

## 提升經貿關係

### Enhancing International Economic and Trade Relations

#### 積極參與國際經貿組織與活動

##### 一、世界貿易組織（WTO）

###### 1. 積極參與 WTO 談判

政府重視 WTO 多邊貿易體制之發展，自 2002 年元月正式加入 WTO，即積極參與杜哈回合多邊談判，透過 WTO 運作規範，排除貿易障礙及提升經貿互動關係；出席 WTO 貿易政策檢討會議，掌握各貿易夥伴國之貿易政策方向，協助我國業者拓展國際商務及進行全球布局；並運用 WTO 爭端解決機制，確保我國出口利益及競爭力。

WTO 於第 9 屆部長會議完成貿易便捷化協定

（TFA）談判，並於 2017 年 2 月 22 日正式生效，成為 WTO 自 1995 年成立以來第 1 個新增的多邊貿易協定。WTO 於 2015 年 12 月召開第 10 屆部長會議，並達成「奈洛比套案」。WTO 秘書長更表示本次農業議題取消農業出口補貼的決議，是 20 年來最重要的成果。

另在複邊協定談判方面，包括我國在內之資訊科技協定擴大（ITA expansion）成員自 2016 年 7 月 1 日起已陸續實施第一階段降稅，若干其他

WTO 會員亦表達加入本協定之意願。此外，服務貿易協定（TiSA）亦已於 2013 年正式進入談判階段，目前計有包括我國在內之 23 個成員參加，討論服務業市場開放及貿易規則等議題，成員並已提交市場開放修改清單。另外，環境商品協定（EGA）已於 2014 年 7 月 8 日正式展開談判，目前計有包括我國在內之 18 個會員參加，以 APEC 54 項環境商品清單為共識基礎進一步擴大環境商品範圍降稅談判。環境商品協定倘能落實生效，對於經濟發展與環境保護同具正面效益。多邊貿易自由化為我國追求的重要目標，我國將繼續積極參與未來談判工作，在訂定新的國際經貿規則方面作出貢獻，並藉此開創更深遠的國際貿易契機。

#### Taiwan's Participation in Major International Organizations

##### I. The World Trade Organization (WTO)

###### 1. Actively Participating in WTO Negotiations

The government pays great attention to matters relating to the multilateral trade regime established by the WTO. Since its accession to the WTO in January 2002, Taiwan has been an active participant in the Doha rounds of multilateral negotiations. By utilizing the rules of the WTO, we have been able to eliminate trade barriers and strengthen the trade and economic relations with other WTO Members. By attending Trade Policy Review meetings, we have been able to grasp the direction of our partner's trade policies, and assisted our industries in expanding their international business opportunities. By utilizing the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism, we've ensured the interests and competitiveness of our exports.

The WTO completed negotiations on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) during its Ninth Ministerial Conference, adopted it on November 27, 2014, with the agreement entering into force on February 22, 2017. It is the WTO's first new multilateral trade agreement since the organization was established in 1995. The WTO held its 10th Ministerial Conference (MC10) in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015, adopting the "Nairobi Package," which contains a series of six decisions on agriculture, cotton and various issues relating to Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). These include a commitment to abolish export subsidies for farm exports, which WTO Director-General Roberto Azevêdo hailed as the

"most significant outcome on agriculture" in the organization's 20-year history.

With regards to plurilateral negotiations, members of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion, including Taiwan, have since July 1, 2016, successively implemented the first tariff reduction in accordance with the schedule. A number of other WTO Members have declared their intention to become party to the ITA expansion. Meanwhile, negotiations on the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) were officially launched in 2013. So far, 23 Members, including Taiwan, have discussed issues pertaining to market access to the services sector, and to trade regulations, while several have submitted revised offers for market access. Negotiations on the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) were launched on July 8, 2014. Currently, 18 WTO Members, including Taiwan, are participating in EGA negotiations, which are based on the APEC list of 54 environmental goods and aim to expand the scope of environmental goods for tariff reduction. The implementation of the EGA could contribute positively to both economic development and environment protection.

A free and open multilateral trade regime is an extremely worthy goal, which Taiwan is committed to pursue. Taiwan continues to participate actively in WTO discussions in order to contribute to the formulation of new international trade regulations and eventually to create greater and more tangible opportunities for international trade.

## 2. 參與新會員國入會諮商

我國入會後總計與越南、柬埔寨、寮國、俄羅斯、沙烏地阿拉伯、烏克蘭、白俄羅斯、哈薩克、亞塞拜然、塔吉克、烏茲別克、利比亞、賴比瑞亞、

## 2. Consulting with Countries Acceding to the WTO

Since 2002, Taiwan has held bilateral negotiations with Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos,

黎巴嫩、伊拉克、阿富汗及阿爾及利亞等 17 個新申請入會國家舉行入會雙邊諮商（其中除白俄羅斯、亞塞拜然、烏茲別克、利比亞、黎巴嫩、伊拉克及阿爾及利亞外，均已入會），要求該等國家開放市場、降低關稅等，為我商爭取更多之貿易機會。

