



## **Will China invade Taiwan: War Game Strategy and Lessons for China from the Russia-Ukraine Conflict**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The China-Taiwan crisis is witnessing a paradigm shift amid rising uncertainty due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Every act, smaller or larger in western capitals against Russia in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, is enlightening the Chinese policymakers, strategists, and leadership calculations over their futuristic war choices and possible invasion of Taiwan. There is a high chance of China invading Taiwan. What will be the future of Taiwan, the center for new American security has war gamed the situation and has revealed a possible conflict between China and Taiwan, dragging America to the center of the conflict. The game strategy has been used as a conceptual framework, to shed light on what planning, policymaking, and strategies will be required to deal with the hypothetical scenario. How will China react in the future, if Taiwan tries to become even closer to the western world, particularly America? The military blunders of the Russian army on the battlefield, the western united front against Russia on economic sanctions, the powerful strategy of information warfare in the digital world by the Zelensky government, and the response of the international community to Moscow's invasion have sent shockwaves across*

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*China's policy-making circles, but so far it hasn't deterred the leadership morale in shaping its narrative of reunification. This study helps to analyze, the war gaming perspective of the China-Taiwan possible conflict, apart from war gaming scenarios, it also analyzes the actual situation, on how China would deal with the situation on economic, information, and diplomatic fronts. It also helps us to understand, why the conflict will be of tremendous importance, especially to America's pacific and western allies.*

**Keywords:** Taiwan, China, America, Conflict, War game.

## Introduction

On the morning of February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022, Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered the armed forces to conduct a special military operation, dubbed instantly by the west as an invasion of Ukraine by Russia. According to the Russian President, the operation was to protect Russian-origin Ukrainians, subjected to genocide, and bullying for the last eight years. Ukrainians stood up against this military operation, which they see as an invasion of their country and has inflicted heavy losses on Russian forces and are still fighting for their country. The Russian ministry has announced that their military has now controlled the Luhansk region in east Ukraine, confirmed by Ukrainian state officials that, their military forces have retreated from strategic zones of the Luhansk region, in a tactical move. In the meantime, when the Russians and Ukrainians are busy fighting, thousands of kilometers far, another nation, Taiwan is watching and observing closely and are trying to embrace, and learn key lessons of war, if China one day thinks of doing the same to Taiwan. People in Taiwan fear that what happened to Ukraine, the same fate might await them one day.

After the invasion of Ukraine, scholars around the world started debating the China-Taiwan question and draws some readily parallels between Ukraine and Taiwan. Historically, both states have been living under the shadow fear of mighty autocratic countries. Ukraine was a part of the Soviet Union, separated after the soviet collapse in 1991. While, Taiwan similarly was ruled by the last Qing dynasty (1644-1911) of China, after they lost it to Japan in 1895. Both have recently been so close to western companions and alike, met by sharper Chinese and Russian criticism. Russia blames the expansion of NATO eastward as a pretext for war. Similarly, China might one day blame the USA for supporting Taiwanese separatism and might invade, later if not sooner, and last but not least, both nations for years have heard that they are not nations in the true sense. Putin solidified the concept of Ukrainians and Russian as being part of one nation. Taiwan might be worried, keeping in mind the situation of Ukraine which may conclude a scenario where its very existence, survival, and sovereignty might be at risk. But the response confronted by Moscow over the invasion might be different for China if it must invade Taiwan, because of current Chinese clout and Taiwan's legitimacy around the world.

But the differences between both Ukraine and Taiwan, outclass the similarities. Ukraine was recognized by the world as an independent nation after it separated from USSR. But Taiwan, to this day, has only been recognized by 14 nations around the world. Its independent status and sovereignty are still a topic of concern for the Chinese leadership.

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Even its greatest ally the USA ensures Taiwan, that it will come to its defense, in case of China's invasion, but does not recognize it officially. But this status, may not matter for the USA, like Ukraine. Taiwan has importance for US foreign policy in Indo-Pacific, as mentioned in the Indo Pacific strategy of the United States 2022. The future hinges on Taiwan and US interests in it are at stake, and so are the Chinese. Taiwan has one of the leading and most sophisticated chip-making industries TSMC, which is critical for the digital infrastructure of the world. The vast network of internet cables, surrounding Taiwan, too is of critical importance for the region in terms of commercial and military communications.

