

UNGA - SPECPOL STUDY GUIDE



AGENDA

Deliberation upon the violation of Taiwan's territorial rights by China by emphasising upon social tensions over identity, democracy and humanitarian worries stemming from potential instability.

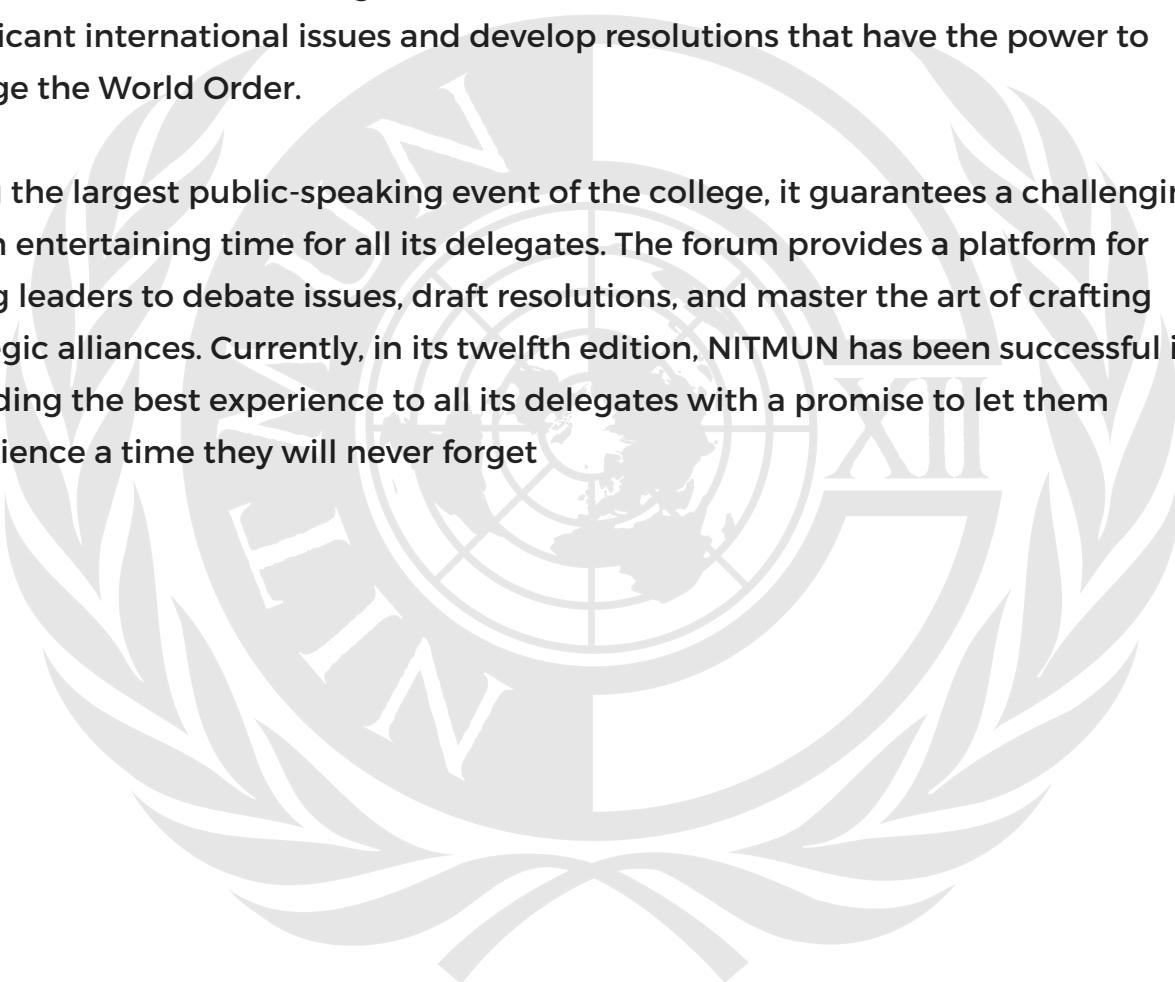
ABOUT THE LITERARY CIRCLE

At NIT Durgapur, the Literary Circle stands as a beacon of creative expression amidst the prevailing technical dominance, offering students a chance to transcend the ordinary. Throughout the year, the Circle hosts numerous events, ranging from Verve, the college's Literary cum Youth Festival, to NITMUN, Eastern India's second-largest Model United Nations which is currently in its twelfth edition. The Literary Circle also curates "The Darkest White," a blog that showcases the diverse literary talents within the college. In addition, we take pride in producing the Yearbook, offering graduating students a tangible keepsake of their college journey, and carrying on the precious moments shared, forward. The Literary Circle has orchestrated another remarkable piece: "Humans of NIT Durgapur," showcasing the university's diverse and compelling stories. We identify faces that might go unnoticed in a crowd and bring their inspiring tales to life, through Humans of NIT Durgapur. Furthermore, the Circle pulls off TEDxNITDurgapur- an internationally acclaimed event inviting influential speakers in the spirit of "ideas worth spreading." The Literary Circle upholds rigorous standards in member selection, meticulously choosing 10-15 students from a yearly pool of 900, and prioritizing quality over quantity. These chosen members consistently exhibit exceptional prowess in creative expression. Embark on a journey of limitless creativity by becoming part of the Circle.

ABOUT NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle that seeks to discuss and analyze issues pertaining to global security. Each year, the forum invites hundreds of motivated delegates from all over India to brainstorm and discuss significant international issues and develop resolutions that have the power to change the World Order.

Being the largest public-speaking event of the college, it guarantees a challenging yet an entertaining time for all its delegates. The forum provides a platform for young leaders to debate issues, draft resolutions, and master the art of crafting strategic alliances. Currently, in its twelfth edition, NITMUN has been successful in providing the best experience to all its delegates with a promise to let them experience a time they will never forget



INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (SPECOPOL), designated as the 1st Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, is primarily tasked with addressing issues related to disarmament, global challenges, and threats to international peace. It actively seeks solutions within the international security framework. While the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) holds the exclusive authority to enforce measures, be they economic, military, or otherwise, against Member States, the First Committee plays a crucial role by providing significant recommendations to the Security Council across various aspects that jeopardize global peace.



The legislative process of the First Committee ensures the inclusion of the perspectives of all UN Member States, thereby enhancing the credibility and consideration of its resolutions by the Security Council. These resolutions hold particular significance due to their normative nature.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

The China-Taiwan dispute is a deeply entrenched and multifaceted geopolitical issue stemming from the historical context of the Chinese Civil War (1927-1950) and the subsequent divergence of political systems between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the Republic of China (ROC).

Initially, the whole of China's territory was under the control of the Kuomintang Party (KMT) which was formed to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and establish a republic. The KMT led to the rise of a strong nationalistic feeling and the sense for the need of a strong, unified government. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) on the other hand, was formed out of the ideology of Soviet Communism. The party's early years were difficult, as it was small and weak. However, the CCP was able to gain support from the peasantry and the working class through its land reform and labor organizing programs.

In 1923, the KMT formed an alliance with the CCP in an attempt to unite China against the warlords who controlled much of the country.

The alliance between the KMT and the CCP was short-lived. In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the KMT, launched a purge of the CCP, killing or imprisoning thousands of communists. This event, known as the Shanghai Massacre, marked the beginning of the power struggle between the KMT and the CCP.

The KMT and the CCP fought a civil war from 1927 to 1949. The KMT was initially victorious, but the CCP was able to gain ground during the Japanese invasion of China in World War II. After the war, the KMT and the CCP resumed fighting, and the CCP ultimately emerged victorious.

