

Committee: Security Council

Topic: Situation in Taiwan

Student Officer: Yoonho Ko

Position: Head Chair of Security Council

Introduction

Taiwan, officially known as ROC (Republic of China), is an island separated from China by the Taiwan Strait. It has been governed independently of mainland China, officially the PRC (People's Republic of China), since 1949. The PRC views the island as a renegade province and vows to eventually "unify" Taiwan with the mainland.

As opposed to efforts of unification, ROC has its own democratically elected government and is home to twenty-three million people, and stands on the opposite pole regarding the status of the island. Crisis began when the PRC initiated heavy bombardment on the ROC-held island of Kinmen (Quemoy) in September 1954 attempting to take control of Taiwanese political party, Kuomintang (KMT).

Cross-strait tensions have escalated since the election of Taiwanese president Tsai Ing-Wen in 2016. Tsai refused to accept a formula that her predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou, endorsed to allow for cross-strait ties. Meanwhile, China has abruptly intensified its military intimidation and attempted to unilaterally alter the status quo across the Taiwan Strait (mofa). In 2022, Chinese premier Xi Jinping's speech at a communist party congress directly stated "We insist on striving for the prospect of peaceful reunification but we will never promise to give up the use of force."

Following Chinese premier Xi Jinping's speech in 2022, Taiwanese foreign minister Joseph Wu has stated that "Taiwan is well prepared for invasions from the mainland." Reviewing resolute standpoints of both nations, war has become a question not of "if" but of "when". Responding to recent aggressive actions of the PRC, U.S president Joe Biden has repeatedly quoted that the U.S military would step in the conflict to defend Taiwan despite having no safety treaties with the island whatsoever. In the past,

the U.S deviously authorized more than \$1 billion worth of arm sales to Taiwan. Numerous experts believe that the only way Taiwan can secure independence is through intervention of the U.S military force triggering the happening of a war between the two most powerful nations on Earth. If so, it is more than plausible that allies of both nations clashing in the war that may eventually propagate to the deathful beginning of World War III.

The situation of Taiwan must be immediately, and utmost peacefully be addressed reflecting back onto the missions of the Security Council. According to the 39th article of the UN Charter, “The Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security ([United Nations Charter](#)).”

Definition of Key Terms

PRC (People’s Republic of China)

PRC refers to mainland China. Following the victory of the socialist transformation regarding the Chinese Civil War, Mao Zedong, the Chairman of China proclaimed the founding of the People’s Republic of China on October 1, 1949. Delegates MUST have a firm grip on both official terms and acronyms of nations as it will be widely, and diversely used throughout the entire discussion of agenda.

ROC (Republic of China)

ROC refers to Taiwan. It is important to note that the Republic of China is NOT a part of the United Nations since October 25, 1971. The United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 2758, which restored the People’s Republic of China to the Chinese seat and “expelled” the Republic of China (Taiwan) as a member of the United Nations. Since then, ROC has sought to maintain international space and independence without the benefits of the United Nations.

Resolution 2758

Passed on October 25, 1971, the UN General Assembly passed United Nations Resolution 2758 which stated that the People’s Republic of China is the only legitimate government of China. The resolution replaced the ROC with the PRC as a permanent member of the Security Council.

One China Policy

The One China Policy, widely known as the “U.S policy” is an intentionally ambiguous strategy of diplomacy for the United States to maintain a strong relationship between both Taiwan and PRC. It is a designated term to serve the purpose of political neutrality and explains why the United States does not take a position on the resolution of the Cross-Strait situation: Leaving any final resolution on their differences up to the two parties. However, the U.S. opposes either side unilaterally changing the status quo, and has stated its interest in the peaceful resolution of Cross-Strait differences.

One China Principle

The One China principle, also referred to as the “PRC policy” describes the PRC’s views on Taiwan’s position. The PRC follows the One China Principle, a core belief stating that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, with the PRC serving as the sole legitimate government of China. The U.S also acknowledges this position, yet does NOT take a stance on its validity. It is a MUST for delegates to clearly distinguish the difference between the One China Policy and the One China Principle: One China Policy is the ambiguous strategic term that shows the stance of the U.S, One China policy is an ideology of PRC that believes Taiwan to be a part of PRC.

