

Field Trip to Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO)

A Teacher's Resource Guide



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What is the role of an Embassy?

The United States, as well as many other countries, maintains embassy offices in countries all over the world. The office serves an important function in managing foreign relations between the home and host governments.

Definition

In the most basic terms, the "embassy" refers to both a diplomatic mission that is set up permanently in a host country and the actual building that is home to embassy offices.

Purpose

An embassy helps to preserve and protect the relationship between the host country and the country represented by that particular embassy office. The embassy can be a point of contact, or base of communication, between two countries.

Embassy VS. Consulate

Embassy	Consulate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● An Embassy is the diplomatic representation of a country's government in another country, and nearly always are located in a country's capital city. ● It transmits messages of its home government to the government of the host country and vice versa. ● It informs its home government about important political, social, economical, military and other events happening in the host country. ● It prepares international treaties and official state visits. ● It promotes its own home culture, economy, and science in the host country. ● The military attaché* is responsible for contacts between the two armed forces and for arms business. ● Many embassies (but not all of them) have a consular section exercising the functions of a consulate. <p><i>*Military Attache - an army officer serving with an embassy or attached as an observer to a foreign army.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Consulate is the representation of the public administration of a country in a foreign city (not necessarily in the capital city). ● Chiefly responsible for managing its own citizens living or traveling in the host country. The most important duties of a consulate are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to establish and renew passports and other official documents to report Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, Adoptions, etc. happened in the host country to the competent authorities home. - to inform its own citizens living abroad of any significant political, social, or security developments that may impact personal safety. - to handle the military formalities and control for its own citizens liable to military service, - to help its own citizens in distress or other emergency situations, - to look after its own citizens in detention or arrest and to watch over the rule of law and fair trials, - to establish entry visas to foreign citizens and to inform them about immigration-, residence- and work permits.

The Role of an Ambassador - From the view of a US Embassy

In most countries with which it has diplomatic relations, the United States maintains an embassy, which usually is located in the host country's capital. The United States also may have consulates in other large commercial centers or in dependencies of the country. Several countries have U.S. ambassadors accredited to those who are not resident in the country. For example, Colonel Michael C. VanDeVelde received accreditation from the Government of Belarus as a non-resident Defense Attaché from the United States of America to the Republic of Belarus. In a few special cases—such as when it does not have full diplomatic relations with a country—the United States may be represented by only a U.S. Liaison Office or U.S. Interests Section, which may be headed by a Principal Officer rather than a Chief of Mission.

The Chief of Mission — with the title of Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires — and the Deputy Chief of Mission head the mission's "country team" of U.S. Government personnel.

Responsibilities of Chiefs of Mission at post also include:

- Speaking with one voice to others on U.S. policy – and ensuring mission staff do likewise – while providing to the U.S. President and U.S. Secretary of State expert guidance and frank counsel;
- Directing and coordinating all executive branch offices and personnel (except for those under the command of a U.S. area military commander, under another chief of mission, or on the staff of an international organization);
- Cooperating with the U.S. legislative and judicial branches so that U.S. foreign policy goals are advanced; security is maintained; and executive, legislative, and judicial responsibilities are carried out;
- Reviewing communications to or from mission elements;
- Taking direct responsibility for the security of the mission — including security from terrorism — and protecting all U.S. Government personnel on official duty (other than that personnel under the command of a U.S. area military commander) and their dependents;
- Carefully using mission resources through regular reviews of programs, personnel, and funding levels;
- Reshaping the mission to serve American interests and values and to ensure that all executive branch agencies attached to the mission do likewise; and
- Serving Americans with professional excellence, the highest standards of ethical conduct, and diplomatic discretion.

About Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO)

The **Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office** (TECRO) in the United States is the Republic of China (Taiwan)'s principal representative office in the United States. As such, TECRO in the United States is responsible for maintaining and developing bilateral relations between Taiwan and the United States. TECRO is headed as of 2020 by Representative Stanley Kao with support from Deputy Representative Christine Hsueh and Deputy Representative Louis Huang (**TECRO website:** https://www.taiwanembassy.org/us_en/index.html).

TECRO oversees 11 offices known as Taipei Economic and Cultural Offices, or TECOs, in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle.

TECRO Divisions/Units - The units are responsible for managing different aspects of the bilateral relationship between Taiwan and the United States.