As Taiwan is an island, for tactical reasons, invading it would be an uphill task. Unlike Russia which invaded Ukraine. At this instant, the Chinese military planners and strategists are prisoners of natural geography. Taiwan is also an economic powerhouse. It is the 8<sup>th</sup> largest trading partner of the USA, while Ukraine doesn't rank in the top 30.<sup>1</sup> Regarding GDP, Taiwan ranked 21<sup>st</sup> in 2021, while Ukraine ranked 57<sup>th</sup>. It is the only biggest semiconductor manufacturer in the world, apart from its reliability and sophistication. The disruptions would have widespread consequences for the entire world. But in this dynamic, changing, and uncertain world, do similarities and differences matter, is the question.

Central to this piece of writing are some fundamental research questions. How war game theory can be an effective framework for predicting the future if China invaded Taiwan? How will China, protect its economy from western backed sanctions if China has to invade Taiwan? Why may Beijing ill afford the presence of Taiwanese Zelensky at the time of the invasion of the island nation? How important are the information warfare, narrative formation, and framing of the war by the television industrial complex? What should be China's strategy on a diplomatic level, should it invade Taiwan? What lessons have China, so far, learned from Ukraine Russia conflict chapter? The methodology applied in this paper is qualitative, and the research design is analytical as it deals with analyzing the conflict situation and what should be the strategy. The ontology and epistemology of the research are subjective. It deals with existing literature on the subject matter. The sources utilized in making this research paper, are secondary that is, newspapers, official documents, research articles, research papers, and national policy documents.

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<sup>1</sup> US Census Bureau Foreign Trade Division, "Foreign Trade: Data," [www.census.gov](https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/), 2021, <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/balance/>.

## Literature Review

A compelling and significant case of China invading Taiwan has been a wargame by the center for new American security. China attacked one of the Taiwan Islands, alerting America and Japan into action, and dragging them into the war. But China has occupied, Taiwan island capturing Taiwanese marines, putting America, China's strategic rival, into a dilemma-like position, where Taiwan and America are now in a disadvantageous position, wishing to punish China for its action, but do not wish to escalate the war. Another significant point, is whether Taiwan might be the next possible target, one good explanation, is, drawing parallels between Ukraine and Taiwan exposing similarities and differences to Ukraine.<sup>2</sup> When it comes to whether Russian weak strategies have compelled China to think of its strategies toward Taiwan, is a question of fundamental importance. Disasters in terms of loss for Russia haven't deterred Chinese leadership in their stance on reunification. China's plans to invade Taiwan may be at a halt, due to Russia's blunders on the battlefield, but it also has enlightened Chinese leadership on what to do and what not to do, when it comes to Taiwan. A key study underlies, the Ukraine invasion occurred due to a violation of a red line- the same would happen if Taiwan or America embarked on the same footprints as Europe have done in Ukraine. Taiwan is learning hard lessons from the Ukraine war. It is seeing the absence of NATO in Asia, which could compel Taiwan to take more offensive and defensive actions, related to security- finally drawing a Chinese response. A quick and coordinated response to the Russian invasion has somewhat relaxed Taiwan, which believes if faced with reality the world would do the same, sanctioning China by the west. The information warfare strategy importance has gained a unique yet significant spot in modern warfare. China would try, that at the time of the invasion, there should be no Zelensky on the island of Taiwan.<sup>3</sup> Seeing the success of Ukraine's information battle in the digital world and Russia's blockade by the west, Beijing is ramping up its efforts to make a coordinated response by merging its all-information war arsenals, into one strategic support force.

Much has been written about the China-Taiwan issue, but very less effective work is available on this issue, from the perspective of war gaming strategy. War gaming strategy has one significance, it prepares strategists, planners, and policymaker's for a real-life scenario of

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<sup>2</sup> "Timothy RHeath." RAND Corporation Provides Objective Research Services and Public Policy Analysis | RAND. [https://www.rand.org/about/people/h/heath\\_timothy\\_r.html](https://www.rand.org/about/people/h/heath_timothy_r.html)

<sup>3</sup> Wadhwa, Vivek, and Alex Salkever. "How Elon Musk's Starlink Got Battle-Tested in Ukraine." Foreign Policy. Last modified May 4, 2022. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/05/04/starlink-ukraine-elon-musk-satellite-internet-broadband-drones/>



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Green, representing the United States, China, and Taiwan respectively. More importantly, the framework is of fundamental importance to pacific countries specifically and for the world generally.

