**PARTIE 1 : COMMENTAIRE DE CIVILISATION\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/20**

**Dans une argumentation structurée faisant appel à vos connaissances personnelles et au cours magistral, vous ferez un commentaire de civilisation de l’un des deux textes proposés, sans dissocier le fond de la forme. Le texte choisi, quel que soit sa langue, devra être commenté soit en français, soit en anglais.**

**Barème :**

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| **Introduction : \_\_\_\_\_\_** /3.5 **Développement** *(argumentation cohérente et structurée****)* :** \_\_\_\_\_\_ /10  **Conclusion :** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /2.5 **Langue** *(exactitude, richesse et prise de risque)* : \_\_\_\_\_\_/4  **Bonus anglais :**  **-** Un bonus de 0.5 point est attribué pour le choix du texte en anglais.  - Un autre bonus est accordé au travail rédigé totalement en anglais. En fonction de la qualité de la langue anglaise, ce bonus va de 0.5 à 2 points. |

**TEXT 1:**

**US-China chip war: How the technology dispute is playing out**

By Suranjana Tewari[[1]](#footnote-1) and Jonathan Josephs[[2]](#footnote-2).16th December 2022, BBC News

The US is rapidly ramping up efforts to try to hobble China's progress in the semiconductor industry - vital for everything from smartphones to weapons of war. In October, Washington announced some of the broadest export controls yet - requiring licences for companies exporting chips to China using US tools or software, no matter where they're made in the world.

Washington's measures also prevent US citizens and green card holders from working for certain Chinese chip companies. Green card holders are US permanent residents who have the right to work in the country. It is cutting off a key pipeline of American talent to China which will affect the development of high-end semiconductors. Advanced chips are used to power supercomputers, artificial intelligence and military hardware. The US says China's use of the technology poses a threat to its own national security. Alan Estevez, undersecretary at the US Commerce Department announced the rules, saying his intention was to ensure the US was doing everything it could to prevent "sensitive technologies with military applications" from being acquired by China. "The threat environment is always changing and we are updating our policies today to make sure we're addressing the challenges," he said. Meanwhile, China has called the controls "technology terrorism". Countries in Asia that produce chips – such as Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea – have raised concerns about how this bitter battle is affecting the global supply chain. And there were three significant developments in the chip conflict over the past week.

The Biden administration has added 36 more Chinese companies, including major chipmaker YMTC to Washington's "entity list". It means American companies will need government permission to sell certain technologies to them, and that permission is difficult to secure. The US restrictions have broad implications. Last week, UK-based computer chip designer Arm confirmed that it was not selling its most advanced designs to Chinese firms including tech giant Alibaba because of US and UK controls. Arm said it was "committed to adhering to all applicable export laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates."

China has filed a complaint against the US with the World Trade Organization (WTO) over its export controls on semiconductors and other related technology. This is the first WTO case Beijing has brought against the US since President Joe Biden took office in January 2021. In its WTO filing, China alleged that the US is abusing export controls to maintain "its leadership in science, technology, engineering and manufacturing sectors". It added that US actions threatened "the stability of the global industrial supply chains". The US said in response that the trade body was "not the appropriate forum" to settle concerns related to national security. US Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration Thea Kendler said "US national security interests require that we act decisively to deny access to advanced technologies."

The complaint specifies that the US has imposed restrictions on the export of approximately 2,800 Chinese goods, but only 1,800 of these were allowed under international trade rules. The United States has 60 days to try to resolve the matter. If not, China will be allowed to request for a panel to review its case.

Earlier this month, the WTO ruled that US tariffs on steel and aluminium that were imposed by the US under former President Donald Trump violated global trade rules. Two-thirds of all the goods China sells to the US are subject to tariffs. The US said it "strongly rejects" the ruling and has no intention of removing the measures.

Japan and the Netherlands could possibly impose export controls on China – limiting the ability of Japanese and Dutch companies to sell advanced products to the Chinese market. On Monday, White House national security advisor Jake Sullivan said the US had discussions with the two major suppliers of chip making equipment around adopting similar US controls on Beijing. "I'm not going to get ahead of any announcements," Mr Sullivan told reporters. "I will just say that we are very pleased with the candour, the substance and the intensity of the discussions." The US controls do not only target chipmakers. They also affect manufacturers of chip making equipment. Big companies in Japan or the Netherlands could lose out on a large and lucrative buyer of their high end machines. Peter Wennink, the chief executive of Dutch chip equipment maker ASML Holding NV, questioned if the Netherlands should restrict exports to China. Mr Wennink said that the Dutch government, in response to US pressure, had already stopped ASML from selling its most advanced lithography machines to China since 2019. "Maybe [the US thinks] we should come across the table, but ASML has already sacrificed," he told Dutch media.