- a. **The Political Division** deals with political matters in relation to the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan and the United States. It thus maintains contact with the U.S. executive branch, political parties, think tanks, scholars, experts, and relevant organizations.
- b. **The Congressional Liaison Division** promotes relations between the ROC on Taiwan and the United States through regular contacts with the U.S. Congress and exchanges between the legislative bodies of the two countries.
- c. **The Consular Division** issues passports to ROC citizens and visas to people who wish to travel to Taiwan. It also provides document authentication services. The division serves ROC nationals and Chinese-American communities in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The division also promotes relations with local governments in the aforementioned states and the District of Columbia.
- d. **The Administrative Division** handles administrative and logistical support for TECRO.
- e. **The Press Division** promotes better understanding between the ROC on Taiwan and the United States by providing information about Taiwan, explaining the policies of the ROC government, and promoting media cooperation and exchanges between the two countries. The director of the Press Division also serves as the spokesperson for TECRO.
- f. **The Education Division** promotes cooperation between educational and academic institutions in the ROC on Taiwan and their counterparts in the United States. The division also promotes cultural exchange between the ROC on Taiwan and the U.S. and provides educational and cultural information about the ROC on Taiwan, especially as it relates to study opportunities in Taiwan.
- g. **The Economic Division** promotes economic and trade relations between the ROC on Taiwan and the United States through contacts with the government and private sector in the United States.

- h. **The Science and Technology Division** promotes cooperation between the ROC on Taiwan and the United States in the fields of science and technology and assists in cooperative and exchange programs between the scientists of both countries.
- i. **The Defense Mission** handles defense and security affairs between the R.O.C. on Taiwan and the United States and procurement matters in the United States as authorized by the Ministry of National Defense of the R.O.C.
- j. **The Taiwan Academy** is working on promoting Taiwanese culture, including visual art, performing arts, museums, film, broadcasting, television, music, literature, publishing, cultural and creative industries, and so forth in the United States.
- k. **The Culture Center of TECRO** provides a variety of services for our expatriates in the Greater Washington, D.C. area, including Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. Our services include liaison services, Chinese education, and local business development. The Center also aims to promote the Taiwanese culture and enhance the interaction with mainstream society.

Reference

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Teacher Guidance

Activating students prior knowledge

The teacher can ask students questions such as -

- a) Do you know where Taiwan is located?
- b) Has anyone visited Taiwan? Or Is anyone from Taiwan?

The teacher will play the video - What is Taiwan all about? (3mins)-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H9rhybXGNqo>

A quick overview of Taiwan including the history, climate, traditional foods, political position, healthcare, and cultural facts.

Learning Activities

**Note to teacher: The time breakdown is provided as a rough estimate. Please change the times to meet your classroom needs. They can also be divided across multiple days*

Topic	Student Activity	Teacher Guidance
Taiwan's Geographical Location and Culture <5 minutes>	Students will engage as required.	The teacher will help build students' background knowledge on Taiwan and helps students locate it on the map. See Handout 1 - Maps of Taiwan
Learning Activity <30 minutes>	<p>Activity: In groups of 3-4 students in each group, students will read the assigned handout.</p> <p>Once all the students have read their handouts, they will discuss the Q&As with their group members and answer the following questions.</p> <p>Share: Each group will share key facts/information they learned from the readings.</p>	<p>The teacher will divide students into groups of 3-4 students and assign a handout to each group. Since they are only 2 handouts, the teacher can present the same handout to multiple groups (ex. Groups 1,3 will get Handout 1 & groups 2, 4 will get Handout 2).</p> <p>Once the activity begins, the teacher will walk around the class and talk to each group of students providing support as required.</p> <p>Teachers will also support students by helping them think through answers if they require further clarification.</p>

		<p>See Handout 2 - History of Taiwan-US Relationship</p> <p>Handout 3 - The US-Taiwan Relationship: 1994 to Present</p> <p>Teacher will read these handouts prior to class to learn more about the History of U.S.-Taiwan Relationship.</p>
<p>Exit Ticket</p> <p><5 minutes></p>	<p>Students will answer-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One thing you learned today about Taiwan that resonated with you? What are you looking forward to learning during this field trip? 	<p>The teacher will present the exit ticket to students.</p>
<p>Reflection: Post Field Trip</p>	<p>Students will write a 2-page reflection on the experiences and learnings they had during their field trip.</p> <p>Guiding Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What embassies did you visit? What did you learn about the history of these embassies? In your opinion, what is the primary role or function of an embassy? How are these embassies fostering a better relationship between Japan/Taiwan-U.S? What was your biggest takeaway during this field trip? 	<p>The teacher will talk about her experience during the field trip and can ask a few students to share their experiences.</p> <p>The teacher will announce the reflection assignment and provide instructions.</p> <p>The teacher will also set a deadline for the assignment and mode of submission.</p>

Handout 1

Maps Of Taiwan



Handout 2

Read the Paragraph and answer the questions below.