### 3. 出席 WTO 貿易政策檢討會議

我國貿易排名全球前 20 大，依據 WTO 貿易政策檢討機制，每 4 年須接受貿易政策檢討。我國於 2006 年 6 月接受第 1 次檢討，2010 年 7 月接受第 2 次檢討，第 3 次貿易政策檢討會議於 2014 年 9 月召開，計有 25 會員提出多達 400 餘題之書面提問，充分顯示過去 4 年我國經貿發展深受關注，2018 年 9 月將舉行我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議。另我國亦積極參與其他會員之貿易政策檢討，2012 年至 2017 年 3 月間派員參與美國、印尼、韓國、日本、馬來西亞、緬甸、印度、中國大陸等之貿易政策檢討會議，以及巴林、卡達及阿曼等 3 國之聯合貿易政策檢討會議等。

### 4. 利用 WTO 機制爭取我國權益

我國入會以來，一方面透過成為爭端解決程序第三國的方式，熟悉 WTO 爭端解決處理程序（計已參加 96 個爭端案件）；另一方面，針對業者反應在其他國家遭受不公平待遇或其他國家之貿易

Russia, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Libya, Liberia, Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan and Algeria on their accessions to the WTO, with a view to negotiating market access, tariff reductions etc., that allows and facilitates the expansion of Taiwanese businesses into their markets. All of these countries, with the exception of Belarus, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Libya, Lebanon, Iraq, and Algeria, have since become WTO Members.

### 3. Participating in the WTO's Trade Policy Review Meetings

Being among the top 20 largest international trading economies in the world, Taiwan's trade policies have to be reviewed every four years under the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM) of the WTO. Taiwan's first review was in June 2006 and the second was in July 2010. The third and most recent review was held in September, 2014, in Geneva, during which 25 fellow Members of the WTO submitted over 400 written questions, reflecting their level of interest and engagement in Taiwan's economic development over the previous 4 years. Taiwan's fourth review will be held in September 2018. Likewise, Taiwan has actively participated in the Trade Policy Review meetings (TPRs) of other Members, including, from 2012 to March 2017, the U.S., Indonesia, Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, India and Mainland China, as well as in the joint trade policy review of Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

### 4. Using WTO Mechanisms to Secure Taiwan's Interests and Benefits

By participating as a third party in 96 dispute settlement cases since its accession in 2002, Taiwan has familiarized itself with the WTO's

措施可能違反 WTO 規範之案例，經相關單位內部研議並洽詢專業法律意見後，亦開始在 WTO 爭端解決架構下採取行動，例如：2005 年 2 月，我國針對印度對我採行之 7 項反傾銷措施要求諮商，成功獲得印度取消其中 5 項；此外，我國於 2008 年 8 月與美國、日本共同控告歐盟對平面顯示器（FPD）、機上盒（STBs）及多功能事務機（MFM）等 3 項產品課徵關稅違反 1994 年關稅暨貿易總協定，WTO 於 2010 年 7 月提出審議報告，作出對我國、美國、日本有利的裁決。2014 年 6 月我國就「加拿大對我出口焊接碳鋼管課徵反傾銷稅案」向加拿大提出諮商要求，WTO 於 2016 年 12 月做出小組報告裁決我國勝訴，該報告並於 2017 年 1 月獲 WTO DSB 採認。2015 年 2 月我國就「印尼對進口鍍或塗鋁鋅合金之鐵或非合金鋼扁軋製品實施防衛措施」案向印尼提出諮商要求，WTO 爭端解決機制於 12 月 9 日成立審議小組，迄今已召開 2 次審查會議，最終報告將於近期發布。2015 年 9 月我國就「印度對我隨身碟（USB）反傾銷措施」案向印度提出諮商要求，12 月 10 日印方就我商全球價值供應鏈採較彈性認定，同意我業者可隨時提出複查申請，惟我業者無意願提出複查申請，本案告一段落。

此外，政府亦透過多、雙邊管道，要求貿易對手國秉持公正客觀之原則，採行貿易救濟措施，例如為協助我國業者因應馬來西亞分別於 2011 年 4 月及 2012 年 7 月公告針對進口熱軋鋼捲產品展開之防衛及反傾銷調查案，我國積極向馬國表達關切並陳述我國立場，終獲馬國分別於 2011 年 8 月及 2012 年 11 月公告終止調查之正面結果；另於印尼對我國熱軋鋼捲進行反傾銷落日複查時，政府亦積極協助業者並多次向印尼表達關切，最後印尼於 2013 年 4 月公布終判，我商仍得以維持零稅率待遇。又印尼於 2013 年 6 月對我國聚對苯二甲酸乙二酯（PET）進行調查，我國亦不斷向印方表達關切，終獲印方於 2014 年 3 月撤銷調查。澳大利亞於 2014 年 6 月通知我方

dispute settlement procedures. When domestic businesses have complained of unfair treatment by other countries or the adverse effects of trade measures that might be in violation of WTO regulations, after internal consultations with relevant authorities and legal professionals, the government has initiated several dispute settlement procedures under the WTO's DSM, some examples of which are described below. Three years into our Membership of the WTO, in February 2005, Taiwan held bilateral consultations with India on the subject of its antidumping measures on seven Taiwanese products. India consequently agreed to terminate measures on five of the products concerned. In August 2008, Taiwan, together with the U.S. and Japan, jointly requested that a Panel be established by the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) to investigate whether the EU and its Member States' collection of tariffs on flat-panel displays, set-top boxes and multi-functional digital machines was in violation of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT 1994). The Panel was duly established in September 2008 and issued its Final Report in July 2010, ruling in favour of Taiwan, the U.S. and Japan. Then, in June 2014, Taiwan requested consultations with Canada regarding its imposition of provisional and definitive anti-dumping measures on imports of certain carbon steel welded pipe (CSWP) from Taiwan. The panel issued its final report in December 2016, ruling in favour of Taiwan. The report was adopted by the DSB in January 2017. Taiwan also requested, in February 2015, consultations with Indonesia concerning its safeguard measure imposed on imports of certain flat-rolled iron or steel products from Taiwan. The Panel was composed

