



Plenary sitting

B9-0398/2022

12.9.2022

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

to wind up the debate on the statement by the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

pursuant to Rule 132(2) of the Rules of Procedure

on the situation in the Strait of Taiwan
(2022/2822(RSP))

**Pedro Marques, Inma Rodríguez-Piñero, Sven Mikser, Raphaël
Glucksmann, René Repasi**
on behalf of the S&D Group

**European Parliament resolution on the situation in the Strait of Taiwan
(2022/2822(RSP))**

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its recommendation of 21 October 2021 to the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy on EU-Taiwan political relations and cooperation¹,
- having regard to its resolution of 7 June 2022 on the EU and the security challenges in the Indo-Pacific²,
- having regard to its resolution of 5 July 2022 on the Indo-Pacific strategy in the area of trade and investment³,
- having regard to its resolution of 16 September 2021 on a new EU-China strategy⁴,
- having regard to the EU-China summit of 1 April 2022,
- having regard to the EU's 'One China' policy,
- having regard to the EU's Strategic Compass for Security and Defence, endorsed by the European Council on 24 March 2022,
- having regard to the Council conclusions of 16 April 2021 on an EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.
- having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 16 September 2021 on the EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific (JOIN(2021)0024),
- having regard to the joint communication from the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of 1 December 2021 on the Global Gateway (JOIN(2021)0030),
- having regard to the visit of 2 and 3 August 2022 of the US Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi, and the US congressional delegation to Taiwan,
- having regard to the G7 Foreign Ministers' statement of 3 August 2022 on preserving peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait,
- having regard to NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg's statement of 4 August 2022 on China,

¹ OJ C 184, 5.5.2022, p. 170.

² Texts adopted, P9_TA(2022)0224

³ Texts adopted, P9_TA(2022)0276.

⁴ OJ C 117, 11.3.2022, p. 40.

- having regard to Rule 132(2) of its Rules of Procedure,
- A. whereas the EU and Taiwan are like-minded partners that share the common values of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law; whereas the EU continues to maintain its principled ‘One China’ policy position;
- B. whereas the visit of the US Speaker of the House – the most senior US politician to visit the country in 25 years – and congressional delegation took place on 2 and 3 August 2022; whereas this visit triggered China’s initiation of large-scale, live-fire military exercises to intimidate Taiwan, as well as intense cyberattacks on the websites of Taiwanese authorities, economic sanctions and visa bans as retaliation measures; whereas China conducted further ‘training and war preparation’ directed at Taiwan between 4 and 28 August, including the deployment of more than 400 Chinese warplanes, which crossed the median line of the Taiwan Strait, breaking the long-standing tacit agreement on the Strait;
- C. whereas China conducted live-fire joint military exercise in seven areas around Taiwan; whereas these military drills constituted a quasi-blockade of Taiwan’s sea space and airspace, threatening international waterways and challenging the international order by endangering the peace and stability of the Indo-Pacific region;
- D. whereas several outlying islets of Taiwan, such as Kinmen, have recently seen an increasing number of Chinese drones intruding on their airspace;
- E. whereas these events demonstrate that China is in the process of normalising actions aimed at shifting the status quo in the Taiwan Strait and creating a ‘new normal’ that favours China’s expansionist ambitions;
- F. whereas on 23 May 2022, US President Joe Biden stated that the United States would intervene militarily if China attempted to take Taiwan by force; whereas following that statement, the US State Department reconfirmed the US’s strategic ambiguity;
- G. whereas Chinese President Xi Jinping vowed to pursue ‘reunification’ with Taiwan by supposedly peaceful means, but warned that the biggest obstacle to it was the ‘Taiwan independence’ force; whereas such a peaceful approach is put in serious doubt by China’s statements and recent actions;
- H. whereas at the EU-China summit on 1 April 2022, the EU delegation recalled China’s responsibility, both as a global actor and as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, to work for peace and stability in the region and particularly in the Taiwan Strait;
- I. whereas the joint communication on an EU strategy for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific addresses the security challenges in the Taiwan Strait and its impact on stability and peace in the region; whereas recent dynamics in the region, in particular those stemming from the People’s Republic of China, have given rise to intense geopolitical tensions; whereas these dynamics represent a serious threat to the stability and security of the region and the global community;
- J. whereas Taiwan is located in a strategic position in terms of trade; whereas the Taiwan

Strait is the primary route for ships travelling from China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan towards Europe; whereas the EU remains the largest source of foreign direct investment in Taiwan; whereas there is considerable potential for increasing Taiwan's foreign direct investment in the EU; whereas Taiwan dominates the semiconductor manufacturing markets, as its producers manufacture around 50 % of the world's semiconductor output; whereas the EU's Indo-Pacific strategy argues for increasing trade and investment cooperation with Taiwan and advocates stabilising tensions in the South China Sea and the Taiwan Strait;