History of Taiwan-U.S. Relationship

The Republic of China (Taiwan; ROC) and the United States have always had a strong partnership, built on the foundation of cooperation and trust. The two countries were close allies during World War II. After the ROC government relocated to Taiwan in **1949**, the United States continued to recognize the ROC as the sole legitimate government of China. In the aftermath of the Korean War, given the continued strategic importance of the Taiwan Strait during the Cold War era, the ROC and the United States signed the Sino-American Mutual Defense Treaty in **1954** to consolidate their military alliance. This treaty established the ROC as part of the collective security system in the East Asian and Pacific region. As Taiwan's security was gradually strengthened, its economy also began to flourish and grow with American economic aid. During this period, the ROC continued to maintain its Security Council and General Assembly seats at the United Nations and in most other major international organizations.

US policy towards the ROC underwent a major change in **1972** when President Richard Nixon began to normalize US relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC). On January 1st, **1979**, the United States switched diplomatic recognition from the ROC to the PRC. Despite the change in diplomatic recognition, the long-standing friendship between the peoples of the US and the ROC has been sustained, and the two countries have sought to maintain close commercial, cultural and other substantive ties.

The Taiwan Relations Act, 1979

The Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), signed into law on April 10, 1979, by then-US President Jimmy Carter, has endured to date as the cornerstone of the vital relationship between Taiwan and the United States. The enactment of the TRA reaffirmed Taiwan as an important strategic partner of the United States and a linchpin of US policy in Asia. It clearly states that US political, security and economic interests are linked to peace and stability in the Western Pacific area. It stipulates that the United States will supply Taiwan with necessary defense articles so that Taiwan can maintain sufficient self-defense capability. The TRA also states that the United States will consider "any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means, including by boycotts or embargoes, a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States." Under the TRA, if such a scenario were to occur, the US President would be obliged to immediately notify Congress so that they may determine an appropriate response together.

In addition to these security elements, the TRA requires that Taiwan be treated as a country under US law. Specifically, the Act declares that "whenever the laws of the United

States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan." The TRA also enables both countries to set up offices in the territory of the other to handle substantive relations between the two sides. As a result, the United States established the American Institute in Taiwan, which is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia and maintains offices in Taipei and Kaohsiung, Taiwan. For its part, the ROC government established the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA), with its main representative office in Washington, D.C., and currently with 11 other offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, and Seattle. These offices were tasked with performing most of the functions that had previously been carried out by the ROC embassy and consulates-general.

Following the **United States' Taiwan Policy Review of 1994**, the name of the CCNAA office in Washington, D.C. was changed to the **"Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office" (TECRO)**, while the names of all other CCNAA offices in the United States were changed to "Taipei Economic and Cultural Office" (TECO). In June 2019, the CCNAA Headquarters for TECRO in Taiwan was renamed as the **"Taiwan Council for US Affairs (TCUSA)"** to better reflect its role.

"Six Assurances"

Besides the TRA, the US offered **"six assurances"** to Taiwan during the Reagan administration in 1982. The six assurances ensure that the United States:

1. has not agreed to set a date for ending arms sales to Taiwan;
2. has not agreed to hold prior consultations with the PRC on arms sales to Taiwan;
3. will not play any mediation role between Taipei and Beijing;
4. has not agreed to revise the Taiwan Relations Act;
5. has not altered its position regarding sovereignty over Taiwan;
6. will not exert pressure on Taiwan to negotiate with the PRC.

The "six assurances", along with the TRA, laid a solid foundation for US policy toward Taiwan, which helped to ensure Taiwan's security and prosperity and allowed bilateral relations to prosper in the decades that followed.

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758

The United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 was passed in response to the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1668 that required any change in China's representation in the UN to be determined by a two-thirds vote referring to Article 18 of the UN Charter. The resolution, passed on 25 October 1971, recognized the People's Republic of China (PRC) as "the only legitimate representative of China to the United Nations" and removed the collective representatives of Chiang Kai-shek and the Republic of China (ROC) from the United Nations.