其接獲澳洲業者申請對自我國進口之變壓器進行平衡稅調查，我國不斷向澳方表達關切，終獲澳洲於 2014 年 7 月通知不對我國展開調查。另針對美國於 2014 年 6 月對我國展開特定鋼釘平衡稅調查案，我國透過與美方進行調查前諮商，並透過與廠商共同合作應訴，終於 2015 年 5 月獲判無補貼結果。2015 年 1 月我致函印度就進口隨身碟反傾銷措施表達關切；2015 年 3 月我致函菲律賓就第 2 次延長進口角鋼防衛措施不斷表達關切，終獲菲方於同年 7 月排除多國適用防衛措施。

on December 9, 2015. So far it has held 2 substantive meetings with the Parties. The final report will be issued in the near future. In September 2015, Taiwan requested consultations with India regarding its imposition of anti-dumping duties on imports of USB Flash Drives originating in Taiwan. India made a more flexible determination regarding Taiwan's global supply chain and allowed Taiwanese companies to apply for a review at any time. However, Taiwanese companies were not willing to apply for a review, and this case has reached an end. In addition, through its active participation in multilateral and bilateral negotiations, the government of Taiwan, on several occasions, has persuaded trading partners to adopt trade remedy measures based on the principles of fairness and objectivity. For example, to help Taiwanese industries respond to Malaysia's April 2011 and July 2012 gazette announcements to initiate safeguard and anti-dumping investigations on imports of hot-rolled steel coil products, Taiwan actively expressed its concern and stated its position to Malaysia. Consequently, for what was a positive outcome, Malaysia terminated its safeguard and antidumping investigations in August 2011 and November 2012 respectively. Furthermore, when Indonesia conducted an anti-dumping sunset review on imports of hot-rolled steel coil products, Taiwan also actively and repeatedly expressed its concerns to Indonesia. As a result, in the final determination published in April 2013, our exporters were able to maintain its zero-duty treatment. When Indonesia announced in its gazette of June 2013 its intention to investigate Taiwan's PET, Taiwan responded by expressing its concern and stating its position. In March

2014, Indonesia withdrew its investigation. Australia notified Taiwan in June 2014 of a request made by Australian businesses to the Australian government for a balanced tariff investigation into imported adapters from Taiwan. Again, Taiwan actively expressed its concern and stated its position, and in July 2014, Australia agreed that no investigation was necessary. In June 2014, the U.S. announced its initiation of countervailing duty investigations on certain steel nails from Taiwan. After Taiwan's consultations with the U.S. government and in cooperation with the mandatory respondents to the investigation, it was determined in May 2015 that there was no case of countervailing duties or subsidization for Taiwan to answer. And finally, two further examples occurred in the same year: in January 2015, Taiwan expressed concern to India over its imposition of anti-dumping measures on imports of USBs. Also, in March 2015, Taiwan repeatedly expressed concern to the Philippines about its second extension of safeguard measures on imports of steel angle bars from Taiwan; In July the same year, the Philippines made a decision to exempt several countries (including Taiwan) from the safeguard measures.

## 二、亞太經濟合作會議（APEC）

### 1. 積極參與 APEC 會議與各項活動

APEC 為我國參與之重要國際經貿組織之一，我國自 1991 年加入以來即積極參與各項會議、研提倡議、舉辦研討會及活動，以加強交流合作及協助開發中會員體能力建構。

## II. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

### 1. Actively Participation in APEC Meetings and All of Its Activities

APEC is one of the most important international economic fora in which Taiwan participates. Since joining APEC in 1991, Taiwan has taken an active role in various meetings, proposed initiatives, and organized seminars and meetings in Taiwan. These endeavors have served to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with

## 2. 我國對 APEC 之貢獻

為提升 APEC 會員體資訊應用能力，縮短數位落差，我國於 2003 年 APEC 領袖會議提出 APEC 數位機會中心 (ADOC) 計畫，自 2004 至 2014 年共設立 101 處數位機會中心，培訓逾 73 萬人次。為協助 APEC 區域制定貿易政策或相關拓銷策略，2016 年 5 月提出大數據於貿易領域應用之最佳實例分享倡議，並於該年 10 月 6-7 日在臺北舉辦「APEC 貿易大數據研討會」。此外，為因應跨境資料傳輸之法規限制可能對數位貿易發展造成阻礙，我國規劃於 2017 年 10 月 2 日在臺北辦理「APEC 跨境隱私保護規則 (CBPR) 體系能力建構研討會」，促進亞太區域對該等議題的討論及合作，為 APEC 做出具體貢獻。

## 三、經濟合作暨發展組織 (OECD)

OECD 為世界最重要的國際經濟組織之一，也是 WTO 之智庫，其成員多為已開發國家及世界貿易大國，參與 OECD 活動可提升我國國際地位，且有助於我經貿政策之制定。我國分別於 2002 年、2005 年及 2006 年成為競爭委員會、鋼鐵委員會及漁業委員會之觀察員，並持續獲得參與方資格延續。(自 2013 年度起 OECD 將「觀察員」名稱

other APEC Member Economies, and have helped with capacity-building for the developing economies as well.