Anti-Secession Law

The Anti-Secession Law is a law of the PRC passed by the 3rd Session of the 10th National People’s Congress. It was ratified on March 14, 2005 and went into effect immediately. As the name of law expresses itself, it is a law legislated to prevent any and all territories of China from drifting away from the mainland itself. The law specifically mentions Taiwan, quoting that “if Taiwan tries to assert independence from China, or if the possibilities for a peaceful reunification is completely exhausted, China shall employ non-peaceful means and other necessary measures to protect China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.” Long quote short, China is stating that they are “required by law” to invade Taiwan if peaceful reunification seems impossible.

Cross-strait

As aforementioned, PRC and ROC are geographically separated by the existence of the Taiwan strait. Regarding this agenda, the term Cross-strait indicates the relationship between two nations in conflict: China and Taiwan.

ADIZ (Air Defence Identification Zones)

The ADIZ is an air space that any and all objects that enter, should identify themselves to the belonging nation to avoid possible air attacks. Chinese fighter jets, just in 2022, flew over Taiwan’s

ADIZ more than 1700 times without any permission whatsoever. The following dataset officially documents DAILY Chinese violations of Taiwan's ADIZ up until today ([Taiwan ADIZ Violations](#)).

Space Cleaner

Although the 1982 constitution guarantees freedom of speech, the Chinese government often uses the “subversion of state power” and “protection of state secrets” clauses in their system to imprison those who criticize the government or to limit freedom of speech. The space cleaner is a private satellite designed and launched by PRC that grabs and throws away dead satellites into a ‘graveyard’ orbit so that it fails to serve its functions as a satellite. Aerospace experts highly concern the possibility of China abusing the use of this Space cleaner to strongly restrict the flow of information regarding Cross-Strait conflicts, notably to the United States.

Sustainable Development Goals 16

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, are an urgent call for action by all countries in global partnership. With the support of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the SDGs comprise 17 social, environmental, and economic goals to be established by 2030 (UNDESA). Sustainable Development Goal 16 is labeled “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” which encourages any and all efforts towards the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

UN Charter Article 2(4)

The 4th paragraph of Article 2 in the UN Charter evinces that “All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations ([UN Charter, Article 2\(4\)](#)).” In short, Article 2(4) prohibits the general use of force in infringing a state's territorial integrity.

UN Charter Article 51

Article 51 of the UN Charter is an exception carved out from the Article 2(4) of the UN Charter. Article 51 provides that “Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security ([UN Charter, Article 51](#)).” Self-defense against armed forces involves the use of force. Yet, the UN Charter does NOT prohibit self-defense of member nations. Thus, the use of force in self-defense must fall

within an exception to the general prohibition. As article 51 states, *nothing in the Charter impairs the right of self-defense*. And “nothing” includes article 2(4).

Background Information

1. The Birth of Two Chinas, 1949

At the end of World War II, the defeated Japanese who had occupied Taiwan for 50 years were forced to give up control. Taiwan was then handed back to the Republic of China which seemed like a peaceful reunion. However, months after, civil war erupted between the Nationalists and Communists, which eventually led to the defeat of Tsang Kai-shek and the Nationalists of Taiwan in 1949. Mao Zedong and the Communist party deposed Tsang Kai-Shek and the anti-communists to the 2,102km separated island, Taiwan. Mao Zedong planned to crush out all the nationalists in Taiwan by invading them yet couldn't do so, due to the outbreak of the Korean War. With the Pacific becoming the new front in the fighting against communism, America formed an alliance with Chiang Kai-Shek's regime and forced Mao to give up his Taiwan takeover.

2. Resolution 2758, 1971

Although face to face conflict has alleviated since the split, PRC and Taiwan directly went into a battle for international recognition and legitimacy. Initially, Chiang Kai-Shek's government (Republic of China) held China's seat in the UN Security Council and was recognized as the only Chinese government by numerous western parties. However, as Mao's Republic of China became increasingly important to multiple Western nations during the US-Soviet Cold War, the ROC was “replaced” by the PRC as the government that represents China's seat in the United Nations.

2758 (XXVI). Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

*1976th plenary meeting,
25 October 1971.*

1971), UN. "Restoration Of The Lawful Rights Of The People's Republic Of China In The United Nations.". United Nations Digital Library System, 1972, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/192054>. Accessed 7 Aug 2023.