Chipmakers are also under pressure to make more advanced chips to support new products. For instance, Apple's new laptop will contain chips from industry leader Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company measuring 3 nanometres. To put that into perspective – a human hair measures roughly 50,000 to 100,000 nanometres. Analysts say US controls could put China further behind other chip producing countries, even though Beijing has openly said it wants to prioritise the manufacture of semiconductors and become a superpower in the sector. The US has already significantly isolated China's chip industry, even though the latest measures are not as sweeping as those announced in October.

**TEXTE 2:**

**Le Pouvoir croissant des ONG**

Juin 2004. Par [Joseph S. NYE, Jr.](https://www.project-syndicate.org/columnist/joseph-s-nye)*Project Syndicate[[3]](#footnote-3)*

Quand Human Rights Watch a déclaré en janvier dernier que la guerre d'Irak ne pouvait pas être qualifiée d'intervention humanitaire, les média internationaux en ont pris note. Selon la base de données Internet Factiva, 43 articles de presse ont mentionné ce rapport de HRW, dans des publications allant du *Kansas City Star*au *Beirut Daily Star.* De même, après les révélations en juin 2003, sur les sévices dont furent la cible les détenus de la prison d'Abou Ghraib, les déclarations d'Amnesty International et du Comité international de la Croix rouge ont permis de faire pression sur le gouvernement Bush, aussi bien sur le plan national qu'à l'étranger.

Comme le suggère ces exemples, l'ère de l'information que nous connaissons aujourd'hui a été marquée par le rôle toujours plus important des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) sur la scène internationale. Cela n'est pas tout à fait nouveau, mais les communications modernes ont permis d'accroître de manière significative l'échelle de leur portée, leur nombre passant de 6 000 à 26 000 environ, au cours des années 1990 uniquement. Mais les chiffres ne racontent pas toute l'histoire, parce qu'ils ne représentent que les organisations formellement constituées.

De nombreuses ONG prétendent agir comme notre " conscience mondiale " et représenter les intérêts du public en général, au-delà de la portée des États individuels. Ils développent de nouvelles normes en faisant directement pression sur les gouvernements et les entreprises pour que les politiques soient changées, et indirectement en altérant les perceptions publiques de ce que les gouvernements et les entreprises devraient faire. Les ONG n'ont aucun pouvoir coercitif " dur ", mais elles bénéficient souvent d'un pouvoir "doux" considérable - la capacité à obtenir les résultats qu'elles veulent par l'attirance plutôt que par la contrainte. Parce qu'elles attirent des adeptes, les gouvernements doivent en tenir compte et les considérer comme des alliées et des adversaires en même temps.

Quelques années plus tôt, les grandes organisations comme les entreprises multinationales ou l'église catholique de Rome représentaient l'archétype des organisations transnationales. De telles organisations restent importantes, mais le coût réduit des communications grâce à l'avènement d'Internet a ouvert la voie à des organisations en réseau très peu structurées, avec des sièges sociaux et un personnel réduits et même à des individus. Ces groupes flexibles sont particulièrement efficaces à pénétrer les États au mépris des frontières. Faisant souvent participer les citoyens qui sont au cœur de l'action politique locale de plusieurs pays, elles peuvent concentrer l'attention des media et des gouvernements sur les problèmes qu'elles soulèvent, créant ainsi de nouvelles coalitions politiques transnationales.

Pour mesurer de façon approximative l'importance accrue des organisations transnationales, il suffit de compter combien de ces organisations sont mentionnées dans les publications de média traditionnels. L'utilisation des termes " organisation non gouvernementale " ou " ONG " a été multiplié par 17 depuis 1992. En plus de Human Rights Watch, d'autres ONG telles que Transparency International, Oxfam et Médecins sans frontières ont connu une croissance exponentielle en termes de citation dans les médias traditionnels. Selon cette mesure, les ONG les plus importantes se sont établies comme des acteurs principaux dans la lutte pour capter l'attention des rédacteurs en chef influents.

Dans ces circonstances, les gouvernements ne peuvent plus contenir les flots d'information qui avaient traditionnellement protégé les administrations de l'examen externe minutieux. Même les grands pays au pouvoir dur important tels que les États-Unis en sont affectés. Les ONG ont joué un rôle crucial dans les perturbations du sommet de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce en 1999, la mise en place du traité sur les mines anti-personnel et la ratification de la convention cadre sur le contrôle du tabac en mai 2003.

