

Restrictive Policies on Huawei During the Donald Trump Administration: An Analysis of U.S. National Security and Geopolitical Interests

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ABSTRACT

The trade war that occurred between United States and China extended to the technology sector. The two countries are competing in the development of 5G networks. China, through Huawei, which is a pioneer in the development of 5G networks, has faced confrontation from the U.S. government by ban Huawei from operate their business in North America. This article will discuss about the restriction policy on Huawei by the United States of America during Donald Trump's presidency. The United States places restrictions on Huawei based on suspicious that 5G network developed by Huawei can be misused by China government as an espionage tool. This article attempts to analyze the reasons that led to the United States during Donald Trump's presidency imposing restrictive policies on a telecommunications company from China, Huawei. In this article the authors used a qualitative explanatory research method. In analyzing the restriction policy against Huawei, researchers use the concept of national interest and national security concept. Researchers found that the United States placed restrictions on Huawei because the 5G network developed by Huawei might be misused by the Chinese government as and espionage tool against the United States state, companies, and people so that it has the potential to threaten the national security of the United States. Also, through this restriction policy, the United States intends to stem China's hegemony in geopolitical information. Hopefully, this article will provide new insight for future discussion about restriction policy by the United States to Huawei.

Keywords: Donald Trump, Trade War, Huawei, 5G

INTRODUCTION

Donald Trump is the 45th president of the United States, he managed to win from his rival Hillary Clinton from the Democratic party in the US presidential election in 2016. The US economic policy during the administration of Donald Trump was protectionism. Protectionism is an effort by a nation to shield its home industries from foreign competition. It is based on governmental measures and policies that impede international trade with the goal of shielding indigenous companies and jobs from foreign competition (Kenton, 2017).

After officially taking office as the 45th president of the United States, Donald Trump published a policy to increase import tariffs on products originating from China. Some products that experienced an increase in import tariffs included solar panels, washing machines, steel, and aluminum. China then responded to the US policy by imposing similar policies on US commodities (Ardhani, 2019, p. 11). The reciprocal policies that occurred against the two countries became the beginning of the Trade War between the US and China.

In 2018, through the technology and telecommunications company Huawei, China introduced the latest generation of internet network technology, 5G

networks, to replace the previous version, 4G networks. The 5G networks is claimed to be 100 times quicker than the 4G network at moving data (Untari, 2020). In addition, Huawei holds more than 3000 patents related to 5G infrastructure (Hassan, 2019) putting China in a prime position to lead the way in the developing of global 5G networks. China's development of 5G networks is seen as a threat to U.S. national security.

The trade war that occurred between the United States and China which was initially a dispute in the economic sector then continued to be a technological war. The conflict then had an impact on the Chinese telecommunications company, Huawei. On May 15, 2019, Donald Trump imposed restrictive policies on Huawei companies in the United States that were considered to threaten national security. Trump declared a national emergency to protect U.S. computer networks from foreign adversaries, the statement was accompanied by the signing of Executive Order No. 13873. The document contains prohibitions against the act of acquisition, import, transfer, installation, transaction, or use of information and communication technology or services (transactions) by any person, or in connection with transactions involving any property in which a foreign country or its nationals have an interest including through an interest in a contract for the provision of technology or services (Trump, 2019).

The order aims to protect the U.S. from foreign threats that actively continue to create and exploit gaps in information and communications infrastructure and services. One of the threats that the US is worried about Huawei is the development of 5G network technology. The US is worried that the development of the 5G network could be used as a espionage tool by China to against the state, companies, and the people of United States of America (Bowler, 2020). In addition to prevent Huawei from operating in the country, the US Government is included Huawei in the Entity List of Bureau of Industry and Security owned by the United States Department of Commerce. This is because, Huawei is considered to have carried out operations contrary to the US national security policy (Bureau of Industry and Security, 2019).

Huawei's expansion in the US did not run smoothly, such as experiencing rejection to merge and acquire in the US in 2012, whereas since 2011 in terms of security research and development, Huawei has become one of the important partners for the US, besides Huawei's presence has a positive impact on US society by providing more than 10,000 jobs in the research and development industry, which is certainly a beneficial investment for the people of the US (Steinbock, 2012).

