

# National Officer Academy

SADILA

Roll no: 7844

Current Affairs

Test #1

LMS: 33192

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## Q. No 3

What is "One China Two systems policy"? How US policy towards Taiwan is hurting it? What could be its possible implications? Give recommendations?

## Answer

### One China Two systems policy:

This policy was adopted late 1970 by Deng Xiaoping for Hongkong and Macao regions of China. Hongkong remain under the rule of UK for more than 100 years and Macao ruled by Portugal <sup>about</sup> 400 years and both ~~of~~ were handed over to China. Macao was handed over to China <sup>in</sup> 1999. As it ~~is~~ was their internal autonomy that they would

have their own political system which is democratic and the main land China's PRC (people republic of China) would be social government of communist party.

Hongkong and Macao ~~can~~ would have their own currency. They would have only defence ~~and~~ foreign pt policy with China. But they would be the sovereign part of China having maximum autonomy.

### US policy towards Taiwan: ~~holding it~~

Xi Jinping wants to apply the same polt policy (one china two systems policy) on Taiwan too. As China has unwanted claim on islands in South China sea on the basis of 9 dash line which is the imaginary lines drawn by China. China claimed that the islands within the 9 dash line were the part of Chinese empire. Therefore, now these islands are the part of China and Taiwan is <sup>the part of</sup> ~~the~~ one of them. Those nations who had recognized the China, they have accepted Hongkong, Macao and Taiwan as the parts of China. Therefore, Taiwan is not accepted as sovereign country rather

a part of China by majority of world countries even USA and UN.

US declared Taiwan as US protectorate means under the security umbrella of US in 1950. And it was made part of SEATO.

In 1978 USA changed its policy towards Taiwan and accepted Chinese sovereign ~~autonomy~~ <sup>rights</sup> over Taiwan and China would not invade Taiwan. But Xi Jiping wants to mainstream Taiwan under one country two system policy that PRC in China and DRC in Taiwan and the defence and foreign policy with ~~China~~ and rest of Taiwan <sup>affairs</sup> would be autonomous. Taiwan communication would be with Beijing, China for foreign affairs. But USA ~~meddled~~ has ~~too~~ repeatedly meddled by interacting directly with Taiwan without the consent of Beijing. As USA invited Taiwan's ~~pres~~ president to participate in virtual democratic conference which was held by US. <sup>As</sup> On an other example, Deputy president of Taiwan visited Washington.

~~The~~ ~~an~~ Furthermore, Trump signed a defence deal and so has Biden. These meetups enraged Beijing so much. Consequently, China sent its navy around Taiwan and conducted largest military drill in history. Missiles were ~~from~~ arranged from sea to sea over Taiwan.

Chinese minister of foreign affairs and Prime minister claims that US is playing with fire which was strong message ~~for~~ sent by China. China would jump into a war for the sake of Taiwan. Biden said if China attacks Taiwan then US would defend it but later on secretary of States, White house and Pentagon backtracked from the statement. And US ~~are~~ classify that us still follow the policy of China but as per agreement of no attack on Taiwan.

### Recommendations:

→ China should avoid ~~us~~ attacking Taiwan as Taiwan is the central point of chip. And ~~China~~ more than

of 3 trillion dollar of ~~econ~~ China economy is dependent of chip. Taiwan is the central point of global tech industry, contributing 92% of cheap and most modern semi-conductor. And China is dependent of Taiwan for chip.

→ US should not interfere in the internal affairs of ~~Taiwan~~<sup>China</sup> as Taiwan is not sovereign in it's foreign policy, defence and communication. ~~And~~ As the Taiwan is the territory of China, US should avoid meddling.

→ US cannot afford war as US is already stucked in two war fronts as Ukraine and middle east.

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## Q No. 2

What is "Losses and Damages" concept floated on the platform of COP27? Critically evaluate the opportunities of its practical materialization in COP-28. Also identify how Pakistan ~~can~~<sup>could</sup> benefit from it?

### Answer

In Sharm-ul-Sheikh conference (COP-27), more than 50 countries from developing world affected by climate change demanded the establishment of LOSS ~~and~~ and Damage funds. These countries demanded funds from the major emitter of carbon. These developing/affected countries demanded financial support as carbon emitters are the worst affected of climate change. They demanded not because of their own failure but because of the carbon ~~emitters~~ emission made by emitters. Therefore, it was in principle decided to establish this new fund but the criteria and volume of

funds was not decided in COP-27. It was hoped to decide the criteria and volume of fund in COP-28. But in COP-28 Ameer of UAE announced 30 Billion dollars to be allocated as a overall fund but the total volume for Loss and Damage fund could not decided.

The COP28 presidency aims to fast-track energy transition and slash planet warming emission before 2030. This include agreement to triple global renewable energy capacity by 2030. The presidency has promised putting nature, people, lives and livelihoods at the heart of climate action.

### How Pakistan can get benefit from it

As COP-27 has 3 main Agendas:

#### \* How to ensure emissions reduction:

Pakistan's contribution in regards carbon emission reduction is most important. ~~As~~ Pakistan, as contributing 0.9% to

global greenhouse gas emission, is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change. So, Pakistan can demand prize ~~for~~ from UNFCCC for controlling emissions and ~~save~~ saving climate. Furthermore, Pakistan has inclined the opportunities for getting funds or penalties from emitters through UNFCCC.

### \* Lending Support to Developing Countries:

In COP-27, conference was focused ~~of~~ on supporting ~~the~~ the developing countries who are effected by climate change. Pakistan had faced droughts, and ~~(devasting)~~ devastating floods. 2022 floods caused the loss of more than 30% agriculture, more than 200,000 livestock died, more than 12,000 Km roads damaged, and more than one million houses were destroyed. But Pakistan projected itself as a worst effectee of climate change in COP-28 held in Dubai. Pakistan ~~er~~ should lend support for damage.