

The New Southbound Policy and the Philippines

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New Southbound Policy

Forging win-win relationships



Objectives

- to build broader links and dialogue with the target countries;
- establish closer collaborative ties; and
- foster joint development and co-prosperity in the region.

Strategies

- Economic and trade collaboration
- Resource sharing
- Regional connectivity
- People-to-people exchanges

Premise

- New Southbound Policy (NSP) is strategic in its principal objective.
- Changed and changing geopolitical and diplomatic situation makes it imperative for Taiwan to seek the success of the NSP.
- Despite arguments to the contrary, the NSP brings inevitable comparisons and juxtapositions with China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Assessment of the NSP

- Estimates made of year-on-year economic gains since the declaration of the NSP showed that:
 - Trade with target countries have grown by 10.11% (higher than the 7.76% average for total trade)
 - 31 projects in the ASEAN states have been invested in by state-owned and government-invested companies
 - Expansion of industrial collaboration

Assessment of NSP

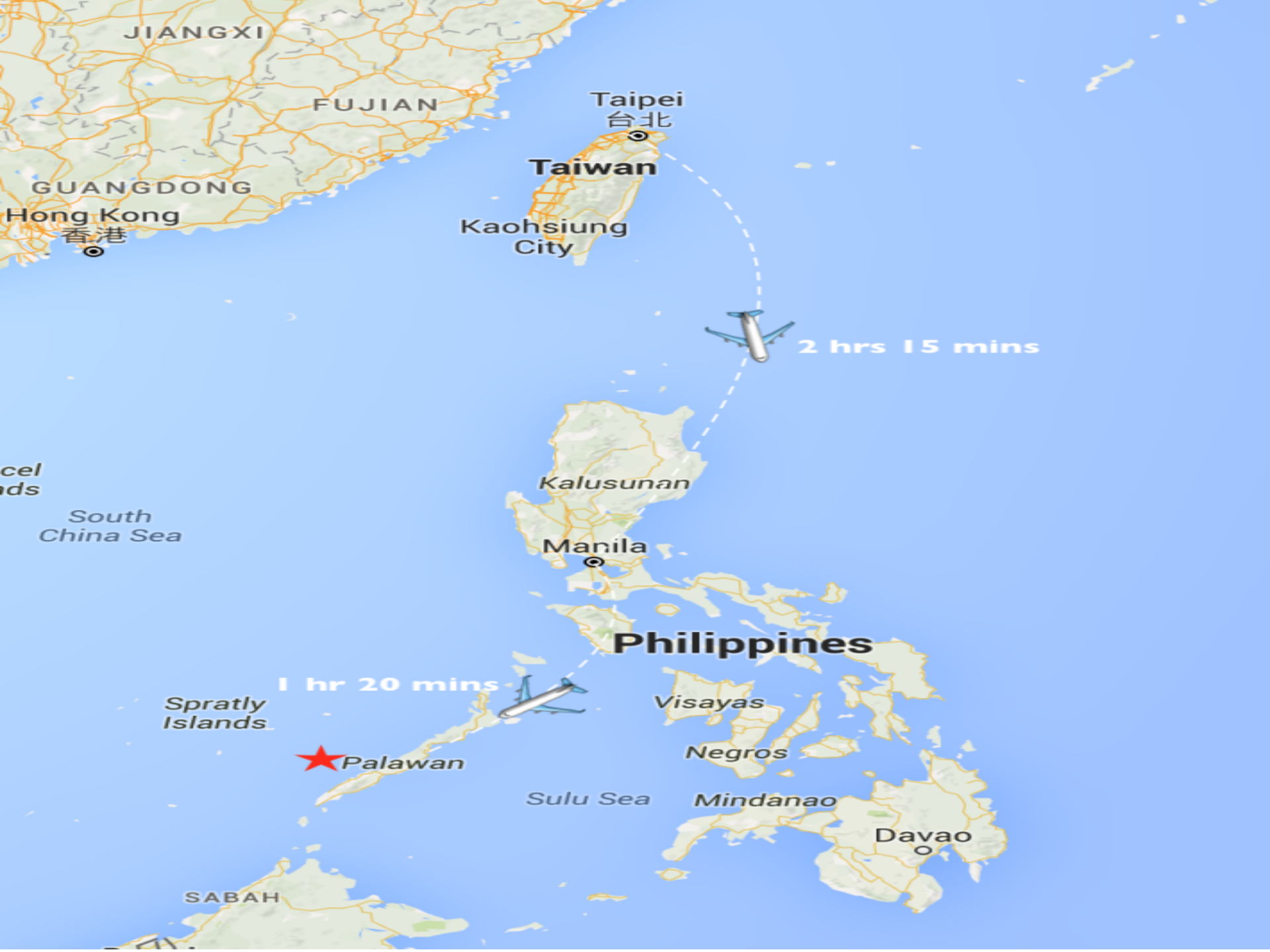
- Innovations in approaches to the expansion of product markets
- Ease of accessing loans through state-owned bank branches overseas
- Institution of systems export teams that have been instrumental in increasing value of contracts won in targeted countries
- Bilateral agreements on agricultural cooperation