From this background explanation, it can be drawn the formulation of the problem from the Huawei restriction case in the United States is **"Why the United States government issued a ban on Huawei to carry out its business operations in the United States"**. Then the purpose of this study is to analyze the purpose of issuing a restrictive policy on Huawei's business operations in the United States.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Digital Geopolitics and Huawei's Role

Huawei's restriction policy by the United States has garnered significant attention in recent years due to its global implications. In this literature review, there are four previous studies with the same theme, where the four studies try to analyze the reasons the US government imposes restrictive policies on Huawei as well as what steps are taken and what impact they have on international relations.

One of the key studies, conducted by Arinanda et al (2022). in their article titled "The United States vs. China Technology War: Huawei's 5G Technology Rejection Policy by the United States" delves into the rationale behind the US government's rejection of Huawei's 5G technology. This study employs the theory of neorealism and uncovers that the US government's policy to ban Huawei's 5G technology was driven by a desire to assert dominance over China, particularly in the realm of 5G

technology, thereby enhancing its international power and economic influence.

The trade war that occurred between the US and China was originally an economic conflict developed into a technological war between the two countries. 5G network technology is becoming a new standard in the development of information technology, China, which first developed the technology through Huawei, occupies the top position and has the potential to rival US hegemony in informational geopolitics. Tekir, G (2020) in his article entitled Huawei, 5G Networks, and Digital Geopolitics, says that the situation involving Huawei represents a fresh form of geopolitical conflict between the US and China. Huawei can monitor infrastructure networks thanks to 5G technology access. The American authorities expressed worry that China was meddling in the network through Huawei. The U.S. blacklisted Huawei and restricted supplier businesses' access to its domestic market out of concern for China's expanding influence.

2. Internationalizing State Power through the Internet

To maintain their hegemony, the United States took steps to invite their allies to join in imposing bans on products from Huawei that are considered potentially harmful to national security. Then with the dominance of US companies in the technology business, the US government invites technology companies from their countries to stop supplying hardware and software access to Huawei.

Tang, M (2020) in his article entitled Huawei Versus the United States-The Geopolitics of Exterriotorial Internet Infrastructure. The report raises the question of how and how much the United States government is influencing the development of 5G technology through trade penalties against Chinese firms. According to the author, the United States went so far as to maintain its dominance in informational geopolitics by using extraterritorial power and compelling other nations to pursue legal action against a single person and a company. This demonstrates the imperialistic state's supreme power over other actors, the author claims. The informational geopolitics that mentioned before refers to how governments and non-state actors strategically use and manipulate information, communication technology, and cyber capabilities to further their geopolitical interests and goals in the modern world. Eric Rosenbach and Katherine Mansted (2019) in their article entitled The Geopolitics of Information expolain that these days, information is the most important and contested geopolitical resource on the planet. Data as the "new oil" become the world's most profitable businesses. In addition to challenging economies and societies, data-driven innovation is also changing international relations. nations are rewriting their rules of

interaction with markets and citizens, as well as their definition of national interests and strategic priorities, as a result of the pursuit of information power, which involves nations' ability to utilize information to influence, decide, create, and communicate. Over the past five years, authoritarian governments have implemented strong internal and foreign information strategies, realizing the strategic importance of information. States' policy choices and priorities, and consequently their ability to exercise power, compete, and prepare for conflict in the twenty-first century, are being influenced by the growing economic and political significance of information. The emergence of information mercantilism, information theft, manipulation, and sabotage, information mercantilism, and information authoritarianism are the four ways that the growing significance of information has ushered in a new era in which information geopolitics drives global affairs.

A similar opinion about internationalizing state power through the internet was expressed by Cartwright, M (2020), in his article entitled Internationalizing state power through the internet: Google, Huawei and geopolitical struggle, claims that through the use of surveillance programs carried out by national security and law enforcement agencies, the United States has been able to internationalize state authority by taking advantage of the dominance of American internet businesses on the global market.

THEORIES APPROACH

This article uses the concept of national interest and the concept of national security as a tool to analyze the reasons behind the US government's restrictive policy against Huawei. The national interest is considered to explain the purpose of the US in issuing the policy. Hans J. Morgenthau defined the national interest as the state's minimal capacity to safeguard and defend its physical, political, and cultural identities from outside influence. There is three concepts contained in national interest, first, the maintenance of territorial integrity in order to protect physical identity. Second, the maintenance of the political and economic system to protect political identity. The ability to preserve its history and linguistics is the third aspect of culture protection. The national interest of a country is the result of policy makers so that the national interests of a country can differ or cross from one country to another. A country's national interests are typically the elements shaping the country's most vital needs, such as defense, security, military, and economic well-being. Morgenthau explained that the national interest of every country is power, which mean, anything that can establish and maintain a country's control over other countries (Morgenthau, 1949).

