

提升經貿關係

Enhancing International Economic and Trade Relations

3



積極參與國際經貿組織與活動

一、世界貿易組織（WTO）

（一）積極參與 WTO 會議

1. 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。
2. 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 2017 年 12 月召開第 11 屆部長會議，並針對小型經濟體、漁業補貼、電子商務與智慧財產權議題達成 4 項決議。我國也透過議題結盟方式，與美歐等主要國家共同推動電子商務與微中小企業的發展，建立有利企業經營環境的規範。

Taiwan's Participation in Major International Organizations

I. The World Trade Organization (WTO)

A. Active Participation in WTO Negotiations

1. The government puts great emphasis on matters relating to the development of the multilateral trade system 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 while strengthening trade and economic relations with other WTO Members. By attending Trade Policy Review meetings, we have been able to grasp the trade policy directions of Members, thereby assisting our industries in expanding their international business opportunities. By utilizing the WTO's dispute settlement mechanism, we have ensured the interests and competitiveness of our export industry.
2. The WTO completed negotiations on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) during its Ninth Ministerial Conference, and it entered into force on February 22, 2017. It was the WTO's first new multilateral trade agreement since the organization was established in 1995. The WTO held its 11th Ministerial Conference (MC11) in December 2017 and reached decisions on the issues of small economies, fisheries subsidies, e-commerce, and non-violation of TRIPS. Taiwan also allied with the U.S., the EU and other major countries in jointly promoting the development of e-commerce and MSMEs, in order to establish standards that are conducive to the business environment.



3. 此外，我國也積極參與複邊協定談判，包括資訊科技協定擴大（ITA expansion），成員自2016年7月1日起已陸續實施第一階段降稅，迄今計有26個成員，其他若干WTO會員亦表達加入本協定之意願。另外，我國亦參與2013年及2014年分別展開的服務貿易協定（TiSA）及環境商品協定（EGA）複邊談判，惟目前這2項談判暫停中。
4. 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。

（二）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、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。

（三）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規定，每4年須接受貿易政策檢討。我國已分別於2006年6月、2010年7月及2014年9月接受3次檢討，並將於2018年9月舉行第4次檢討會議。另我國亦積極參與其他會員之貿易政策檢討。

（四）利用 WTO 機制爭取我國權益

1. 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98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：



3. Regarding plurilateral negotiations, 26 members of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) expansion, including Taiwan, have successively implemented the first stage of tariff reductions in accordance with the schedule since July 1, 2016. A number of WTO Members have also declared their intention to join the agreement. In addition, Taiwan participated in the Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA) and the Environmental Goods Agreement (EGA) negotiations that were officially launched in 2013 and 2014, respectively; however, they have since been temporarily suspended.
4. A free and open multilateral trade system is an extremely worthy goal, which Taiwan is committed to pursue. Taiwan will continue to participate actively in WTO discussions in order to contribute to the formulation of new international trade regulations, eventually creating greater and more tangible opportunities for international trade.

B. Participation in WTO Accession Consultations with New Members

Since 2002, as prospective countries prepare to accede to the WTO, Taiwan has held separate bilateral negotiations with Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Libya, Liberia, Lebanon, Iraq, Afghanistan and Algeria. The aim of these negotiations is to seek market access, tariff reductions, etc., which will allow and facilitate 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.

C. Participation in the WTO's Trade Policy Review Meetings

Being among the 20 largest international trading economies in the world, Taiwan's trade policies have to be reviewed every four years under WTO regulations. Taiwan has been reviewed three times: in June 2006, July 2010 and September 2014. The fourth review will be held in September 2018. In the same vein, Taiwan has actively participated in the Trade Policy Review meetings of other Members.

