Economic Reform and Cross Strait Relations Taiwan and China In The WTO Series On Contemporary China

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Issues & Studies

Despite the instability of the political relationship between Taiwan and Mainland China, cross-strait activities such as trade, education, marriage and travel have prospered. While the main focus of current academic research has been on security and economic relationships between the two governments, relatively little attention has been paid to social interactions or the role of civil society actors. This book investigates the role of Taiwanese civil sociedad organizations in shaping the relationship between Mainland China and Taiwan. It explores the role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in building confidence and peace and shows that Taiwanese CSOs hold a very complicated position which has in fact added to tensions. Waisová’s research looks closely at the roles civil society organizations play in conflict transformation, reconciliation and peacebuilding, the modalities of playing such roles, and the challenges facing them. It will be of interest to students and scholars researching cross-strait relations and also to conflict resolution think-tanks, policy makers and policy analysts.

China's Three Decades of Economic Reforms

Taiwan's Presidential Politics: Democratization and Cross-strait Relations in the Twenty-first Century

Taiwan and the Rise of China

Soon after reclaiming the presidency in 2008 in the second democratic turnover of power in Taiwan, the historically anti-liberal KMT (Kuomintang) enacted sweeping pro-labor reforms to the legal framework governing employment relations on the island. The revisions entered into law not only at a time when the former authoritarian party controlled both the executive and legislative bodies, but also in an international setting marked by an onslaught of anti-labor legislation and austerity measures. Adopting a broadly Polanyian theoretical framework, this study illuminates historical processes of social resistance and political change underlying the seemingly paradoxical 2011 reforms. It argues that the former authoritarian party implemented the reforms in order to fragment organized opposition to cross-strait economic liberalization. The pro-labor reforms therefore served to expand and deepen an emerging cross-strait neoliberal policy regime while sidelining concerns over the potential socio-political and economic implications of free market integration with China.

Trading Arrangements in the Pacific Rim

How Taiwan can overcome internal stresses and the threat from China? Taiwan was a poster child for the "third wave" of global democratization in the 1980s. It was the first Chinese society to make the transition to democracy, and it did so gradually and peacefully. But Taiwan today faces a host of internal issues, starting with the aging of society and the resulting intergenerational conflicts over spending priorities. China’s long-term threat to incorporate the island on terms similar to those used for Hong Kong exacerbates the island’s home-grown problems. Taiwan remains heavily dependent on the United States for its security, but it must use its own resources to cope with Beijing’s constant intimidation and pressure. How Taiwan responds to the internal and external challenges will determine whether it is able to stand its ground against China’s ambitions. The book explores the broad range of issues and policy choices Taiwan confronts and offers suggestions both for what Taiwan can do to help itself and what the United States should do to improve Taiwan’s chances of success.

Chinese Economic Coercion Against Taiwan

The Taiwan-China Connection

The Economy-Security Nexus in Northeast Asia

JPRS Report

The future of the Taiwan Strait is more wide open than at any other time in recent decades. Tensions between China and Taiwan have eased since 2008 but the movement toward full rapprochement remains fragile. Whether the two sides of the Strait can sustain and expand a cooperative relationship after years of mutual distrust and fear is still uncertain. The waters of the Strait are uncharted, and each side worries about shoe’s beneath the surface. The current engagement between Beijing and Taipei may make possible a solution to their six-decade-long dispute. Whether, when, and how that might happen is, however, shrouded in doubt. China fears the island’s permanent separation, by way of either an overt move to de jure independence or continued refusal to unify with the mainland. Taiwan fears subordination to an authoritarian regime that does not have Taipei’s interests at heart. And the United States worries about the stability of the East Asian region. Richard Bush, who studied issues surrounding Taiwan during almost twenty years in the U.S. government, explains the current state of relations between China and Taiwan, providing the details of what led to the current situation. And he extrapolates on the likely future of cross-strait relations. Bush also discusses America’s stake, analyzing possible ramifications for U.S. interests in the critically important East Asia region and recommends steps to protect those interests. "At the heart of the [Taiwan conundrum] is a question of definition. Does the dispute stem from the protracted division of the Chinese state after World War II, or does the Republic of China on Taiwan in some sense constitute a successor state of the old Republic of China (ROC), one on a par with the People’s Republic of China on the Chinese mainland? Whether and how the unification of the two entities might occur hinges on the answer. Indeed, I have argued that the core of the dispute between the two sides has been their disagreement over whether the Republic of China—or Taiwan—is a sovereign entity for purposes of cross-Strait relations. It follows that if unification is a real option, the two sides must form a political union that bridges the disagreement over the island’s legal status. Is that possible?"—from the introduction

