TAIWAN – INTERNATIONAL REALTIONS

NEWS: The U.S. State Department's Taiwan page removed a previous statement about not supporting Taiwan's independence last week.

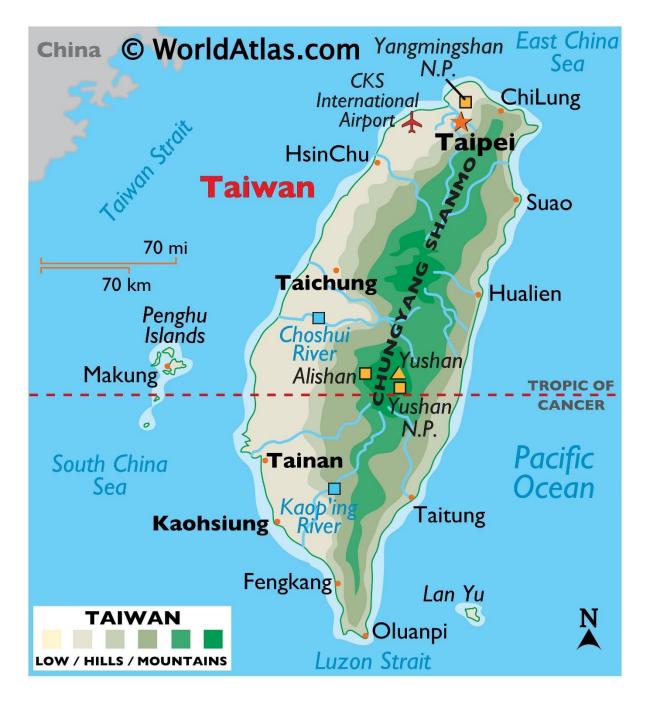
WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

U.S. State Department's Website Update on Taiwan

- The U.S. State Department recently made a significant update to the Taiwan section of its official website, removing a previously included statement that explicitly said, "We do not support Taiwan's independence."
- According to the U.S. government, this update was **part of a routine revision** to align the language with its evolving diplomatic approach.
- The removal of this statement was **welcomed by Taiwan**, as it indicated a **subtle but significant shift** in how Washington presents its stance on the issue.
- However, the **updated fact sheet retains Washington's opposition** to any **unilateral attempts** to alter Taiwan's status, whether by Taiwan itself or by China, which continues to claim the island as its own territory.
- The revised document now includes a reference to Taiwan's participation in a U.S. Pentagon-led technology and semiconductor development project, indicating stronger defense and technological ties between Washington and Taipei.
- Additionally, the update clarifies that the **U.S. will support Taiwan's membership in international organizations** "where applicable," signaling an effort to increase Taiwan's global presence despite China's opposition.
- While the U.S. does not have formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan, it remains the island's most powerful international ally, with legal obligations under the Taiwan Relations Act (1979) to help Taiwan maintain its self-defense capabilities.
- The U.S. State Department reaffirmed its commitment to the One China Policy, emphasizing that Washington acknowledges Beijing's claim over Taiwan but does not officially endorse it.

China's Response to the U.S. Policy Update

- China strongly condemned the United States for modifying its official stance on Taiwan, calling it a diplomatic mistake and urging Washington to correct its course immediately.
- Beijing has long considered any form of U.S. support for Taiwan as a violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- The Chinese government sees the removal of the "no support for independence" statement as a strategic shift toward recognizing Taiwan's independence, which it vows to prevent at all costs.
- China has consistently maintained that **Taiwan is a breakaway province** that must eventually be **reunified with the mainland, by force if necessary**.
- Beijing's officials warned that any U.S. moves to deepen military or diplomatic engagement with Taiwan could result in serious geopolitical consequences.



China's Military Condemnation of Canada's Actions in the Taiwan Strait

- On February 17, 2025, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China issued a statement criticizing Canada for sailing a Canadian warship through the Taiwan Strait.
- The Chinese military revealed that **both air and naval forces closely monitored the Canadian vessel** and issued warnings as it passed through what China considers its **territorial waters**.
- China has consistently **opposed the presence of foreign military forces** in the Taiwan Strait, which Beijing claims as part of its **sovereign maritime zone**.