## Introduction to the scenario

The west is responding to Russia in a united manner, Europe trying to recover from the damage inflicted upon it by the Russia-Ukraine war, economically and militarily, and the USA is reluctant to go to war against Russia, and whose trade war, initiated by Trump bore no fruits. All these acts, decisions, and environment only support China, which is ready, later if not sooner to capture Taiwan by force, if necessary, as now clear from the Shangri-La dialogue.

Amid all this scenario, the center for new American security, war-gamed this potential, yet possible Chinese invasion of Taiwan, capturing it's one of the islands. The war game revealed, how could Taiwan and United States respond, when China seized the island of Pratas/Dongsha in the South China Sea. The United States national security and policy makers' community is focused on defending Taiwan against this aggression- this capturing of the island could be a future pathway for further Chinese aggression in the region, if not deterred by the US and its allies.

To explore the future further Taiwan is facing, the center for new American security studies, collaborated with experts, including Taiwanese, Americans, and regional experts on the subject matter. The game found ways of deterring Chinese aggression but also found Japan an important factor and actor in limiting Chinese aggression. The war game revealed, Taiwanese and U.S. teams were struggling to respond to China's surprise move after it had captured the island, which now places China in an advantageous position, due to its first move, and geographical proximity. Solidifying its position, the Chinese side avoided further escalation. Punitive actions: such as coercive measures, economic sanctions, and information campaigns aimed against China proved to be of little effect and took longer time to produce any fruitful results. The dilemma faced by Taiwan and America was, how to get back what China has already taken, which has an outright risk of escalating war, which both US and Taiwan want to avoid. This game proved to be more in the Chinese favor, where rolling back territorial gains by China, was difficult for the U.S. and its allies. Japan during this game proved to be of more significance. In the case of further fruitful coordination, it can change the thinking patterns and strategies of the People's Liberation Army. Moreover, the war game

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revealed one weakness in American strategy, that is, the U.S. would in times of crisis have to heavily rely upon Japan for placing infrastructure of military nature, which may well be targeted by PLAN and PLAAF. Japan's involvement has awakened, India and Australia, which have stakes in the region, to rally with the US against China. But the nature of war game strategy is, it is not predictive, rather it enables the actors, what can be done when confronted with such a dire situation.

### **Structure of the gaming strategy**

The CNAS game lab, organized a virtual war game about a possible war between Taiwan and China, involving the US and another regional key actor, having a stake in the region. In the given scenario, China has already captured Dongsha Island, in the South China Sea. The virtual game strategy consists of players, they are all divided into three different teams, named Blue, Red, and Green, representing, the United States, China, and Taiwan respectively. Teams consisted of, American, China, and Taiwanese experts, with various regional and international actors. The whole game consisted of three moves over the course of two-three sessions. Every move required all three teams, to at least, take one military, information, economic, and diplomatic move. Permitted permission to take any reasonable action but had to explain why, this action has been taken, and what were they thinking about possible outcomes. Although they were instructed to establish and prioritize objectives, they were allowed to define their independent path of action.

### **Situation- PLA in control of Dongsha Island**

PLA marines and Special Forces have seized Dongsha Island in the South China Sea, some 190 miles southeast of Hong Kong and 270 miles southwest of Kaohsiung. PLA troops disguised themselves as busy in exercises, rapidly taking over a small island, without sending any clear warning, and have placed some 200 people's armed police and some 300 civilians, now busy converting this same island into a military base. PLA troops captured 500 Taiwanese marines and are now being held as hostages in mainland China. After the island capture, China is ready to expand its scope of activities in the region, it is now delaying trade and business deals with Taiwan. It has stockpiled a large sum of oil and semiconductor chips, critical for its survival. It has declared the situation as an internal matter to stop countries around the world from interfering in the situation. The United States was the only country that criticized and condemned the PRC aggression, other states issued anodyne statements.



## **American reaction to China's aggressive behavior**

In the start, USA and Taiwan are responsible for escalation, due to their triggering exercises and intent, both are now busy in balancing their action through diplomacy. Taiwan has taken military action but has adopted a diplomatic position to gain international support which resulted in anodyne statements from many states and international actors.

Island captured, the Taiwan public is now showing signs of fear and distress, while the government is busy giving assurances to its public that the situation is under control. America now has placed its troops in Taiwan. Here, Taiwanese, and Americans confronted some technical and language barriers, the state of Taiwan wants to adopt a more diplomatic approach, while the USA is ready to retake the island militarily. Differing perspectives and assumptions, in fact, have resulted in the hamstrung of the situational response, leading it to escalate further.