The Evolution of Policy Behind Taiwan’s Development Success

In 2010, Taiwan and China concluded a landmark trade agreement: the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) that sought to pave the way for closer commercial ties by lowering tariffs on several trade items. Just a decade earlier, both sides of the Taiwan Strait were ratcheting up rhetoric that...
seemed to point to growing political uncertainty across a region once a hotspot during the Cold War. What was behind this political sea change? The paradox of state policy in the cross-Strait political economy over the past three decades is that despite increased economic activity between both sides, national identity remains an important barrier in framing the prospects and limits of policymaking. In accounting for this trend, how and where do the actors with influence fit into the problem definition and trade policy adjustment? This research utilizes economic imaginaries, a discursive field that shapes the conceptualization of economic life. As discourse and structure are dialectical in relation to one another, an economic imaginary represents an analytical concept to map out ideational shifts concerning economic life and national identity. Specifically, the author aims to address the following questions with regard to the reconceptualization of cross-Strait commerce in Taiwan government policy: - What ideas and practices are selected and drawn upon by political elites in Taiwan to create new economic imaginaries? - Are these ideas being negotiated and resisted in rethinking of social relations? - What are the areas of unevenness and conflicts within the discursive process? This research utilizes a combined methodological approach toward navigating economic imaginaries, including critical discourse analysis, analysis of collective action frames and the critical junctures that challenge hegemonic power. Drawing upon expert interviews, key policy texts from political and intellectual elites, critical discourse analysis demonstrates the linkage between imaginaries and framing actions by revealing the cognitive mapping of the cross-Strait political economy, the dominant discourses that inform them and the ways in which hegemonic ideas are reproduced within the discourse.

Transforming Rural China

Taiwan’s China Dilemma

Today the most dangerous place on earth is arguably the Taiwan Strait, where a war between the United States and China could erupt out of miscalculation, misunderstanding, or accident. How and to what degree Taiwan pursues its own national identity will have profound ramifications in its relationship with China. Because as relations between China and the United States. Events late in 2004 demonstrated the volatility of the situation, as Taiwan’s legislative elections unexpectedly preserved a slim majority for supporters of closer relations with China. Beijing, nevertheless, threatened to pass an anti-secession law, apt to revitalize pro-independence forces in Taiwan—and make war more likely. Taking change as a central theme, these essays by prominent scholars and practitioners in the arena of U.S.-Taiwan relations. They provide a critical analysis of the evolving political and economic landscape, examining the forces that shape policy and the implications for the future. The book clarifies historical developments, examines myths about past and present policies, and assesses issues facing contemporary policymakers. Moving beyond simplistic explanations that dominate discussion about the U.S.-Taiwan-China relationship, Dangerous Straits challenges common wisdom and approaches the political, economic, and strategic aspects of the cross-Strait situation anew. This book is a collection that provides much-needed insights into the complex problem and examines the ways in which catastrophe can be avoided. The essays examine a variety of issues, including the movement for independence and its place in Taiwan's domestic politics; the underlying weaknesses of democracy in Taiwan; and the significance of China and Taiwan's economic interdependence. In the security arena, contributors provide incisive critiques of Taiwan's incomplete military modernization; strains in U.S.-Taiwan relations and their differing interpretations of China's intentions; and the misguided inclination among some U.S. policymakers to abandon Washington's traditional policy of strategic ambiguity.

Cross-strait: at the Turning Point

In the thirty years since China initiated economic reforms and its open-door policy, China has been transformed from a poor nation almost completely isolated from the global economy to an engine of growth of the world economy. China's dynamic transition has been among the most dramatic developments of recent history, and its economy continues to grow rapidly, with important consequences for China's own society and environment, as well as for the wider world. This book provides a fascinating insight into a wide range of issues on China's economy and its three decades of economic reforms. With well-researched, in-depth and comprehensive coverage of key topics, using the latest research findings, this book covers Chinese monetary policy and financial sector reforms; China's income disparities; the emergence of China's business groups; the implications of foreign direct investment and innovation and technological developments. The book will be an indispensable guide to scholars, entrepreneurs, policy-makers and all who are interested in China's economic affairs.

China Under Jiang Zemin

Uncharted Strait

Exploring the transitional role of the state in Taiwan's economic development, this book focuses especially on the impact of trade with mainland China. Tsai Kang Leng argues that the basic structure of political forces within Taiwan and its pattern of external economic relations have been transformed in the 1990s. The book is a key reference text for students interested in Taiwan's economy.

