

ABSTRACT

With the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union the large economic space of the East Europe has also become part of the world-wide globalization process. How this process of integration of Europe is proceeding in key areas of cross-continental linkages is of great importance for the future of the region and for the future of the World as whole. The author does believe that recent developments in most East European countries will have a significant impact on the world economic and political relationships.

Since 1989, Taipei has attempted to capitalize on the systemic changes in Eastern Europe. Taiwan faced an unprecedented opportunity to present itself to the states in transition not only as a democratic and economically developed alternatively to China but also as a significant source of investment and an attractive trade partner. What was the process and specificity of interaction between Taiwan and Eastern European Countries (EEC) and how it is now? This study will attempt to address the above questions. Specifically, it will examine Taipei's policy vis-à-vis EEC from 1990 until present; survey the evolving aims of Taiwan towards EEC; analyze the development of economic relations between Taiwan and Eastern European countries; depict an implication for future cooperation strategies between EEC and Taiwan.

Keywords: Economic Diplomacy, Foreign Trade, Investment, Interdependence, 'Substantive' Relations.