The concept of national security according to Berkowitz is a country's capacity to defend its core ideals

against foreign dangers (Berkowitz, 1965). Amaritasari (2015) added that at first national security focused on military capabilities, then expanded to non-military matters. Cohen (1972) added National security can be interpreted as a protective condition to be achieved or maintained by a country that aims to reduce various political components from threats from within and outside. National security in the context of the United States according to Christopher S. means protection from major threats to the territorial, political, or economic well-being of the United States (Mukhtar, 2017). In a modern sense, Barry Buzan argues that national security also focuses on non-state and non-military threats. Military, political, environmental, economic, and social are Buzan's five categories for dividing the security sector (Trihartono, Indriastuti, & Nisya, 2020, p. 1).

The reason these two theories were used in writing this article is that the United States has a national interest in issuing a policy banning Huawei's business operations in its country. Researchers assume that the US is using national security reasons to achieve its national interests, namely, to stop China's dominance in the development of 5G network technology. The US as a superpower country uses its influence to invite its allies not to use Huawei devices for cybersecurity reasons.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this article is qualitative explanatory by analyzing the causes of the issuance of the restriction policy against Huawei by the US government during the presidency of Donald Trump. Sugiyono (2008) argues that qualitative research is research based on postpositivism philosophy. Philosophy is used to examine the natural state of objects (as opposed to experiments). Using this approach, the researcher is the key instrument. Data source sampling is done purposively. With qualitative data analysis, the results emphasize meaning rather than empirical generalizations. This method uses data collection techniques with snowball and triangulation techniques (combined) to produce images that will be used to test hypotheses.

Data Collection

The data collection technique carried out in this article uses observation methods from data in the form of documents that have been made previously from 2019 when the restricted policy applied to Huawei until 2021 when Donald Trump presidency periode ended. These documents can be papers, writings, drawings, or monumental works from someone. Regarding the documents referred to in this study are in the form of writings, papers, news, websites, government reports, which contain secondary data and other sources related to Huawei's restriction policy by the United States.

Research Process

The author starts this research process by collecting secondary data, then the author processes the data. The processed data is then used to analyze and explain the correlation and causality between the unit of analysis and the explanatory unit based on the basis of the concept used, after that, the author draws conclusions on the results of the hypothesis testing.

The following are the data analysis techniques that the author will use in this article:

1. Data Processing and Presentation

Various data that has been collected from papers and documents are processed and presented in the form of tables, graphs, and schemes that will help make it easier for the author to analyze.

2. Verification and Conclusion Drawing

This stage aims to find the core of the information that has been collected by looking for similarities, relationships, and differences to draw conclusions as answers to the problems studied. However, conclusions are still provisional and will change as strong and supportive data is found. However, if the conclusions raised at the initial stage have been supported by various valid evidence when the research is again carried out by collecting data, it is certain that the conclusions put forward are credible conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After officially taking office as the 45th president of the United States, Donald Trump published a policy to increase import tariffs on products originating from China. Some products that experienced an increase in import tariffs included solar panels, washing machines, steel, and aluminum. China then responded to the US policy by imposing similar policies on US commodities (Ardhani, 2019, p. 11). The reciprocal policies that occurred against the two countries became the beginning of the Trade War between the US and China.

The trade war that occurred between the United States and China affected the telecommunications company from China, Huawei. Huawei's presence in the United States has experienced various rejections from the United States government since Huawei decided to expand the market in the country. The battle between the U.S. government and Huawei came to a head when Meng Wanzhou, Huawei's top financial officer, was arrested by Canadian authorities following the US government's request. Reporting from (Indonesia, 2018), on December 1, 2018, the financial director of the Chinese smartphone manufacturer was detained at the Vancouver airport while traveling. The United States is seeking Meng Wanzhou on suspicion of bank fraud, according to Canadian authorities, and she will be extradited there.

Ren Zhengfei established Huawei in Shenzhen, China, in 1987. Ren Zhengfei, the founder of Huawei, was formerly an engineer in the People's Liberation Army and a Communist Party of China member (Chong, 2019). It is hardly surprising that many people believe Huawei has strong ties to the Chinese government given the history of its founder.