Taiwan's Party Politics and Cross-Strait Relations in Evolution (2008–2018)

Within thirty years of its humble beginnings, Taiwan was listed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as one of ten newly industrialized countries (NICs). This book charts how and why such growth took place, and discusses areas of Taiwan's experience that might be useful in helping other countries achieve economic growth and improve their living standards. The second edition includes additional chapters and updated information and statistics. The author, one of the chief architects of Taiwan's economic development, worked with the government for forty years. Here, he draws on his extensive experience. He has held important positions such as Economics Minister, Finance Minister, and Minister without Portfolio dealing with, among other inter-ministerial problems, the Science and Technology Program. Presently, he is the Senior Advisor to the President. He has been involved in the development of economic, fiscal, monetary, industrial, international trade, manpower, science and technology policies. Contents:Some Background on Taiwan's Evolution of Fiscal Policy;Monetary Reform;Population Policy and Family Planning;Foreign Policy;Foreign Investment Development of Science and Technology;Cross-Strait Policy;An Integrated View of Policy Evolution in Taiwan;Final Reflections & Appendix: Policy Makers and Statistical Tables;Readership: Government economic planners, policy makers, university lecturers and postgraduate students. Keywords:

Debating China

This tite was first published in 2001. The 1980s and 1990s were not only a period in which many developing countries adopted a series of major economic policy reforms, but also an era in which all socialist countries undertook varying degrees of radical reforms in their Soviet-style central-planning economic management systems. This volume examines the performance of China's industrial reform and open-door policy during the period of 1980-1995 through conducting a case study on one of its Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Xiamen. It adopts an analytical approach - examining Xiamen's performance from the perspective of three important interactions: between the country's general economic reform policies and the Special Policy implemented in the SEZs; between the Xiamen SEZ and the vast Chinese hinterland; and between foreign (especially Taiwanese) direct investment and local industrial transformation.

Imagined Economies and the Re-Framing of Trade Policy:

Critical Issues in Contemporary China: Unity, Stability and Development comprehensively examines key problems crucial to understanding modern-day China. Organized around three interrelated themes of unity, stability and development, each chapter explores distinct issues and debate their significance for China domestically and for Beijing's engagement with the wider world. While presenting contending explanatory approaches, contributors advance further to a critical discussion on selected topics. Major issues analysed include: political change, military transformation and economic reforms, development, energy security, environmental degradation, flood security and safety, demographic trends migration and urbanization, labor, national health and education, social inequalities and ethnic conflicts. Hong Kong's 'integration' cross-Strait relations. Given its thorough and up-to-date assessment of major political, social and economic challenges facing China, this fully revised and substantially expanded new edition is an essential read for any student of Chinese Studies.

China's Economic Leverage and Taiwan's Security Concerns with Respect to Cross-Strait Economic Relations

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This book explores the dynamics of party politics in Taiwan and cross-Strait relations over the past decade. While power transfer from the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) back to the pro-status quo Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, KMT) in 2008 ushered a great leap of cross-Strait relations in the following years, the DPP’s coming back to power in 2016 has reversed the trend and brought back a cold peace between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait featuring the period of the Chen Shui-bian administration. Social cleavage and partisan confrontation on the island have justified Beijing’s strategy of selective engagement with the two main parties within Taiwan. The state of cross-Strait relations, therefore, has become a by-product of volatile party politics on the island. As speculation about Taiwan’s future mounts, this book will interest scholars, China-watchers, and policymakers.

Cross-Strait Relations in an Era of Technological Change

The development of the Chinese MNC is a new feature of globalization, one that will undoubtedly change the world. Why do Chinese firms internationalize, how do they do so, and what will be the impact of their internationalization on developed markets are the foci of this book.

Hong Kong in the Shadow of China

Since the early 1980s, the cross-strait relationship between Taiwan and mainland China has exploded, driven by economic and political reforms. As a result, each would suffer great economic pain and dislocation in the event of a major disruption in that rapidly growing economic relationship. This monograph analyzes the political impact of that relationship and evaluates the prospects for Beijing to exploit it by employing economic coercion against Taiwan.

China's Place in Global Geopolitics

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Taiwan and China

An emerging star in the field of US-China policy pairs leading scholars from both the US and China in dialogues about the most crucial elements of the relationship.

Critical Issues in Contemporary China

It is often assumed that privatization leads to profit, and that well-delineated property rights and a strong private sector will help boost an economy. This book investigates the property rights in Chinese enterprises in the reform era, finding that distinction between the public and the private are blurred, that national reform policies are implemented unevenly across the country, and that enterprises owned by local governments, in Shanghai, for example, are actually extremely profitable.

China Rules

Providing a coherent and current account of how the U.S. manages to ‘pivot to Asia’ amid a rising China, this book provides an insightful glimpse into China-U.S. relations, and the complexities of the two nations' economic and defense issues as China asserts its financial and military might in Asia and beyond.