Following the civil war's conclusion in 1949, the KMT, led by Chiang Kai-shek, retreated to Taiwan, and the CCP, led by Chairman Mao Zedong established its government in mainland China. While the military conflict ended with the CCP's victory and the KMT's retreat to Taiwan, the ideological and political conflict between the communist PRC and the capitalist ROC continued. This phase involves the ongoing political, diplomatic, and military tensions between the two entities, with the PRC asserting its claims over Taiwan, and Taiwan maintaining its self-governing status.

Key elements of the China-Taiwan dispute include:

- 1. Sovereignty:** The epicenter of the crisis revolves around the question of who rightfully governs Taiwan. The PRC asserts that Taiwan is an integral part of its territory and aims to achieve reunification under the "One China" principle. In contrast, Taiwan views itself as a sovereign state, operating under the name Republic of China, with its own democratically elected government, military, and a KMT-drafted constitution.
- 2. International Recognition:** The PRC's global influence has led to a limited number of countries officially recognizing Taiwan, as the PRC pressures nations not to establish diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Being a permanent member of the UNSC, the PRC has repeatedly blocked proposals to include Taiwan as a Member State of the United Nations (UN). However, many countries maintain unofficial relations, engage in trade, and support Taiwan's participation in international organizations.
- 3. Security Concerns:** The dispute has significant security implications for the region. The PRC has not ruled out the use of force to achieve reunification, and it has modernized its military capabilities, which raises concerns about the potential for armed conflict.
- 4. Taiwan's Identity:** Taiwan's population has increasingly identified itself as Taiwanese rather than Chinese, further complicating the prospects for reunification. Democratic elections and a distinct cultural identity have solidified this separate identity over the years.

5. Global Geopolitics: The China-Taiwan issue is part of a broader geopolitical landscape. It intersects with the interests of major powers like the United States, which has an unofficial but robust relationship with Taiwan. The U.S. has supported Taiwan's security and democracy, further complicating relations with the PRC.

Efforts to resolve the China-Taiwan dispute have been challenging due to these complex factors. Peaceful dialogue and cross-strait negotiations have been sporadic, and tensions persist, with occasional military aggression and increased diplomatic maneuvering. The situation remains a sensitive and evolving concern with far-reaching implications for regional stability and international relations.

The strategic importance of Taiwan:

Taiwan is situated in a strategically important location in the western Pacific Ocean, adjacent to China, Japan, and the Philippines. Being a nation of the First Island Chain, its location provides a natural gateway to Southeast Asia and the South China Sea, which are critical for global trade and security



Taiwan's share of the semiconductor industry
(Source: Trendforce, 2021)

It is a major producer of high-tech electronics, including semiconductors, and is home to some of the world's largest technology companies.

Taiwan produces over 60% of the world's semiconductors and over 90% of the most advanced ones.

Taiwan is a major focus of regional and global geopolitics, with the potential to influence the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond

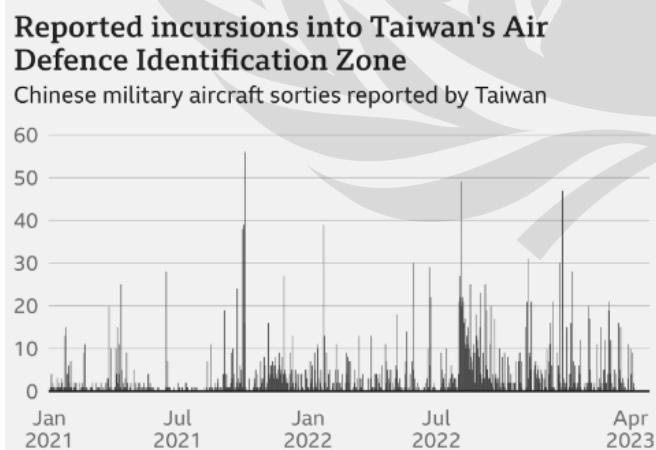
THE POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY CONFRONTATION:

China could attempt to bring about "reunification" by non-military means such as strengthening economic ties. But in any military confrontation, China's armed forces would surpass those of Taiwan.