The establishment of Huawei is also related to China's policy at that time, where China during the reign of Deng Xiaoping had a national interest to modernize China by being more open to international trade and investment. To achieve these national interests, he published four state goals, one of which was to improve technology. The establishment of Huawei is considered a step to realize Deng Xiaoping's goals (Tekir, Huawei, 5G Networks, and Digital Geopolitics, 2020, p. 120). Beginning in the 2000s, Huawei grew its business in regions that western corporations had ignored, including South Asia, the Middle East, and Africa (Huawei, The Early Years, 2020). With the Going Global policy initiated by the Chinese government, Huawei can expand its business operations to the global level.

The Going Global policy, initiated by Premier Zhu Rongji in 2000, aims to encourage Chinese companies to invest abroad. With this policy, it is hoped that Chinese companies can compete in the global market and can reach global human resources and technology investment from foreign companies (Tekir, Huawei, 5G Networks, and Digital Geopolitics, 2020, p. 120).

Table 1. Huawei's Early Expansion to the Global Level

Year	Area	Target market
1995	Hong Kong	Asia Pacific
1997	Russian	Eastern Europe, Central Asia
1998	Kenya	Afrikaans
	Yemen	Middle East
	Laos	Southeast Asia
1999	Brazil	South America
2000	Swedish	Europe
2001	United States	North America

Source: (Huawei, The Early Years, 2020)

After successfully expanding in several regions, Huawei is trying to continue its expansion into the United States. Huawei's expansion in the United States began on February 14, 2001, when a small number of Huawei

employees led by Charlie Chen, a senior vice president, established Huawei's first headquarters in the United States located in Plano, Texas. But at the beginning of its operations in the United States, Huawei has not found a single customer, because Huawei still sounds not familiar to Americans, and no one can even pronounce the name of the company. To make it easier to pronounce, Huawei registered its company name in the United States under the name "Futurwei", but this caused confusion for Americans (Steinbock, 2012, p. 35).

In 2012, Huawei had 12 regional offices in the United States. Additionally, the regional office is entrusted with assisting seven advanced R&D centers in developing of advanced information and communication technologies, including research facilities with a Californian headquarters in Santa Clara. With these facilities, Huawei can become a major telecommunications company in the United States, where Huawei employs nearly 1,800 professional and support staff in all Huawei facilities in the United States and 75% of these workers are Americans.

In carrying out its business operations in the United States, Huawei depends on American suppliers like ADI, Broadcom, Dell, Freescale, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Microsoft, Oracle, Qualcomm, and Texas Instruments for supplies like software, products, components, and chipsets (Steinbock, 2012, p. 35).

Although the United States has benefited from Huawei's cooperation with local companies, the Chinese telecommunications company has been closely watched by the U.S. government since it became a major supplier in the North America market. In Huawei's efforts to break into the U.S. market, the company has often encountered resistance from the U.S. government, such as in 2008 and 2011 the U.S. government blocking Huawei's deals with 3Com Corporation and 3Leaf Systems (Tang, 2020, p. 4563). Wen (2017) said "For decades, Huawei has been completely excluded from the purchase list of top carriers in the United States, including AT&T, Sprint, T-Mobile and Verizon." To achieve its interest in penetrating the North America market, the company through an open letter called for fair treatment and a full investigation to clear Huawei's name to the United States government in 2011. The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence (HPSCI) launched an investigation in response to Huawei's open letter in 2011, and a preliminary investigation and final findings were released in 2012. The investigation warned the U.S. government to "remain vigilant" and claimed that Chinese telecoms firms constituted a threat to national security (Tang, 2020, p. 4563).

Table 2. Huawei's failures in the United States

Time	Event
January 2003	Cisco Systems Inc. sued Huawei for stealing intellectual property without permission. In July, the two came to an understanding. Cisco gave up the lawsuit.
February 2008	While the US government looked into potential national security dangers posed by Huawei's acquisition, Huawei decided not buying 3Com Corporation.
July 2010	An offer from Huawei to purchase wireless equipment from Motorola was rejected. Huawei was accused of stealing trade secrets by Motorola.
August 2010	American senators successfully coordinated a campaign to prevent Huawei from supplying Sprint Nextel with telecommunications equipment.
February 2011	The purchase of 3Leaf Systems by Huawei was not approved by the United States Committee on Foreign Investment.
September 2012	HPSCI determined that Huawei and ZTE posed a security danger following a year-long study into Huawei's plea for equitable treatment.