2758 (XXVI). Restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Considering that the restoration of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China is essential both for the protection of the Charter of the United Nations and for the cause that the United Nations must serve under the Charter,

Recognizing that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China are the only lawful representatives of China to the United Nations and that the People's Republic of China is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council,

Decides to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it.

*1976th plenary meeting,
25 October 1971.*

(Source: [Docuemnt A/RES/2758\(XXVI\)](#))

U.S.-PRC Joint Communiques

The fundamental framework of U.S. policy toward Taiwan was laid down decades ago, beginning with the Nixon opening to the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1971 that resulted in the severing of official relations with the government on Taiwan in 1979. U.S. policy toward Taiwan since then has been defined by four primary documents: the Taiwan Relations Act (P.L. 96-8, enacted in 1979); and three U.S. communiqués with the PRC:

- **The Shanghai Communiqué (1972)**, in which the United States "acknowledge[d]" that both China and Taiwan maintain there is but one China, declared it did "not challenge that position," and reaffirmed its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question.
- **The Communiqué on Normalization of Relations with the PRC (1979)**, in which the United States recognized the PRC government as the sole legitimate government of all China and "acknowledge[d] the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China", and
- **The August 17 Communiqué on Arms Sales to Taiwan (1982)**, in which the United States stated it had no intention of pursuing a "two-China" policy; that it appreciated China's pledges to strive for a peaceful solution to the Taiwan question; and that it did not plan on a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan.

In addition, U.S. policy has attained further nuance during these decades by a combination of other factors. Among these are a set of six policy assurances the United States gave Taiwan in

the 1980s; the precedents set by a collection of sensitive “guidelines on Taiwan” that the executive branch has adopted to define and constrain its actions; a variety of statements by successive U.S. Administrations about the nature of U.S. policy toward Taiwan and the PRC; and periodic initiatives by Members of Congress intended to affect U.S. policy in some way.

****communiqué - an official announcement or statement, especially one made to the media.**

“One-China Policy Vs. One-China Principle”

The “**One China Principle**” is advocated by China (PRC) – that there is only one China, and Taiwan is a part of China. The “**One China Policy**,” however, is the formulation of solutions on Taiwan framed by the United States, and governments around the world that do not officially recognize the ROC. It is important to note that in the Three Communiqués as well as in the Taiwan Relations Act that neither the One China “Principle” nor “Policy” were mentioned, though all three communiqué state that the United States “acknowledges” that there is only one China. Yet “acknowledge” is different from “recognize.” While the former makes notice of the Chinese position in an “I hear you” manner, the latter would suggest an acceptance of such a position.

The use of the word “principle” thus has developed into other concepts on Taiwan, such as the existence of a “red line.” But this “red line,” thought to be a point where PRC would be provoked to militarily invade Taiwan, is often ambiguous and usually defined by China itself. In short – the difference in the two is that while a “principle” would be an unchangeable and inflexible core interest, a “policy” is one that can adapt and change to adjust to ever-changing cross-strait relations.

Reference

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Answer the following questions briefly based on the paragraphs you read above.

1. What treaty did the United States and Taiwan sign after the Korean war? How did it impact their relationship?

2. What is the significance of the 1st of January, 1979?

3. Why has the Taiwan Relations Act endured as a cornerstone of the vital relationship between Taiwan and the United States?

4. When did TECRO earn its name?

5. When were the “six assurances” offered to Taiwan by the United States? How did it contribute to U.S.-Taiwan relations?

6. What is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 passed in response to?

7. Briefly explain the significance of the U.S.-PRC Joint Communiques?

8. How does the difference in language between "One-China Policy" and "One-China Principle" change how Taiwan is viewed? Which countries use a "One-China Policy" versus a "One-China Principle"?

Handout 3

Read the Paragraphs and answer the questions below.