China spends more than any country except the US on defense and could draw on a huge range of capabilities, from naval power to missile technology, aircraft, and cyber attacks. Much of China's military power is focused elsewhere but, in overall terms of active duty personnel, for example, there is a huge disparity in the number of troops between the two sides.

| Chinese and Taiwanese armed forces | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | China | Taiwan |
| Total active forces | 2,035,000 | 169,000 |
| Ground forces | 965,000 | 94,000 |
| Navy | 260,000 | 40,000 |
| Air force | 395,000 | 35,000 |
| Reserves | 510,000 | 1,657,000 |
| Tanks | 4,800 | 650 |
| Aircraft | 3,348+ | 691+ |
| Submarines | 59 | 4 |
| Naval ships* | 86 | 26 |
| Artillery | 9,550 | 2,093 |

* Only includes ships classified as principal surface combatants, such as aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and frigates



In recent years, the Chinese PLA (People's Liberation Army) has used the deliberate use of force by sending fighter jets across the Taiwan Strait by barging into its Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ) and conducting military drills near the Strait to project its military strength over Taiwan.

KEY TERMINOLOGIES

- **Chinese Civil War** : Following the collapse of the Qing Dynasty and the 1911 Revolution, China fell into a power struggle after the death of Yuan Shikai. The war occurred in two phases with an interlude. During the first phase of 1927-1937, the Kuomintang Party (KMT) led by Chiang Kai-shek, launched a purge of communists within its ranks forcing the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to retreat to rural areas. During the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, both parties briefly halted hostilities to fight against Imperial Japan. After Japan's defeat in World War II, clashes resumed with the CCP gaining control over the mainland establishing the People's Republic of China (PRC), and KMT being forced to Taiwan where it continued maintaining its government of the Republic of China (ROC).
- **One China Policy** : The "One China Policy" is a stance held by various countries, including the United States, which recognizes the PRC as the sole legitimate government representing the entirety of China. Under this policy, these countries do not formally recognize Taiwan as a separate sovereign state but maintain unofficial relations with it. The policy acknowledges the PRC's position that there is only one China, comprising both the mainland and Taiwan, without taking a position on the political status of Taiwan.
- **One China Principle** : The "One China Principle" is a fundamental policy of the PRC. It asserts that there is only one China, and both Taiwan and the mainland are parts of one China. The principle forms the basis of China's stance on reunification with Taiwan. Under the One China Principle, countries that wish to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC must agree to recognize it as the legitimate government of China and sever official ties with Taiwan. It is a key element of China's foreign policy and a non-negotiable position in its relations with other nations.

- **The People's Republic of China (PRC)** : Established in 1949 on the mainland after the Chinese Civil War by the Chinese Communist Party, the PRC is the sole representative of China to the United Nations. Its core policy, the "One China Principle," asserts that Taiwan is an integral part of its territory. The PRC seeks peaceful reunification with Taiwan but does not rule out the use of force to achieve it.
- **Republic of China (ROC)** : The official name of Taiwan's government which is currently ruled by the nationalist party - The Democratic People's Party (DPP). It was originally the government of all of China but retreated to Taiwan after the Chinese Civil War. Taiwan continues to use this name, though its territorial control is limited to the island of Taiwan and the unicameral legislature of Yuan.
- **One Country, Two Systems** : A constitutional principle proposed first by the Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong in May 1960 for the reunification of Taiwan, where Taiwan would maintain a high degree of autonomy and a separate political and legal system with the exception of foreign affairs.
- **The Nine-Dash Line** : The Nine-Dash Line is a demarcation line used by China to assert its territorial claims in the South China Sea. It encompasses an extensive area, encircling the entire South China Sea, despite conflicting claims from neighboring countries.
- **The Taiwan Strait Crisis** : The crisis occurred in 1995-1996 when China conducted missile tests and military exercises near Taiwan challenging Taiwan's first democratic presidential election. The crisis escalated tensions prompting the U.S. to deploy naval forces to the region as a show of support for Taiwan. Diplomatic efforts eventually led to a peaceful resolution, but it underscored the volatile nature of cross-strait relations.