Source: (Tang, 2020)

The battle between the U.S. government and Huawei came to a head when Meng Wanzhou, Huawei's top financial officer, was arrested by Canadian authorities following the US government's request. Meng was arrested on charges of bank fraud. In January 2019, Meng Wanzhou and Huawei were indicted for theft of trade secrets, obstruction in criminal investigations, and violations of Iran sanctions by the United States Department of Justice. T-Mobile, a U.S. mobile carrier, has charged Huawei staff members with stealing the look of "Tappy," a robot used to test phones. Huawei pled not guilty to the charges in February 2019 (Levy, 2019).

On May 15, 2019, the president of the United States, Donald Trump imposed a restrictive policy against Huawei, Trump signed Executive Order 13873 in conjunction with his declaration of a national emergency in order to protect America's computer networks from foreign threats. The

document prevents anyone from purchasing, importing, transferring, installing, or using information and communication technology or services (transactions) or engaging in such activities in connection with any property in which a foreign nation or its citizens have an interest, including through a stake in a contract for the provision of such technology or services (Executive Order 13873, 2019).

The order aims to protect the United States from foreign threats that actively continue to create and exploit vulnerabilities in information and communications infrastructure and services. One of the threats that the United States fears to Huawei is the development of 5G technology, where that technology could be misused by China government as an espionage tool to against the state, companies, and people of the United States of America (Bowler, 2020). Furthermore, the United States also included Huawei in the Entity List of Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) owned by the United States Department of Commerce.

The Entity List is the document published by BIS contain the names of certain foreign persons (including businesses, research institutions, government and private organizations, individuals, and other types of legal persons) that are subject to specific license requirements for the export, reexport and or transfer (in country) of specified items. These persons comprise the Entity List, which is found at Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations (EAR). The persons on the Entity List are subject to individual licensing requirement and policies supplemental to those found elsewhere in the EAR. The Entity List identifies entities reasonably believed to be involved or pose a significant risk of being or becoming involved, in activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interest of the United States. The reason why Huawei included in the Entity List because, Huawei is considered to have carried out operations contrary to the national security policy of the United States (Bureau of Industry and Security, 2019).

Huawei's development of 5G networks in the global market is related to the Chinese government's Going Global 2.0 strategy. The Going Global 2.0 strategy is a refinement of the previous strategy of Going Global 1.0 announced two decades earlier. Unlike the previous strategy aimed at encouraging Chinese products to be accepted in the global market, Going Global 2.0 reflects China's goal to become a new standard for other countries in the global arena. The standards in question include 5G device technology and international law. The 5G network is an important point in the strategy, because with the development of 5G network technology, China plays a role in promoting international standards (Policy, 2017, p. 5).

Following the announcement of a policy restricting Huawei's business operations in the United States,

supported by American technology companies like Google, which prevents smartphones made by Huawei from using features like Google Maps or Gmail, Intel, Broadcom, and Qualcomm severed their ties with Huawei (Hosain, 2019).

The United States' efforts to get rid of Huawei not only involve domestic companies, but the United States also try to persuade its allies to push Huawei out of the competition when it comes to 5G network development (Woo & O'Keefe, 2018). The U.S. government warned NATO members, including Germany, Italy, and Britain, about the risks of using Huawei equipment, even threatened a tariff war if those countries cooperated with Huawei, and pledged more funding if those countries stopped doing business with Huawei (Watkins, 2019). However, this has been rejected by some countries in Europe because Huawei is a pioneer in the development of 5G networks and provides benefits to these countries.

The major three companies control around 80% of the worldwide 5G market. Ericsson and Nokia have market shares of 26% and 22%, respectively, while Huawei has a 30% market share (Gu, et al., 2019, p. 31). Additionally, Huawei was a leader in the development of 5G technology, with 35% of 5G patents being owned by Huawei and less than 5% being owned by the US (Springborg, 2019). Huawei, which dominates the 5G market, is considered by the United States government as a threat. The three key pillars supporting American concerns about Huawei are structural, economic, and security related. The security industry is experiencing issues because of Huawei's access to the security infrastructure. The American administration is worried that Huawei may be exploited by China for espionage. The concern stems from claims made by the US government that Huawei profits from unfair trade practices and China's political power over the business (Tekir, Huawei, 5G Networks, and Digital Geopolitics, 2020, p. 124).

