

Why TikTok Necessitates Removal: An Analysis of Modern Strategic Applications under Financial Imperialism

Qianbei Fu

Xi'an Fanyi University, Xi'an, China
3283178770@qq.com

Abstract. This article examines the underlying logic of the U.S. TikTok ban and its implications for the international political landscape through the lens of American financial imperialism. It argues that U.S. financial-imperialist capital, extending into the global digital sphere through digital technologies, seeks to preserve its monopolistic dominance in the global digital market. The rise of TikTok is perceived as a threat to Western ideological hegemony. While the U.S. justifies its ban on "national security" grounds, this action has triggered a user migration to the Chinese platform REDnote, accelerating the trend toward digital multipolarity. The article further analyzes the application of the U.S. Hybrid Wars in the digital age, emphasizing its use of digital and cultural hegemony to consolidate global influence. Concurrently, the emergence of Chinese digital platforms not only signifies the expansion of China's influence from the economic into the cultural domain but also offers alternative frameworks for reshaping global digital governance. In the evolving scenario of a digital "Cold War," cultural soft power will become a pivotal factor in international competition.

Keywords: international communication, soft power, contemporary strategic application

1. Introduction

As globalization accelerates, digital technology has emerged as a pivotal domain of international competition, rendering the nexus between American financial imperialism and digital hegemony increasingly intertwined. On the one hand, the United States sustains its dominant position in the global economy through its robust financial system and transnational financial institutions. On the other hand, the rise of digital technologies has furnished new tools and mechanisms for the perpetuation of its hegemonic power. As the globalization process intensifies, digital technology emerges as a central component of international competition. The relationship between financial imperialism in the United States and digital hegemony has intensified significantly. Digitally, China has achieved dominance by controlling global digital infrastructure, leveraging data monopolization and algorithmic advantages to influence economic and societal affairs worldwide [1]. Surprisingly, the rise of TikTok (the international version of Douyin) has drawn significant attention despite its lack of a legal foothold in the U.S., particularly in Western countries. In particular, the user numbers and influence of TikTok surged due to its global expansion. The prohibition of United States on TikTok is ostensibly predicated on the grounds of "data security" and "privacy protection."

However, in essence, it represents an extension of its financial imperialism into the digital realm, aimed at preserving its monopolistic position in the global digital market [2]. Concurrently, some American and European users, self-identifying as “cyber refugees,” have migrated to the Chinese UGC (User-Generated Content) social platform Little Red Note, where they engage in cultural exchanges with Chinese netizens. They actively participate in cross-cultural activities such as food, language, and fashion, creating a harmonious scene of global solidarity. The phrase “kinship is determined by class” has been widely discussed across various platforms. This phenomenon “sufficiently illustrates that in the digital age, internet users are less likely to alter their platform preferences due to objective political conflicts or religious differences. Instead, they place greater emphasis on the authenticity of information and a sense of group identification in the process of cultural exchange [3].”

This incident not only highlights the intense competition between China and the United States in the digital domain but also underscores the pivotal role of digital geopolitics in contemporary international relations. This paper aims to explore the interconnection between U.S. financial imperialism and digital hegemony, examining how this linkage manifests within modern international politics. By analyzing the concept of America’s “Hybrid Wars,” the study investigates its applicability in the context of today’s digital economy and digital imperialism, offering theoretical insights for addressing the challenges posed by new imperialism.

2. Literature review

"Following the Second Industrial Revolution, capitalist nations represented by the United States and Germany witnessed industrial expansion and production concentration, which organically culminated in monopoly formation. Finance gradually assumed dominance over production, thereby establishing financial capital." [4] Under the ascendancy of neoliberalism and three decades of U.S. unipolar hegemony, America progressively developed its own financial-capital imperialism. In the current era where networks and digital technologies serve as emerging means of production, the automation of labor tools has systematically relegated erstwhile laborers to ancillary roles while substantially enhancing labor productivity. "Lenin posited in *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism* that financial hegemony dominated the world in the early 20th century. He contended that financial capital possesses inherent superiority over all other forms of capital, asserting that a minority of states with formidable financial power command disproportionately dominant international positions relative to other nations. In his analysis, financial capital could even precipitate the direct partition of the world." [4] In the current era of economic and informational globalization, digital economic integration among nations has intensified significantly. Since the early 1990s, the confluence of internationalized productive capital and globally mobile financial capital has crystallized a U.S.-led neoliberal hegemonic regime. This configuration has established chronic unchallengeable in shaping the international financial order. Contemporary U.S. financial-capital imperialism dictates and controls global production and trade through an established global financial architecture, exercised via transnational behemoths headquartered in core nation-states—primarily the United States and countries replicating its developmental model. These transnational industrial giants simultaneously maintain symbiotic interdependencies with an unprecedentedly complex international financial network dominated by mammoth commercial bank and shadow banking systems cultivated and controlled by American interests. "Digital technologies, characterized by their frictionless permeation into social life, have undergone prolonged technical sedimentation and transformative application, catalyzing structural shifts in societal production. This process has precipitated digital capital's supplantation of its erstwhile subsidiary position relative to