3. Decade of Taiwan's Democratization

In the late 1980s, Taiwan opted completely opposite pathways from the mainland following the birth of DPP (Democratic Progressive Party). DPP is a Taiwanese government party that strongly supports the idea of an "independent Taiwan". After the establishment of the DPP, in 1988, Lee Teng-hui became the first Taiwanese born leader that worked towards the goal of Taiwan democratization. After Lee's term elapsed, Taiwan held their first ever democratic elections that finalized the democratization of Taiwan.

4. Pressures from the Mainland, 1996

PRC was not satisfied with the democratization that was occurring 100 miles away from the mainland. The closer Taiwan approached full democracy, the independence of Taiwan seemed to become more evident. In 1996, the PRC reacted with a missile test conducted in the Taiwan strait aiming to threaten the Taiwanese people. The U.S responded to the PRC with the biggest display of military might in Asia since the Vietnam war to remind the PRC how difficult it would be for the PRC to invade Taiwan as long as the US has its back.

5. Ratification of the Anti-Secession Law, 2005

Despite claiming its willingness for “peaceful” reunification, the PRC passed the Anti-Secession Law in the 3rd Session of the 10th National People’s Congress (2005). The law immediately went into effect as soon as ratification, with PRC officials once again warning Taiwan that war is ready to begin anytime PRC pulls the trigger.

6. The Sunflower Movement, 2014

Throughout the course of history, the PRC strictly pressured other nations to cut economic ties with Taiwan in order to trade with the PRC. Hoping to alleviate economic challenges of Taiwan, PRC and Taiwan signed ECFA (Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement) in 2010. Following up with the ECFA, in 2014, CSSTA (Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement) was passed by KMT (Chinese Nationalist Party Kuomintang) without the knowledge of the congress. In March 17, 2014, KMT legislator Chang Ching-Chung announced that the agreement was passed and will be submitted to a plenary session for a final vote. On the very same day, Taiwanese student leaders came together to start a movement which became the greatest movement in Taiwanese history with 400 students occupying Taiwan Legislative Yuan (equivalent to the US Capitol) to protest against the treaty. Following the quote “Taiwan NOT for Sale”, the message was strong and clear: Taiwan refuses any economic benefits that risks the sovereignty of the nation.



Chiu, Adrian. "The Sunflower, The Umbrella, And The Square: How Three Protest Movements In 2014 Foreshadowed Russia And China'S Foreign Policy Approaches In 2022".

7. Solidification of Taiwanese Democracy, 2016

Since the 1990s, a growing population in Taiwan self-identifies as Taiwanese rather than Chinese. The Taiwanese people value their sovereign value over anything else and strongly craved for a government that could advocate for the identity of Taiwan. Following these views within the nation, in 2016, Tsai Ing Wen representing the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) was elected as the first female president of Taiwan.

8. Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan, 2022

U.S politician Nancy Pelosi, while serving as the speaker of the House of Representatives, visited Taiwan on August 2, 2022. The two-day trip to Taiwan was part of a tour of Asia that also included stops in Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, and Japan. President Joe Biden discouraged the visit, yet did not prevent Pelosi from traveling to Taiwan. Later from the visit, the White House affirmed her right to visit the island country. The major reason behind Pelosi's visit to Taiwan was to show "unwavering commitment to supporting Taiwan's vibrant democracy", said Pelosi. However, the PRC had strongly condemned the visit, and called the visit a "provocation" by the U.S that seriously infringed upon China's sovereignty. PRC leader Xi Jinping warned the U.S government to abide by the One China Principle, and that "those who play with fire will perish by it."

Possible solutions

The first and utmost valued solution should be peaceful negotiations between the two nations. While current positions of two bodies make this seem highly improbable, consensus may be achievable with the support of the international society to host regular meetings between the two nations discussing peaceful solutions to geopolitical issues they are currently facing. Yet, peaceful negotiations seem highly unachievable considering the abhorrent voices of two nations as of today.