Then, according to the United States government, United States companies should be protected from Huawei's vicious market invasion. In terms of systemic problems, the United States felt that a liberal system of government should be defended from China's autocratic influencers (Voelsen, Rühlig, & Seaman, 2019). Those concerns were expressed by FBI director Chris Wray. He said the U.S. government was "deeply concerned about the risk of allowing any company or entity tied to a foreign government that does not share our values to gain a position of power within our telecommunications networks." (Vincent, 2018)

On another side, Huawei published documents describing its responses to the U.S. claims in response. In the document, Huawei refutes claims that it does not uphold western values, particularly those related to security and privacy. According to Huawei, it upholds these ideals as least as much as Americans do, if not more than the

American government. According to Huawei, it complies with all privacy rules that are in force around the world, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of the European Union (Huawei, 5G Security Huawei: Facts, Not Myths, 2020, p. 3).

Regarding security, Huawei asserted that none of its clients have ever had a data breach and that there is no proof that Huawei has ever been compromised by the Chinese government or any other entity. According to Huawei, the US has a history of hacking digital items to obtain intelligence. Responding to claims that it could be simple for Huawei to incorporate secret software into its products, Huawei asserted that there are no Chinese laws requiring private companies to conduct espionage operations and that the Chinese government has no control over private businesses with headquarters within its borders. London-based global law firm Clifford Chance's attorneys came to the conclusion that Beijing lacks the right under Chinese law to compel manufacturers of telecommunications equipment to implement covert software or hardware or to take any other actions that would jeopardize network security (Huawei, 5G Security Huawei: Facts, Not Myths, 2020, p. 5).

In response to claims that it has strong ties to the Chinese government and that its owner's identity is a "closely guarded secret," Huawei said that anyone can find out who the company's shareholders are. In fact, Huawei frequently invites reporters and other visitors to its headquarters, where they are free to look through the shareholder list. The founder and CEO of Huawei, Ren Zhengfei, owns just 1% of the business's shares; the remaining 99% are owned by Huawei employees. Huawei is a privately owned business. Later, Huawei claimed that its union leaders were chosen by union members and not by the Chinese government or other entities with ties to the government. Regarding the military history of its founder, Huawei claimed that the business is one of many prosperous ones formed by veterans, adding that many American businesses were founded by people with military experience (Huawei, 5G Security Huawei: Facts, Not Myths, 2020, p. 5).

Researchers assume that the United States' restrictive policy against Huawei to conduct its business operations is only a concern for the United States because there is no strong evidence released by the United States government that Huawei has committed espionage against the country and that the policy is based on the United States' suspicion that Huawei benefits from unfair trade conditions and that there is China's political influence on the company.

Then, several European nations continue to work with Huawei and declare that using Huawei is safe. On August 11, 2020, the German government released the final draft

of security standards for the construction of 5G networks by German operators through the German Federal Network Agency (BnetzA) and the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI). In the document's roughly 80 pages, there is not a single clause that mentions Huawei. The French government informed telecom providers that Huawei-affiliated businesses may continue operating until their licenses expired in 2028. The Spanish government later stated in May 2020 that Huawei devices are "safe and reliable and comply with current laws and regulations." Thus, Telefonica of Spain is authorized to deploy Huawei gear in 5G core networks as well as access networks. By skipping the core network and collaborating extensively with Huawei on the access network (RAN), Dutch carrier KPN is moving in the same way as Deutsche Telekom. Even KPN moved to Huawei in November 2019 rather than renewing its 4G contract with Ericsson (Gu, Europe will not follow the US 'China-free' 5G strategy, 2020). With Huawei's official statement, and European countries that allow Huawei to continue operating in their countries, it proves that Huawei's 5G network can be said to be safe and in accordance with applicable laws.

In addition to the security concerns posed by Huawei's 5G network, the United States' restrictions on Huawei are also related to geopolitical issues. Tekir, G (2020) argued that the United States' efforts to limit Huawei's access to global markets are due to the country being excluded from developing 5G networks. He said the Huawei case was a new kind of confrontation between the United States and China. Huawei's dominance in the development of 5G networks, which cannot be prevented by the United States, can certainly strengthen China's hegemony in the world. Then Tang, M (2020) had similar argument that the United States went so far as to maintain its dominance in informational geopolitics by using extraterritorial power and compelling other nations to pursue legal action against a single person and a company. This demonstrates the imperialistic state's supreme power over other actors.