The U.S.-Taiwan Relationship: 1994 to Present

In 1994, the Clinton Administration completed a comprehensive interagency review of U.S. policy toward Taiwan (the Republic of China, ROC), the first of its kind launched by an administration since the U.S. shifted official diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1979. This review resulted in important policy adjustments more in line with U.S. national security interests. The **Taiwan Policy Review (TPR)** was the most significant development in the U.S.-Taiwan relationship and the first review of policy since the [1979 Taiwan Relations Act \(TRA\)](#), which governs nearly every aspect of U.S. foreign policy toward Taiwan. The TPR sought to clarify ambiguities in the U.S.-Taiwan relationship by simplifying U.S.-Taiwan interactions. Moreover, it sought to strengthen unofficial relations with Taiwan without disrupting official relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Following the 1994 **Taiwan Policy Review** conducted by the Clinton administration, we have seen improvements in Taiwan-U.S. bilateral relations. In addition to the name change for Taiwan's representative offices in the United States, restrictions on travels and meetings were relaxed, so U.S. senior officials responsible for economic and technical affairs can travel to Taiwan and to meet with Taiwan visitors to the United States. The United States also agreed to allow Taiwan's presidents to make transit stops in the United States en route to other countries.

Through different administrations, the U.S. Congress has passed numerous bills and resolutions and has taken concrete actions to support Taiwan. These include recognizing Taiwan's freedom and democracy, authorizing arms sales to Taiwan to maintain its defensive capabilities, and encouraging Taiwan's aspiration to contribute to various international organizations with its meaningful participation, such as Taiwan's efforts in joining the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the annual World Health Assembly (WHA). The **Taiwan Travel Act** enacted in 2018 urges the US government to encourage more mutual official exchanges between the US and Taiwan at all levels, marking another significant step forward. The Congressional Taiwan Caucus, established in April 2002, currently boasts over 200 House members from both the Republican and Democratic parties. The senate Taiwan Caucus established in September 2003, consists of 30 Senators. Both caucuses are among the largest and most active in the US congress, demonstrating their strong support for the people of Taiwan.

Due to the shared commitment and mutual trust, we have seen major progress in our bilateral relations in recent years. Since 2011, TECRO has hosted **Taiwan's annual National Day** reception at the historic Twin Oaks Estate, the first time since the diplomatic switch in 1979. In February 2013, Taiwan and the United States signed a new Privilege, Exemption and Immunity Agreement that provided diplomats of both countries with more appropriate courtesies and sounder legal protections. In October 2012, under the Obama administration, Taiwan was designated as a member of the **U.S. Visa Waiver Program (VWP)**, making Taiwan the 37th

member of the VWP. Additionally, among the 50 U.S. states, Taiwan has signed reciprocal driver's license agreements with 33 states mutually recognizing the validity of each other's driver's license. In November 2017, Taiwan joined the U.S. Global Entry Program, which provides even more convenience to travelers and further enhances people-to-people exchanges between Taiwan and the United States.

Taiwan and the United States are dedicated to building a comprehensive, durable and mutually beneficial partnership. In 2012, the two jointly launched the Pacific Islands Leadership Program (PILP), to cultivate leaders of tomorrow and promote long-term prosperity for the region. Such a partnership is also highlighted by the cooperative efforts of Taiwan and the United States in response to pressing issues ranging from the Ebola and MERS epidemics to the humanitarian refugee crisis in the Middle East. In June 2015, both sides signed an MOU to establish the **Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF)** to institutionalize such collaboration. Under the framework, Taiwan and the US are working together to expand their already robust cooperation to address global challenges in such areas as public health, energy efficiency, media literacy, HA/DR women's empowerment, etc. In March 2019, foreign minister Joseph Wu welcomed the AIT/T director Brent Christensen to MOFA to jointly launched the "Indo-Pacific Democratic Governance Consultations" to explore ways to pursue joint projects in the region to assist countries seeking to address governance challenges and promote shared values.

To further promote Taiwan-U.S. relations, the **Congressional Taiwan Caucus**, established in April 2002, boasts more than 200 House members from both the Republican and Democratic parties. The Senate Taiwan Caucus, established in September 2003, consists of more than 30 Senators. Both caucuses are among the largest and most active in the U.S. Congress, demonstrating their strong support for the people of Taiwan.

In order to safeguard Taiwan's national security, and achieve the objective of deterring aggression and preventing war beside purchasing arms from the United States, Taipei will continue working with U.S. counterparts to strengthen the indigenous defense industrial base. Primary areas of focus include transforming air defense capabilities, accelerating the indigenous production of submarines and protecting the digital territory. With adequate deterrent capability, Taiwan can play an important role in maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and enhancing regional security.

