

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

This research has presented the history of Taiwan. It is elaborated since the Dutch colonializations in the 17th century which start the agricultural activities and trade activities between Formosa Island which conquered by the Dutch and the other entities. Then, Zheng Chenggong who usually called Koxinga who lost his power in Mainland China came to Formosa with his forces and conquered Formosa. At that time, he built an operation base in Formosa before the Qing Dynasty defeated them in 1683. The defeat of Zheng family administration made several regions in Formosa, or Taiwan became more integrated with Qing dynasty.

Taiwan which is a part of Fujian province faced lots of debate regarding their existence because lots of officials thought if the existence of Taiwan would make the empire became insecure because of their position. Then, after a long debate, the emperor of Qing dynasty decided put Taiwan into the map because it would be an area that can secure and protect Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Jiangsu from any pirates. However, the relations between the aborigines and the Han Chinese in Taiwan still becoming a big problem for Qing dynasty. Went through the next era, there is a Meiji empire from Japan that conquer Taiwan after the end of the Sino-Japanese war in 1895. Japan saw Taiwan as a potential market place for their goods. It was also seen as a strategic place to secure the Southern part of Japan. Then, in 1943, after the surrender of Japan in the Asia-Pacific War, the Allies power agreed that Taiwan would be governed by the Kuomintang party which representing the Republic of China.

In the administration of Kuomintang party Taiwan faced lots of events. The conflict with the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) became the central issue of this era. The development of the Chinese Communist Party triggered the

outbreak of the Chinese Civil War in 1946 which won by the CCP. Since that event, the Republic of China which ruled by Kuomintang party expelled to Formosa or Taiwan because the CCP conquered Mainland China and created a new government called the People's Republic of China. Then, in 1971, there was a very crucial issue regarding the cut of diplomatic ties of the United States of America with the Republic of China (Taiwan) and switched it with the diplomatic ties with People's Republic of China. Following that action, lots of other countries also decided to cut their diplomatic ties with Taiwan and switched it with the diplomatic relations with Mainland China because of the One China Policy that forces them to choose the diplomatic relations with Taiwan or Mainland China. Thus, it is becoming the main reason why Taiwan struggle lots in gaining international recognition until recent years.

This research also elaborates the effort that Taiwan ever did in order to gain international recognition. Recently, Taiwan only has 17 official diplomatic relations with other countries around the world. Thus, the kind of strategies that Taiwan did to gain international recognition is becoming a significant thing for Taiwan to attract other countries to see the existence of Taiwan. There are several strategies that Taiwan ever did in order to attract the other countries attention and gain the international recognition, such as Dollar Diplomacy, Convert Diplomacy, Soft Power Diplomacy, Public Diplomacy, and Go South Policy in the administration of Lee Teng-hui and Chen Shui-bian.

All of those strategies except Go South policy that did by Taiwan in order to build the cooperations and partnerships with the other countries and in final goals it is aimed to gain the international recognitions continue until the recent years. However, the Go South policy which stopped in Ma Ying-jeou administration also continued again in the administration of Tsai Ing-wen with a name New Southbound Policy.

The New Southbound Policy was launched formally by President Tsai Ing-wen in the middle of 2016. It is established because Tsai Ing-wen thinks if Taiwan has to respond toward the development of globalization and regional integration that the world faced by making a suitable adjustment. It is also created to find a new direction for Taiwan's economic development. Then, it also exists to show the world if Taiwan has a vital role in the world, especially in Asia's development.

As the continuation of the previous Go South policy, the New Southbound Policy also has several significant differences with the previous policy. New Southbound Policy has a broader scope of target compare with the previous policy. Membered by Southeast Asian countries, Australia, New Zealand, and several South Asian countries make NSP become one of the essential integrated regions for every member states especially Taiwan.

