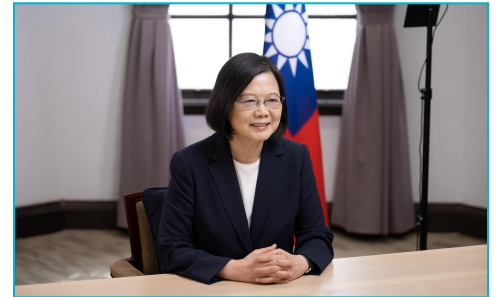
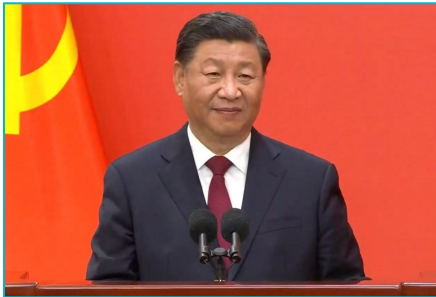


Taiwan: Setting Things Strait

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In this engaging new case study about tensions over Taiwan, middle school, high school, and college educators have an opportunity to teach students about the intricate history of the Taiwan-China conflict. This spans important events from the end of the Chinese Civil War to today's contentious issues. A comprehensive glossary aids students in understanding key historical figures, locations, and terminology relevant to this context. In the third segment of the case study, "Confidential Instructions" for six roles are provided, allowing educators to divide their classes into six groups. Each group collaboratively works towards negotiating a peaceful resolution or, at the very least, a reduction in cross-strait tensions.

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Secure Communities



Group

Six Characters

1. Qin Gang, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China
2. Sergey Lavrov, Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation
3. Kao Kim Hourn, Secretary-General of ASEAN
4. Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore
5. Antony Blinken, Secretary of State of the United States of America
6. Jaushieh Joseph Wu, Foreign Minister of the Republic of China (Taiwan)

Three Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan
2. Arms Sales to Taiwan
3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations



In the role-play exercise, each person or small group will receive *only* the confidential instructions regarding the character whose role they will assume. Teachers, as negotiation facilitators, encourage students to play the roles of their characters even if they might not agree with the character's beliefs, teaching students to 'walk in the shoes' of others.

This live, case-study-based negotiation and conflict resolution pedagogy is what we call an 'intellectual outward bound, role-play-based, conflict resolution simulation exercise.' Each case study includes 6 characters and 3 issues to be discussed by those characters during negotiations. This is based on my theory of 'triangulation' in conflict resolution.

Rules of Engagement

SETUP

- Set up three tables in the room to serve as 'negotiation pods' to be used during the negotiation rounds. Place the 'Confidential Instructions' for Character 1 and Character 2 on Table A; for Characters 3 and 4 on Table B; and for Characters 5 and 6 on Table C.
- To form the teams, assign each participant to one of the Characters and lead them to their appropriate Table to review their 'Confidential Instructions.'

GAMEPLAY

Summary Statements

- Each team has 15 minutes to understand their Character and formulate a concise Summary Statement, focusing on their Character's stances on the issues.
 - To extend the 15-minute discussion time, the majority of participants must agree.
- Each team selects a representative to deliver a 2-minute introduction of their Character and their stances. Presentations occur sequentially in the predetermined order listed above. All are encouraged to take notes during the presentation of Summary Statements.

Negotiation Rounds

Rounds 1-5

- In the first series of negotiations, each team debates all three issues simultaneously with each of the five other teams for 15 minutes apiece, in the following pairings:
 - *Round 1:* Pairings are Character 1 with Character 2; 3 with 4; and 5 with 6.
 - *Round 2:* Shifting to the right, pairings become 1 with 3; 2 with 5; and 4 with 6.
 - *Round 3:* Continuing to shift, pairings are now 1 with 4; 2 with 6; and 3 with 5.
 - *Round 4:* With another shift, pairings change to 1 with 5; 2 with 4; and 3 with 6.
 - *Round 5:* Finally, in the last round, pairings are 1 with 6; 2 with 3; and 4 with 5.
- If agreement on an issue seems unreachable, switch to another to make the most of your time.
 - During negotiation rounds, more time can be negotiated as before.