Trade, Education and Science and Technology

1. **Trade:** Bilateral trade in goods between the United States and Taiwan reached US\$76 billion in 2018; Taiwan's imports from the United States amounted to US\$30.2 billion, while Taiwan's exports to the United States was US\$45.8 billion. Taiwan was the United States' 11th largest trading partner, its 15th largest export market, and 13th largest source of imports. Taiwan was also the 9th largest export destination of U.S. agricultural goods in the same year.

As of December 2018, Taiwan-affiliated firms have invested US\$47 billion in the United States. The United States is the largest foreign destination of Taiwan's investments (excluding mainland China and British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean), while U.S. investment in Taiwan has reached a value of US\$24.25 billion. The United States is the

2nd largest source of foreign investments in Taiwan (behind only the Netherlands and excluding British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean).

2. **Education:** Taiwan has always worked very closely with the United States in the field of education. For 3 consecutive years, Taiwan has been the 7th largest source of international students in the United States. In the 2017-2018 school year, a total of 22,454 students from Taiwan studied in colleges and universities in the United States, contributing USD\$824 million to the U.S. economy, while 3,769 American students were enrolled in Taiwan universities, including 432-degree students and 2,548 language students. Since 2005, Taiwan has signed 13 MOUs, relating to educational cooperation with the states of California, Michigan, Iowa, Nevada, Ohio, South Carolina, Arkansas, Indiana, Tennessee, Maine, Florida, Maryland, and Virginia, while inter-university links between the US and Taiwan constitute 2,618 out of a total of 12,516 agreements around the globe, which have been signed between 752 institutions from the US and 148 from Taiwan. Taiwan has provided the Huayu (Mandarin) Enrichment Scholarship (HES), Taiwan Scholarship, Taiwan Studies Initiatives, Visiting Scholar Program and Taiwan Fellowship Program to encourage U.S.-Taiwan students/scholars exchange as well as study in Taiwan. By offering these education linkages and extending partnership ties between the United States and Taiwan, we hope to encourage international academic cooperation for the mutual benefit and development of human resources and inter-institutional collaboration.

3. **Science and Technology:** The science and technology cooperation between Taiwan and the United States includes areas of basic and cutting-edge research, such as physics, atmospheric science, meteorology, nuclear energy, environmental conservation, space science, bio-medical and life sciences, etc. As of June 2019, there had been over 260 bilateral collaborative agreements/MOUs signed in the effort to promote science and technology.
 Notable projects include-
 - a. The large-scale scientific collaborative contribution to the Atacama Large Millimeter Array (ALMA) program, FORMOSAT-3/COSMIC, and FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2, which aim to provide significantly more reliable weather forecasts.
 - b. On September 19, 2016, then-Vice President Joe Biden announced that the United States had signed ten new MOUs with partners, including Taiwan, as part of the Cancer Moonshot collaboration at his “2016 Social Good Summit” speech. The collaboration will make available the international dataset and facilitate the collaboration in the field of clinical proteogenomic studies and the translation to cancer care.
 - c. On December 2, 2016, the then-Assistant Director Dr. Roger Wakimoto of the National Science Foundation (NSF) visited Taiwan to co-host the Science and Technology collaborative meeting between NSF and the Ministry of Science and Technology. In June 2015, the Taiwan Innovation and Entrepreneurship Center

(TIEC) was launched in Santa Clara, California. This makes Taiwan the first Asian country with a Silicon Valley outpost designed to stimulate the linkages between talent, entrepreneurs and venture capital in Taiwan and the US to build a long term partnership.

- d. On August 24, 2017, FORMOSAT-5 was launched by SpaceX Falcon9 rocket at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. FORMOSAT-5 is the first space program in which Taiwan's National Space Organization (NSPO) assumed full responsibility for the complete satellite system engineering design including payloads.
- e. The International Environmental Partnership (IEP), initiated in 2014, was co-founded by the Taiwan Environmental Protection Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, facilitating cooperation among countries in regional and international domains. It includes projects such as International E-waste Management Network (IEMN), Air Quality Management, Asia Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network (APMMN), Global Environmental Education Partnership (GEEP), etc. IEP continued into its second phase from 2017 to 2019, with children's environmental health added to the program. As of 2019, more than 40 countries have engaged in 80 activities held worldwide, successfully building an experience-sharing platform for environmental issues.
- f. On June 25, 2019, U.S.-Taiwan collaborative satellites of the FORMOSAT-7/COSMIC-2 program were successfully launched from the former US space shuttle launch site, LC-39A at the Kennedy Space Center. It is the largest ever significant collaboration in space science and technology cooperation between Taiwan and the United States.