Assessment of NSP

- **What about people to people?**
 - Training for children of immigrants
 - Training industrial talent
 - Recruitment of personnel for Taiwanese companies
 - Cultural exchanges
 - **Medical cooperation**
 - **Regional disease control networks**
 - **Regulatory harmonization on lab technology, medical equipment, and pharmaceuticals**

Assessment of NSP

- Bilateral exchanges and training in the field of education (e.g. scholarships)
- Regional cooperation on scientific research
- International industry-university cooperation and marketing
- Bilateral investment protection agreements
- Stronger bilateral exchanges (i.e. national level engagements)



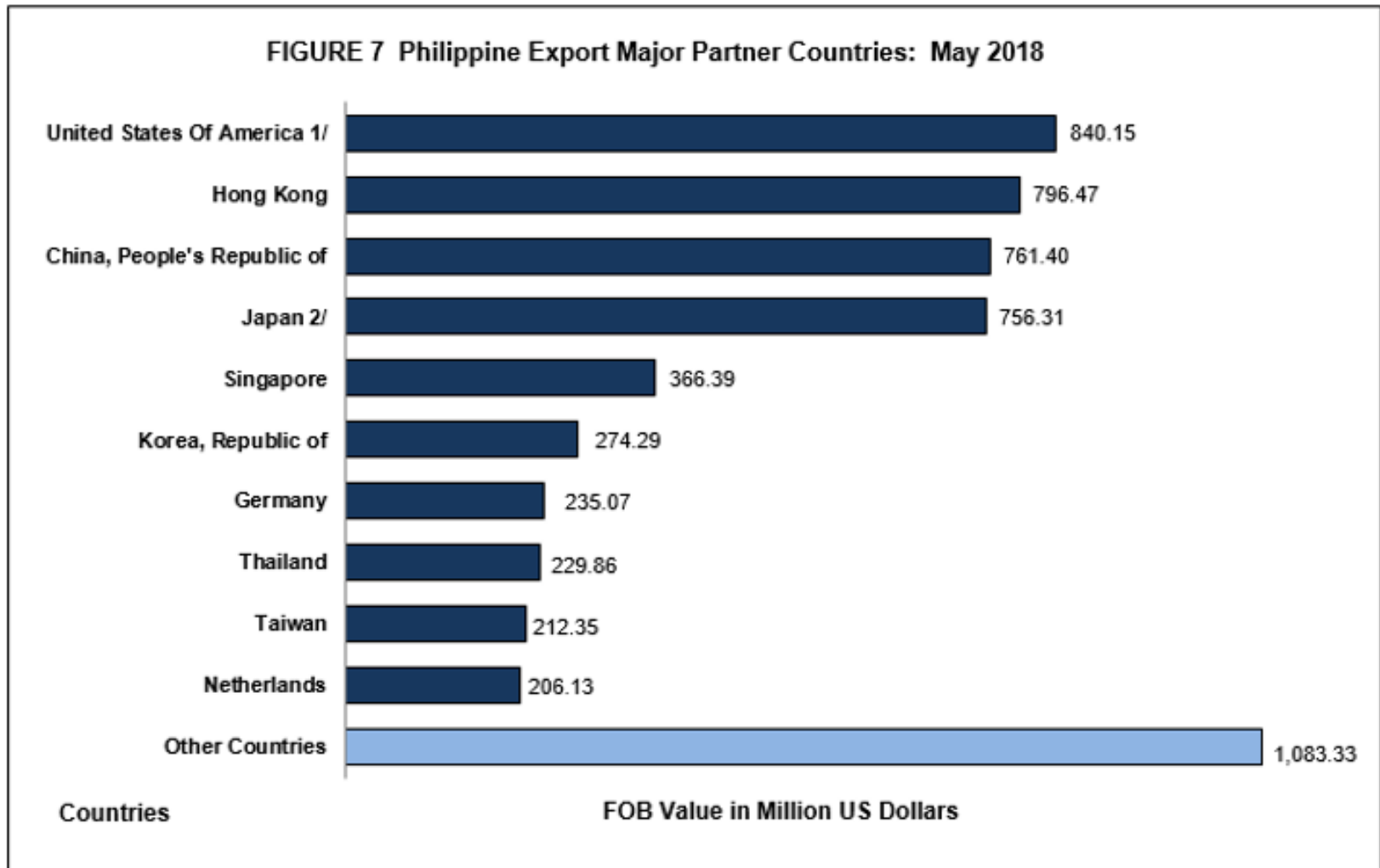
NSP Priorities for the Philippines

- trade and investment
- agriculture
- fisheries aquaculture
- technology
- small and medium enterprises
- Information and Communication Technology
- green technology and climate change
- education
- Cultural and people to people interactions and exchanges