- **Air Defence Identification Zone (ADIZ)** : Taiwan has an ADIZ covering most of the Taiwan Strait and its component islands. Aircrafts entering the ADIZ have to identify themselves to the Taiwanese authorities before entering the economic airspace. It was originally designed by the USAF after World War II and overlaps with China's ADIZ thus being a point of contention in the China-Taiwan conflict.
- **Anti-secession Law (2005)** : The Anti-Secession Law authorizes the use of force against Taiwan if it formally declares independence or if "possibilities for peaceful reunification" are exhausted. It formalizes China's stance on reunification with Taiwan and has been a source of concern in cross-strait relations, as it underscores China's determination to prevent Taiwan's independence through peaceful or non-peaceful means.
- **The Taiwan Relations Act** : A U.S. federal law passed in 1979 that governs unofficial relations between the United States and Taiwan following the U.S. switch of diplomatic recognition from Taiwan to the People's Republic of China. It ensures that the United States continues to provide arms and support for Taiwan's self-defense and maintains cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with Taiwan. It has helped to solidify the U.S.'s commitment to Taiwan's security and well-being while recognizing the One China policy.
- **Strategic Ambiguity** : A policy of the U.S. of keeping its stance on potential military intervention in the Taiwan Strait unclear. This approach aims to deter conflict, maintain flexibility, and prevent unintended escalations while managing relations with both Taiwan and China. It provides assurance to Taiwan without provoking China.
- **United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758** : Adopted in 1971, it recognized the People's Republic of China (PRC) as "the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations". This decision marked a significant shift in international recognition, acknowledging the PRC's status as the legitimate government of China. Time and again, China has referred to this resolution to claim its legitimacy as being the sole representative of Taiwan.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

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|---------|--|
| 1949 | The Chinese Civil War Ends; Communist Forces hold control over mainland China (PRC); KMT shifted to Taiwan (ROC). |
| 1950-53 | Taiwan allies with the U.S. in its war against the communist forces in Korea, U.S. deploys its fleet to defend ROC from a possible attack. |
| 1954-55 | The First Taiwan Strait Crisis occurs when the PRC bombards the ROC-held islands of Jinmen and Matsu. The United States intervenes and helps to deter the PRC from invading Taiwan; 'Formosa Resolution' is adopted by the U.S. Congress in January, 1955. |
| 1958 | The Second Taiwan Strait Crisis occurs when the U.S. was involved in the Lebanon crisis. The PRC again bombards the islands and the U.S. again intervenes. |
| 1971 | The ROC loses its membership to the UN; the PRC is elected as the sole representative of China. |
| 1979 | The U.S. establishes diplomatic relations with the PRC, cutting formal ties with the ROC, but also commits to assisting the defense of Taiwan. It backs the policy of "one China", with Beijing as the legitimate government, but establishes trade and military ties with Taipei. China proposes the policy of 'One Country, Two Systems' as a form of peaceful reunification as an alternative to military force. The United States enacts the Taiwan Relations Act, which makes clear that the US decision to establish diplomatic ties with Beijing rests upon the expectation that the future of Taiwan will be determined by peaceful means. |
| 1982 | US President Ronald Reagan adopts Six Assurances to Taiwan, including a pledge not to alter the Taiwan Relations Act or its stance on Taiwan's sovereignty. |
| 1987 | President Chiang Ching-kuo issues the order to lift the Emergency Decree (Martial Law) imposed in Taiwan paving the way for reconciliation efforts with Beijing. |