- However, Western nations, including the U.S. and Canada, regard the Taiwan Strait as international waters, where ships from any country should have the right to operate freely.
- The PLA's statement emphasized that **China remains highly vigilant** against what it calls **"provocative actions" by foreign military forces** near Taiwan.

Notable Geographical Aspects of Taiwan

a) Location and Size

- Taiwan, officially known as the **Republic of China (RoC)**, is an island located in the **western Pacific Ocean**.
- It is separated from **mainland China by the Taiwan Strait**, which is approximately **180 kilometers wide** at its narrowest point.
- The total land area of Taiwan is **approximately 36,000 square kilometers**, making it **slightly smaller than the U.S. state of Maryland** but densely populated.
- Taiwan is strategically positioned in East Asia, with:
 - Japan to the northeast,
 - The Philippines to the south,
 - Mainland China to the west.

b) Surrounding Water Bodies

- Taiwan is bordered by several key bodies of water:
 - The East China Sea to the north.
 - The Philippine Sea to the east.
 - The Luzon Strait directly to the south, connecting the Pacific Ocean with the South China Sea.
 - The South China Sea to the southwest.

c) Climate and Natural Disasters

- The island experiences a subtropical climate in the north and a tropical climate in the south, leading to hot and humid summers and mild winters.
- Taiwan is located along the **Pacific "Ring of Fire,"** making it **highly susceptible to** earthquakes and typhoons.
- Since 1980, Taiwan and its surrounding waters have experienced:
 - Over 2,000 earthquakes with a magnitude of 4.0 or higher.
 - More than 100 earthquakes with a magnitude above 5.5, according to data from the United States Geological Survey (USGS).

Historical Background of Taiwan

a) Indigenous Inhabitants and Early Colonization

- Taiwan has been inhabited by indigenous Austronesian peoples for thousands of years.
- During the **17th century**, Taiwan was briefly ruled by **Dutch (1624–1662) and Spanish (1626–1642) colonizers**.
- In 1684, the Qing Dynasty annexed Taiwan, incorporating it into Fujian province and later making it a separate province in 1885.

b) Japanese Rule (1895–1945)

- Following China's defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War (1895), Taiwan was ceded to Japan under the Treaty of Shimonoseki.
- Japan ruled Taiwan as a **colony for 50 years**, modernizing its infrastructure and economy.
- In 1945, after Japan's defeat in World War II, Taiwan was handed over to the Republic of China (ROC).
- c) ROC's Relocation to Taiwan (1949)
 - In 1949, after losing the Chinese Civil War, the Kuomintang-led Republic of China (ROC) government fled to Taiwan, making it their new base.
 - Mao Zedong's Communist forces established the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Beijing, claiming to be the only legitimate government of all of China, including Taiwan.

d) Taiwan's Current Political Status

- Taiwan functions as a self-governing democracy, with its own government, military, economy, and passport system.
- Despite this, China continues to claim Taiwan and **pressures countries not to** recognize it as an independent state.
- Currently, only 12 countries officially recognize Taiwan, most of them being small island nations or developing countries.

India-Taiwan Relations

a) India's Stance on Taiwan

- India does not officially recognize Taiwan as an independent country, as it follows the One-China policy.
- However, unlike other countries, India does not **explicitly reaffirm** this policy in recent diplomatic statements.

b) Unofficial Diplomatic Engagements

- India has an India-Taipei Association (ITA) in Taipei, functioning as a de facto embassy to handle trade, cultural, and diplomatic affairs.
- Similarly, Taiwan operates the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center (TECC) in New Delhi, established in 1995, which serves a similar role.
- Despite the absence of formal diplomatic ties, India and Taiwan maintain strong economic, trade, and technological cooperation.

Key Takeaways

- The U.S. adjusted its language on Taiwan, removing its previous opposition to Taiwan's independence, which China strongly criticized.
- China condemned Canada's naval activity in the Taiwan Strait, calling it a provocative move.
- Taiwan remains a geopolitical hotspot, balancing between de facto independence and Beijing's sovereignty claims.

• India continues to engage with Taiwan unofficially, strengthening trade and technological ties while adhering to the One-China Policy diplomatically.

Source: <u>https://indianexpress.com/article/upsc-current-affairs/upsc-</u> essentials/knowledge-nugget-taiwan-geography-history-geopolitics-upsc-us-website-9840546/