Observable outcomes

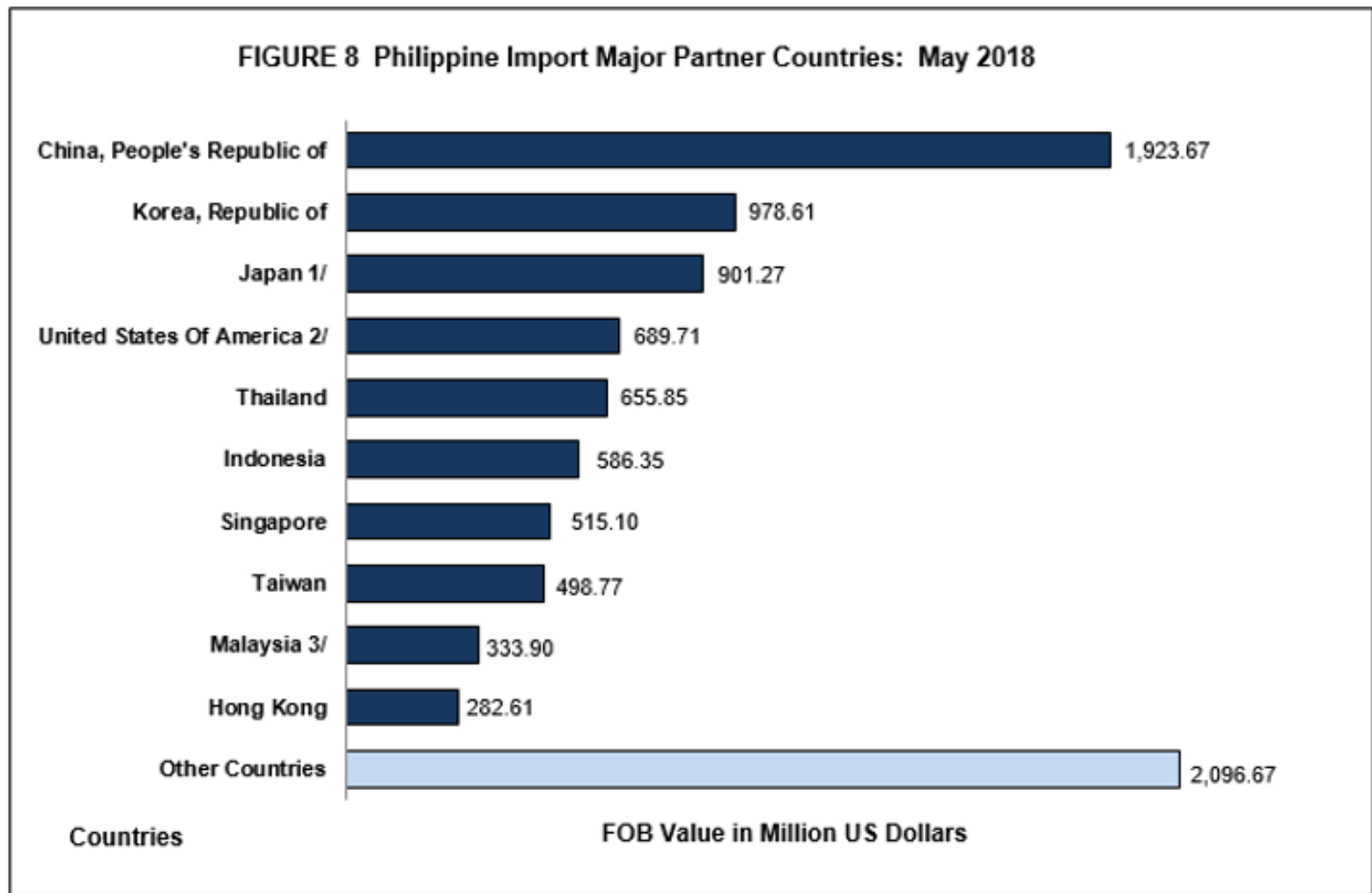
- In 2017, two-way trade between the Philippines and Taiwan has increased by \$1.1 billion from \$10.87 billion in 2016 to \$11.97 billion.
- In 2017, visitor arrivals from the Philippines reached 291,000, an increase of 118,525 from 2016 (172,457). Meanwhile, visitor arrivals from Taiwan to the Philippines reached 236,000, an increase of 39,383 as compared with 196,617 in 2016.
- Signing of BIA in December 2017
- 150,000 Filipino workers in Taiwan

Philippine Statistical Authority data shows that ...