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| 1995 | The PRC suspends talks with the ROC in protest to a visit by Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui to the United States. |
| 1996 | Third Taiwan Strait Crisis: Taiwan holds its first direct presidential vote. In reaction, Beijing launches missiles into waters near Taiwan; Washington dispatches aircraft carriers to the region. |
| 2000 | Chen Shui-bian is elected as Taiwan's president, marking the first time in power for the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), which supports Taiwan's sovereignty and formal independence. |
| 2005 | The PRC adopts the Anti-Secession Law; In April, leaders of Taiwan's major opposition KMT, and the Communist Party of China meet for the first time since 1949. |
| 2008 | KMT-backed President Ma Ying-jeou comes into power and sets aside political disputes with China to discuss commercial and economic cooperation. |
| 2016 | Tsai Ing-wen of the DPP wins the presidential race in Taiwan. In June, China suspends all official communications with Taiwan as a symbol of protest. |
| December 2016 | US President-elect Donald Trump breaks decades of US diplomatic precedent by speaking directly, by telephone, with President Tsai Ing-wen. |
| 2018 | President Trump signs legislation that encourages the United States to send senior officials to Taiwan to meet Taiwanese counterparts and vice versa, infuriating China. |
| August 2022 | US Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi visits Taiwan despite China's warnings. In response to the "political provocation," China conducted live-fire drills, cyber attacks and ballistic missile tests. |
| December 2022 | The largest incursion of Chinese warplanes into Taiwan ADIZ, with seventy-one aircraft entering the median line. |
| March 2023 | The Latin-American country of Honduras breaks diplomatic ties with Taiwan and establishes formal relations with China. |

KEY PLAYERS

- **Commonwealth of Australia** - Australia has long-standing ties with the PRC and the ROC. Although, by the terms of the Joint Communique, Australia supports the One China Policy and therefore does not recognise ROC as the legal government of the Chinese mainland. However, it supports the development of Taiwan on an unofficial basis in terms of cultural and economic ties. Australia is a long-term partner of energy, food, and reliable services to Taiwan. On the other hand, relations with China are strongly deteriorating with trade sanctions imposed by China to deter Australian demands of China's claims on the South China Sea unlawful and its calls for investigation of the origin of coronavirus.
- **Socialist Republic of Viet Nam** - Vietnam supports the One China Policy and therefore recognizes the PRC as the legitimate government. However, diplomatic relations with China are on rough seas with Vietnam claiming part of the Paracel Islands which were once annexed by China. With a non-aligned foreign policy, this also makes the country susceptible to a Chinese invasion. While Vietnam and Taiwan maintain de facto embassies and support each other through economic and cultural ties, there have been disagreements on claims in the South China Sea with Taipei's military drills that are meant to deter China also irking Vietnam's territorial claims over the islands.
- **United States of America** - The United States of America officially recognizes and maintains diplomatic ties with the PRC by the provisions of the Joint Communique (1972). It however maintains all unofficial ties with the Taiwanese through the American Centre in Taiwan. Although by the Communique, the US acknowledges that there is One China, it contests that it has not committed itself to the same. The US is currently the biggest supplier of military infrastructure to Taiwan. In light of heightened tensions due to the Russian-Ukraine War, the US has to depict deterrence from China invading Taiwan.

The invasion of Taiwan by China could deeply hurt international security in regions having U.S. military presence such as the Japanese archipelago, the Philippines, and the South China Sea. The U.S.' main objective is to make Taiwan self-reliant and reduce its dependence on the Chinese economy to protect Taiwan from Chinese sanctions and increase its self-defense capabilities to deter Chinese coercion. The latest proposed legislation by the Congress, the Taiwan Policy Act of 2022 includes designating Taiwan as a major non-NATO ally. The US maintains a policy of strategic ambiguity to support Taiwan by avoiding a war with China. The President of the US has however seemingly rejected the policy stating several times that it would come to Taiwan's defence if China attacked. The visit of the then US Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi to Taiwan, the presence of the US Seventh Fleet, and the selling of advanced defense equipment and military aid(the policy of military aid is mainly reserved for sovereign nations) serve as some of the US actions to deter China from taking China by the use of force.

