of comprehensive confrontation.

Thus, over the past 40 years, when dealing with complex and sensitive issues, the US and China have followed the same principle of trying to exercise restraint so that the problem does not spread and escalate. But after the US positioned China as a strategic competitor, all conflicts between the two countries were politicized, strategic, and flared up, making the idea of building a new type of great power relationship "cooperative". win-win" with China's US is difficult to come true.

The US-China competition also affects the diplomatic field - the front that should be the place to connect and provide solutions for previous disagreements and conflicts. On July 23, 2020, China ordered the closure of the US consulate in Chengdu city, southwestern China in retaliation for the US closing the Chinese consulate in Houston, Texas (USA). with accusations it is involved in economic and technological espionage. Observers say that this is the "last drop of water" that increases the confrontation and pushes these two powers into the form of a "new type of cold war"; at the same time, reflecting the serious damage to mutual strategic trust of the two sides. Cooperation and dialogue between the two countries has decreased, the cooperation motivation is weak, while the field of competition has expanded, the intensity is increasingly fierce.

3. Reality

After entering the White House in January 2021, President Joe Biden marked a fundamental change in US-China relations. The new US national security strategic orientation identifies China as the only competitor with comprehensive economic, political and military potential, posing the most serious and long-term challenge to China. USA. Therefore, President Joe Biden advocated the establishment of a coalition of democratic nations around the world to neutralize the challenge from China. In order to realize this policy, President Joe Biden turned his predecessor Donald Trump's statement on strategic competition with Beijing into an anti-China doctrine, creating the biggest landmark change in the history of China. American foreign policy in the five decades since former President Richard Nixon visited Beijing in 1972. Competition with China was one of

the reasons that prompted President Joe Biden to propose holding a high-level meeting. The US - Russia in Geneva, in order to find ways to reduce the alignment, even divide the Russia - China relationship with the argument that, for Russia, the challenge from China is more serious than the challenge from the US.

On Beijing's side, there are so many military efforts that one American general called China "the main threat in the coming decades" to the United States. During a congressional hearing in 2017 to be appointed chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph Dunford said, for him, "the most serious threats" are still "threats". the threat has not yet appeared".

Along with the US adjustment series, on May 20, 2020, President D. Trump signed the promulgation "United States Strategic Approach to The People's Republic" (United States Strategic Approach to The People's Republic) of China). This document is considered as the new US strategy towards China. In which, the US acknowledged the policy of contact with China over the past 40 years as a failure; at the same time, the US decided to adjust its policy towards an approach of open, drastic and comprehensive competition in all fields in order to contain China and protect vital US interests. The new US strategy towards China is an upgrade and a clearer definition of US-China relations compared to the "National Security Strategy" (2017), that "China is the country that currently poses a lot of challenges. challenges to the national interests of the United States. More specifically, both Democrats and Republicans in the US have a consensus on adopting tough measures against China. Like Ms. Nancy Pelosi, Speaker of the House (Democrat) is a person who has always criticized President D. Trump, but has never criticized him on China. Consensus in identifying and dealing with China is not only within the United States, but also common among US allies, this is the basis of a new force gathering for the US to form a new face. China containment battle.

Conflicting development orientations: Observing changes in US policy, analysts say that, after the Cold War, China and the US followed two different development paths. China believes that the world has turned to an "age of peace and development", and should proactively and persistently stick to the reform and opening-up policy, focusing on economic development, becoming the world's second largest economy. (2010), build a network of global partners, begin to participate and have more influence in international affairs. Meanwhile, the US pursues building a unipolar order, tries to impose other countries according to its will and model, and launches many wars, causing the US power to be decimated. Therefore, the opposite movement of the two countries in the same international system has brought about a major change in the power relationship between the US and China, which will inevitably lead to an adjustment of international power.