industrial capital. Even financial capital—historically dominant in economic hierarchies—now pursues comprehensive digital transformation under FinTech's disruptive impetus.” [1] Digital technology has evolved into an instrumental apparatus for monopolizing discursive power within the international system. Oligopolistic entities possessing digital monopolies consolidate economic-cultural hegemony through this tectonic transition, effecting wealth consolidation, ideological propagation, and even systematic extraction of foreign intelligence and resources. This constitutes the epistemological completion of capital's ultimate global domination logic.

3. Methodology

3.1. Literature review

This study conducts a systematic critical interrogation of existing scholarship on the U.S. TikTok prohibition and Hybrid Wars theory through extensive review of domestic and international literature, encompassing academic journals, dissertations, monographs, and industry reports. We comprehensively map and analyze the theoretical foundations, evolutionary trajectories, and current research landscapes—tracing the genealogical trajectory from Lenin's theory of financial-capital imperialism and America's 'Hybrid Wars' doctrine to contemporary converged media ecosystems, international communication paradigms, and digital-age geopolitics. This contextual positioning clarifies our research's epistemological coordinates within the field while establishing robust conceptual scaffolding for subsequent investigations. Certain scholars engage the relationship between geopolitics and international communication through theoretical frameworks of international relations. Exemplifying this approach, Xu Guiquan employs Wendt's tripartite typology of 'anarchic cultures' to analyze platform dissemination strategies across divergent state cultures. His analysis advocates transcending adversarial paradigms to construct a 'cooperative discourse,' thereby furnishing strategic discursive resources for China's project of building a 'Community of Shared Future in Cyberspace.' [5] Scholars adopting communication theory perspectives examine the interplay between international communication and geopolitics in the internet era. Illustratively, Ren Mengshan investigates how digital networks—as emergent communication technologies—reconfigure information dissemination and geospatial control logics. His analysis probes:

The temporal contestation between state temporality and communication velocity

The compression of national defensive geographies

The multiplication of geopolitical actors

This technological transformation renders transnational information flows increasingly uncontainable, thereby accelerating state transformation and geopolitical realignment. Concurrently, Western states instrumentalize doctrines of liberal dissemination to interfere in sovereign affairs, instigating global contestation over internet governance frameworks." [6]

Other scholars conceptualize networked information as a strategic resource in geopolitical analysis. Lu Chuanying contends that digital geopolitics constitutes an operationalized projection of traditional geopolitical contestation into cyberspace. He demonstrates how the United States leverages digital territorialization to implement strategic containment against rival states, positioning Asia as the indispensable arena of strategic imperatives in global digital geopolitics—wherein computational power, algorithmic architectures, and data reservoirs emerge as the paramount tripartite vectors of competition [7]. When reviewing the literature, it becomes evident that scholars' interpretations of discursive power in international communication during the internet era converge on a key recognition: discursive power in the digital age not only symbolizes a nation's strength but also constitutes a form of warfare between states. Significantly, under certain nations' war strategies,

it can function as a concealed weapon—a cloak-and-dagger particle cannon capable of delivering unexpected strikes. These compelling insights provide a conceptual entry point and analytical framework for further investigating the manifestations of American finance capitalism within Hybrid Wars theory, as revealed through Sino-American public interactions on REDnote (social media) under the shadow of the U.S. TikTok prohibition.