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

1. By participating as a third party in 98 dispute settlement cases since its accession in 2002, Taiwan has familiarized itself with the WTO's dispute settlement procedures. When domestic businesses have complained about unfair treatment by other countries or been adversely affected by trade measures that might be in violation of WTO regulations, the government has initiated, after internal consultations with relevant authorities and legal professionals, several dispute settlement procedures under the WTO's Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes (DSU). Some examples are described below:



- (1) 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。



- (2) 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爭端解決機構（DSB）採認。加國已於2017年6月22日修正特別進口措施法中有關微量傾銷之計算等規定，停止對我國微量傾銷廠商課徵反傾銷稅，及修正我國其他出口廠商稅率（all others rate）。
- (3) 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，歷時2年訴訟程序，WTO DSB審議小組（Panel）於2017年8月18日正式判決我國勝訴。

2. 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：

- (1) 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。
- (2) 印度政府於2016年8月8日公告對我國輸印燒鹼展開反傾銷落日複查，於複查期間我政府除鼓勵有關廠商填覆問卷參與應訴，並出席公聽會陳述我方意見。印度商工部反傾銷局（DGAD）於2017年7月31日公告，認定我國廠商並未傾銷，決定撤銷對我國產品課徵反傾銷稅。

二、亞太經濟合作（APEC）

（一）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。



- (a) 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 favor of Taiwan, the U.S. and Japan.
 - (b) 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 favor of Taiwan. The report was adopted by the DSB in January 2017. Canada amended its regulations concerning the calculation of de minimis dumping margins in the Special Import Measures Act on June 22, 2017 and terminated the anti-dumping duties levied on Taiwanese micro-dumping firms. It also amended the tax rate of other exporters in Taiwan (all other rates).
 - (c) In February 2015, Taiwan requested consultations with Indonesia concerning the safeguard measures it imposed on imports of certain flat-rolled iron or steel products from Taiwan. A Panel was then formed on December 9, 2015. After two years of proceedings in the WTO dispute settlement system, the Panel ruled in favor of Taiwan on August 18, 2017.
2. 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. Some examples are described below:
- (a) In June 2014, the U.S. announced its initiation of countervailing duty investigations on certain steel nails from Taiwan. After Taiwan's pre-investigation 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.
 - (b) The government of India announced on August 8, 2016 that it was conducting a sunset review of caustic soda imported from Taiwan. During the review period, we encouraged our corporations to submit the questionnaires, participate in any investigation procedures if necessary, and attend the public hearings to state their views. The Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) of India announced on July 31, 2017 that Taiwanese manufacturers had not engaged in dumping. Hence, India decided to withdraw the anti-dumping duties on products made in Taiwan.

II. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

A. Active Participation in APEC Meetings and 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 hosted seminars and meetings in Taiwan. These endeavors have served to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with other APEC Member Economies and assisted with capacity-building for developing Member Economies.



Photo by Simon Gong

（二）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，為配合 APEC 推動跨境隱私保護規則（CBPR）體系，並掌握國際跨境隱私保護最新趨勢與發展，我國於 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」，透過深入的討論及經驗分享，使與會者更加了解參與 CBPR 體系的好處與挑戰，並希望藉此凝聚國內主管機關及各界共同推動我國加入 CBPR 體系的共識。

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 年起 OECD 將「觀察員」名稱改稱為「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，積極與會員國交流並貢獻我國經驗。



B. Taiwan's Contributions to APEC

Taiwan proposed and established the APEC Digital Opportunity Center (ADOC) project at the 2003 APEC Leaders' Meeting. ADOC's goal has been to assist APEC Member economies in improving their capacity to use ICT and reduce digital divides. From 2004 to 2014, a total of 101 ADOCs were established, which trained more than 730,000 people. In addition, Taiwan proposed the initiative "Best Practice of Applying Big Data to Trade" in May 2016 which was aimed at helping Member Economies formulate trade policies and relevant marketing strategies. This initiative gave birth to the "Advancing Big Data Applications in Trade Workshop" held in Taipei on October 6 and 7, 2016. Furthermore, in order to comply with the APEC Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) system and keep up with the latest trends and developments in international cross-border privacy protection, Taiwan held the seminar "Capacity-Building for Compliance with Cross-Border Privacy Rules (CBPR) System in APEC" on October 2, 2017 in Taipei. Through in-depth discussions and experience sharing, participants got a better understanding of the benefits and challenges of engaging in the CBPR system, by which we hope to garner consensus among domestic authorities and sectors towards joining the CBPR system.