In summary, Taiwan is a full-fledged democracy that shares with the United States such common values as freedom, democracy, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and a market-based economy. It is also an important trading partner and a reliable export market for the US in almost every major sector. Over the years, Taiwan and the United States have maintained a strong friendship and vital partnership. Based on shared values and common interests, the Taiwan-US relationship will continue to flourish well into the future.

References

1. Taiwan Republic of China. (2019). Taiwan-U.S. Relations. Retrieved from https://www.taiwanembassy.org/us_en/post/24.html

Answer the following questions briefly based on the paragraphs you read above.

1. What are at least three different bills and/or resolutions passed by U.S. administrations with regards to Taiwan?

2. List and describe at least two of the events hosted by TECRO in the last decade.

3. When and why was the Pacific Islands Leadership Program (PILP) launched?

4. What do the United States and Taiwan do with regards to Taiwan's national security?

- 5. Discuss briefly how the United States and Taiwan have collaborated in Trade, Education and Science and Technology? Provide one example each.**

Handout 4

Timeline: U.S.-Taiwan Relations

- 1949** ● The United States stops military aid to Taiwan. Both the U.S. and the United Nations fail to give the PRC diplomatic recognition.
- 1954** ● Sensing the possibility of a conflict in the waters between China and Taiwan, U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower signs a Mutual Defense Treaty with the ROC promising protection from the U.S. for Taiwan.
- 1971** ● The U.S. formally announces its "two China" policy, supporting admission of the People's Republic of China into the U.N. while preserving Taiwan's membership in the General Assembly. This highlights America's shift towards improved relations with Communist China throughout the 1960's early 1970's.
- 1972** ● U.S. President Richard Nixon makes a historic visit to China and issues the Shanghai Communique, an official statement further severing the country's diplomatic ties with the ROC. The actions of the U.S. and the U.N. cause a domino effect around the world with several major countries switching their diplomatic recognition from Taiwan's capital city, Taipei, to Beijing during the 1970s.
- 1979** ● The U.S. outlines its new relationship with Taiwan in the Taiwan Relations Act. The U.S. hands over the responsibilities of its embassy in Taipei to a new non-governmental agency called the American Institute in Taiwan and allows the U.S. president and Congress to take appropriate action against aggression towards Taiwan.
- 1998** ● U.S. President Bill Clinton visits mainland China. At a seminar to discuss China's future Clinton embraces the "three no's" policy: no "two Chinas", no independence for Taiwan, and no membership for Taiwan in international organizations that require statehood for membership.
- 2001** ● President George W. Bush approves the largest package of arms sales to Taiwan in nearly a decade.
- 2012** ● Under the Obama administration, Taiwan was designated as a member of the US Visa Waiver Program (VWP), making Taiwan the 37th member of the VWP.
- 2017** ● Taiwan joined the US Global Entry Program, which provides even more convenience to travelers and further enhances people-to-people exchanges between Taiwan and the US.
- 2019** ● The CCNAA Headquarters for TECRO in Taiwan was renamed as the "Taiwan Council for US Affairs (TCUSA)" to better reflect its role.

List of U.S. legal documents

- [H.R.2479 - Taiwan Relations Act \(1979-80\)](#)
- [S.1678 - Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative \(TAIPEI\) Act of 2019](#)
- [H.R.535 - Taiwan Travel Act](#)
- [H.R.2002 - Taiwan Assurance Act of 2019](#)
- [S.1678 - Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative \(TAIPEI\) Act of 2019](#)
- [CRS Report RS22853, Taiwan's 2008 Presidential Election, by Kerry Dumbaugh.](#)
- [CRS Report RL33684, Underlying Strains in Taiwan-U.S. Political Relations, by Kerry Dumbaugh.](#)
- [CRS Report RS22388, Taiwan's Political Status: Historical Background and Its Implications for U.S. Policy, by Kerry Dumbaugh.](#)
- [CRS Report RL30957, Taiwan: Major U.S. Arms Sales Since 1990, by Shirley A. Kan.](#)
- [CRS Report RL30341, China/Taiwan: Evolution of the "One China" Policy—Key Statements from Washington, Beijing, and Taipei, by Shirley A. Kan.](#)