Les États-Unis, par exemple, avaient au premier abord de fortes objections contre la convention sur le contrôle du tabac, mais les abandonnèrent face à la critique internationale. Le traité sur les mines anti-personnel fut créé en dépit de l'opposition de l'administration la plus puissante (le Pentagone) de la plus grande puissance militaire mondiale.

De même, les corporations transnationales sont souvent la cible des campagnes des ONG qui visent à " montrer du doigt pour faire honte " aux entreprises qui paient des salaires de misère dans les pays pauvres. De telles campagnes réussissent parfois parce qu'elles peuvent menacer de faire tort à la valeur mondiale des noms de marques de manière crédible.

Royal Dutch Shell, par exemple, a annoncé en 2003 qu'elle renonçait à creuser les lieux inscrits au patrimoine de l'humanité par l'UNESCO. Cette décision a été prise deux ans après que la compagnie a cédé à la pression des écologistes et a annulé ses projets de creuser un site inscrit au patrimoine de l'humanité au Bangladesh. Les entreprises pharmaceutiques transnationales ont été montrées du doigt par les ONG au point de laisser tomber des affaires portées en justice en Afrique du Sud en 2002 au sujet de leurs droits de brevet sur des médicaments pour lutter contre le sida. Des campagnes semblables ont affecté les schémas d'investissements et d'embauche chez Mattel, Nike et tout un ensemble de sociétés.

Les ONG sont très différentes les unes des autres du point de vue de leur organisation, de leur budget, de leurs responsabilités et de leur sens des responsabilités vis-à-vis de leurs affirmations. C'est une hyperbole quand les militants appellent de tels mouvements " l'autre superpuissance mondiale ", et pourtant les gouvernements les ignorent à leurs risques et périls.

Certains ont une réputation et une crédibilité qui leur confèrent un pouvoir doux local et international également très impressionnant. D'autres manquent de crédibilité auprès des modérés mais peuvent mobiliser des manifestations qui retiennent l'attention des gouvernements. Pour le meilleur et pour le pire, les ONG et les organisations satellites ont des ressources et n'hésitent pas à les utiliser.

Les ONG démocratisent-elles la politique mondiale ? Pas au sens traditionnel du mot. La plupart sont des organisations de premier plan avec une base militante peu importante. Certaines se comportent de manière irresponsable et prennent peu au sérieux leurs responsabilités. Pourtant, elles tendent à donner une touche de pluralité au monde politique international en attirant l'attention sur des questions que les gouvernements préfèrent ignorer ou en agissant comme groupes de pression par-delà les frontières. En ce sens, elles servent d'antidotes aux bureaucraties gouvernementales traditionnelles.

Les gouvernements restent les acteurs principaux de la politique internationale mais ils doivent maintenant partager le devant de la scène avec un grand nombre de concurrents en matière d'attention. Les acteurs non gouvernementaux font évoluer la politique internationale. Après Abou Ghraib, même le secrétaire américain de la défense, Donald Rumsfeld, doit faire attention.

**PARTIE 2- QUESTIONS DE COURS /20   : 2 = \_\_\_\_/10**

1. **What do the following acronyms stand for? /5**
   1. UNESCO:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. FAO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. WHO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. IMF: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   5. WTO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   6. The UN: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   7. ENGO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. YMCA: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. WWF: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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* 1. NATO: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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1. **Qu’est-ce que le système westphalien ? /1.5**

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1. **Qu’est-ce que le mouvement des non-alignés (date de création, but, facteur(s) et acteurs) ? /1.5**

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1. **Citez trois caractéristiques de l’approche réaliste des relations internationales /3**
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **Citez une organisation internationale régionale /2**
   1. Européenne : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Africaine : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   3. Américaine : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   4. Asiatique : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **Citez 2 organisations internationales thématiques /1**
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **En politique internationale, qu’est-ce que la « bipolarisation » ? /1**

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1. **Commentez *(expliciter puis argumenter son point de vue sur la problématique explicitée)* la déclaration suivante :**

« L’ingérence humanitaire est un droit sacré de la communauté internationale et, au même titre que les Droits de l’Homme, s’applique en tout temps et en tout lieu ».

***You may answer either in French or in English with a bonus of 0.5 or 1 point according to the mastery of English* /5**

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US-China chip war: How the technology dispute is playing out

16th December 2022, **By Suranjana Tewari and Jonathan Josephs**

BBC News

**The US is rapidly ramping up efforts to try to hobble China's progress in the semiconductor industry - vital for everything from smartphones to weapons of war.**

In October, Washington **announced some of the broadest export controls yet** - requiring licences for companies exporting chips to China using US tools or software, no matter where they're made in the world.

