



## US-Taiwan Relations

**For Prelims:** India and its Neighbourhood

**For Mains:** Effect of Policies & Politics of Countries on India's Interests

### Why in News?

Ahead of the [Quad summit](#) in Japan, the **US President** made a controversial statement giving **affirmative reply** in response to a question with regards to providing **military aid to Taiwan in case of China's invasion**.

- This has raised questions about **whether the US is shifting from its long-standing policy of strategic ambiguity over Taiwan to that of strategic clarity**.
- **Quad** grouping includes **India, the US, Australia and Japan**.



### What is the Taiwan Issue?

- **China-Taiwan Relations:**
  - Taiwan is an **island territory across the Taiwan Strait**, located off the coast of mainland China.
  - The ruling **Kuomintang (Nationalist) government of China fled to Taiwan after being defeated by the communist forces in the Chinese civil war of 1945-1949**.
  - Following the **split of China and Taiwan** in the civil war, the **Republic of China (ROC) government was relocated to Taiwan**. On the other hand, The **Communist Party of China (CPC) established the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the mainland**.
    - Since then, the **PRC observes Taiwan as a traitor province and awaits**

**reintegration with Taiwan**, if possible, by peaceful means.

- Simultaneously, the **United Nations membership was continued by the ROC maintaining its permanent seat at the UN Security Council (UNSC)**.
- **PRC** allied itself with the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)** and **ROC** with **the US** in the cold war further **straining the China-Taiwan relations**.
- Consequently, **two Taiwan Strait crises** of the 1950s happened.
- **Reconciliation of the US with China and the Subsequent Events:**
  - **The US and China reconciled in the 1970s due to the Cold War's shifting geopolitics**, so that the growing influence of the USSR could be countered.
  - This was followed by the **visit of the then US President to the PRC in 1972**.
  - Subsequently, **ROC was displaced by the PRC as the official representative at the UN**.
  - Then, **"One-China Principle"** came into picture.
- **One-China Principle and its impact:**
  - This means that the **nations who want to have diplomatic relations with the PRC** have to **recognize the PRC but not the ROC as China**, breaking the relations with ROC.
  - Simultaneously, **China evolved as a multi-party democracy** alongside the **reformation of its economic system**.
  - Since then, the **two countries became economically entangled and continuously competing**.

## How has the standpoint of the US on the Taiwan issue unfolded?

- **The evolution of the US's stance:**
  - **The Shanghai Communique (1972), the Normalisation Communique (1979) and the 1982 Communique** are the three documents **outlining the US-China mutual understanding** on the Taiwan question.
  - As per the **1979 communique**, the **US accepts the 'one China principle'** considering Taiwan, a part of China.
  - However, the **US started maintaining unofficial relations with Taiwan** in the name of people of both the nations.
  - In the **1982 communique**, China expressed its concerns over the **likelihood of continued supply of arms by the US to Taiwan** as per the provisions of **Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), 1979**.
  - In this way, the **US has balanced its recognition of the PRC along with the concerns of Taiwan**.
- **Impact on Taiwan:**
  - In Taiwan, **Democratic People's Party (DPP) has become the most powerful political force** in Taiwan catering to the pro-independence constituency in Taiwan.
  - The DPP **wants to expand its economic relations away from China**.
  - **China considers Taiwan as a territory with high geopolitical significance** as it is centrally located in the First Island Chain between Japan and the South China Sea.
  - Throughout this region, **military outposts of the US** are scattered. Therefore, it would be a **significant breakthrough for China in case it takes Taiwan's control**.
  - But, the **chances of a peaceful reunification are very slim**.
  - Also, the **tensions are happening in parallel with the [Russo-Ukrainian conflict](#)**.

## Way Forward

- Considering China's wearing patience and Taiwan's increasingly pro-independence slant, **a strong message to the adversary becomes essential in the backdrop of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict**. It may have reached the point where strategic ambiguity **may be losing its relevance to strategic clarity**.
- However, another plausible interpretation can be that this messaging is aimed by the US for eliciting responses and testing the waters to get a feel of China's game plan for the Indo-Pacific.

**Source: TH**

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