## 2. Taiwan's Contributions to APEC

Taiwan proposed and established the APEC Digital Opportunity Center (ADOC) project at the 2003 APEC Leaders' Meeting at Bangkok. ADOC aimed to assist APEC Member Economies to improve their capacity in using ICT and reduce digital divides. From 2004 to 2014, a total of 101 ADOCs were established with more than 730,000 people trained through this project. In addition, Taiwan proposed the "Best Practice of Applying Big Data to Trade" initiative in May 2016 which aimed to assist Member Economies formulate trade policies and identify potential market opportunities. This initiative gave birth to the "Advancing Big Data Applications in Trade Workshop" held in Taipei from October 6-7, 2016. Furthermore, Taiwan is organizing the "Capacity-Building for Compliance with Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System in APEC" seminar, which is planned for 2 October 2017. The seminar aims to promote cooperation and dialogue regarding CBPR Systems, and will focus on facilitating cross border data flows by addressing impediments to complying with diversified data transfer regulations and privacy protection laws, and it is expected to make concrete contribution to the APEC region.

## III. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The OECD is one of the world's most important international economic organizations and a think tank for the WTO. The majority of its Members are developed countries and major players in global trade. Participation in OECD activities can elevate Taiwan's international profile and assist

改稱為「參與方」)

我國除定期出席我為「參與方」之委員會例會外，並參與 OECD 其他會議及活動，包括造船工作小組會議、優良實驗室操作規範工作小組會議、移轉訂價全球論壇、租稅協定全球論壇、全球貿易論壇等。此外，我於 2015 年 3 月受邀參與「海洋經濟之未來 (The future of the Ocean Economy)」研究專案，迄 2016 年共出席 5 場研討、總結座談會及 2 場指導小組會議，積極與會員國交流並貢獻我國經驗。

### 強化雙邊經貿關係

對外貿易為我國經濟發展之命脈，為了解及掌握貿易夥伴之經貿政策與市場動態，透過開發市場通路及消除貿易障礙以協助廠商拓展市場，貿易局積極推動雙邊經貿關係，針對各地區經貿特性擬訂經貿工作綱領或計劃，例如東南亞、印度、北美地區、歐洲及中南美洲等，並積極配合推動「新南向政策」，在「經貿合作」、「人才交流」、「資源共享」、「區域鏈結」4 大面向下積極推動強化與新南向目標國經貿夥伴關係。

在增進雙邊經貿關係方面，貿易局持續與主要貿易夥伴，包括美、加、日、歐盟、英、法、義、澳洲、紐等各國舉行雙邊經貿諮商會議，並強化與東協及南亞 (10 加 6 國) 經貿對話平台，以討論雙邊貿易、投資、科技交流等議題，建立更緊

us in the formulation of economic and trade policies. In 2002, Taiwan gained the status of Observer to the Competition Committee, then to the Steel Committee in 2005, and the Fisheries Committee in 2006. Taiwan has maintained its status as a Participant. (The OECD replaced the title of "Regular Observers" with "Participants" in 2013.)

In addition to regularly participating in these three Committees, Taiwan attends other meetings and activities as well, such as the OECD Council Working Party on Shipbuilding, the Working Group on Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), the Global Forums on Transfer Pricing, Tax Treaties and Global Forum on Trade, etc. Since 2015, it has also been participating in the OECD's project on the Future of the Ocean Economy and had taken part in 5 workshops, the final symposium and 2 Steering Group Meetings until 2016. Taiwan continues to actively share experiences with OECD Members and contribute constructively to the organization.

### Strengthening Bilateral Economic and Trade Relations

Foreign trade is the lifeline of Taiwan's economic development. The BOFT therefore puts a great deal of effort into promoting bilateral trade and economic relations. We try to build a comprehensive understanding of the trade policies of our trading partners and of current global market trends, in order to help our industries to expand their access to markets and overcome barriers to trade. One of the tasks of the BOFT is to develop region-specific plans for Southeast Asia, India, North America, Europe and Latin America. The BOFT has also been tasked to actively promote the New Southbound Policy, and enhance economic and trade ties with the



密夥伴關係。另亦邀請重要貿易夥伴政府高層經貿官員及重要經貿人士訪臺、與重要貿易夥伴組團互訪、舉辦各種研討會、說明會及產品展售會，增進彼此了解及促進經貿合作。

另一方面，我國已與美、日、星、歐盟、瑞士等 41 國簽訂貨品暫准通關證協定或執行議定書，以便利業者從事商業往來、參加商展及爭取商機；同時，為保障我國投資廠商利益、降低營運成本，貿易局亦積極協助推動與貿易夥伴簽訂投資保障協定及避免雙重課稅協定。目前新加坡、印度、印尼、馬來西亞等 31 個國家或地區已與我國完成投資保障協定之簽署；而紐、英、荷、德、星、越、盧森堡、義大利等 30 國業與我國簽署避免雙重課稅協定。未來貿易局將持續推動此項工作，與更多國家簽署相關經貿協定，促進與各國間良性經貿互動。

policy's 18 target countries (ASEAN member states, 6 countries in South Asia, Australia and New Zealand). The policy seeks to enhance cooperation in exchange in four areas: 1) economic and trade cooperation, 2) resource sharing, 3) talent cultivation, and 4) regional links.