Round 6

- For Round 6, the three Tables will be divided between Issues 1 (at Table A); 2 (at Table B); and 3 (at Table C). Each team should send one-third of its members to each Table.
- Each Table should engage in issue-focused debates. For example, Table A should negotiate a settlement only to Issue 1, and so on with Tables B and C.

Recommendation Statements

- Each Table must have a secretary to take notes, who will write a 150-word Recommendation Statement on the Table issue, stating the action that should be taken.

CONCLUSION

- The three Recommendation Statements will be consolidated into one Treaty: the final negotiated settlement. The simulation ends when a Treaty is successfully adopted by each Character.
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Confidential Instructions for [1]
Qin Gang, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China



“The two sides of the Taiwan Strait belong to one common family, which is called China. As brothers and sisters, we will continue to work with the greatest sincerity and utmost efforts to pursue peaceful reunification.”

Born in 1966 in Tianjin, China, you studied international politics at the Beijing University of International Relations then became an influential diplomat in the Chinese government. After serving various roles in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassy London, you now take the mantle as Foreign Minister. Amid escalating tensions over Taiwan, you ardently defend China's “One China” principle and the path of peaceful reunification. You firmly believe in PRC sovereignty over Taiwan and advocate for resolution through diplomatic negotiations, free from foreign intervention.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Affirm the “One China” principle, insisting that Taiwan is an integral part of China's territory
- Assert that any attempts to promote Taiwan's independence violate Chinese sovereignty
- Propose increased diplomatic engagement with Taiwan to promote understanding

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Demand a halt to all arms sales to Taiwan, as these actions breach the “One China” principle
- Assert the need for dialogue and diplomacy rather than militarization in settling the Taiwan issue
- Advocate for a multilateral agreement that prohibits arms sales to Taiwan

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Highlight the mutual benefits of economic cooperation between mainland China and Taiwan
- Assert that economic sanctions are counterproductive to global economic prosperity
- Advocate for further economic integration between mainland China and Taiwan

Non-Negotiable Principles

- Adherence to the “One China” principle by all nations, recognizing Taiwan as part of China
- Prohibition of any form of support to Taiwanese independence movements
- Promotion of peaceful development of cross-strait relations, especially in the economic sphere

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Specific form of governance in Taiwan under the “One China” framework
 - Conditions and monitoring mechanisms for the cessation of arms sales to Taiwan
 - Specifics of cross-strait economic integration and mutual market access
-

**Confidential Instructions for [2]
Sergey Lavrov, Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation**



“Just like the overwhelming majority of other countries, Russia views Taiwan as part of the People’s Republic of China. This is the premise we proceed from and will continue to proceed from in our policy.”

Born in 1950 in Moscow, you have navigated a complex and evolving global political landscape during an extensive career in diplomacy. Trained at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, you have held the position of Foreign Minister since 2004. As Russia walks the tightrope of its own geopolitical interests and those of its strategic partners, you firmly advocate for non-interference in other nations’ internal affairs. You assert that any issues related to Taiwan should be resolved within the Chinese family, urging prudence, caution, and mutual respect between parties.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Recognize and uphold the “One China” principle, maintaining that Taiwan is part of China
- Caution against Taiwanese independence efforts as attempts to undermine Chinese sovereignty
- Encourage peaceful dialogue and negotiations, emphasizing the importance of regional stability

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Acknowledge China’s concerns that arms sales to Taiwan are potentially escalatory
- Suggest the promotion of arms control agreements, as an alternative to militarization
- Advocate for a multilateral forum involving key stakeholders to address the issue of arms sales

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Highlight the benefits of mutual economic cooperation between the PRC and Taiwan
- Express concern about economic sanctions, stressing their destabilizing potential
- Advocate for further economic integration between mainland China and Taiwan