Another possible solution would be passing a legally binding resolution to end the geopolitical conflict through the Security Council. The resolution will contain the dispatchment of the UN Peacekeeping troops, also known as the Blue Helmets, that will prevent any possible conflict, protect civilians, and empower national authorities to pursue their responsibilities. However, delegates

should note that PRC is one of the P5 nations that holds the right to utilize the “Veto Power”. Reflecting back to Council’s past efforts on ending the Russo-Ukrainian crisis on February 25, 2022, a draft resolution submitted by Albania and the United States garnered support from 11 members but was vetoed by the Russian Federation.

Major parties involved

People’s Republic of China

The People’s Republic of China wholeheartedly believes that Taiwan is a renegade province and plans to eventually unify the island with the mainland. Despite emphasizing efforts for a peaceful reunification, the PRC has repeatedly stressed the necessity and ability to use force if peaceful negotiations seem unachievable. It is inevitable that China is one of the strongest nations on the planet both militarily and economically. With 2,185,000 active-duty personnel, and 410 nuclear warheads, the PRC is no nation that any country would want to go to war against. Further, China possesses the majority of the global market of manufactured goods and will substantially shake the global market if it decides to do so.

Republic of China

Taiwan is a non-nuclear possessing nation with 169,000 active-duty forces which is about 12 times less active personnels compared to the PRC. Defense budget also differs with China having \$230 billion while Taiwan only has \$19 billion. It is easier to think that the PRC has every military requisite more than 5 times that of Taiwan. The ROC is also NOT a member state of the United Nations. This indicates the inability of ROC to seek any of the benefits as a UN member state but also denotes that ROC is NOT affected by the UN Charter concurrently. Despite economic and diplomatic disadvantages it had to face, ROC steadily claims that it was, is and will be an independent nation from the People’s Republic of China.

United States of America

The United States does not take a position on Taiwan's sovereignty under Washington's "One China policy." The U.S intentionally takes an ambiguous stance on the island's sovereignty aiming to maintain diplomatic relations with BOTH nations. Strategically, the U.S does not maintain any formal diplomatic relations with ROC yet claims that it maintains a robust unofficial relationship with the island. The U.S supplies Taiwan with services as necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a self sufficient defense capacity. Within the field of uncertainty, it is a definitive fact that the United States believes that the U.S opposes any unilateral changes to the status quo from *either side*: the United States advocates for peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.

Russian Federation

Stable allies with the People's Republic of China since the 1950s, the Russian Federation agrees with the "One China Principle" of the PRC. In 2022, Russia's Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov stated that "Our position on the existence of only one China remains unchanged." Before Russia launched its invasion of Ukraine on February 24, Russian President Vladimir Putin and his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping met and declared a "no limits" friendship between their countries.

Japan

Following Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida described China's actions on this occasion as having a serious effect on the peace and security of the region and the international community. He added that the "U.S and Japan would work together to maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan strait." Japan is also one of the nations that does not acknowledge Taiwan as a sole government yet maintains a strong non-governmental, working-level relations with Taiwan.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Vietnam is a nation similar to Taiwan in terms of undergoing territorial disputes with the PRC. Territorial disputes in the South China sea involve conflicting island and maritime claims in the region by the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam. An estimated \$3.37 trillion worth of global trade passes through the South China Sea annually, which accounts for a third of the global maritime trade. In 1947, the Republic of China (now PRC)

announced the majority of the South China Sea was its territory. In 2013, the PRC began island building in the Spratly Islands and Paracel Islands region. Yet, conflict began because Vietnam and Philippines claimed that they have been building islands for decades on a small scale. Since the beginning of this territorial/maritime dispute over the Paracel islands, conflict remains ongoing until this day.

Stato della Città del Vaticano (Vatican City)

Despite the fact of not being a member state of the United Nations, it is crucial to note the Vatican City as it is the only European ally of Taiwan that recognizes it as an independent country. The Vatican City is the very root of the Catholic Church with the construction of a basilica over St. Peter's grave in Rome in the 4th Century A.D. Unlike the majority of nations that cut ties with ROC due to pressures from the mainland, Vatican city is distinctive in terms of having no official bilateral relations with the PRC whatsoever. One of the utmost valued morals that the Vatican city holds in diplomatic relations is religious freedom. While Taiwan fully respects any and all religions, PRC suppresses most religions that they consider might threaten the common goods among citizens including restrictions of religious activities of Catholic bishops. With their religious values intertiding with diplomatic decisions, the Holy See recognizes all UN member states except the PRC and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea).