The BOFT regularly holds bilateral trade talks with Taiwan's main trading partners, including the U.S., Canada, Japan, the EU, the UK, France, Italy, Australia and New Zealand. In line with the "New Southbound Policy," we have stepped-up our dialogue with Southeast Asian and South Asian countries, in the form of governmental meetings to help resolve trade and investment issues, and promote technological exchanges. In addition, more exchange visits by highlevel economic officials and business people are being organized, along with various types of symposia, meetings and exhibitions to promote better mutual understanding and trade cooperation. Taiwan has signed bilateral ATA Carnet Agreements and Administrative Protocols with 41 different countries and economic entities, including the U.S., Japan, Singapore, the EU, and Switzerland, to assist businesses in conducting commerce, attending trade shows, and seeking new trade opportunities. The BOFT is also promoting agreements on investment protection and on the avoidance of double-taxation with Taiwan's trading partners, in the interests of greater security for Taiwanese investors and reducing their operating costs. Taiwan currently has signed investment protection agreements with 31 countries, including Singapore, Indonesia, India, and Malaysia, and agreements on the avoidance of double-taxation with 30 countries, including New Zealand, the UK, the

東南亞：

2017 年持續與東協主要貿易夥伴舉行雙邊經貿對話會議，並配合個別國家重點推動新南向政策，強化與東協之經貿合作關係，透過雙邊貿易、投資、產業等多面向合作與交流，建立廣泛緊密的夥伴關係。具體作法包括分別在印尼、越南、菲律賓及馬來西亞舉辦臺灣形象展，並於專業展內設置臺灣精品展示專區；運用大數據進行重點拓銷市場篩選；成立企業家聯誼會，進行經驗分享；建立產品行銷中心、商務中心，協助業者局；促進雙方電子商務合作，並協助業者運用電商平台行銷；建立臺灣清真推廣中心，推動臺灣成為穆斯林友善的生活環境。

南亞：

2017 年持續與南亞國家舉行經貿對話機制，就兩國貿易、投資、產業、農業等議題進行諮商。5 月籌組赴印度智慧城市商機考察團，推動深化臺印經貿合作，並洽尋相關建設商機。6 月在臺北舉辦臺印合作論壇，積極促成臺印資通訊產業進行交流合作。10 月在臺北舉辦臺印產業

Netherlands, Germany, Singapore, Vietnam, Luxemburg and Italy. The BOFT will continue to pursue more Economic Cooperation Agreements (ECAs) with partners in the future to enhance bilateral relations in a meaningful way.

Southeast Asia:

The BOFT continuously holds bilateral trade dialogues with our major trading partners in ASEAN and the New Southbound Policy seeks to strengthen ties with these countries. Together through trade, investment, and industry cooperation, we can form stronger mutually beneficial relationships. Some activities used to spur greater exchange in the region include: 1) Organizing "Taiwan Expos" in Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines and Malaysia to enhance Taiwan's reputation and setting up "Taiwan Excellence Product Exhibition Zone" to show off Taiwan's fine products, 2) using big data analytics to help cultivate target markets, 3) ten entrepreneur associations were established to share experiences with others about specific markets in the region, 4) a number of product marketing centers and overseas business centers were set up to help Taiwan companies explore new markets, 5) bilateral e-commerce cooperation is being promoted to assist companies transition to electronic commerce platforms, and 6) the Taiwan Halal Center has been established to promote Taiwan as a Muslim-friendly living environment.

South Asia:

Taiwan and South Asia countries have continually held trade dialogues in 2017, which has led to fruitful discussion about industry, trade, agriculture and investment. For example, a "smart city" delegation was organized to visit India in May 2017 to seek out new business

高峰論壇，促進雙邊電子製造、智慧城市、綠能及金屬製品產業合作。

東北亞：

2017 年持續推動臺韓經貿對話，就關務、投資合作、中小企業、農產品市場進入等充分交流。2017 年 2 月及 3 月分別在東京、臺北舉辦「臺日企業合作拓展第三地市場成功案例研討會」，推動臺日共同開拓第三國市場；11 月舉行年度之「臺日經貿會議」，在關務合作、市場進入、非關稅貿易障礙、技術及產業合作、市場拓銷等廣泛交換意見。

澳紐：

2017 年持續與澳紐舉行雙邊對話會議，以促進雙邊經貿實質關係；另委託外貿協會籌組拓銷團拓銷澳紐工業及食品市場，加強運用臺紐 ANZTEC 免關稅契機。2017 年 9 月將在澳洲分別召開臺澳能礦諮商會議及臺澳經濟聯席會議。

opportunities. This delegation is aimed at deepening bilateral economic and trade cooperation, and beginning dialogue on smart-city cooperation between Taiwanese and Indian businesses. In June 2017, the "India-Taiwan Cooperation Forum" was held in Taipei to promote greater cooperation between Taiwan and India's ICT industries. Finally, in October 2017, the "Taiwan-India Industrial Collaboration Summit" will be held in Taiwan to strengthen bilateral industry cooperation in the areas of electronic manufacturing, smart city, green technology, and metal products.