- **People's Republic of China** - The PRC is recognized by most nations as the sole legal representative of China. Ever since the Chinese Civil War ended, mainland China has been under the leadership of the Communist Party. The PRC views the Republic of China(ROC)/Taiwan as a renegade province and has vowed to unify Taiwan by its One-China Principle even with the use of force if required. China has proposed the unification of Taiwan under its "One Country, Two Systems" principle which states that Taiwan will enjoy a high level of autonomy and leadership under the governance of the PRC. The PRC has the privilege of wider international support and has repeatedly leveraged it in the United Nations to prevent Taiwan from being a Member State. To make its intentions of unifying Taiwan prominent, the PLA (People's Liberation Army) regularly flies Chinese fighter jets into Taiwan's Air Defence Zone as part of its "military drills" to stimulate Taiwan's retaliation. China also spends more money than any other country except the U.S. on defense and therefore in the event of a war with Taiwan, can easily gain the upper hand if the US does not intervene. Controlling Taiwan would also give the PRC, control of the Taiwan Strait which is an important trade hub thereby bolstering its economy and the use of ballistic missiles near the Strait can also result in a trade blockade for Taiwan.

- **The Republic of China/Taiwan** - Taiwan, which is an island nation in the so-called “first-island chain” is an important strategic partner for the US. Ruled by a Nationalist ideology ever since the Civil War, the nation is considered a breakaway province that originally was a part of China. The Taiwanese argument is that they were never a part of the modern Chinese state under its Communist ideology. During the 1950s, the Strait of Taiwan was bombed by the PRC on two separate occasions to obtain control of the Jinmen and Mazu Islands. Such instances drew U.S. intervention to stop the deterioration of the Nationalist Morale. To assert Taiwan of the U.S. support, many treaties were signed such as the Mutual Defence Treaty, the South Asia Treaty Organization, etc. as well as the Formosa Agreement that prevented the PRC from military aggression during the 1950s. Taiwan’s KMT drafted constitution considers China, Mongolia, Tibet, Taiwan, and the South China Sea as part of the ROC. The KMT however does not support Taiwan’s independence, but they are changing their directive in the face of recent election losses. Taiwan alleges interference in its political system, cyber attacks on its technological infrastructure, and intimidation of countries that engaged in diplomatic relations with it by the Chinese. The relatively younger generation of Taiwanese which form the major part of the population demand an independent country. Taiwan in recent years, has also tried to reduce its trade dependence on China by diversifying it among other countries in Southeast Asia and Indo-Pacific. The semiconductor industry of Taiwan is a major powerhouse and its industry keeps booming despite cross-strait tensions and thus is of deeply vested interest for the U.S. to prevent a Chinese monopoly in this industry. Taiwan likely doesn’t have the capability to tackle a full-blown attack by the Chinese, without external support although it now has a record budget spent for defense, but it still is not enough to counter the PRC.
- **ASEAN Nations** -The majority of the ASEAN Nations have released statements that do not seem to support Taiwan’s plight. Myanmar, a stance ally to China staunchly expressed its backing of China and blamed the U.S. for stirring up the trouble in the region. Although such countries do not have a clear stand on the issue, they are important trade partners for China and Taiwan. In their joint statement during the time the then U.S. Speaker of State had visited Taiwan, they reiterated their support for their respective One-China policies, with no specific mention of Taiwan.