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of Event
<i>Congregation of the Nationalists and Communists,</i> Aug 28 1945	Chinese generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of the Nationalist party meets with the communist leader Mao Zedong in Chongqing.
<i>Resumption of the Chinese Civil War,</i> July 20 1946	The Nationalists launch a large-scale assault on Communist territory marking the resumption of a civil war. After this event, Mao and Chiang never met again.
<i>Establishment of the People's Republic of China,</i> Oct 1 1949	In Beijing, Mao Zedong announces the establishment of the People's Republic of China following the victory against the Nationalists.

<i>Exile of Chiang Kai-Shek and the nationalists,</i> Dec 10 1949	Chiang and his party of anti-communists arrives in Taipei, sealing the relocation of the Nationalist-led government in Taiwan.
<i>Outbreak of the Korean War;</i> June 25 1950	The Korean War breaks out. President Truman (United States) deploys the U.S 7th Fleet to the Taiwan Strait in an effort to prevent Mao from launching a military strike against the Nationalists.
<i>Resolution 2758,</i> Oct 25 1971	The United Nations General Assembly passes resolution 2758, admitting the People's Republic of China and expels Taiwan from the United Nations.
<i>U.S ends diplomatic ties with Taiwan,</i> Jan 1 1979	The United States ends diplomatic relations with the Nationalist authorities in Taipei and officially recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China in Beijing. Yet, Washington and Taipei retain close ties.
<i>Diplomatic contacts between China and Taiwan,</i> April 27 1993	Delegates from China and Taiwan meet in Singapore for their first high-level talks, with both sides expressing a desire to establish regular diplomatic contacts.
<i>Missile Tests from the Mainland,</i> March 8 1996	China begins a series of missile tests just off Taiwan, to intimidate the island before presidential elections. Three surface-to-surface missiles land in waters close to two major Taiwanese ports during the weeklong exercise.
<i>First democratic president of Taiwan,</i> March 23 1996	Lee Teng-hui, who succeeded Chiang as Taiwan's leader upon his death in 1988, wins a resounding victory in the island's first fully democratic presidential elections. Beijing says the vote does not change Taiwan's status as part of Chinese territory.
<i>Ratification of the Anti-secession law,</i> March 14 2005	With tensions escalating between the two cross-strait nations, PRC passed a law that any and all parts of Chinese territory will have to stay within Beijing's control, and if efforts of secession seems visible, it will be required to utilize military measures to prevent any withdrawals from the mainland.
<i>The Sunflower Movement,</i> March 18 2014	Protesting against the joining of an economic treaty with PRC, ROC's youth citizens started a movement severely going against the decisions of the Taiwanese government. The movement showed that the people of Taiwan are not willing to risk their sovereignty over any economic benefits offered.
<i>Nancy Pelosi's visit to Taiwan,</i> August 2 2022	As part of the Asian visit, the US speaker of the House of Representatives visited Taiwan to further discuss and support the democracy of Taiwan. Cross-strait conflicts once again escalated as the PRC shot missiles near the Taiwan strait and once again warned the US "not to play with fire" with the One China Principle.

UN Involvement, Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Resolution 2758, 1971

Directly contributing to Taiwan's international stance, resolution 2758 was passed within the United Nations to solve the issue of China's representatives that defined the People's Republic of China to be the only legitimate government of China. This is the very resolution that replaced PRC with ROC for a place in the United Nations.

Resolution A/ES-11/L.7

Though resolution A/ES-11/L.7 isn't directly related to the cross-strait conflict, this 11 paragraph resolution was submitted by Albania and 59 other nations that demanded Russia to immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine and called for a cessation of hostilities. Despite having 141 member states in favor, 7 against, and 32 abstentions, this resolution did NOT pass due to the "Veto Power" of the Russian Federation. (A/ES-11/L.7)

Resolution 377A (Uniting for Peace Resolution)

Adopted in 1950, over two thirds of member states declared that according to the UN charter, the permanent members of the UNSC cannot and should not prevent the UNGA from taking any and all action necessary to restore international peace and security. The resolution states that in any cases where the Security Council fails to act as required to maintain international peace and security due to the lack of unanimity among the P5 nations, the General assembly shall consider the matter immediately and may issue appropriate recommendations to UN member states for collective measures, including the use of armed force when necessary to fulfill the unachieved goals of the Security Council. In short, the resolution was designed to provide the UN with an alternative avenue for action when at least one P5 member uses its veto to obstruct the Security Council from carrying out its functions mandated by the UN Charter. Yet, it is important to note that Resolution 377A was adopted through the General Assembly, which means that it is "non-binding" (Only resolutions adopted through the Security Council are legally binding).