Northeast Asia:

Both Taiwan and Korea continue to promote Economic and Trade Dialogue Meetings, with both sides' meeting in 2017 to fully exchange views on customs, investment cooperation, SMEs, market access for agricultural products, and other exchanges. In February and March 2017, the "Taiwan-Japan Business Cooperation in Third Countries Success-Case Seminar" was held in Tokyo and Taipei, with both sides celebrating their successful partnerships in third countries. Taiwan and Japan will hold the "Taiwan-Japan Economic and Trade Dialogue Meeting" in November this year, where both sides will broadly exchange views on customs cooperation, market access, non-tariff trade barriers, technology and industry cooperation and marketing.

Australia and New Zealand:

Taiwan will continuously hold bilateral consultation meetings with New Zealand and Australia in 2017 in order to enhance economic and trade relations. We will also commission TAITRA to hold manufacturing and food industry trade missions to New Zealand and Australia to

中東：

為拓銷中東市場，2017 年 3 月籌組中東主力市場拓銷團赴沙烏地阿拉伯及巴林拓銷並辦理貿易洽談會。2016 年 9 月德黑蘭商工礦農會組團訪臺並舉行伊朗商機日，2016 年 10 月籌組赴伊朗石化產業訪問團，洽談石化產業投資合作；2017 年 6 月伊朗 Khorasan Razavi 省組團來我國訪問，洽談雙邊經貿合作事宜。2017 年 6 月籌組資訊科技訪問團赴以色列考察，同月以色列總商會來我國訪問，以加強臺以經貿關係。

北美：

持續推動臺美「貿易暨投資架構協定 (TIFA)」會議及臺加經貿諮商會議，以維持我與美加地區傳統友好關係。並分別於 2016 年 12 月舉行「第 12 屆臺加經貿諮商會議」，2016 年 10 月舉行「第 10 屆臺美貿易暨投資架構協定會議」。另於 2017 年 6 月協助我企業領袖組團訪美，同時參加美國

strengthen the use of ANZTEC. In September 2017, we will organize two events in Australia, the "Joint Energy and Minerals, Trade and Investment Cooperation Consultations" and the "Joint Conference of the Australia-Taiwan Business Council and Republic of China-Australia Business Council."

Middle East:

A number of activities have been held to expand Taiwan's trade ties with Middle Eastern markets. In March 2017, a trade mission was organized to visit Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, with business match-making seminars taking place in both countries. In September 2016, the Tehran Chamber of Commerce, Industries, Mines and Agriculture organized a trade mission to visit Taiwan to hold an "Iranian Business Day". In October 2016, a delegation from Taiwan's petrochemical industry was organized to visit Iran and seek out investment opportunities in the petrochemical industry. In addition, a delegation from Iran's Khorasan Razavi Province visited Taiwan and discussed potential bilateral economic and trade cooperation. Furthermore, in June 2017, Taiwan organized an information technology delegation to visit Israel to strengthen bilateral economic and trade ties. The "Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce" also led a delegation to Taiwan in order to enhance bilateral economic and trade relations in June 2017.

North America:

To maintain our close and long-lasting bilateral relationships with the U.S. and Canada, we continue to organize meetings under the Taiwan-US Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) and the Taiwan-Canada Commercial and Economic Consultations. The

華府舉辦之「選擇美國投資高峰會 (Select USA)」。另於 2017 年 8 月舉辦第 6 屆美國商機日系列活動。

歐洲：

2017 年 1-6 月，貿易局已與西班牙召開雙邊經貿對話會議；並已召開臺西（班牙）、臺葡（萄牙）及臺荷（蘭）民間經濟合作會議；下半年預計將召開臺歐盟、臺英、臺瑞（典）、臺法、臺義（大利）經貿對話會議，並將召開臺芬（蘭）、臺土（耳其）、臺捷（克）、臺匈（牙利）、臺荷（蘭）、臺德、臺義（大利）、臺瑞（典）及臺英、臺法、臺葡（萄牙）、臺奧（地利）、臺盧（森堡）、臺比（利時）及臺波（蘭）等 15 場民間經濟合作會議，為加強臺歐產業交流合作，2017 年 6 月並組團赴布魯塞爾與歐盟成長總署召開「第 3 屆臺歐盟產業對話會議」。

中南美洲：

2017 年本局委託外貿協會及中衛中心辦理中南美地區海外拓銷活動，包括「2017 年中南美洲利基產業拓銷團」、「墨西哥國際工業機械展銷團」及「2017 年巴西國際橡塑膠工業展」，以協助我國赴墨西哥、智利、哥倫比亞、秘魯及巴西國爭取商機。另本局訂於 2017 年與薩爾瓦多及宏都拉斯共同舉辦第 2 屆台薩宏自由貿易協定執行委員會會議，以促進三方經貿合作關係。

12th Taiwan-Canada Commercial and Economic Consultation was held in Dec. 2016.

The 10th Taiwan-US Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) meeting was held in October 2016. In June 2017, the MOEA organized a high-level business delegation to visit the U.S. and to attend the Select USA Investment Summit. Moreover, the "6th U.S. Business Day" and related events were held in August 2017.

Europe:

From January to June, 2017, trade dialogues were held with Spain, and the Joint Business Councils were held with Spain, Portugal and Netherlands. The trade dialogues with the EU, Sweden, The UK, France and Italy, and the Joint Business Councils with will Finland, Turkey, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Sweden, the UK, Portugal, Austria, Luxembourg, Belgium, and Poland be held in the second half of the year. In a bid to foster greater industrial cooperation between Europe and Taiwan, MOEA organize a mission to Brussels and co-hold the 3rd "Taiwan-EU Industrial Dialogue" with DG Grow in June 2017.