3.2. Case study

This study examines the migration of users to REDnote following the U.S. TikTok ban as its research case. Since its launch in 2017, TikTok has rapidly achieved phenomenal success as a global application, boasting 2.05 billion worldwide users and 170 million monthly active users in the United States by 2023. However, the U.S. government has persistently pressured ByteDance to divest TikTok operations or ban the application, citing "national security" concerns. By early 2025, REDnote's #TikTokRefugees hashtag had accumulated 43.949 million views, with U.S. downloads surging 200% within two weeks and daily active users exceeding 3.4 million. Through amplifying the rhetoric of the "China Threat," the U.S. Congress has advanced legislative and administrative measures that systematically link China-related issues to national security. Such securitization practices not only exacerbate Sino-U.S. tensions but also reflect deeper issues of domestic political polarization and strategic anxieties within the United States [8]. This phenomenon reflects the erosion of U.S. digital hegemony and the concomitant rise of China's digital sovereignty. REDnote's success represents not merely a commercial breakthrough but a landmark achievement in de-Westernized cultural dissemination. Through user-generated lifestyle content (e.g., beauty tutorials, travelogues), the platform subtly challenges Western stereotypical narratives about China while facilitating organic cultural export.

4. U.S. financial capital imperialism in the ban of TikTok

4.1. The TikTok ban: anxieties and predicaments of U.S. digital hegemony

4.1.1. The rise of TikTok and U.S. containment efforts

Since its launch in 2017, TikTok has rapidly emerged as a global phenomenon, amassing 2.05 billion worldwide users by 2023. Its U.S. operations reported 170 million monthly active users (MAUs)—accounting for over half the national population—with particularly high penetration (62%) among the 18-29 age cohort (Pew Research Center). Nevertheless, the U.S. government maintains sustained pressure on ByteDance under "national security" pretenses, demanding either divestiture of TikTok's U.S. operations or an outright ban. Despite TikTok's implementation of data localization protocols, establishment of independent governance structures, and collaboration with U.S. corporations through "Project Texas" to enhance operational transparency, persistent skepticism regarding its Chinese ties remains unresolved.

Unlike other sanctioned Chinese tech firms (e.g., Huawei, ZTE), TikTok operates without hardware manufacturing and poses no direct technological competition to U.S. domestic enterprises. However, its algorithm-driven cultural dissemination capacity is perceived as a threat to Western ideological hegemony. The U.S. suppression of TikTok constitutes a strategic maneuver to contain China's digital ascendancy.

4.1.2. User exodus and the rebalancing of digital power

The immediate consequence of the U.S. TikTok ban manifests in substantial user migration to the Chinese platform REDnote. By early 2025, the #TikTokRefugees hashtag on REDnote had garnered 43.949 million views, accompanied by a 200% surge in U.S. downloads within a fortnight and daily active users (DAUs) exceeding 3.4 million (Sensor Tower, 2025). This phenomenon reveals two profound structural shifts:

First, the erosion of American digital hegemony. Silicon Valley titans (e.g., Google, Facebook) have historically dominated the global digital ecosystem, yet the international expansion of TikTok and REDnote has disrupted the West-centric information dissemination paradigm, exposing growing user demand for platform diversification.

Second, the ascendance of China's digital sovereignty. This user migration signifies China's transition from technological adopter to regulatory rule-shaper. REDnote's success constitutes not merely a commercial breakthrough but an emblem of de-Westernized cultural diffusion—wherein user-generated lifestyle content (e.g., beauty regimens, travel narratives) organically subverts Western stereotypical discourses about China.

4.2. Contesting cultural soft power in the digital age: the U.S. "Hybrid Wars" strategy

In the digital age, the United States, perceiving itself as the dominant global leader in finance and digital technology, has facilitated the extension of its financial imperialism into the digital realm. By leveraging its preeminent position in financial markets and formidable digital technological capabilities, the U.S. aims to consolidate its global hegemony through the establishment of digital hegemony. As China experiences rapid advancements in digital technology, digital competition between the U.S. and China has emerged as a core arena of strategic rivalry. The U.S. engages in the securitization and ideologization of digital technology, attempting to constrain China's digital technological development through technological blockades and political coercion. American financial imperialism is intrinsically linked to its digital hegemony, enabling the implementation of geopolitical strategies worldwide via financial instruments and digital technological superiority. The U.S. exploits its dominant position within the international financial system, notably the dominance of the U.S. dollar, to intervene in and control the digital economic development of other nations. Concurrently, through its advantages in digital technologies such as big data, cloud computing, and artificial intelligence, the U.S. monopolizes and controls global data resources, thereby further entrenching its system of financial imperialism. This fusion of power allows the U.S. to secure a dominant position in digital geopolitics, posing significant threats to the digital sovereignty and data security of other states.