- K. whereas the EU is committed to using every available channel to encourage initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue, cooperation and confidence-building across both sides of the Taiwan Strait; whereas these new developments have reinforced the urgent need for EU engagement to contribute to lowering regional tensions as an instability factor;
 - L. whereas China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs summoned the ambassadors of some European countries and Japan on 5 August and lodged a protest against a G7 statement on Taiwan;
1. Reaffirms the international community's commitment to maintaining the rules-based international order, peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and in the region; highlights its commitment to the EU's 'One China' policy as the political foundation of EU-China relations; recalls that the EU strategy on China emphasises that constructive cross-strait relations are part of promoting peace and security in the whole Asia-Pacific region and that the EU supports initiatives aimed at dialogue and confidence-building; calls for the EU and its Member States to take initiatives in this regard;
 2. Condemns the recent actions by the People's Republic of China, particularly the four days of live-fire exercises and its military drills in the air and seas targeting Taiwan, which threaten stability and peace in the region; further condemns the disproportionate reaction of the People's Republic of China following the visit of the US Speaker of the House and congressional delegation on 2 and 3 August; deplores the People's Republic of China's use of this visit as a pretext for more aggressive military activities in the Taiwan Strait;
 3. Is extremely concerned by the ballistic missiles that have been fired over Taiwan, which have landed in the exclusive economic zone of Japan, threatening the stability of the region and Japan's national security; welcomes the spokesperson of the Japanese Government's statements calling for a genuine dialogue to solve the issues concerning Taiwan peacefully;
 4. Stresses that China's military actions and any other forms of provocation pose a serious threat to the status quo between Taiwan and China; calls on China to not unilaterally change the status quo by force in the region and to resolve cross-strait differences by peaceful means; calls on the Taiwanese authorities to refrain from altering the status quo in Taiwan;
 5. Calls on Chinese President Xi Jinping to put an immediate end to the aggressive rhetoric and military threats and actions directed at Taiwan; condemns China's diplomacy of intimidation and manipulative disinformation campaigns; encourages the EU and the Member States to deepen cooperation with Taiwan on cybersecurity and

cyber threats to counter interference operations, to confront disinformation from China, both within Taiwan and the EU, and to learn from best practices, including Taiwan's whole-of-society approach and its interagency disinformation coordination taskforce; recommends a technical agreement between the EU and Taiwan to enhance structural cooperation on countering disinformation and foreign interference;

6. Expresses grave concern about China's ability to mount a full scale invasion of Taiwan; calls on the international community and like-minded partners to actively engage with and step up the pressure on China to prevent an invasion; calls for the EU institutions and the Member States to prepare response plans in the event of a serious escalation or invasion; expresses the view that the recent military actions and provocations by China cast doubt on its long-term intentions of pursuing a peaceful solution; insists that any change to cross-strait relations must not be made unilaterally, nor go against the will of Taiwanese citizens;
7. Reaffirms its grave concerns about China's increasing military investments and capabilities; points to the increasing commitment and military presence of the US in the Indo-Pacific; stresses the central and contentious place that Taiwan is currently occupying in relations between the United States and China; underlines the risk that this episode could turn out to be a tipping point in US-China relations, pushing Beijing on a trajectory to war; reiterates its calls for a coordinated approach to deepen EU-US cooperation on security matters, including through transatlantic parliamentary dialogue; further welcomes the fact that the EU has deployed military advisers to EU delegations in the region, including in China;
8. Welcomes the G7 statement recalling its members' shared and steadfast commitment to maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and encouraging all parties to remain calm, exercise restraint, act with transparency and maintain open lines of communication to prevent misunderstandings;
9. Considers Taiwan to be a key partner and a democratic ally in the Indo-Pacific and strongly supports its democratic path; reiterates its calls for the EU to enhance its existing partnership with Taiwan, so as to promote common values and principles; commends Taiwan as an outstanding partner in promoting human rights and democratic values in the Indo-Pacific region; acknowledges the example Taiwan has set in the region through its strong record of respect for fundamental freedoms, both economic and social, as well as political and cultural rights;
10. Praises the courage of the Taiwanese people and the proportionate and dignified reactions of Taiwanese institutions in the face of intensifying Chinese threats; commends the determination and leadership of President Tsai Ing-wen;
11. Urges the People's Republic of China to revoke the sanctions against the US Speaker of the House, Nancy Pelosi, and her immediate family; further urges China to remove the visa ban on seven Taiwanese officials and lawmakers, the suspension on imports of some fruits and fish from Taiwan, and the ban on the export of natural sand to Taiwan;
12. Condemns the Chinese decision to halt dialogue with the United States on contacts between theatre-level military commanders and on climate change, and its suspension of exchanges with their US counterparts on countering cross-border crime and drug

trafficking;

13. Calls on the EU Member States to urgently intensify EU-Taiwan relations and to pursue a comprehensive and enhanced partnership under the guidance of the EU's 'One China' policy; urges the Member States and the EU institutions to support international initiatives calling for Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organisations; calls for enhanced parliamentary cooperation between the Taiwanese parliament and the European Parliament, as well as with the national parliaments of the Member States;
14. Calls on the Member States to support Lithuania, which has come under political and economic pressure from China after the opening of the 'Taiwanese Representative Office in Lithuania', despite illegal economic coercion from Beijing; calls on China to revoke its unjustified sanctions against Lithuanian officials; condemns the Chinese trade restrictions and secondary sanctions, which have led to the disruption of supply chains;
15. Urges the People's Republic of China not to use economic coercion to change the status quo in the Taiwan Strait; warns that such tactics may trigger substantive costs for Beijing in terms of its political and economic relationship with the EU;
16. Considers Taiwan to be a technologically advanced economy; reiterates its call on the Commission to urgently begin an impact assessment, public consultation and scoping exercise on a bilateral investment agreement with the Taiwanese authorities in preparation for negotiations to deepen bilateral economic ties; recalls the central and essential role of Taiwan in the supply of semiconductors and microchips;
17. Deplores the repeated demonstrations of the close partnership between Russia and China, particularly following the beginning of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, as demonstrated by, among other things, their joint military exercises at the beginning of September 2022 and the new energy deals concluded at the Eastern Economic Forum in Vladivostok, Russia on 7 September 2022;
18. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Vice-President of the Commission / High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the authorities of Taiwan and the People's Republic of China.