However, according to analysts, the trade war launched by the US has actually had only limited impact on the Chinese economy. There is not much difference in potential between the US and China, especially in economic terms. The current problems in China's economy are mainly caused by the contradiction between domestic supply and demand, financial bubbles and unstable economic cycles. The recent external difficulties for the economy of this country are mainly as a result of the COVID-19 acute respiratory infection, which has led to a drop in demand in the global

market. Therefore, experts say, in the US-China competition, who wins or loses depends on long-term economic growth, not on a number of short-term surface factors; Long-term growth is not only in the national interest, ensuring people's lives, but also reflects the combined strength of that country. In the current context, if the world's two leading economies, the US and China, do not cooperate but instead continue to attack each other's weaknesses, the breakdown will be inevitable, which will drag with enormous consequences for the global economy. Currently, the form of strategic competition between the two great powers is moving in the direction of confrontation and separation. Analysts say that political calculations, economic recession, broken trust and growing nationalist resistance are the catalysts that make the two governments unable to enact informed policy decisions. In fact, the cleavage between the world's two largest economies has taken place not only in the field of trade, but also in the fields of finance and technology, thereby affecting every industry, large industries, from manufacturing to consumer goods. The world is being pushed into a state of unrest. The level of deep economic linkages built over the past decades between the United States and China is no longer maintained. While a complete decoupling between the US and China is undesirable and unlikely, partial decoupling is inevitable and in fact happening. The challenge lies in how to successfully control this partial separation to ensure that disruption is minimized while allowing a certain degree of stable economic and strategic linkages between the two countries.

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In terms of ideological form: From the US perspective, China's rise is not only a challenge to US interests and international standing, but also a threat to regime stability along American values. From the perspective of China, it believes that the US has never given up on the plot to overthrow the socialist regime led by the Communist Party of China. The most obvious is that in the recent statements of the US government, more and more clearly shows the plot to divide the Communist Party with the Chinese people, and at the same time challenge the legitimacy of the Communist Party and the political regime of this country.

1. Modern Chinese Military Doctrine

Under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, China's military doctrine has appeared many new points, including: Objectives and Requirements in the Chinese Military Doctrine: China is currently less interested in analyzing new threats or abstract issues, and instead in formulating

requirements that its armed forces need. Chinese page must make. Those requirements include:

- (1) Ensuring the ability to simultaneously deal with a variety of internal emergencies and tactical and non-tactical military threats that could endanger China's sovereignty over the world, land, sea and air;
- (2) Advocating the strict and clear protection of the unity of the Fatherland - essential for the successful implementation of the "Belt and Road" Initiative;
- (3) Ensuring China's security "in the new context";
- (4) Protecting China's interests abroad - China's new strategic asset as a global economic power;
- (5) Improve the effectiveness of strategic nuclear and cyber deterrence systems, as well as the PLA's ability to successfully launch a rapid and highly deterrent nuclear counterattack;
- (6) Enhance PLA participation in international peacekeeping operations;
- (7) Strengthen the defense of China's territory against isolationism and terrorism;
- (8) Improve the PLA's ability to fulfill its missions during environmental and health crises.

Expressing China's "big country" ambitions beyond its borders: This is an ambition beyond China's territorial boundaries and special administrative regions. Not only that, China is currently looking for new overseas military bases in the region and on many continents. In particular, the militarization of artificial islands and islands that China has illegally occupied and built on the two archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa of Vietnam are typical examples.

Building China into a Cyber Power: In the context of increasingly serious cybersecurity-related challenges, at the end of December 2016, China issued the "National Cybersecurity Strategy" ". The strategy affirms China's position in cyberspace development, clearly stating its motto and strategic tasks, including: Defending cyber sovereignty; National security; key information infrastructure; strengthen the building of network culture; attack criminals and cyber-terrorists; perfecting the network management system; building a solid network security foundation; enhance and strengthen international cooperation in the field of cyberspace. The announcement of the "National Cybersecurity Strategy" shows that China affirms its determination to become an Internet power with the important tasks of gaining dominance and winning in the event of a "cyber war".