Asian Survey

At publication date, a free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press’s Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. China’s relation to Taiwan has been in constant contention since the founding of the People’s Republic of China in October 1949 and the creation of the defeated Kuomintang (KMT) exile regime on the island two months later. The island’s autonomous sovereignty has continually been challenged, initially because of the KMT’s insistence that it continue to represent not just Taiwan but all of China—and later because Taiwan refused to cede sovereignty to the then-dominant power that had arisen on the other side of the Taiwan Strait. One thing that makes Taiwan so politically difficult and yet so intellectually fascinating is that it is not merely a security problem, but a gorgon of interrelated puzzles. The optimistic hope of the KMT during its administration for a new era of peace and cooperation fondered on a landslide victory by the Democratic Progressive Party, which has made clear its intent to distance Taiwan from China’s political embrace. The Taiwanese are now waiting with bated breath as the relationship tautens. Why

Dangerous Strait

This book explores how technological change is influencing the dynamics of relations between mainland China and Taiwan. Using the latest research, it examines the acceleration of technology-led and how it shapes three key dimensions of the cross-Strait relationship: the overarching security context, the
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economic context; and the cultural context.

Greasing the Wheels of Cross-strait Integration?

After more than twenty years of economic and political reform, China is a vastly different country to that left by Mao. Almost all the characteristic policies and practices of the Maoist era have been abandoned, with the goals of revolution in foreign and domestic policy being replaced by an emphasis on economic modernization, accompanied by radical social transformation and an increasingly significant international role. Yet, despite these dramatic changes other fundamental features of China's policy remain unchanged. This book explores the strategies of reform in China and their implications for its domestic and foreign policies. It challenges the misconceptions that no political reforms are taking place and that China is eagerly embracing capitalism. It also challenges the view that China does not abide by international norms and practices on military and security matters. Its contributors, all highly respected scholars, avoid simple generalisations about the nature of China's politics or future path, instead offering comparisons and contrasts between policy areas and regions to create a more complete picture of this complex country.

The US Strategic Pivot to Asia and Cross-Strait Relations

A close-up look at the struggle for democracy in Hong Kong. Hong Kong in the Shadow of China is a reflection on the recent political turmoil in Hong Kong during which the Chinese government insisted on gradual movement toward electoral democracy and hundreds of thousands of protesters occupied major thoroughfares to push for full democracy now. Fueling this struggle is deep public resentment over growing inequality and how the political system—established by China and dominated by the local business community—reinforces the divide between those who have profited immensely and those who struggle for basics such as housing. Richard Bush, director of the Brookings Institution's Center on East Asia Policy Studies, takes us inside the demonstrations and the demands of the demonstrators and then pulls back to critically explore what Hong Kong and China must do to ensure both economic competitiveness and good governance and the implications of Hong Kong developments for United States policy.

Economic Reform and Cross-Strait Relations

Taiwan and the Rise of China examines one of the fast evolving, yet very volatile, fragile and asymmetric, bilateral relations in East Asia. The insightful analyses provided by the experts of China studies should be of great interest to scholars, students and policy makers.

China's Industrial Reform and Open-door Policy 1980-1997: A Case Study from Xiamen

Remaking the Chinese State

China and Taiwan share one of the world's most complex international relationships. Although similar cultures and economic interests promoted an explosion of economic ties between them since the late 1980s, these ties have not led to an improved political relationship, let alone progress toward the unification that both governments once claimed to seek. In addition, Taiwan's recent Sunflower Movement succeeded in obstructing deeper economic ties with China. Why has Taiwan's policy toward China been so inconsistent? Taiwan's China Dilemma explains the divergence between the development of economic and political relations across the Taiwan Strait through the interplay of national identity and economic interests. Using primary sources, opinion surveys, and interviews with Taiwanese opinion leaders, Syaru Shirley Lin paints a vivid picture of one of the most unsettled and dangerous relationships in the contemporary world, and illustrates the growing backlash against economic liberalization and regional economic integration around the world.

Consensus Formed at the National Development Conference on Cross-strait Relations

This book investigates the major internal and external pressures and constraints facing China as it enters the new century. It is widely recognised that in its capacity as a nuclear power and as a member of the UN's Security Council, China plays a major role in world politics. China is also a growing economic power, which according to some economists is projected to overtake the US 20 years from now. China has clearly emerged as the major power in the East Asian region and the major issues of contention in the region such as the tension on the Korean peninsula, the Taiwan issue and the conflicting territorial claims in the South China Sea cannot be resolved without China's active participation.

Difficult Choices

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