

- As per China, this visit sends a seriously wrong signal to the separatist forces for Taiwan independence. Hence, it seriously **infringes upon China's sovereignty and territorial integrity**.

Key Highlights

Response of China Following Pelosi's Visit

- As an immediate reaction, China **imposed sanction on the US House Speaker** visit to Taiwan.
- It also cancelled or suspended eight key dialogue mechanisms with the US.
- The Chinese military started its live fire-drills in six regions surrounding Taiwan and fired conventional missiles over the island of Taiwan into waters to the east.
- In addition to the military measures, China has so far put in place modest economic curbs such as barring more than 100 Taiwanese exporters.

Stand of US

- US has reiterated that **there was no change in US Policy on Taiwan**. It argued that Pelosi is not the first American lawmaker, nor her delegation the first US legislative team to visit Taipei.
 - ✓ US has maintained a **'One China'** policy since 1979, under which it recognises Taiwan as a part of China. Under this policy, the US does not have formal diplomatic relations with Taiwan.
 - ✓ However, it has unofficial ties with Taiwan as well — a strategy that is known as strategic or deliberate ambiguity.
- It has also made clear that the US opposes any unilateral changes to the status quo from either side and does not support Taiwan independence.

India's Response

- Initially, India chose not to comment on these developments as it seeks to avoid controversy on a sensitive issue between U.S. and China.
- Later, it indirectly called upon China to not alter the status quo around Taiwan. However, it refrained from spelling out India's clear position on the 'One China' policy.
 - ✓ On One China Policy, India's relevant policies are well known and consistent. India has followed the one China policy since 1949, indicating it does not recognise any government other than the PRC in Beijing.
 - ✓ However, New Delhi stopped mentioning the policy in official statements and joint declarations after 2008. This decision was taken after:

- A series of Chinese statements claiming Arunachal Pradesh as a part of the Chinese territory, renaming Arunachal towns with Mandarin names
- China started issuing stapled visas to Indian citizens who were residents of Jammu and Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh

China-Taiwan Dispute: Background

- The island seems to have first appeared in Chinese records in AD 239, when an emperor sent an expeditionary force to explore the area. This evidence is used by Beijing to back its territorial claim.
- Taiwan was administered by **China's Qing dynasty** from 1683 to 1895.