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 us in formulating economic and trade policies. Taiwan gained Observer status to the Competition Committee in 2002, to the Steel Committee in 2005, and to the Fisheries Committee in 2006. Taiwan has maintained its status as a Participant since then. (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 such as the OECD Council Working Party on Shipbuilding, the Working Group on Good Laboratory Practice (GLP), and the Global Forums on Transfer Pricing, Tax Treaties and Trade, etc. Taiwan continues to actively share experiences with OECD Members and constructively contributes to the organization.



APEC

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畫，例如北美地區、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（東協、南亞6國以及澳紐）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經貿對話平臺，以討論雙邊貿易、投資、科技交流等議題，建立更緊密夥伴關係。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。

｜東南亞｜

2018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、泰國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；透過企業家聯誼會，進行市場經驗分享；建立產品行銷中心、商務中心，協助業者布局；促進雙方電子商務合作，並協助業者運用電商平臺行銷；透過臺灣清真推廣中心，推動臺灣成為穆斯林友善的生活環境。



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. It tries to build a comprehensive understanding of the trade policies and market trends of Taiwan's trading partners, in order to help Taiwan's industries expand their market access and overcome barriers to trade. One of the tasks of the BOFT is to develop region-specific plans for North America, Europe and Latin America. The BOFT is also actively promoting the New Southbound Policy in order to enhance economic and trade ties with the policy's target countries (ASEAN member states, six countries in South Asia, Australia, and New Zealand) by pursuing collaboration in four areas: 1) economic and trade cooperation, 2) resource sharing, 3) talent exchange, and 4) regional links.

The BOFT continues to hold 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. It has strengthened this dialogue platform to exchange views on bilateral issues concerning trade, investment, technology, etc. and establish closer partnerships with ASEAN and South Asian countries. In addition, more exchange visits by high-level trade officials and business people from our trading partner countries 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 avoidance of double-taxation with Taiwan's trading partners in order to ensure the interests of Taiwanese investors and reduce 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 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 mutually constructive and beneficial bilateral relations.

Southeast Asia

In 2018, the BOFT continues to hold bilateral trade dialogues with Taiwan's major trading partners in ASEAN and will draw up strategic cooperation programs for individual countries to promote the New Southbound Policy, while seeking to strengthen ties with these countries. Together, through multifaceted cooperation and exchanges in bilateral trade, investment, and industry, we can build comprehensive and closer partnerships. Specific practices include: 1) organizing "Taiwan Expos" in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia to enhance Taiwan's image and setting up "Taiwan Excellence Product Exhibition Zones" to display exquisite Taiwanese products, 2) utilizing big data to help select target markets, 3) establishing entrepreneur associations to share experiences about specific markets, 4) setting up various product marketing centers and overseas business centers to help Taiwanese companies deploy in new markets, 5) promoting bilateral e-commerce cooperation to help companies transition to e-commerce platforms, and 6) promoting the Taiwan Halal Center to highlight Taiwan as a Muslim-friendly living environment.



Source: UDN.com



｜ 南亞 ｜

2018年持續與南亞主要國家舉行經貿對話會議，就兩國貿易、投資、產業、農業等議題進行交流洽談。5月在印度新德里國際會議展覽中心（Pragati Maidan）辦理「2018印度臺灣形象展」，透過該展深化臺印雙方經貿、觀光、農業及人才交流之合作。8月在印度新德里舉辦「2018臺印度產業鏈結高峰論壇」，促進雙邊電子製造、智慧城市暨綠色科技、車用電子暨電動車產業之合作。10月規劃在印度班加羅爾（Bengaluru）舉辦「Smart Asia 2018」展，協助臺商爭取印度製造「Make in India」及印度智慧城市政策「Smart Cities Mission」商機。

｜ 東北亞 ｜

2018年持續與韓國就關務、投資合作、中小企業、農產品市場進入等充分交流。2018年持續辦理臺日合作拓展第三地市場及交流活動研討會及交流活動，推動臺日共同開拓第三國市場；透過雙邊會議與日本就關務合作、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 ｜