Washington's measures also prevent US citizens and green card holders from working for certain Chinese chip companies. Green card holders are US permanent residents who have the right to work in the country.

It is cutting off a key pipeline of American talent to China which will affect the development of high-end semiconductors.

**Why is the US doing this?**

Advanced chips are used to power supercomputers, artificial intelligence and military hardware.

The US says China's use of the technology poses a threat to its own national security.

Alan Estevez, undersecretary at the US Commerce Department announced the rules, saying his intention was to ensure the US was doing everything it could to prevent "sensitive technologies with military applications" from being acquired by China.

"The threat environment is always changing and we are updating our policies today to make sure we're addressing the challenges," he said.

Meanwhile, China has called the controls "technology terrorism".

Countries in Asia that produce chips - such as Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea - have raised concerns about how this bitter battle is affecting the global supply chain.

And there were three significant developments in the chip conflict over the past week.

**More Chinese firms on 'entity list'**

The Biden administration has added 36 more Chinese companies, including major chipmaker YMTC to Washington's "entity list".

It means American companies will need government permission to sell certain technologies to them, and that permission is difficult to secure.

The US restrictions have broad implications. Last week, UK-based computer chip designer Arm confirmed that it was not selling its most advanced designs to Chinese firms including tech giant Alibaba because of US and UK controls.

Arm said it was "committed to adhering to all applicable export laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates."

**China complains to WTO**

China has filed a complaint against the US with the World Trade Organization (WTO) over its export controls on semiconductors and other related technology.

This is the first WTO case Beijing has brought against the US since President Joe Biden took office in January 2021.

In its WTO filing, China alleged that the US is abusing export controls to maintain "its leadership in science, technology, engineering and manufacturing sectors".

It added that US actions threatened "the stability of the global industrial supply chains".

The US said in response that the trade body was "not the appropriate forum" to settle concerns related to national security.

US Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration Thea Kendler said "US national security interests require that we act decisively to deny access to advanced technologies."

* [**WTO says Trump's steel tariffs broke trade rules**](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-63920063)
* [**Why is there a chip shortage?**](https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-58230388)

The complaint specifies that the US has imposed restrictions on the export of approximately 2,800 Chinese goods, but only 1,800 of these were allowed under international trade rules.

The United States has 60 days to try to resolve the matter. If not, China will be allowed to request for a panel to review its case.

Earlier this month, the WTO ruled that US tariffs on steel and aluminium that were imposed by the US under former President Donald Trump violated global trade rules.

Two-thirds of all the goods China sells to the US are subject to tariffs.

The US said it "strongly rejects" the ruling and has no intention of removing the measures.

**Talks with Japan and the Netherlands**

Japan and the Netherlands could possibly impose export controls on China - limiting the ability of Japanese and Dutch companies to sell advanced products to the Chinese market.

On Monday, White House national security advisor Jake Sullivan said the US had discussions with the two major suppliers of chip making equipment around adopting similar US controls on Beijing.

"I'm not going to get ahead of any announcements," Mr Sullivan told reporters. "I will just say that we are very pleased with the candour, the substance and the intensity of the discussions."

The US controls do not only target chipmakers. They also affect manufacturers of chip making equipment.

Big companies in Japan or the Netherlands could lose out on a large and lucrative buyer of their high end machines.

Peter Wennink, the chief executive of Dutch chip equipment maker ASML Holding NV, questioned if the Netherlands should restrict exports to China.

Mr Wennink said that the Dutch government, in response to US pressure, had already stopped ASML from selling its most advanced lithography machines to China since 2019.

"Maybe [the US thinks] we should come across the table, but ASML has already sacrificed," he told Dutch media.

**What lies ahead**

Chipmakers are also under pressure to make more advanced chips to support new products.

For instance, Apple's new laptop will contain chips from industry leader Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company measuring 3 nanometres. To put that into perspective - a human hair measures roughly 50,000 to 100,000 nanometres.

Analysts say US controls could put China further behind other chip producing countries, even though Beijing has openly said it wants to prioritise the manufacture of semiconductors and become a superpower in the sector.

The US has already significantly isolated China's chip industry, even though the latest measures are not as sweeping as those announced in October.

1. Suranjana Tewari is a BBC News Asia business correspondent based in Singapore. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Jonathan Josephs is a senior BBC journalist covering international business and economics. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Project Syndicate* est un média électronique qui publie des analyses sur une variété de sujets internationaux à partir, exclusivement, de contributions d’éminents dirigeants politiques, décideurs, chercheurs, dirigeants d’entreprises et militants du monde entier. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)