Central and South America:

In 2017, the BOFT authorized TAITRA and the Corporate Synergy Development Center (CSD) to arrange and explore overseas activities in Latin America, including the Taiwan Trade Missions to Latin America 2017, EXPOMAQ, TECMA, and FEIPLASTIC 2017 to assist our industries to gain business opportunities in Mexico, Chile, Peru, Colombia and Brazil. In addition, the Second Administrative Commission Meeting on Free Trade Agreement between the Republic of El Salvador, the Republic of Honduras, and the Republic of China (Taiwan) was scheduled in

非洲：

2016年3月由經濟部與貿協成立「推動非洲市場專案辦公室」，協助臺灣企業更加瞭解並全面拓銷非洲市場。2017年3月籌組「西北非利基市場拓銷團」，赴非洲奈及利亞、象牙海岸、阿爾及利亞及埃及拓銷市場，2017年7月籌組「非洲亮點三國暨莫三比克貿易訪問團」，赴非洲蘇丹、剛果、安哥拉及莫三比克拓銷市場。

推動洽簽經濟合作協定

我國為海島國家依賴外貿，係亞太供應鏈的重要夥伴，加強對外貿易為政府長期的政策方向。為提升我國對外經貿格局與多元性，以避免過於依賴單一市場，以及較競爭對手國適用較高關稅與不公平貿易措施，我國亟需爭取融入區域經濟整合，加強和全球及區域連結。

以往我國為加入跨太平洋夥伴協定（TPP），已進行許多準備工作，其中針對我國法律與 TPP 規範不符合之處，提出多項修法草案。未來仍將持續推動檢討相關經貿法規，以建構一個更自由開放的環境，加速我國經濟結構升級與轉型，強化經貿體質。

我國會持續密切注意各種區域經濟整合（包含 TPP 與「區域全面經濟夥伴協定（RCEP）」）之進展，不放棄任何可能的參與機會。同時持續透過雙邊（官方或民間會議）、多邊（WTO）、複邊（環境商品及服務貿易等）協定及 APEC 場域，強化與主要貿易夥伴的雙邊合作關係，逐步推動洽簽自由貿易協定（FTA）／經濟合作協定（ECA）／雙邊投資協定（BIA）。

2013年7月10日與紐西蘭簽署「紐西蘭與臺灣、澎湖、金門、馬祖個別關稅領域經濟合作協定（ANZTEC）」，於12月1日生效，象徵我國朝

2017 in order to promote trilateral economic and trade relations.

Africa:

In collaboration with TAITRA, the MOEA has established the "Taiwan-Africa Trade Promotion Office" in March 2016 to help Taiwanese enterprises better understand African markets, and to explore new business opportunities. To enhance bilateral economic and trade relations, the BOFT organized the "Taiwan Trade Mission to Western & Northern Africa," visiting Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Algeria and Egypt in March 2017, and the "Taiwan Trade Mission to Congo (DRC), Sudan, Angola, and Mozambique" in July 2017. Promoting Economic Cooperation Agreements (ECAs)

As a trade-oriented island country, Taiwan is an important partner in Asia-Pacific supply chains. Strengthening trade has been our government's long term policy. In order to diversify our foreign trade patterns, avoid relying too heavily on trade with a single market, and ensure that our competitors are not able to apply higher tariffs and unfair trade measures, Taiwan needs to strive to participate in regional economic integration, and strengthen global and regional links.

Taiwan has done a lot of preparatory work in order to join the TPP. "Gap analysis" was conducted to examine the differences between our existing laws and TPP requirements. The administration had delivered several draft amendments to the Legislative Yuan for review. We will continue to review relevant economic and trade regulations with the intent to create a more open and liberal environment. We believe such steps will accelerate our economic restructuring and transformation, and

向融入區域經濟整合、連結亞太、布局全球的政策目標，跨出重要的一步；另 2013 年 11 月 7 日與新加坡簽署「臺星經濟夥伴協定 (ASTEP)」，於 2014 年 4 月 19 日生效，為我與東南亞國家中第一個簽署之經濟合作協定，兩者均屬高品質、高水準之協定內容，充分顯示出我國推動自由化的決心，對我國推動與其他國家簽署 ECA 或參與區域性貿易協定具正面意義。

strengthen the substance of our economic and trade structures.

We will follow the progress of regional economic integration (e.g. TPP, RCEP) closely and seek all possibilities to participate. In addition, we will also strengthen bilateral cooperation with major trading partners, through continued bilateral trade activities (via official channels and private associations), multilateral trade activities (through the WTO and APEC), and plurilateral trade activities (through trade in environmental goods and trade in services), then gradually promote the signing of bilateral investment agreements (BIA) and economic cooperation agreements (ECA).