4.2.1. Media as power: the latent battleground of ideological contestation

Social media platforms function not merely as information tools, but as vehicles for ideological formation. TikTok's global ascent has disrupted Western discursive hegemony, while REDnote presents a modernized and pluralistic image of China through its "depoliticized" lifestyle content. This stands in stark contrast to the monolithic narratives prevalent in Western media. For instance, TikTok facilitates the dissemination of Chinese cultural elements through lighthearted trends like "cat tax collection," whereas REDnote employs algorithmic curation to construct cross-cultural niches. This approach mitigates cultural friction while simultaneously enhancing user retention.

4.2.2. The algorithmic ambivalence: cultural predispositions and systemic privacy risks

REDnote's recommendation algorithm tailors content delivery based on user preferences, yet it grapples with the challenge of cross-cultural applicability: how to strike a balance between distinctively Chinese characteristics and international user expectations. For instance, an algorithm excessively skewed towards locally resonant content may impede deep integration into global markets, while over-accommodation of Western aesthetic preferences could erode the platform's cultural distinctiveness. Furthermore, the inherent tension between extensive user data collection and robust privacy protection constitutes a critical dilemma in the ongoing algorithmic optimization process.

4.2.3. Cultural hegemony shifting: from western-centrism to multipolar contestation

U.S. prohibitive policies against platforms like TikTok lay bare the underlying anxieties of Western cultural hegemony. Whereas traditional Western platforms predominantly propagate individualism and consumerism, REDnote embeds Eastern values—such as familial ethos and life balance—thereby offering an alternative paradigm to prevailing globalization models. The influx of international users accelerates cultural collisions, propelling a shift in globalization from unidirectional dissemination towards polycentric interaction. The sustainability of this transformation hinges critically on the platform's capacity to effectively navigate cultural friction, notably through robust content moderation mechanisms that strike an equilibrium between free expression and the adjudication of value-based disagreements.

4.3. The deepening and contestation of China's global influence

The migration of users from TikTok following U.S. bans has propelled REDnote into the global spotlight as a prominent Chinese social media platform. REDnote's internationalization signifies the extension of Chinese influence from manufacturing into the digital cultural domain. Historically, China bolstered its hard power through infrastructure and trade; today, digital platforms constitute novel conduits for soft power projection. This "hard-soft synergy" model epitomizes a distinct pathway for China's engagement in global governance. Concurrently, the TikTok user migration to REDnote embodies the shaping influence of the "China approach" within the ongoing global restructuring of digital rules. REDnote offers divergent frameworks for data governance—including privacy protection and content moderation—compared to Western paradigms. Its success holds the potential to reshape future international digital rulemaking. Nevertheless, formidable challenges persist: achieving equilibrium between preserving cultural specificity and accommodating diverse global demands, thereby balancing localization with globalization; dispelling the "digital authoritarianism" narrative by enhancing transparency and fortifying international trust; and establishing robust technical protocols for core algorithmic operations and user data security. The U.S. strategy of "securitizing" and "ideologizing" digital technology, exemplified by the TikTok ban aimed at curtailing China's ascendancy, is paradoxically accelerating trends toward digital multipolarity. The core contention in the U.S.-China rivalry centers on the authority to set global rules and dominance over civilizational discourse. To secure strategic initiative in this emergent "digital cold war," China must synchronize efforts across three critical dimensions: technological autonomy, cultural innovation, and global governance leadership. The future digital order may well transition from a "unipolar hegemony" to a "multinodal" architecture, wherein cultural soft power is poised to become the decisive factor in determining geopolitical advantage.

5. U.S. "Hybrid Wars" doctrine and the reconfigured cultural hegemony within digital hegemony

The world today is characterized by accelerated globalization and the rapid proliferation of new technologies. Against this backdrop, the progress of nations has contributed to an increasingly complex and uncertain environment for the United States. Evolving international security dynamics and lessons distilled from battlefield experiences have given rise to the American theory of "Hybrid Wars." [9] Since its conception, the connotations of "Hybrid Wars" have been continually updated. Today, the concept has evolved into a comprehensive form of warfare encompassing political warfare, economic warfare, diplomatic warfare, and information warfare. Crucially, it involves participation not only from traditional government departments, military institutions, and Congress but also extends to the commercial sector, academia, and media organizations. This modern iteration of Hybrid Wars is characterized as "soft warfare," primarily focused on undermining an adversary's political stability and internal/external security, while targeting its cognitive systems. Amid intensifying great power competition, the United States has leveraged "Hybrid Wars" as a potent instrument for sustaining its global hegemony. This strategy deliberately destabilizes rivals and seeks to expand the disparity in comprehensive national power across multiple domains [5].