The bloc might however not completely be of favor to China as almost half of its member countries are involved in territorial disputes with China. Should China invade Taiwan, a war might spill indirectly to the South China Sea because Taiwan is also a claimant in the dispute, therefore dragging the ASEAN Nations to confront China, a move they have seemingly tried to avoid. All ASEAN countries except Cambodia and Laos(the two countries have China as one of their largest arms distributor) have representative offices in Taipei. The Philippines, having Taiwan as its closest neighbor also considers the nation as a self-ruled state. in a possible strategic exigency in Taiwan. With a large number of its citizens working in Taiwan, the country is also obliged to support the cause for restraint. The ambassador to the Philippines for the U.S. also committed to cooperate with it in case of escalating tensions and let the U.S. use its military bases during a conflict only if it is important for its own security. Malaysia is also indulged in territorial disputes with China. The country enjoys a robust bilateral trade with Taiwan. While government interactions are handicapped between Malaysia and Taiwan at the grassroots level, many Taiwanese mayors have visited Malaysia while holding office. Taiwan uses its “soft power” to build relations with Malaysia rather than on aspects such as human rights and democracy which resonate more in the Western nations. Relations between the two countries are mainly maintained by the Malaysian-Chinese community, due to investment, trade, student, and cultural exchanges.

- **Japan** - Japan, a staunch ally of the U.S. has had an ambiguous stance on Taiwan for many years. Japan's participation in the Taiwan crisis is strictly prohibited by its constitution leading it to maintain a strategic ambiguity. Against the backdrop of U.S.-China tensions, and with growing Chinese military intimidation, the Japanese government shifted its position of ambiguity and started to make clear that it would participate in the defense of Taiwan. As the Japanese public became increasingly concerned about the threat posed by China, the Japanese government came to believe that a positive stance on the Taiwan issue would be supported by public opinion.

However, if a conflict occurs in the Taiwan Strait, it is the Japanese government that will decide whether to commit to supporting the US military or to engage in joint strategies with the US military by exercising collective self-defense. As to whether Japan should bear the risk of getting tangled up in a war with China to defend Taiwan, the government does not yet have the support of the Japanese people. In addition, Chinese intermediate-range ballistic missiles landed within Japan's exclusive economic zone when the PLA conducted a large exercise against Taiwan in August 2022. As a result, the Japanese public is now widely aware of the need to enhance defense capabilities and Japan's role in the alliance with the U.S., perceiving China as a threat, especially in the Senkaku Islands or the Taiwan Strait.

CONCLUSION

The Taiwan-China dispute, rooted in the aftermath of the Chinese Civil War, remains a pivotal issue in East Asian geopolitics. The People's Republic of China (PRC) insists on its One China Principle, viewing Taiwan as an integral part of its territory, while Taiwan operates with de facto independence. This ongoing tension carries significant implications for regional security and international relations. Global actors, notably the United States, play a critical role in maintaining stability by adhering to the One China Policy, yet also supporting Taiwan's defense. Achieving a peaceful resolution is a complex challenge the delegates must face, requiring skillful diplomacy, recognition of Taiwan's democratic identity, and safeguards for its autonomy. The quest for equilibrium in this dispute continues to shape the dynamics of the region.

**QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED BY
THIS COMMITTEE**

- 1.What steps can be taken to promote peaceful dialogue and conflict resolution between China and Taiwan? How can the international community facilitate such negotiations?
- 2.How can the risk of a military conflict be reduced in Taiwan and what measures should be adopted to prevent the spillover of the crisis from deteriorating regional security in the Asia-Pacific?
- 3.Should Taiwan be recognized as a separate sovereign state, and if so, how can this be achieved within the provisions of the United Nations?
- 4.What is the stance of other countries in this dispute with regard to the ‘One-China’ Principle and how does such a principle impact their relations with both countries?
- 5.Should Taiwan be allowed to participate in international organizations and forums, and to what extent can this be achieved given China's opposition?
- 6.Is China’s proposition for a “One Country, Two Systems” policy a viable option for cross-strait reunification? If so, what measures should be adopted to protect Taiwan’s autonomy?
- 7.Does the involvement of major world powers such as the United States affect the pathway to peaceful negotiation and regional stability? What role should other countries and international bodies play in mediating the conflict?
- 8.How can the economic cooperation between China and Taiwan be balanced along with the political differences to ensure that global supply chain disruptions do not occur?

NOTE : The questions provided here are part of a route map and are not exhaustive. We encourage the delegates to display their diplomatic talents and offer realistic solutions to the situation at hand.

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