Bibliography

UN Documents

Contents Article 2(4) - United Nations - Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations General Assembly, legal.un.org/repertory/art2/english/rep_supp7_vol1_art2_4.pdf. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Haque, Adil Ahmad. "The UN Charter at 75: Between Force and Self-Defense - Part Two." *Just Security*, 30 Mar. 2021, www.justsecurity.org/70987/the-united-nations-charter-at-75-between-force-and-self-defense-part-two/.

"International Law, Codification, Legal Affairs, Legal, Committee, Terrorism, Charter, Criminal Accountability, Administration of Justice, Jurisdictional Immunities, Cloning, Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, Ad Hoc, Diplomatic Conferences, Reports of International Arbitral Awards, Summaries of International Court of Justice Judgments and Advisory Opinions, Legislative Series, Juridical Yearbook, Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs, Books." United Nations, United Nations, legal.un.org/repertory/art51.shtml. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

ODS - United Nations, documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/LTD/N23/048/58/PDF/N2304858.pdf?OpenElement. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

"Security Council Fails to Adopt Draft Resolution on Ending Ukraine Crisis, as Russian Federation Wields Veto | UN Press." United Nations, United Nations, press.un.org/en/2022/sc14808.doc.htm. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

“UN General Assembly Calls for Immediate End to War in Ukraine | UN News.” United Nations, United Nations, news.un.org/en/story/2023/02/1133847. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

“United Nations Charter (Full Text).” United Nations, United Nations, www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Videos

“How China’s Threat of Invasion Is Changing Taiwan.” YouTube, YouTube, 13 July 2023, www.youtube.com/watch?v=s4Qi3Mjem2I.

“What Happens If China Invades Taiwan?” YouTube, YouTube, 26 Feb. 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNZ0so0LCoM.

“China v Taiwan: Explained.” YouTube, YouTube, 29 Apr. 2021, www.youtube.com/watch?v=gZ7hGoUEGCM.

“Taiwanese Official: Military Drills Suggest China Is Getting ‘Ready to Launch a War against Taiwan.’” YouTube, YouTube, 11 Apr. 2023, www.youtube.com/watch?v=HNOFx9K7G78.

“Why the ‘1992 Consensus’ Is Such a Controversial Concept in Taiwan | Taiwan Plus News.” YouTube, YouTube, 7 Apr. 2023, www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQawxCU1myc.

“The Sunflower Revolt: Protests in Taiwan.” YouTube, YouTube, 12 Apr. 2014, www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zojh-rnctVw.

“How the Sunflower Movement Shaped Taiwan.” YouTube, YouTube, 18 Mar. 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=3G-dGR5RVCM.

“See Why China’s Threat to Taiwan Is ‘Huge and Immediate.’” YouTube, YouTube, 19 Oct. 2022, www.youtube.com/watch?v=0m4prlR4ahk.

Websites

“2022 in ADIZ Violations: China Dials up the Pressure on Taiwan.” *ChinaPower Project*, 23 Mar. 2023, chinapower.csis.org/analysis/2022-adiz-violations-china-dials-up-pressure-on-taiwan/.

“About Taiwan.” *Government Portal of Republic of China, Taiwan*, www.taiwan.gov.tw/content_3.php. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

American Institute in Taiwan, [web-archive-2017.ait.org.tw/en/un-res-2758-voted-to-admit-communist-china.html](https://web.archive-2017.ait.org.tw/en/un-res-2758-voted-to-admit-communist-china.html). Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

By: FocusEconomics. “China Archives.” *FocusEconomics*, 31 Aug. 2023, www.focus-economics.com/countries/china/.