2018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。2018年將在臺北分別召開臺澳能礦諮商會議及臺澳經濟聯席會議。

｜ 中東 ｜

為拓銷中東市場，2018年1月籌組沙烏地橡塑膠暨印刷包裝工業展及杜拜安全器材展、2月籌組波灣國際食品展。2018年3月籌組中東綠能案源開發團赴卡達、阿曼、阿拉伯聯合大公國等國，開發綠能商機並洽談產業投資合作。為發揮我資通訊優勢，拓展貿易至海灣合作理事會（GCC）成員國家，10月將組團赴中東拓銷臺灣清真產品並辦理貿易洽談會，持續與中東主要國家建立合作關係。



South Asia

Taiwan continues to hold economic dialogues with major South Asian countries in 2018. Bilateral economic issues such as trade, investment, industry, and agriculture are extensively discussed. Meanwhile, the "Taiwan Expo in India" was held at the International Exhibition-Cum-Convention Center (IECC) Pragati Maidan in New Delhi in May 2018 to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the areas of trade, tourism, agriculture, and talent exchanges. In August 2018, the "Taiwan-India Industrial Collaboration Summit" will be held in New Delhi to strengthen bilateral industry cooperation in the areas of electronic manufacturing, smart cities, green technology, vehicle electronics and electric vehicles. Finally, in October 2018, "Smart Asia 2018" will be held in Bengaluru, India to help Taiwanese firms seek new business opportunities via the "Make in India" and "Smart Cities Mission" policies of the Indian government.

Northeast Asia

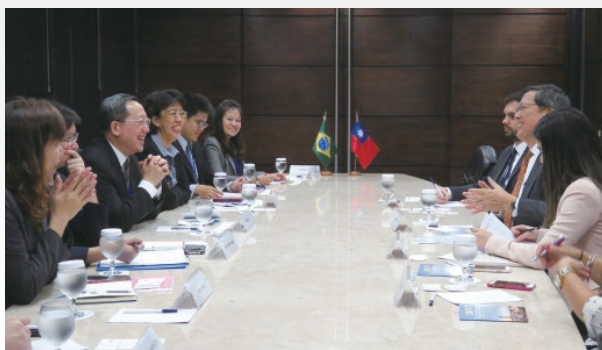
In 2018, Taiwan and South Korea continue to exchange views on customs operations, investment cooperation, SMEs, market access for agricultural products, and so on. In 2018, Taiwan and Japan will continue to promote joint business cooperation in third countries by holding related seminars and activities. Both sides also hold bilateral meetings to broadly exchange views on customs cooperation, market access, non-tariff trade barriers, technology and industry cooperation, and market development.

Australia and New Zealand

Taiwan continues to hold bilateral consultation meetings with New Zealand and Australia in 2018 in order to enhance economic and trade relations. We will also commission TAITRA to organize manufacturing and food industry trade missions to visit New Zealand and Australia, while strengthening the utilization of ANZTEC for zero tariff opportunities. In 2018, we will organize two events in Taipei, the "Joint Energy and Minerals, Trade and Investment Cooperation Consultations" and the "Joint Conference of the ROC-Australia and Australia-Taiwan Business Councils."

The Middle East

A number of activities are scheduled to expand Taiwan's trade ties with Middle Eastern markets. In January 2018, a trade mission was organized to attend "SAUDI PLASTICS & PETROCHEM 2018" in Saudi Arabia and "INTERSEC" in Dubai. A Taiwanese trade delegation attended the "Gulfood" show in February 2018. In March 2018, another delegation that aims to promote green energy cooperation with the Middle East will go to Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates to develop business opportunities in green energy and negotiate industrial investment cooperation. In order to make use of Taiwan's advantages in the ICT sector and continue to establish cooperative relationships with major countries in the Middle East, Taiwan will organize a trade delegation to visit the Middle East in October 2018 to promote halal products and hold trade talks, working on trade promotion with GCC member countries.