1/ - includes Alaska and Hawaii; 2/ - includes Okinawa

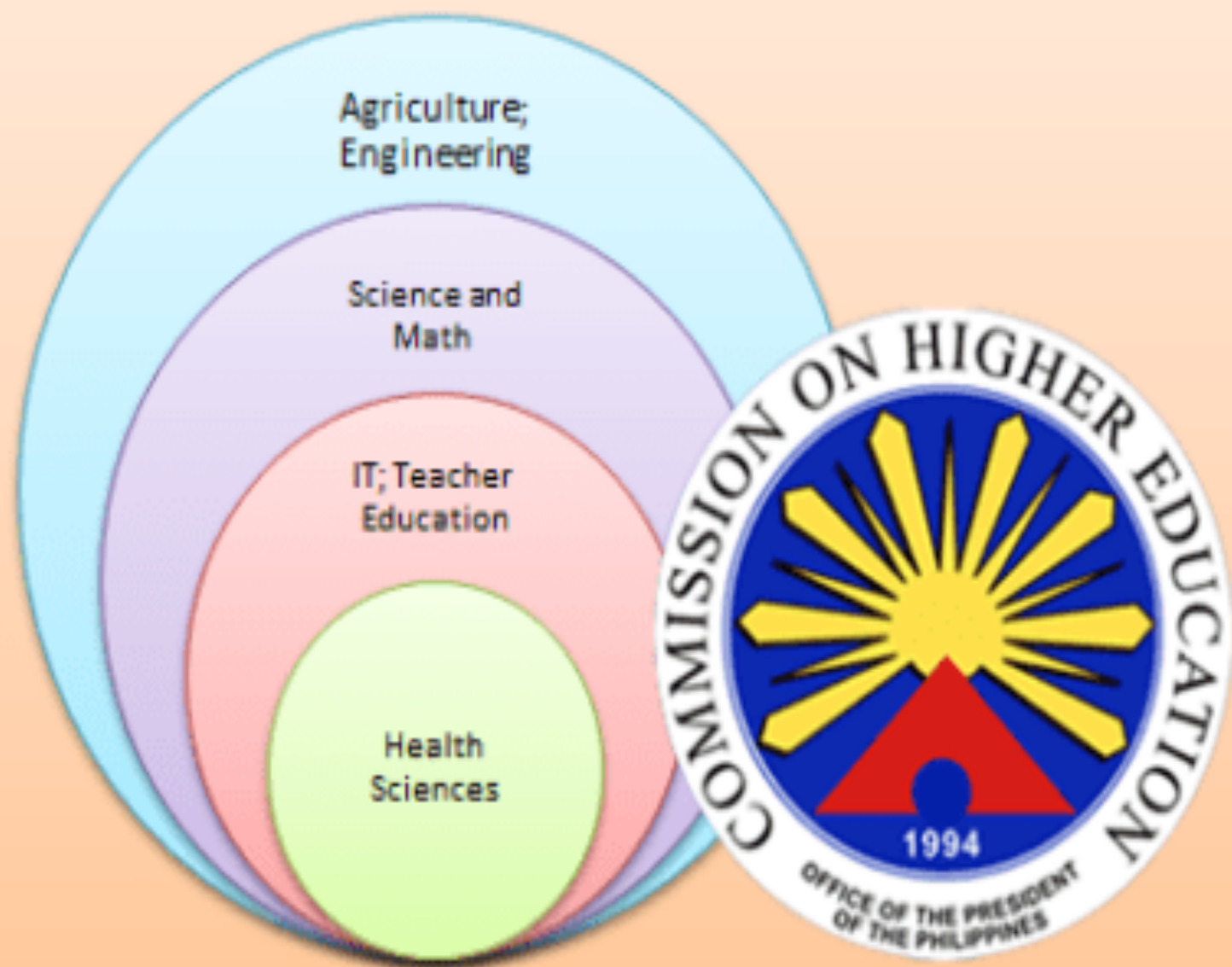
Philippine Statistical Authority data shows that. . .



1/ - includes Okinawa; 2/ - includes Alaska and Hawaii; 3/ - includes Sabah and Sarawak

Study in Taiwan

- Ministry of Education (MOE) Scholarship which gives two years scholarship for master's and four years for doctoral degrees. MOE will shoulder 40,000 New Taiwan Dollar (NTD) of the tuition and the remaining costs will be shouldered by the scholar. An additional 20,000 NTD will be awarded as stipend to the scholar.
- Huayu (Mandarin) Enrichment Scholarship which allows applicants to pursue either two- or three-month intensive Mandarin courses subject to TECO's approval. A monthly stipend of 25,000 NTD will be provided to cover all the expenses.
- International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) which covers full tuition fee, living expenses, economy-class airfare tickets, and textbook costs. Scholars pursuing their master's degree will receive a monthly stipend of 15,000 NTD and those in doctoral programs will receive 20,000 NTD.



CHED In-Demand Courses for 2014-2018

Priority areas of CHED

	Enrollment (2016-2017)	Graduates (2016-2017)	Licensure passing rate
Sciences	34,923	7,244	53.04
Maritime	119,387	19,438	38.38
Medicine and Health Related	203,561	44,457	63.42
Engineering and Technology	448,550	78,052	49.40
Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering, Forestry, Veterinary Medicine	127,287	22,731	34.58
Teacher Education	740,713	125,155	32.37
IT Related	398,765	81,659	
Mathematics	14,109	2,877	
Architectural and Town Planning	40,238	4,192	

Source: Commission on Higher Education

University to University Arrangements

- Increase in number of MOAs and MOUs
- Research collaboration
- TEC