The aggressive actions of the United States government such as including Huawei in the entity list and persuading its allies to participate in "combating" Huawei, as well as encouraging companies from the United States to stop cooperation with Huawei are proof that the United States wants to maintain its hegemony in information geopolitics over China. Arinanda et al (2022) argue that the purpose of the United States providing a restriction policy on Huawei's 5G technology is not to show China's cybercrimes, espionage and sabotage, but the policy is an attempt by the United States to hegemonize China to gain dominance in the development of 5G networks which certainly ensures the strengthening of the domestic economy and the United States' capability to the distribution of power in international structures. Cartwright, M (2020) then added, when companies from China become internationally

success, their market dominance will increase. It is feared by the United States government if Chinese technology and internet companies have the potential to access on behalf of their home countries, in the same way that the United States has done to their internet companies to conduct surveillance. To deter such threats, the United States is taking advantage of the dominance of their companies to narrow the "geoeconomic space" available to Chinese companies. The ability of the United States to impose export restrictions on foreign manufacturers using technology and software originating in the United States illustrates the potential to exert authority over companies with high market dominance to internationalize state power.

In conclusion, from the discussions above, researchers argue that Donald Trump uses national security factors in order to achieve his national interests, force Huawei to get out of the competition for 5G network development by issuing a restriction policy against the company which is considered that the 5G network developed can threaten the security of the United States and can be misused by the Chinese government as a tool of espionage. The restrictive measures were based on the U.S. government's suspicions that Huawei benefits from unfair trade conditions and the Chinese government's political influence. So, by urging Huawei, a pioneer in 5G network development, to get out of the competition, the United States will gain its hegemony over China in information geopolitics.

CONCLUSION

Donald Trump is the 45th president of the United States, replacing Barack Obama who became president in the previous period. Donald Trump defeated his rival Hillary Clinton in the United States election in 2016. In that election, Donald Trump received 279 electoral votes while his rival Hillary Clinton only obtained 228 electoral votes. The policy of the United States during the Trump leadership led to the America First view, which prioritized the national interests of the United States first. This America First view resulted in protectionist United States economic policy. This economic policy is the cause of the tariff war between the United States and China. The tariff war has an impact on Huawei as a telecommunications company from China.

Huawei was founded by Ren Zhengfei in 1987 in Shenzhen, China. Huawei started its business operations to the global level in early 2000. Huawei started by entering a region ignored by western companies such as Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia. But in its efforts to enter the United States market, Huawei encountered many obstacles from the United States government due to Huawei's relationship with the Chinese government.

The culmination of the conflict between the United States and Huawei was when Huawei's chief financial officer, Meng Wanzhou, was detained by Canadian

authorities at the request of the United States government on December 1, 2018. Meng Wanzhou and Huawei were indicted on charges of bank fraud, theft of trade secrets, obstruction in criminal investigations, and violation of Iran sanctions. Then on May 15, 2019, United States president Donald Trump imposed restrictive policies on Huawei. Huawei's development of 5G networks is considered by the United States to endanger the country's national security. The 5G network developed by Huawei is feared because the 5G network technology could be used as a espionage tool by China government to against the state, companies, and the people of the United States of America. The United States even persuaded its allies not to use Huawei equipment, considering the security system risks that can be posed if they continue to use Huawei equipment. But the efforts of the United States have experienced a lot of resistance from several countries in Europe, this is because Huawei is a pioneer in the development of 5G networks and provides benefits to their countries. The aggressive actions of the United States government such as including Huawei in the entity list and persuading its allies to participate in "combating" Huawei, as well as encouraging companies from the United States to stop cooperation with Huawei are evidence that the United States wants to maintain its hegemony in information geopolitics over China.

Researchers argue that Donald Trump uses national security factors in order to achieve his national interests, namely urging Huawei to get out of the competition for 5G network development by issuing restrictive policies against the company which is considered that the 5G network developed can threaten the security of the United States and can be misused by the Chinese government as a tool of espionage. The restrictive measures were based on the U.S. government's suspicions that Huawei benefits from unfair trade conditions and the Chinese government's political influence. So, by urging Huawei, a pioneer in 5G network development, to get out of the competition, the United States will gain its hegemony over China in information geopolitics.

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