｜北美｜

持續推動臺美「貿易暨投資架構協定（TIFA）」會議及臺加經貿對話會議，以維持我與美加地區傳統友好關係。2017年10月舉行「第13屆臺加經貿對話會議」，2018年6月協助籌組企業領袖組團訪美，同時參加美國商務部舉辦「選擇美國投資高峰會（SelectUSA）」；10月舉辦第7屆美國商機日活動。

｜歐洲｜

2018年1至6月，貿易局已與奧地利及匈牙利召開雙邊經貿對話會議；並召開臺德（國）、臺荷（蘭）、臺奧（地利）、臺捷（克）民間經濟合作會議；下半年預計將召開臺歐盟、臺芬（蘭）、臺英（國）、臺法（國）、臺義（大利）、臺瑞（典）等經貿對話會議，並將召開臺丹（麥）、臺瑞（士）、臺愛（沙尼亞）、臺匈（牙利）、臺捷（克）、臺波（蘭）、臺芬（蘭）、臺法（國）、臺比（利時）、臺盧（森堡）、臺瑞（典）、臺葡（萄牙）等12場民間經濟合作會議，為加強臺歐盟產業交流合作，已於2018年6月與歐盟成長總署召開「第4屆臺歐盟產業對話會議」。

｜中南美洲｜

2018年將持續加強與中南美洲之經貿往來，強化與我友邦簽署之FTA或ECA之效益及推動我加入區域經濟整合。2018年6月召開臺巴（拉圭）ECA首屆聯合委員會，深化雙邊經貿合作，以及爭取CPTPP中南美洲成員國支持我加入該區域組織。在貿易推廣方面，2018年外貿協會3月籌組「2018年中南美洲拓銷團」赴瓜地馬拉、哥倫比亞、秘魯及巴西拓銷、8月籌組「2018年拉丁美洲拓銷團」赴墨西哥、智利、多明尼加及阿根廷拓銷。

｜非洲｜

2018年將持續深化與非洲國家之經貿合作關係，並積極推動與非洲國家簽署經濟合作協定，以深化合作利基。在貿易推廣方面，為爭取非洲商機，協助我業者全面拓銷非洲市場，1月及2月外貿協會派遣貿易尖兵前往象牙海岸及塞內加爾等地蒐集商機，以及籌組「2018年非洲市場拓銷團」赴埃及、阿爾及利亞、奈及利亞及布吉納法索拓銷，7月籌組「2018年非洲潛力市場拓銷團」赴坦尚尼亞、塞內加爾、象牙海岸及摩洛哥拓銷，10月舉辦非洲商機日。



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-U.S. Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) and the Taiwan-Canada Commercial and Economic Consultations. The 13th Taiwan-Canada commercial and Economic Consultations was held in October 2017. In June 2018, the MOEA will organize a high-level business delegation to visit the U.S. and attend the SelectUSA Investment Summit. The "7th U.S. Business Day" and related events, will all be held in October 2018.

Europe

From January to June 2018, trade dialogues were held with Austria and Hungary, while Joint Business Council meetings were held with Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, and the Czech Republic. Trade dialogues with the EU, Finland, the UK, France, Italy and Sweden, as well as Joint Business Council meetings with Denmark, Switzerland, Estonia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Finland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Portugal are expected to be held in the second half of 2018. In a bid to foster greater industrial cooperation between Europe and Taiwan, the 4th "Taiwan-EU Industrial Dialogue" was jointly held with DG Grow in June 2018.

Central and South America

In 2018, we continue to strengthen our economic and trade relations with Central and South America, enhance FTA or ECA benefits with our diplomatic allies, and promote our integration into the regional economy. In June 2018, the first Joint Committee of Agreement on Economic Cooperation between the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Republic of Paraguay was held to deepen bilateral economic and trade cooperation. We will also seek support from Central and South American members of the CPTPP in joining this regional organization. In terms of trade promotion, TAITRA organized the "2018 Central and South American Taiwan Trade Mission" in March to expand business opportunities in Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, and Brazil, and will set up the "2018 Latin America Taiwan Trade Mission" in August to visit Mexico, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Argentina.