Weakening adversaries' economic and technological potential constitutes a primary objective of U.S. Hybrid Wars. The strategic aim and method involve employing economic and technological warfare to cripple competitors' scientific and technological capabilities, thereby obstructing their economic growth. By diminishing rivals' economic strength, the U.S. expands its relative advantage, thereby reinforcing its hegemony. Concurrently, this approach erodes the economic foundations of target states, fueling public discontent with incumbent governments, exacerbating state-society tensions, and precipitating social disorder. A key tactic involves the ideologization and moralization of economic, trade, and technological issues. The U.S. frames "democratic values" as intrinsically linked to national development and the personal advancement of scientists and technologists. It systematically labels technologies with normative tags such as "human rights" and "democracy," while invoking "low-carbon environmentalism" as a pretext to constrain other nations' development. Policy manifestations include promoting selective clean energy trade and imposing multifaceted accountability mechanisms and barriers against emerging technologies in rival states. Finally, the strategy targets the discursive and narrative systems of adversary nations. Through coordinated information campaigns, the U.S. molds political discourse and cultural narratives to bolster its cultural dominance. This dimension of Hybrid Wars actively seeks to undermine and reshape competitors' cognitive and value systems, ultimately disrupting their social order and internal cohesion. The actors conducting U.S. information warfare exhibit significant diversification, encompassing not only governmental entities but also non-state actors including media organizations, think tanks, and individuals. To target adversaries' psychological resilience, cultural cohesion, and national identity, the United States prioritizes the weaponization of information as a strategic tool, deploying orchestrated propaganda and disinformation campaigns. These operations involve sponsoring compliant news outlets, disseminating fabricated narratives and conspiracy theories, and manipulating social media platforms. The primary focus of U.S. information warfare is the deliberate assault on competitors' value systems and cultural foundations. This is achieved by leveraging dominant media channels, social networks, and technology corporations to propagate American values among adversary populations, foment targeted public dissent, and manipulate public opinion and societal norms within rival states. Social media platforms function as critical weapons within the Hybrid Wars arsenal. The U.S. strategically employs these platforms to generate trending narratives and deploy inauthentic accounts, facilitating sustained political agitation and

rumor-mongering. These coordinated efforts systematically erode domestic and international trust in the targeted competitor's government and institutions. In the digital age, digital hegemony has emerged as a critical instrument for advancing U.S. strategic objectives. Leveraging its dominance in digital technologies, cyber infrastructure, and data resources, the United States exercises control over critical junctions within the global digital sphere. This enables practices characterized as digital colonialism and data extraction vis-à-vis other nations. For instance, under the guise of promoting so-called "Internet freedom," the U.S. utilizes its commanding position in internet architecture and digital platforms to erode the digital sovereignty of other states, thereby reinforcing its own digital hegemony. This form of digital hegemony serves dual strategic purposes: Firstly, it furnishes novel mechanisms and platforms for waging "Hybrid Wars." Secondly, through data control and information monopolization, it systematically undermines adversaries' economic foundations and constrains their capacity for technological development. U.S. digital hegemony serves as a critical pillar underpinning its cultural dominance. Digital technologies enable the United States to propagate its culture and values with unprecedented efficiency. Leveraging digital platforms, the American entertainment and cultural industries disseminate films, music, and social media content globally, insidiously reshaping the cultural landscapes and value systems of other nations. For instance, U.S. social media giants utilize proprietary algorithms and content recommendation systems to systematically promote American-centric values and cultural products to global users. This pervasive influence actively consolidates U.S. cultural hegemony within the digital sphere. Furthermore, the United States exploits its digital technological supremacy to integrate cultural products with digital services, thereby amplifying its cultural influence. This integration fosters the inadvertent internalization of U.S. values by populations in other nations through patterns of digital cultural consumption. Crucially, the U.S. Hybrid Wars strategy extends beyond military and economic competition; it accords paramount strategic importance to the systematic permeation and ideological influence within the cultural domain. Through information and psychological operations, the United States leverages its cultural hegemony to launch ideological assaults against target nations, aiming to reshape their societal values and cultural identity. For instance, within the framework of "Hybrid Wars," the U.S. utilizes social media and online platforms to disseminate disinformation, manufacture trending narratives, and inflame societal divisions within the target state. These actions are strategically designed to erode governmental legitimacy and social cohesion. This fusion of cultural penetration with Hybrid Wars tactics enables the U.S. to inflict profound strategic damage on adversaries without resorting to direct military force, thereby sustaining its global hegemonic position.