In stage one, team blue took such initiatives as, the establishment of counter-disinformation centers, a framework for Indo-Pacific security, and by encouraging its private sector to counter China. Although these actions were taken immediately, they were having no immediate effects on PRC designs nor any effects to contain the PRC approach to the ground scenarios.

## **Taiwan between great powers**

Taiwan assured its public that they are in full control of the situation. The United States withdrew from its previous decision of taking the island back militarily and is now calling and gathering allies to contain China. Both Taiwan and USA are now engaged in more robust communication. The early move of the USA to place security forces in Taiwan is now the center of the strategy. America placed its troops in Taiwan as an act of “tit for tat” which gives Taiwan an edge to demand China's withdrawal from the captured island. China saw the strategy of pacing US troops differently, it believed that presence of US troops on mainland Taiwan is unsustainable, and if it withdrew China would declare victory. They had made clear their position over US troops in Taiwan: For starting any cross-strait negotiation, it is a prerequisite for Taiwan, to host no US troops. Taiwan has been trapped now.

## **NATO into the arena**

In stage three of the war game, both Taiwan and USA were caught in a dilemma. The US wanted to punish China for its aggression, simultaneously showing the posture of

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maintaining the image of a responsible power, which has the capacity, capability, and will to carry out negotiations, a soft power approach to influence allies in the region.

Taiwan team was caught between China and USA, it has to maintain its future relations with both great powers, and simultaneously has to de-escalate the situation. In the first stage of the war game, Taiwan has already established a backdoor channel with mainland China, without informing the US which has little chance of success without US coordination.

At the end of the war game, Taiwan and USA were busy isolating China. Taiwan approached Japan, while the US to its NATO allies. Taiwan and USA have reduced their offensive military operations including cyberattacks.

### **US and its Allies' efforts and developing situation around Taiwan**

This study is significant due to the situation and efforts, the United States and its allies are putting into creating alliances to keep a check on China's growing intentions and capabilities as per the west. The fundamental question which arises in the aftermath of this war game is, what will be Chinese preparedness for the west's reaction if the invasion of Taiwan materializes? What would be China's possible countermeasures to western response, like economic sanctioning by western powers, how would China project its invasion of the island nation in the international community? What are its strategies in the growing and widely important front: Information warfare Keeping Ukraine aware of its response to Russia on the digital front, the Chinese authorities have has taken this domain seriously. Is China prepared for these types of situations as shown in the wargame, the following lines will answer these questions of formidable importance.

### **Lessons for China from the Russia-Ukraine war**

Every country around the world is looking for how to protect itself from the Ukraine-Russia war. But China, Taiwan, and the USA are looking at and observing the situation very closely. For Beijing, it is alarming how the west reacted to Russia's invasion of Ukraine and what could be the possible stance of its government over Taiwan. For Taiwan it is now a question of survival, the way Russia invaded Ukraine, they think of possibly being the next target of Chinese aggression and are preparing to brace for the possible fallout. For the US, the region is of fundamental interest, both in protecting its already declining world order and its regional allies. In the case of not extending its support to Taiwan, it may well lose the

support of its key partners in the region including South Korea, Japan, and Australia to say the least. The following lines will explore what China has learned so far from the war in Ukraine in different domains.

### **Russia-Ukraine War and Economic Lessons for China**

The war in Ukraine has compelled the west to take a united front against Russia at least from one aspect, putting Russia under mountains of sanctions. How would China protect itself against western sanctions if it attacked Taiwan? With this question in mind, the Chinese are preparing for this very realistic scenario of possible sanctions hitting its institutions and corporations in, and outside China. To be immune in face of sanctions, China has called upon its central bank to formulate a strategy.

China relies heavily on outside technology and American financial institutions and the dollar system. To de-Americanize would be an uphill task, but it would be easy to protect itself from countries like, Australia, South Korea, Japan, and European allies of the United States. This may provide Beijing with a certain calm, but the central concern here would be, how to protect its foreign reserves from freezing.

Another central concern here for China would be the disruption in semiconductor supply chains from Taiwan and America. Taiwan exports semiconductor chips worth \$118B in just 2021, according to Taiwan's chief trade negotiator. But here former American President, Donald Trump, has done this work with his trade war practices, which has pushed China towards its self-sufficient pathway of becoming a giant in chip production, yet still in its initial stages.