Africa

In 2018, we will continue to strengthen our economic and trade relations to actively promote Economic Cooperation Agreements (ECAs) with African countries so as to enhance our basis for cooperation. Regarding trade promotion, we wish to create business opportunities in Africa and help our Taiwanese firms explore African markets. Hence, in January and February of this year, TAITRA dispatched trade personnel to the Ivory Coast and Senegal to gather information on business opportunities and organized a trade mission to visit Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria and Burkina Faso to pursue trade expansion into the markets of these countries. In July, we will organize another trip to Tanzania, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Morocco to explore their trade markets, and in October, we will also hold the Africa Business Day.

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成員，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非關稅措施，我國亟需爭取參與區域經濟整合，加強和全球及區域經濟連結。

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。未來仍將持續推動經貿法規與國際接軌，做好各項準備工作。

我國會持續密切注意各種區域經濟整合（包含「跨太平洋夥伴全面進步協定（CPTPP）」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（官方與民間會議）及多邊（WTO與APEC）等各種國際場域，多面向開展與主要貿易夥伴的合作關係，以深化雙邊互惠連結，逐步推動洽簽自由貿易協定（FTA）、經濟合作協定（ECA）及投資協定（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；2017年7月12日與巴拉圭簽署經濟合作協定，雙方基於互惠原則提列部分產品降稅，並承諾在科技與技術、中小企業及投資等領域進行合作。

維持兩岸現有互動機制

蔡總統於2017年國慶演說表示，兩岸應該珍惜30年來得來不易的成果及累積的善意，在既有基礎上，尋求兩岸關係的突破。政府將持續執行與落實已簽署之經貿協議，維持各項機制之運作，持續推動各項經貿交流，檢視協議執行情形，並配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。





Promoting Economic Cooperation Agreements (ECAs)

As an insular trade-oriented 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 the scope of our foreign trade patterns, eschew heavy reliance on trade with a single market, and avoid the imposition of higher tariffs and non-tariff measures on our goods compared to our competitors, Taiwan needs to vie for participation in regional economic integration, while strengthening its 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, and several draft amendments were delivered to the Legislative Yuan for review. In the future, we will continue to promote laws and regulations to align with international norms, as well as enhance our preparatory work.

We will closely follow the progress of various regional economic integrations (e.g. CPTPP, RCEP) and pursue all possibilities to participate. In addition, we will strengthen bilateral cooperation with major trading partners through continued bilateral trade activities (via official channels and private associations), multilateral trade activities (via the WTO and APEC), and plurilateral trade activities, then gradually promote negotiations on free trade agreements (FTA), economic cooperation agreements (ECA), and bilateral investment agreements (BIA).

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 force 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 to join main regional integration groupings, forge deeper linkages throughout the Asia-Pacific region, and promote its businesses globally. 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 took effect on April 19, 2014, and was Taiwan's first ECA with a Southeast Asian trading partner. These two high-quality and high-standard agreements demonstrate Taiwan's determination to liberalize its economy and indicate positive effects for Taiwan of conclude ECAs with other countries and join important regional integration arrangements. Taiwan and Paraguay signed an ECA on July 12, 2017. Each side proposed a list of import duty reductions for certain products based on reciprocity and pledged to cooperate in the fields of science and technology, technological skills, small and medium enterprises, investment and so on.

Maintaining Existing Mechanisms for Cross-Strait Interaction

President Tsai Ing-wen noted in her 2017 National Day address that both sides of the Taiwan Strait should cherish the hard-earned achievements and accumulated goodwill of the past 30 years; and thus, seek more breakthroughs in the cross-strait relationship.

Our government will continue to implement the cross-strait economic and trade agreements that have been signed, maintain operations of existing mechanisms, continue to promote economic and trade exchanges, and review implementation of the signed agreements. To meet the needs of domestic industrial development, the government will continue to collect suggestions from all walks of society, conduct prudent planning to take advantage of our mutually beneficial relationship, and adjust economic and trade policies as necessary.