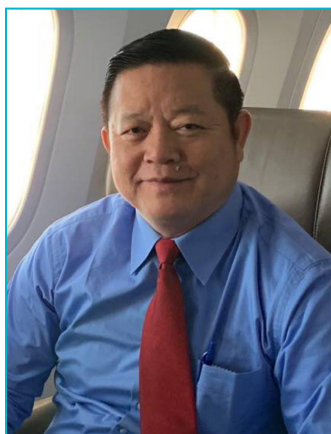
Non-Negotiable Principles

- Recognition of states’ rights to protect themselves from outside interference
- Recognition of China’s sovereign control of Taiwan, and China’s right to act in Taiwan
- Promotion of peaceful development of cross-strait relations, especially in economic areas

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Degree and nature of autonomy in Taiwan under the “One China” framework
 - Development and implementation of arms control measures related to Taiwan
 - Specifics of cross-strait economic collaboration and integration
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Confidential Instructions for [3]
Kao Kim Hourn, Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



“Cambodia has gone through war, conflicts, and genocide. We certainly are strong advocate[s] for peace, negotiations, and diplomacy. At the end of the day, everything has to deal with diplomacy, and that’s what we want to do.”

Born in 1966 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, you have moved from being a political science student in the U.S. to directing the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace to serving as the Secretary-General of ASEAN. Committed to promoting regional integration and maintaining Southeast Asia’s stability, you assert that the Taiwan issue is crucial to regional peace. You urge peaceful dialogue, respecting both the “One China” principle and Taiwan’s dignity and interests, and you call for refraining from any actions that could escalate tensions or alter the status quo.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Encourage peaceful dialogue between China and Taiwan to settle disputes
- Advocate for non-intervention in Taiwan’s—or China’s—domestic affairs by other states
- Stress ASEAN’s commitment to respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Advocate for de-escalation through halting arms sales to Taiwan
- Stress adherence to the principles of the ASEAN Regional Forum, including preventive diplomacy
- Suggest the initiation of a dialogue on arms control in the region

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Promote the role of economic cooperation as a tool for easing political tensions
- Advocate for Taiwan’s inclusion in regional economic initiatives, where appropriate and feasible
- Encourage the strengthening of economic ties between mainland China and Taiwan

Non-Negotiable Principles

- Maintenance of ASEAN’s central role in fostering regional peace, stability, and prosperity
- Respect for the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states
- ASEAN’s principle of peaceful resolution of disputes, including in the Taiwan Strait

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Confidence-building measures between the parties, including increased dialogue and trade
 - Increased involvement of both parties in non-military regional activities like disaster management
 - Specifics of Taiwan’s inclusion in wider regional economic initiatives
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**Confidential Instructions for [4]
Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Singapore**



“Whilst neither the US nor China seek a military conflict over Taiwan, the fact is that missteps or mishaps can easily trigger a cycle of tit-for-tat actions and reactions that spiral dangerously out of control.”

Born in 1961 in Singapore, you have traversed a remarkable path from a medical student to a technology entrepreneur, and then to the Foreign Minister of Singapore. As a staunch advocate for regional stability and the rule-based international order, you emphasize the importance of peace, stability, and the avoidance of a unilateral change of the status quo in the Taiwan Strait. You recognize Singapore’s longstanding mediating role and continue to advocate for diplomatic negotiations and respect for each side’s concerns to foster a peaceful cross-strait relationship.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Advocate for maintaining the status quo, while promoting peaceful dialogue
- Encourage constructive engagement with both parties on the basis of mutual respect
- Emphasize the importance of the “One China” policy as a foundation for regional stability

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Call for restraint from all parties in terms of arms sales, citing potential for escalation
- Urge for adherence to international law and non-interference in domestic affairs of states
- Promote peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms as alternatives to militarization

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Stress the potential for economic cooperation to alleviate tensions and foster shared prosperity
- Encourage increased cross-strait trade and investment as a means of building closer ties
- Advocate for increased regional economic integration, including regional trade agreements

Non-Negotiable Principles

- Respect for international law and norms, including respect for sovereignty
- Maintenance of peace and stability in the region by non-military means
- Continued open and constructive engagement with all parties

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Dialogue between parties to address contentious issues and seek constructive solutions
 - Confidence-building measures between the parties, including increased dialogue and trade
 - Specifics of Taiwan’s inclusion in wider regional economic initiatives
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**Confidential Instructions for [5]
Antony Blinken, Secretary of State of the United States of America**



"Any differences between mainland China and Taiwan need to be resolved peacefully. Neither side should do anything to disrupt the status quo, nor take any unilateral actions that would do that."