6. Conclusion

China's persistent initiatives of "telling China's story well" and "building a community with a shared future for mankind" have been actively deconstructing the Western-centric narrative frameworks traditionally dominated by the United States. The evolving image of China, progressively consolidated through national consensus, is disseminated through a synergy of official channels and grassroots engagement. The present case exemplifies a successful transition from state monologue to expanded multi-stakeholder participation, marking a positive expansion of discursive agency. Empowered by digital media, a vast number of internet users have integrated the roles of information recipient, consumer, and disseminator, gradually evolving into information producers. While official media steer the overarching framework, disseminating core ideologies and guiding public discourse, non-official media assume the critical function of conveying grassroots narratives and popular perspectives. This dynamic synergy creates an interwoven, complementary relationship

between official and non-official channels. Through narratives articulated by diverse actors, novel interpretations of events and multifaceted representations of China emerge. This multi-layered, collaborative, and identity-integrated approach propels the international dissemination of China's narrative towards enhanced efficacy and quality. Crucially, it disrupts monolithic discourse, fostering richer cultural exchange. China's long-standing approach to external communication has predominantly relied on news reporting and political propaganda. As noted, "Despite sustained efforts in the international dissemination of Chinese discourse, its efficacy has remained limited, owing in part to a historical reliance on persuasive 'hard communication' strategies." [10] Much of this external outreach has been characterized by didactic political grand narratives. These narratives often fail to engage with the quotidian realities of the masses and consequently struggle to encompass the Chinese Dream as constituted by these marginalized, voiceless segments of the populace. What is distinctive to a nation also possesses universal relevance. Peoples across the world share a profound aspiration for a better life. While cultural and geographical contexts differ, this commonality in human aspirations represents an emerging trajectory in international engagement. Approaches that accentuate unique characteristics while seeking common ground demonstrate greater resonance, engendering more compelling narratives. When articulated through cultural exchange as a strategic conduit – disseminating Chinese lived experiences, modalities, and discursive presence – the discourse gains significantly in potency and persuasiveness.

References

- [1] Liu, H., Ke, D., & Hu, R. (2023). The formation process, fundamental characteristics, and future prospects of digital imperialism. *China Review of Political Economy*, 14(01), 163–179. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [2] Li, K., & Zhang, Y. (2024). U.S. TikTok policy: Threat perception, suppression practices, and effect constraints. *International Relations Studies*, (04), 22–40+155. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [3] Guo, Q., Wang, Y., & Si, M. (2025). Perspectives on the “TikTok migrant” phenomenon: Affective drivers and gaming practices of users-platform interactions. *Journalism Lover*, (04), 1–10. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [4] Wang, D., & Chen, J. (2024). Analyzing the contemporary fictitious economy through the lens of Lenin's critique of finance capital. *World Socialism Studies*, 9(01), 69–79+123. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [5] Xu, G., & Ye, Z. (2023). Reconceptualizing platform geopolitics and international communication through a constructivist lens. *Nanfeng Media Research*, (06), 26–36. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [6] Ren, M. (2014). International communication and geopolitics in the internet age. *Modern Communication: Journal of Communication University of China*, 36(10), 46–49. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [7] Lu, C. (2023). Strategic dynamics in global digital geopolitics and their implications. *Contemporary World*, (05), 37–43. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [8] Cai, L., & Zhang, Y. (2023). The pervasive securitization of China-related issues in the U.S. Congress: A case study of the TikTok ban legislation. *Contemporary International Relations*, (12), 91–109+163. <https://www.cnki.net/>
- [9] Chen, X. (2024). The theory and practice of America's "hybrid wars" strategy. *International Forum*, 26(01), 22–39+156. <https://doi.org/10.13549/j.cnki.cn11-3959/d.2024.01.002>
- [10] Du, S., & Chen, Q. (2024). Challenges and coping strategies for the international dissemination of Chinese discourse in the digital-intelligent environment. *Science & Technology for China's Mass Media*, (07), 37–40. <https://doi.org/10.19483/j.cnki.11-4653/n.2024.07.007>