

ABSTRACT

Recently, the Republic of China (Taiwan) as a small developed country is debated lots in International Relations studies. This kind of debate occurs because of some aspects like politics, economy, social – culture, development, and some other things and issues that Taiwan have. One of the best debate is about the difficulties that Taiwan faced to be recognized by the other states. Moreover, after the People's Republic of China established the One China Policy which made all of the states had to choose the diplomatic relations with Taiwan or Mainland China even some states change their direction to Mainland China. However, the existence of "New Southbound Policy" which established by Tsai Ing-Wen saw can help them to attract the other states especially Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Australasia countries. Thus, this thesis aims to find out and analyze the strategy and the effectivity of "New Southbound Policy" which ran by Taiwan in the administration of Tsai Ing-Wen to gain the international recognition from any other states. As a hypothesis, the writer believes in this kind of situation Taiwan use the economic interdependence to get the attention and maintain the relations with the other states. Then, in this thesis, the methods that the writer will use are the paper or journal analysis and also some scientific experiment which makes this thesis becoming more evident.

Keywords: New Southbound Policy, Cooperation, Partnership, International Recognition.