Born in 1962 in New York, you moved from studying social studies at Harvard University to a career in politics and diplomacy. You have served in key positions in the US government, and now, as Secretary of State, you stand at the forefront of shaping US foreign policy. You have reiterated the US's commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act and the Six Assurances. You advocate for Taiwan's meaningful participation in international organizations and remain concerned about the PRC's coercive tactics and unilateral efforts to change the status quo in the Taiwan Strait.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Acknowledge the continued implementation of the "One China" policy
- Affirm the resolution of the Taiwan question by peaceful means, rejecting any use of force
- Maintain that any changes to the status quo must be agreed upon by both parties involved

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Defend the US commitment under the Taiwan Relations Act to help Taiwan defend itself
- Emphasize that arms sales to Taiwan are aimed at maintaining the cross-strait power balance
- Affirm the right of the United States to sell arms unilaterally to Taiwan

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Encourage further economic exchanges between Taiwan and mainland China
- Advocate for Taiwan's participation in international economic forums
- Support Taiwan's efforts to diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on mainland China

Non-Negotiable Principles

- Respect for the Taiwan Relations Act, which is a cornerstone of US policy in the region
- Maintenance of the right to sell arms to Taiwan for self-defense purposes
- Commitment that any resolution must reflect the will of the people on both sides of the strait

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Scope and type of arms sales to Taiwan, whether purely defensive weapons or not
 - Facilitation of multilateral dialogue and negotiations between the parties involved
 - Extent of Taiwanese membership in international organizations
-

**Confidential Instructions for [6]
Jaushieh Joseph Wu, Foreign Minister of the Republic of China (Taiwan)**



“Emerging changes create challenges to stability, rules-based international order, and our shared values of freedom, democracy, and human rights. Most of the challenges have one common component: China.”

Born in 1954 in Taiwan, you moved from a career as an academic political scientist to the policymaking world. Now serving as the Foreign Minister of the Republic of China (Taiwan), you stand resolutely in defending Taiwan’s sovereignty and its democratic way of life. Amid the growing pressure from the PRC, you strongly advocate for international support for Taiwan, the enhancement of Taiwan’s self-defense capabilities, and the peaceful resolution of the cross-strait issues based on the will and best interests of the people of Taiwan.

Stances on the Critical Issues

1. Sovereignty of Taiwan

- Assert the sovereignty and autonomy of Taiwan, opposing any attempts at forced reunification
- Push for Taiwan’s international recognition and participation in international organizations
- Uphold Taiwan’s democratic values as fundamental to its identity and sovereignty

2. Arms Sales to Taiwan

- Advocate for the continuation of arms sales to Taiwan, vital for Taiwan’s self-defense
- Encourage a diverse group of nations to partake in arms sales to prevent singular dependency
- Emphasize Taiwan’s responsible usage of purchased weaponry only for defensive purposes

3. Cross-Strait Economic Relations

- Promote deeper economic ties with mainland China without compromising Taiwan’s sovereignty
- Advocate for fair trade and equal access to markets between Taiwan and China
- Highlight the need for economic diversification and reduction of over-dependence on China

Non-Negotiable Principles

- Maintenance of Taiwan’s sovereignty and autonomy, in accordance with the status quo
- Taiwan’s right to self-defense and its justified need for arms purchases
- Continuation of Taiwan’s democratic processes and institutions without outside interference

Potential Areas for Compromise

- Diplomatic dialogues with China, assuming the sovereignty of Taiwan is respected
 - Details of Taiwan’s economic cooperation with mainland China
 - De-escalation measures, such as increasing inter-military dialogue or creating a crisis hotline
-