For the west it was easy to sanction Russian corporations and banks keeping in view its low interconnectedness around the world, this would be impossible against China. In comparison to Russia, China has an economic engagement worth \$5 trillion in the world economy, which may restrict the west from large sanctioning of China's economic sector. It would be like, shooting oneself in the leg. Few countries in the world recognize, Taiwan, if this is the case, we may not see large-scale sanctioning of China and its institutions.

Officials in Beijing are only prepared for a limited amount of possible economic sanctions if it has been imposed. China is a country that heavily relied on other countries for its economic stability. It is an economy that is responsible for exporting 14.7% of its manufactured

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products to the outside world from 1978-2020, sanctions could create panic and chaos in the international market.

Another problem during the Ukraine-Russia war, which China would surely be aware of, and should have focused on, was the rapid withdrawal of international cooperation due to sanctioning of the Russian economizing has one advantage over the situation, of having its swift-like system, Cross border interbank payment system (CBIPS), which could pave way for an alternative economic order. To feed its hungry energy sector, luckily it has now Russia, Saudi e Arabia, and Iran. It has recently signed a deal with Russia of importing coal, worth \$20B. Policymakers in Brussels and Washington need to understand that the same sanctions might not work against China, which worked against Russia, because Beijing is learning from the situation and the sanctioning of the world second largest economy would have the potential of having widespread consequences, from which even the imposers may not be saved.

According to CIA director, William Burns, the united anti-Russian western response and tough sanctions, aggressive stance, and continued military support to Kyiv have caught Beijing and the kremlin by surprise. He further said, the war in Ukraine and the world's response to what Russia is doing, is an episode of instruction that China may face if it invades Taiwan. But he confirmed that the war in Ukraine will be having little to no impact on Xi Jinping's morale for reunification.<sup>5</sup>

With Moscow's firms and corporations under mountains of sanctions, and the looming threat of possible sanctions against China, the latter appears quite friendly to Russia in buying oil, but deeply it is hesitant towards Moscow to avoid sanctions against China. Therefore, Chinese support for the Russian economy by buying oil is not a massive win for Russia, because so far, European allies of America and India are involved in the same bargaining. But supporting Russia, with military equipment and semiconductors would be of fundamental importance. In the event of invasion, if sanctions are imposed on China, it is difficult to predict its immediate aftermath because of the strong strategy of dealing with its economic outlook during COVID-19, when it hard-hit the Chinese economy resulting in the closure of industries. The Chinese government called upon the people's bank of China, placing before them the same fundamental question of protecting its foreign reserves, which gives us a hint, that China is in a preparation process of how to deal the situation if it

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<sup>5</sup> "How Ukraine War 'Unsettles' China - CIA Chief," Financial Times, May 9, 2022, <https://www.ft.com/video/f9946275-55eb-4e02-a8eb-3a0e8379784a>.

emerges, out of Beijing actions. It may think of divesting from US treasury bonds, a move of fundamental importance. But in this regard, Beijing's isolationist policies may hit hard. The best possible understanding of the situation would be to further increase its interdependence with the west to avoid possible sanctions. Following the isolationist path, it may increase its vulnerability to possible western attacks.

### **Information warfare- A new lethal tool in modern warfare**

The media framing of the Ukraine war, Zelensky, and Ukrainian forces has had a significant impact on the war so far diverting the ground victory of Russia to the digital victory of Ukraine in the international digital arena. The media framing of Zelensky as a hero and a leader, fighting for democracy, the right of independence, and for its people, has an enormous impact on the current war that is currently being played on the battlefield of social media and the internet. The Ukraine information narrative has been dominant in the war. Two days before the invasion, Russia cyber-attacked Ukraine's digital infrastructure, and installations, which made Ukraine drones blind in the skies, and public internet lost and even resulted in the loss of communication channels between its military commanders and their front-line troops. In the meantime, Ukraine appealed to the CEO of SpaceX and Tesla, Elon Musk, for sending star-link internet connections to the country. Musk accepted the request and sent almost 10,000 star-link terminals to Ukraine.<sup>6</sup> The result of which was, their drones again become online, and forces have restored their connections with frontline soldiers, hospitals, and with critical infrastructure. Musk's internet system become Ukraine's only hope and proved to be a lifeline to connect and respond in the digital world. It has thwarted the efforts of spreading Russian disinformation campaigns. This brings us to the next fundamental question of, why Beijing may ill afford the presence of Taiwanese Zelensky. What Zelensky has done to Russia in information and media framing has a lesson for Beijing to learn from. Keeping this in view, there is little room for Beijing to tolerate any Taiwanese Zelensky on the island. China has time to learn from the wisdom of its military genius, Sun Tzu, who once rightly and precisely said: The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy before fighting.

