

East Asia's Tech Diplomacy: AI Alliances, Chip Wars, and Space Race Dynam

Technology Diplomacy · Answer Key · 16 Questions

1. Which of the following initiatives is a key example of the US-led "Chip 4" alliance aimed at coordinating semiconductor supply chains with East Asian partners?

- A) The Quad's Critical and Emerging Technology Working Group
- B) The ASEAN Framework for Integrated Semiconductor Supply Chain (AFISS)
- C) The "Chip 4" alliance involving the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan**
- D) The China-led International Lunar Research Station (ILRS)

2. South Korea and Japan recently agreed to strengthen defense cooperation, notably including joint work on which advanced technology area?

- A) Quantum Computing
- B) Artificial Intelligence (AI)**
- C) 5G Network Infrastructure
- D) Biotechnology

3. Which East Asian nations are identified as the most influential players in space diplomacy, with South Korea emerging as a fourth noteworthy actor?

- A) China, India, and Japan**
- B) South Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam
- C) Taiwan, the Philippines, and Malaysia
- D) Indonesia, Thailand, and Cambodia

4. In the context of US-China tech rivalry and export controls, South Korea faces a strategic "sandwich dilemma" primarily due to its deep economic ties with China and its security alliance with whom?

- A) Japan
- B) The European Union
- C) The United States**
- D) India

5. Taiwan's "chip diplomacy" is strategically leveraging its dominance in the semiconductor supply chain to gain diplomatic support from which regional bloc?

- A) The Quad
- B) ASEAN countries**
- C) The BRICS nations
- D) The European Union

6. Which of the following accurately describes the recent trend in Comprehensive Strategic Partnerships (CSPs) between ASEAN states and major powers regarding technology?

A) CSPs have become increasingly focused on traditional trade, with technology being a secondary consideration.

B) CSPs are becoming more semiconductor-oriented, signaling a deeper alignment between foreign policy and technology strategy.

C) CSPs are primarily focused on cultural exchange and educational programs, with limited technology components.

D) CSPs are being phased out due to geopolitical tensions and a lack of interest in technological cooperation.

7. What is a key aspect of the "Silicon Diplomacy" emerging in East Asia, as discussed in recent analyses?

A) It focuses on utilizing traditional military alliances to secure technological dominance.

B) It involves countries rethinking trust and alliances based on their position in the microchip value chain.

C) It emphasizes isolationist policies to protect domestic technology industries from foreign competition.

D) It primarily concerns the regulation of social media platforms and online content.

8. The US-China cybersecurity agreement, signed in September 2015, primarily aimed to address which critical issue between the two nations?

A) Joint development of advanced AI algorithms

B) Cooperation on cybercrime and a commitment not to engage in cyber-enabled economic espionage

C) Establishing a unified global internet governance framework

D) Sharing sensitive military cyber warfare technologies

9. South Korea and Japan are the first countries in Asia to join OpenAI's GTAC program, which serves as a cybersecurity consultative body for governments and public institutions. What is a key benefit for participants?

A) Guaranteed access to OpenAI's proprietary source code

B) Exclusive rights to develop new AI models

C) Access to OpenAI's latest high-performance AI models

D) Funding for AI research and development projects

10. What is a primary concern highlighted regarding the concentration of advanced chipmaking capacity on Taiwan?

A) It leads to lower quality control and increased production costs.

B) It creates geopolitical risks due to its location near potential conflict zones.

C) It limits the diversity of chip types that can be manufactured.

D) It hinders technological innovation due to a lack of international collaboration.

11. Which initiative has been launched by the Quad (India, US, Japan, Australia) to enhance energy resilience and regional cooperation in the Indo-Pacific?

- A) The Indo-Pacific Maritime Surveillance Initiative
- B) The Quad Critical Minerals Initiative
- C) The Quad initiative on Indo-Pacific energy security**
- D) The Quad Climate Working Group

12. Recent developments in cross-strait relations indicate that mainland Chinese exhibitors have faced increasing difficulty securing entry to Taiwan for which major technology event?

- A) The Shanghai International Film Festival
- B) The Taipei AMPA (Automotive Parts and Accessories Show)
- C) Computex in Taipei**
- D) The World AI Conference in Shanghai

13. Japan's new National Security Strategy emphasizes the strength of the semiconductor supply chain as essential for its "Proactive Contribution to Peace." This indicates that any threat to the tech corridor is seen as a direct threat to what?

- A) Japan's economic growth prospects
- B) Japan's regional trade agreements
- C) Japanese sovereignty**
- D) Japan's cultural heritage

14. Which East Asian country leads in memory chip manufacturing, with companies like Samsung and SK Hynix playing a key role in the global digital infrastructure?

- A) Taiwan
- B) Japan
- C) South Korea**
- D) China

15. The US-led "Chip 4" alliance, also known as the "FAB 4," aims to foster a division of labor between fabless-strong United States and which type of strong East Asian countries in the semiconductor industry?

- A) Fab-light countries
- B) Foundry-strong countries**
- C) Assembly and testing-strong countries
- D) Design-strong countries

16. China's space diplomacy often targets countries in which region, offering services like satellite design, manufacturing, and launch, and constructing terrestrial infrastructure?

A) North America

B) Europe

C) The Global South (Africa, Asia, and Latin America)

D) Oceania