Defining the political and social responsibility of the armed forces: it can be seen, the role that the Chinese armed forces play in supporting the Chinese economy and society, as well as supporting the people in the field. disaster cases are given great attention. Until Xi Jinping took power, the political and social responsibility of the armed forces continued to be emphasized and raised to a new level. In particular, the role of the PLA in combating sabotage, internal coups and sectarianism towards the Chinese Party and country.

2. Building the army according to a new model - the core force to implement China's current military doctrine

Chinese President Xi Jinping affirmed that the "Chinese dream" is to build China into a "rich and powerful" country, which implies a desire to have a "strong armed force ". This, as he said, is closely related to the modernization of the PLA by 2035 and bringing the PLA to a world-class level. To build the PLA as desired, the measures that China focuses on implementing include:

The PLA's weapons and equipment are being modernized very quickly: The Economist reports that over the past decade, China's real military spending has increased by 83% in the past decade. period 2009-2018, much faster than other major powers. In 2019 alone, China's defense budget increased by 7.5% (compared to 2018) to 1.19 trillion-yuan, equivalent to 180 billion USD. Heavy spending has helped China deploy precision missiles and anti-satellite weapons. In particular, China has tested missiles that can fly at supersonic speeds (Mach 5), unmanned transport aircraft or super electromagnetic guns.

Structural reform - the new step of the PLA: Xi Jinping finds it difficult to attach "modern" weapons to an "outdated" force. Therefore, the reform of the organizational structure has been paid great attention by the Chinese leader. The main goal in organizational reform is to strengthen the "coordination" between different forces, such as the land-sea-air force, on the battlefield quickly and continuously.

Building a Strategic Support Force to target 2 weaknesses of combatants in the Asia-Pacific region, which is the reliance on communications through satellites, computer networks and technology channels. other high. The announcement of the "National Cybersecurity Strategy" along with the West's warnings and worries about "China's interference in the US election" shows the level and capability of this country's cyber warfare. In addition, the PLA is also built towards

targeting the enemy's base network and aircraft carriers through the establishment of a Missile Force.

Promoting anti-corruption within the PLA: After a period of implementation of the campaign "beating tigers, killing flies and hunting foxes", China has "purged" more than 13,000 officers. Not only that, China restructured the Central Military Commission, reducing the number of members from 11 to 7 people, removing some army commanders and adding an anti-corruption officer. In particular, many key figures in the Central Military Commission "fall off their horses" because of corruption and abuse of power, showing that China's campaign of "beating the tiger" did not define a "no-go zone".

Strengthening the leadership of the Communist Party of China over the PLA: With the concept of "East-West-South-North-Center, the Party leads", China is paying great attention to strengthening the Party's leadership. Communism to the Armed Forces. The strengthening of discipline, resolute fight against corruption and abuse of power and the reform of PLA payroll, organization and model over the past time is not but the purpose of strengthening centralized, unified leadership and ensure the PLA's absolute loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party.

4. Comparison of military development and security strategies of the United States and China

Table 1: Comparison of military development and security strategies of the United States and China