Taiwan and New Zealand signed the "Agreement between New Zealand and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu on Economic Cooperation" (ANZTEC) on July 10, 2013, which entered into effect on December 1 of the same year. The signing of this agreement represented an important first step in Taiwan's pursuit of its policy goals of joining the main regional integration groupings, forging deeper linkages throughout the Asia-Pacific region, and promoting its businesses on a global basis. On November 7, 2013, Taiwan and Singapore signed the "Agreement between Singapore and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu on Economic Partnership (ASTEP)", which came into effect on April 19, 2014, and is Taiwan's first ECA with a Southeast Asian trading partner. As two highquality, high-standard Agreements, both the ANZTEC and the ASTEP are a demonstration of Taiwan's determination to liberalize its economy, and they display the potentially positive effects awaiting Taiwan if it succeeds in its goals of signing ECAs

我國亦推動與美國、歐盟及日本等重要貿易夥伴以堆積木方式為簽署全面性 ECA 鋪路，其中我國已於 2011 年 9 月 22 日與日本簽署「臺日投資協議」，並於 2012 年 1 月 20 日生效，對鼓勵日本來臺投資有極正面的促進作用，亦為雙方持續洽簽經貿協議奠定良好基礎；2013 年續簽署「臺日電子商務合作協議」、「臺日優先權證明文件電子交換合作備忘錄」、「臺日金融監理合作備忘錄」等。2014 年 11 月 20 日簽署「觀光事業發展加強合作之備忘錄」、「有關入出境管理事務及情資交換暨合作瞭解備忘錄」。2015 年 10 月歐盟執委會於貿易及投資政策文件中，首度提及將探索與我國展開投資談判。2015 年 11 月 26 日臺日雙方簽署「臺日避免雙重課稅協定」，可視為臺日經貿合作重要里程碑。

我國已與巴拿馬、瓜地馬拉、尼加拉瓜、薩爾瓦多及宏都拉斯等中美洲 5 國簽署自由貿易協定，分別於 2004 年至 2008 年間生效。2016 年我國與上述 5 國雙邊貿易額達 7 億 908 萬美元，較 2003 年增加 88.47%，雙邊貿易呈穩定成長。

#### 維持兩岸現有互動機制

蔡總統就職演說時表示，兩岸應該共同珍惜與維護 20 多年來雙方交流及協商所累積形成的現狀，並在這個既有的基礎上，持續推動兩岸關係穩定發展。

目前兩岸協商工作雖暫時中斷，但政府將持續執行與落實已簽署之經貿協議，維持各項工作機制之運作，包括「海峽兩岸經濟合作架構協議

（ECFA）」早期收穫計畫、標準檢驗及消費品安全資訊、智慧財產權協處案件通報等日常業務進行聯繫，以維護我商權益；另也將秉持「公開透明、人民參與、國會監督」的原則推動兩岸良性互動與制度化協商，俟兩岸協議監督條例完成立法後，依條例規定處理 ECFA 後續協議。

政府將在既有基礎上，持續推動各項經貿交流，檢視協議執行情形，確保民眾權益與福祉，並配

with other countries and joining the important regional integration arrangements.

Taiwan also endorses the "building blocks" approach towards fully-fledged ECAs with the U.S., EU, Japan and other important trading partners. For example, the Taiwan-Japan Investment Agreement was signed on September 22, 2011, and came into effect on January 20, 2012. One positive effect of this agreement has been the attraction of Japanese investment to Taiwan. Another is that it will serve as a basis for future ECA negotiations between the two countries. In 2013, Taiwan signed three arrangements with Japan; namely, the "E-commerce Cooperation Agreement between Taiwan and Japan", the "MOU on the Cooperation in Priority Document Exchange (PDX) between Taiwan and Japan," and the "MOU on the Cooperation in Financial Surveillance between Taiwan and Japan". On November 20, 2014, the two signed an "MOU on Strengthening Cooperation in the Tourism Industry Development" and another "MOU on Immigration Management and Data Exchange and Cooperation". In October 2015, the European Commission published "Trade for all: Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy", which indicated the possibility of launching negotiations on investment with Taiwan for the first time. On November 26, 2015, they signed the "Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation", representing another significant milestone in bilateral relations between Taiwan and Japan.

Taiwan has also signed FTAs with trading partners Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras, which variously came into effect between 2004 and 2008. The annual



合國內產業發展需求，持續蒐集各界建議並審慎規劃運用兩岸經貿互補互利關係，適時調整經貿政策。

total of two-way trade with these partner countries reached a record high in 2016 of US\$ 709.08 million, an increase of 88.47% since 2003.

#### Maintaining Existing Mechanisms for Cross-Strait Interaction

In President Tsai Ing-wen's inaugural address on May 20th, 2016, she noted that both sides should cherish and maintain the accumulated outcomes achieved over the past twenty years of cross-strait negotiations and interactions; it is on this existing basis that stable developments in the cross-strait relationship can be continuously promoted.

At present, cross-strait consultations have temporarily suspended, but the government will continue to execute and implement the signed economic and trade agreements, and maintain operations of the various working mechanisms, such as continuing contacts with mainland China for regular notifications for standard and inspection issues, safety information of consumer products, and intellectual property rights cases in order to safeguard the rights of our businesses. In addition, in order to promote healthy cross-strait interactions and institutionalize consultations, we will uphold the principle of "openness and transparency, public participation, and legislative oversight" and conduct ECFA follow-up negotiations in accordance with new rules established by the Cross-Strait Agreement Oversight Bill, when ratified by the Legislative Yuan.

The government will continue to promote a variety of economic and trade activities, and review the implementation of cross-strait agreements to secure the rights and welfare of the public. In line with the need for domestic

industry development, the government will continue to collect suggestions from all walks of society, as well as conduct prudent planning to take advantage of our mutually beneficial relationship, and adjust economic and trade policies when necessary.