The New Southbound Policy has several goals which divided into the short to mid-term goals and the long term goals. The short to mid-term goals of the New Southbound Policy are to cultivate the New Southbound Policy into a policy that can combines the national will matters, policy incentives, and business opportunities to foster and widen the "two-way" exchanges in the field of economic and trade relations, investment, tourism, culture, and talent which will support the New Model for Economic Development. Then, the long term goals are purposed to integrate and foster links with 18 NSP countries in areas of economic and trade relations, technology, science, and culture to share resources, talent, and markets. It is also purposed for the countries to have cooperation with win-win situations between two or more entities.

The New Southbound Policy also has four links, such as soft power links, supply chain links, regional markets links, and people-to-people links. The soft power links work to improve the engagement between countries inside the region

and it is also run to foster people-to-people exchanges. Through this link, Taiwan can promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation in tourism, culture, technology, medical care, small and medium enterprises, and others. Then, there are supply chain links. Supply chain links work in the field of trade and investment. It is aimed to enhance trade and investment of Taiwan toward the NSP countries by improving their supply chain integration. The next one is the regional links. The regional links work to enhance the bilateral and multilateral cooperation between Taiwan and other NSP countries. It will drive those countries to the dialogues and negotiations between countries. Because of that, these links aimed to create a collective power which will integrate more the regions. And the last one is people-to-people links. This policy is aim to increase the number of talent exchange between countries. Through this policy, the bilateral exchange will be increase which will upgrade the quality of students, young scholars, and industry professionals.

The cooperations and partnerships of Taiwan with the other NSP countries also seen always develop. The export toward ASEAN countries which become the priority cooperation of Taiwan in the New Southbound Policy seen always increasing. The export growth to Malaysia and Laos also seen always increase during the beginning of the New Southbound Policy established until 2017. Moreover, the trade and export toward India also developed and increased in recent years.

Similar things happen with the investment of Taiwan toward the New Southbound Policy countries. The Investment toward ASEAN makes Taiwan become the seventh most significant source for ASEAN foreign direct investment. Moreover, in 2017, Taiwan's investment in ASEAN countries especially six ASEAN countries, such as Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, and Vietnam was growing over 25 percent from the previous year, and it is seen always increasing. The same thing also happens with the

investment to India and Australia. However, the investment still is seen unequal to the other South Asian countries and New Zealand.

In term of education and people-to-people exchange, ASEAN was also becoming the second most significant sources of Taiwan's international students inbound after Mainland China in the first place. There are around 90% of all of the students who come from the New Southbound Policy countries are coming from ASEAN countries in 2016. The other 10% are mostly the inbound students that come from India. Moreover, the government of Taiwan still targeting to increase the inbound into 20 percent per years which means if the goal is achieved, in 2019, there will be around 58,000 students that come from the NSP countries. Because of that, the government of Taiwan trying to increase the number of inbound students by increasing the number of scholarships for the NSP countries.

New Southbound Policy also saw as a better policy compares with the previous Go South policy in the administration of Lee Teng-hui and Chen Shui-bian. In term of the scope of the target, the New Southbound Policy brings a broader scope of the target which involving 18 countries inside. Moreover, this policy also becomes more strategic compare with the previous Go South policy. It is not again only talk about the economic aspect which becomes the fundamental aspect of this policy, but the cooperations are also involving cultural, tourism, technology, education, and employment aspect inside. The people-to-people orientations that this policy chooses as one of their fundamental seen bring more effectivity for this policy.

Thus, the existence of the New Southbound Policy is really helpful for fostering Taiwan's investment and export to the other New Southbound Policy countries. This policy also provides mutual benefits and cooperation for Taiwan and other NSP countries. Due to all of the cooperations and partnerships that this policy provides, the New Southbound Policy brings

all of the NSP countries and Taiwan become interdependence with one another especially in a field of economic. Because of that, it is proven if the New Southbound Policy can be a tool for Taiwan to gain international recognition especially in term of economic international recognition. Even if it is still in the field of economic recognition, this policy can be the stepping stone for Taiwan to gain real political international recognition especially from the New Southbound Policy countries.