Today there are discussions inside Chinese policymaking circles on how to impose a total blockade of the island nation in case of invasion so that in times of crisis there is no

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<sup>6</sup> Taras Mishchenko, "Ukraine Will Receive More than 10,000 Starlink Terminals from SpaceX, Minister Fedorov Said • Mezha.Media," *mezha.media*, December 20, 2022, <https://mezha.media/en/2022/12/20/ukraine-will-receive-more-than-10-000-starlink-terminals-from-spacex-minister-fedorov-said/#:~:text=News->.

leader, who can ask the world for help. Like Zelensky and its officials have turned the tables on Russia, and mobilized its populace, China may ill afford such a scenario. For this purpose, it has created a coordination mechanism between its cyber, electronic, information, and space force merging them into one strategic support force. This especially means that PLA and CCP both recognize the importance and effectiveness of information warfare, an emerging aspect of modern-day war. It is well expected of PLA and China that in the coming months and years ahead, they would double down their efforts to boost and further strengthen their capabilities regarding information and cyber warfare.

### **Diplomatic Lessons**

On the diplomatic front, would China be able to stop countries from supporting Taiwan, if China invaded Taiwan? This question raises ringing bells across China, keeping in view the overwhelming support Ukraine received after Russia invaded it. China was caught by surprise, by how the west and the world reacted to Moscow's invasion, which rightly shows that even Russians were naïve to the situation, of what could they face potentially from a diplomatic front. Therefore, Chinese experts must recalibrate when it comes to diplomatic messages over Taiwan.

It could restrict countries from supporting Taiwan on the diplomatic front, due to its huge economic clout around the world. The BRI and other infrastructural projects in this regard would be of fundamental importance, equipping China with an economic tool on diplomatic level, it leverages BRI as a weapon, but it will surely use it as a huge economic leverage to keep countries away from extending diplomatic or any kind of support to Taiwan. Apart from this, there may be little inclination of states to support Taiwan in case of possible reunification, keeping in view Beijing's huge influence around the world.

On the question of what China has so far learned from Russia Ukraine conflict. For Beijing, the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia in Eastern Europe is of more fundamental interest than any other nation in the world because this war would potentially determine the future strategy and foreign policy of China regarding Taiwan.

So far, China has learned that military intervention would be costly, it is using diplomatic and economic tactics to bring Taiwan into its sphere, side by side preparing for a possible military action, if necessary. It has learned and is still learning, that west is an unreliable partner when it comes to economic sanctions and financial institutions, therefore using alternatives such as CBIPS (Cross border interbank payment system) and isolating

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itself to make itself immune. It has also recognized that leadership qualities, information warfare, propaganda effectiveness, cyber capabilities, and media framing of the ongoing war will be of fundamental importance when it comes to war.

### **Conclusion**

The capturing of Taiwanese islands by China, in response to which the United States, deployed its troops to Taiwan to protect it from invasion, which has trapped America. Taiwan is trapped between its wish to get rid of its escalatory behavior and America's commitment to inflict a heavy loss on China. The surprising move has given a tremendous advantage to China, as it has now controlled several strategic islands, now American position over Taiwan is weak, risky, and prove problematic for Taiwan. Lessons learned at the right times by China from Russia-Ukraine conflict has benefitted China. China was able to immune itself from western economic sanctioning because of using its alternative economic channels. It has successfully deployed the art of information warfare. It was good at portraying, invasion, as an internal issue, proving its diplomatic maturity. China is learning the hard lessons from the battlefield of eastern Ukraine and trying to mold and understand the situation bitterly and clearly. The tough Western economic sanctions, international response to the Ukraine invasion, media framing of war, and private companies providing internet supplies to the disrupted towns of Ukraine have still not shaken the resolve of Chinese leadership and nation. They are still committed and reunifying Taiwan through peaceful means but have not ruled out the possible use of force if necessary. The Taiwan Strait will be witnessing the formation of new history, as to, the making of the future it is a place that is going to play a fundamental role in the formation of new international order.