USA	CHINA
<p>Understanding and managing competition with China on a global scale will be a top priority for US leaders over the next decade and beyond.</p> <p>Finding ways to shape the regional security environment is key to sustaining expanded U.S. deterrence (strategic and conventional) in the years to come.</p> <p>Weapon of Destruction</p> <p>Expand alliances to surpass nations, deploy militaries to execute rebalancing strategies, and seek leadership to stay proactive.</p> <p>U.S. and allied planners should develop a diverse list of options for dealing with varying degrees of Chinese coercion and aggression.</p> <p>Accelerating the development of military technology to neutralize China's A2/AD "home-field control" doctrine and maintain its dominant position in the Pacific.</p> <p>It is necessary to take full advantage of the leading edge in new and key technology areas, and overcome the factors that weaken the "traditional" advantage of the United States in the conventional military fields.</p> <p>Towards the mission of researching and developing advanced technologies, such as robotic technology, automation systems, miniaturizing equipment size, forming large databases, developing advanced production capacity, including 3D printing technology.</p> <p>Plan each phase of cyber operations.</p> <p>Forming a generation of weapons and equipment with advanced technology, capable of breaking through and creating specific challenges with weapons systems, means of war, information and communication systems, command and control systems. combat operations in China's A2/AD military doctrine.</p> <p>Defend borders, rebuild the military, project power abroad, and pursue favorable trade policies.</p> <p>Adjust operations in areas where access is limited, dominated by terrain factors.</p>	<p>Much focus has been placed on developing the concepts and capabilities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to prevent or delay foreign forces response to crises along China's periphery.</p> <p>Build national defense capabilities and strong-armed forces, commensurate with international status, meeting the requirements of security and development interests</p> <p>Establish defense policy and mobilize military forces</p> <p>Enhance and strengthen international cooperation in cyberspace</p> <p>Streamline the apparatus in the direction of reducing infantry, increasing air force and navy</p> <p>Stepping up the fight against corruption internally</p> <p>Strengthening the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party over the PLA</p> <p>Must be reformed in terms of organizational structure, staffing and resolutely follow the sole direction of the Party</p> <p>Strengthening nuclear weapons and conventional weapons on a large scale, the document mentions the need to revise and upgrade military doctrine, focusing on efforts to increase combat power quickly. fast.</p> <p>Accelerate the transition from regional defense to global operations involving all services</p> <p>Shift focus to investments in navy, air force and missile forces</p> <p>Merge combat zones, drastically reduce personnel and improve civilian-military cooperation, and accelerate the transformation of the PLA from a force primarily operating on land into a powerful force at sea.</p> <p>Equip more nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.</p> <p>Coordinate talent development, as well as recruiting and mobilizing resources from both public and private enterprises, with cost reduction and time saving as the ultimate goal.</p>

5. Conclusion

About the leading role in the world leadership: The strategic competition between China and the US is the competition between the two leading powers in the world today, not only in terms of position and rank but also in the value system.

and the model that leads the development world. This contradiction poses a major problem in competition, which is the need to cooperate, share responsibilities, lead and coordinate resources on a global scale of these two powers. A smart strategic framework for international relations

requires serious consideration and analysis. The role of leading the world today is demonstrated through whether that country has developed strategies that can solve not only the present challenge but also the future, because this is not the last challenge but the world has to face.

When science and technology developed strongly, Sino-US relations "improved", China's military doctrine was adjusted. Biggest change is the "breaking" of philosophy "People's war" and the formation of "Deng - Giang military doctrine". In the face of changes in practice and the shift from the initial perception of the global threat to the doctrine of "limited war" and "locality" around China's borders. The "Policy Line" on war and defense has been drawn up not only for land conflicts in the northern and eastern border areas but also for maritime clashes and military conflicts. surprise air strikes, followed by necessary PLA countermeasures. Implemented the policy of "four modernizations", including military and technological modernization, and at the same time, reconstructed Deng Xiaoping's model by drawing out "limited war in terms of technology". high". But at the present time, before the war between Russia and Ukraine, this harmony is no longer preserved. The first new strategy in 10 years, this time marks the US's shift: Prioritizing against China and Russia after nearly two decades of focusing on fighting terrorism. China has been the target of the US Secretary of Defense's unusually blunt remarks about a modern world without boundaries and with great opportunities but also "enormous threats", China has taken unilateral, destabilizing actions to seek to assert its sovereignty claims in the South China Sea. The United States will not turn a blind eye when the basic principles of the international security order are challenged. And has vowed to uphold the established principles.

Until now, the US administration's approach is still to put military strategy above diplomatic strategy. Some observers say that this may help strengthen the US position at the negotiating table with China, but will lead to "tit-for-tat" responses from Beijing. Therefore, the US still needs to pursue a long-term diplomatic strategy that is both competitive and cooperative with China. The US approach would probably be softer with the use of economic and diplomatic tools to contain China's expansion of influence.

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