

Day 2 Hour 6

Taiwan's New Go South Policy

Here is a useful reference [link](#)

1. Taiwan's New Go South Policy was *first* announced by **(Ma Ying-Chou, Tsai Ing-Wen, Lee Teng-Hui)** during the presidential inaugural address on May 20, 2016.
2. Taiwan is pivoting toward Southeast Asian nations and India in an effort to gain a strong _____ (**concession, argument, foothold**) in these fast-growing economies and to _____ (**reduce, eliminate, diversify**) its economic relations away from China. Hong Kong and China together constitute nearly 40 percent of Taiwan's exports, with exports standing at 70 percent of the island's GDP.
3. Tsai's policy is aimed at _____ (**Southeast Asia, South Asia, both South and Southeast Asia**).
4. In 1994, President Lee Teng-Hui announced a Go South Policy to try to _____ (**eliminate, promote, procrastinate**) a shift in trade and investment away from Mainland China and towards Southeast Asia.
5. Lee's Go South policy was characterized by many as _____ (**trade diplomacy, hands across the water, the world as it is**).
6. During the 1990s, under the old Go South policy of President _____ (**Tsai, Lee, Ma**), more than 2000 electronics firms invested in Penang, Malaysia.
7. During the mid-to-late 1990s Taiwan also invested in light industry in Vietnam. Light industry includes companies that usually are (**more, less**) capital-intensive and (**more, less**) consumer-oriented than heavy industry companies.
8. On 20 May, 2017 [SMCP](#) wrote "Her policy of promoting economic ties with 18 countries in Southeast Asia and South Asia, and with _____ and _____, which she called "Go South" after a similar effort by previous Taiwanese leaders, achieved some (failure, criticism, success). Exports to those countries rose 17 per cent from January to April and the number of tourists from those countries _____ (**decreased, remained the same, doubled**)."
9. Under the Go South policy in the _____ (**1950s, 1990s and 2000s, 21st century**), state-owned and some Kuomintang (KMT)-owned enterprises, together with public and private banks and large land developers, were instructed to join the (**consumer, political, investment**) activities in setting up operations in Southeast Asian countries.

10. In March 1994, Taiwan's MOEA proposed a three year "Work Plans for Enhancing Economic Ties and Trade in Southeast Asia" (加強對東南亞地區經貿工作綱領), which targeted the original six _____ (**TPP, ASEAN, WTO**) Member States and _____ (**Russia, Vietnam, India**).
11. The Work Plans, after expiring at the end of 1996, were renewed in 1997 for another _____ (**3,10,20**) years.
12. The Work Plans, after expiring in the end of 1996, were expanded to include Cambodia, Laos, and _____ (**India, Pakistan, Myanmar**), as well as Australia and New Zealand.
13. There have been work plans for North America, Europe, and Japan _____ (**True, False**).
14. There were _____ (**two, three four**) waves of Go-South policies Tsai Ing-Wen's New Go South program.
15. Two important problems with early Go South policies to Southeast Asia were _____ (**poor infrastructure and protectionist trade and investment regimes, criminal elements and uncertain politics in some countries, lack of ROC government help and interference by mainland China**).
16. Double taxation agreements were signed between the ROC and some ASEAN countries. Double taxation occurs when taxes must be paid _____ (**in both, in one, in none**) of the countries that individuals are working.
17. Since 2013 ASEAN leaders have been negotiating the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), which is comprised of the ten ASEAN Member States and its six _____ (**TPP, CTPP, FTA**) partner countries.
18. The current New Go South policy differs from earlier Go South policies in that, in addition to economic and investment ties, these new policies target greater activities involving tourism, culture, and _____ (**advertising, talent, media**).
19. The policy emphasizes the forging of mutual _____ (**suspicion, dependence, trust**) and a "sense of economic community" between Taiwan and the target countries.
20. four links are emphasized to build up soft power *diplomacy*. They are soft power links, supply chain link, regional markets links and _____ (**military, banking, people-to-people**) links

Useful [link](#) for the following

The New Southbound Policy—A Practical Approach Moving Full Steam Ahead

flagship account mature wave resolve concerted integration competitiveness proactive partner

The New Southbound Policy, one of the government's current policy priorities, has been under implementation for over a year and has already yielded concrete results. Over this period, the _____ efforts of central government, local governments, legislative branches of government, private enterprises and civil society have allowed the coordination of the policy to _____, and the effects of associated projects to become clear. Moreover, domestic and international media reports on the policy have been positive, indicating that the policy is conducive to Taiwan's _____ into the South and Southeast Asian region, as well as Australia and New Zealand, and to the strengthening of Taiwan's overall _____. The response of New Southbound Policy partner countries has been similarly enthusiastic: Many such countries have taken the initiative to propose a range of cooperative projects and exchange programs. The New Southbound Policy has generated a new _____ of cooperation within the region.

To demonstrate Taiwan's _____ approach toward integrating with the international community, our government will be increasing its efforts and resources in terms of promoting mutually beneficial cooperation with New Southbound Policy partner countries. In addition, the domestic community as a whole should accumulate experience and results. Taking partner countries' needs and Taiwan's interests into _____, the policy is now focusing on the planning and implementation of five _____ programs, plus three prospective areas. The aim is to bring positive benefits to New Southbound Policy _____ countries and Taiwan in the shortest possible time.

The Executive Yuan aims to allocate NT\$7.19 billion to the implementation of the New Southbound Policy in 2018, demonstrating the government's _____. To maximize the policy's effectiveness going forward, the government will consolidate its resources and put them to optimal use.

Use the link directly above to discuss in 100-150 words what Taiwan is doing to increase cooperation between the *medical industries* in Taiwan and the New Southbound partner countries.