“China’s Cyber Assault on Taiwan.” *CBS News*, CBS Interactive, www.cbsnews.com/news/china-cyber-assault-taiwan-60-minutes-2023-06-18/. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Goldenziel, Jill. “China Claims to Own the Taiwan Strait. That’s Illegal.” *Forbes*, Forbes Magazine, 29 June 2022, www.forbes.com/sites/jillgoldenziel/2022/06/28/china-claims-to-own-the-taiwan-strait-thats-illegal/?sh=2f8afd189ba2.

Grant, Andrew, et al. “How Global Companies Can Manage Geopolitical Risk.” *McKinsey & Company*, McKinsey & Company, 15 July 2021, www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/risk-and-resilience/our-insights/how-global-companies-can-manage-geopolitical-risk.

Green, Michael J., and Bonnie S. Glaser. "What Is the U.S. 'One China' Policy, and Why Does It Matter?" *CSIS*, www.csis.org/analysis/what-us-one-china-policy-and-why-does-it-matter. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Guillermo. "Taiwan and the United Nations: Fifty Years after the ROC's Expulsion - FPRI Events." *Foreign Policy Research Institute*, 7 Dec. 2021, www.fpri.org/event/2021/taiwan-and-the-united-nations-fifty-years-after-the-rocs-expulsion/.

Guzman, Chad de. "How Taiwan's Military Compares to Other Countries." *Time*, Time, 6 Jan. 2023, time.com/6245036/taiwan-conscription-military-comparison/.

"How China and Taiwan Split: A Look Back, as Leaders Meet." *Los Angeles Times*, Los Angeles Times, timelines.latimes.com/la-fg-china-taiwan-relations-timeline/. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Knickmeyer, Ellen. "Explainer: Why Pelosi Went to Taiwan, and Why China's Angry." *AP News*, AP News, 3 Aug. 2022, apnews.com/article/taiwan-biden-asia-united-states-beijing-e3a6ea22e004f21e6b2a28b0f28ec4c5.

"Lee Teng-Hui." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 26 July 2023, www.britannica.com/biography/Lee-Teng-hui.

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan)." *Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan)*, en.mofa.gov.tw/News_Content.aspx?n=1328&s=98551. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

Piromya, Kasit. "Any Peaceful Solutions to the Conflict over Taiwan?" <https://www.bangkokpost.com/opinion/opinion/2553994/any-peaceful-solutions-to-the-conflict-over-taiwan->.

"Russia Supports 'one China' Policy on Taiwan, Lavrov Says." *Reuters*, Thomson Reuters, 29 July 2022, www.reuters.com/world/russia-supports-beijings-one-china-policy-lavrov-2022-07-29/.

“Sunflower Movement.” *OFTaiwan*, 14 Apr. 2018,
oftaiwan.org/social-movements/sunflower-movement/.

“Taiwan Adiz Violations.” *Google Sheets*, Google,
docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qbfYF0VgDBJoFZN5elpZwNTiKZ4nvCUcs5a7oYwm52g/edit#gid=1175102014. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

“The Taiwan Strait Crises : 1954 - 55 and 1958.” *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State,
history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/taiwan-strait-crises. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

“Taiwan Summary.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc.,
www.britannica.com/summary/Taiwan. Accessed 4 Sept. 2023.

“Taiwan.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 3 Sept. 2023,
www.britannica.com/place/Taiwan.

“U.S. Relations with Taiwan - United States Department of State.” *U.S. Department of State*, U.S.
Department of State, 26 Apr. 2023, www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-taiwan/.

“The U.S. ‘One China Policy’ vs. the PRC ‘One China Principle.’” *US*, 7 July 2023,
www.us-taiwan.org/resources/faq-the-united-states-one-china-policy-is-not-the-same-as-the-prc-one-china-principle/.

“Vietnam Tacks between Cooperation and Struggle in the South China Sea.” *Crisis Group*, 7 Dec.
2021,
www.crisisgroup.org/asia/north-east-asia/china/318-vietnam-tacks-between-cooperation-and-struggle-south-china-sea.

“Why China-Taiwan Relations Are so Tense.” *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign
Relations, www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-taiwan-relations-tension-us-policy-biden. Accessed 4
Sept. 2023.

Yang, William. "Defying China, Ukraine and Taiwan Build Ties – DW – 09/30/2022." *Dw.Com*,
Deutsche Welle, 30 Sept. 2022,
www.dw.com/en/ukraine-and-taiwan-build-common-ties-defying-pressure-from-china/a-63281471.