

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

出席我國 WTO 第 4 次貿易政策檢討 會議報告

服務機關：經濟部

姓名職稱：王次長美花

團員計 15 人

派赴國家：瑞士

出國期間：107 年 9 月 10 日至 16 日

報告日期：107 年 10 月 19 日

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目錄

摘要.....	1
壹、前言.....	2
一、緣起.....	2
二、WTO 貿易政策檢討機制之運作.....	2
(一) 會議文件.....	2
(二) 會議程序.....	3
貳、出席我國 WTO 第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議.....	3
一、前置作業.....	3
(一) 秘書處報告.....	3
(二) 政府報告.....	4
(三) 書面答復會員提問.....	4
二、出席會議情形.....	5
(一) 我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議第 1 日 (9 月 12 日).....	5
(二) 我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議第 2 日 (9 月 14 日).....	8
(三) 相關拜會及活動.....	10
參、觀察與建議.....	11
一、會員提問踴躍，顯示對我國之重視.....	11
二、會員書面及口頭關切重點具參考價值.....	11
三、我國對特殊及差別待遇之主張獲主要會員肯定.....	12
四、提高會員對我經貿政策之瞭解並增加我國能見度.....	12
附件：團員名單.....	13
附件：我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討團長聲明	
附件：我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討與談人聲明	
附件：TPR 主席結論	
附件：我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討新聞稿	

摘要

貿易政策檢討是 WTO 基本運作功能之一，透過 WTO 秘書處及受檢討會員分別撰擬貿易體制及貿易政策報告，呈現受檢討會員經貿政策與法規發展現況，並經由與其他會員問答之同儕評估流程，達到透明化的目的。我國為全球前 20 大貿易國，依據 WTO 規定須每 4 年進行一次檢討。

我國由經濟部王次長美花率團出席，團員共計 15 人。本次會議計有 23 個 WTO 會員提出近 400 項書面提問，以及 29 個會員於會議期間提出口頭發言，提問踴躍，顯示各會員對我國之重視。

壹、前言

一、緣起

依據「馬拉喀什設立世界貿易組織協定」(Marrakesh Agreement Establishing The World Trade Organization) (簡稱 WTO 設立協定) 第 3 條規定「WTO 應掌理本協定附件 3 之貿易政策檢討機制(TPRM)」，將 TPRM 納入 WTO 規範，成為永久性之監督機制。

貿易政策檢討是 WTO 基本運作功能之一，透過 WTO 秘書處及受檢討會員分別撰擬貿易體制及貿易政策報告，呈現受檢討會員經貿政策與法規發展現況，並經由與其他會員問答之同儕評估流程，達到透明化的目的。

貿易量前 4 名會員 2 年檢討 1 次，5 至 20 名 4 年 1 次，其餘 6 年 1 次。考量 WTO 會員數增加及秘書處工作量，108 年起檢討頻率改為 3 年、5 年、7 年。我國貿易量維持在前 20 名¹。前 3 次 TPR 分別於 95 年、99 年及 103 年舉行。第 4 次於 107 年 9 月 12 日及 14 日在瑞士日內瓦舉行。

二、WTO 貿易政策檢討機制之運作

(一) 會議文件

為進行會員之貿易政策檢討，WTO 秘書處之貿易政策檢討處及受檢討會員應分別撰寫「秘書處報告」及「政府報告」。其中「秘書處報告」係由 WTO 秘書處依其職責透過蒐集資料及實地訪查撰寫，並對其撰寫之報告負責，內容涵括會員於檢討期間之經濟環境、貿易體制、政策與措施；受檢討會員可對「秘書處報告」內容提修正意見及建議事項，但採納與否係屬秘書處之裁量權。此外，受檢討會員須撰寫「政府報告」，

¹ 2017 年我國出口排名第 18 名，進口第 19 名。

資料來源：https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres18_e/pr820_e.htm

內容宜簡明扼要，說明其貿易政策目標、重要改革及各部門之重要政策等。

(二) 會議程序

WTO 秘書處於會前將「秘書處報告」及受檢討會員提送之「政府報告」分送各會員，並轉送各會員之書面提問予受檢討會員，以利受檢討會員依限提交書面答覆。會議期間，受檢討會員代表團團長於首日會議發表聲明後，續由與談人評論及會員提問或評論，並於第 2 日會議由團長就會員提問或評論內容進行回應，最後由主席總結。

貳、出席我國 WTO 第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議

一、前置作業

我國 WTO 貿易政策檢討係由經濟部負責整合與協調工作，並由王次長美花率團出席會議，團員共計 15 人，成員單位包括國安會、行政院經貿談判辦公室、外交部、農委會、財政部、衛福部、金管會、經濟部（團員名單如附件）。貿易政策檢討之前置作業，配合 WTO 秘書處之時程安排，於去(106)年 4 月即展開相關籌備工作，經濟部分別透過多次籌備會議就相關事宜邀集各單位協商討論，完成相關報告及會員提問之回應以及組團工作。相關重點說明如下：

(一) 秘書處報告

- 1.因應秘書處撰稿需要提供資料及評論意見：WTO 秘書處於去年 7 月開始陸續向我國提出資訊要求清單，由經濟部協調國內相關單位依秘書處要求提供各項經貿資訊。
- 2.檢視秘書處報告並提供評論：本年 2 月起 WTO 秘書處陸續提供「秘書處報告初稿」各章節內容供我國評論，我國分別針對報告提出事實謬誤之更正及釐清與評論意見，並提供補充資料供 WTO 秘書處參

考。

- 3.安排秘書處官員來臺會談事宜：WTO 秘書處官員為撰擬秘書處報告，於本年 4 月 16 日至 20 日來臺舉行討論會。經濟部安排秘書處官員與我國超過 40 個政府單位分 22 個場次進行會談，並安排一場與智庫之會談。各單位代表均透過前述安排與秘書處官員充分溝通，協助渠等正確瞭解我國經貿發展及相關貿易政策與措施。
- 4.請各單位檢視報告內容：我國於收到 WTO 秘書處本年 7 月 18 日發布之「秘書處報告」後，即請各相關單位就該報告進行檢視，並於會議前將我國認為應進一步更正、釐清之意見提供秘書處。

（二）政府報告

我國自去年 4 月起開始撰擬政府報告，我國政府報告內容分為 4 個章節，主要內容包括：(1)述明我國持續推動貿易自由化，支持多邊貿易體系並參與區域經濟整合；(2)我國 104 至 107 年經濟成長率持續提高，國內推行新南向政策、5+2 產業創新計畫、前瞻計畫、能源轉型政策、數位經濟等重要政策；(3)在金融業、智財權、透明化等多項領域進行法制改革，打造優質經商環境。

（三）書面答復會員提問

依據 WTO 規範之貿易政策檢討會議程序，WTO 各會員於本年 8 月 8 日前提出之書面問題，我國應於 9 月 4 日前回復。期限前計有 18 個會員提出 242 項書面問題。提問內容主要包括我國外人投資條例修法進展、國營事業民營化、智慧財產權保護進展、農業相關議題、衛生檢驗暨動植物防疫檢疫(SPS)議題。相關部會於接獲前述書面提問後，均積極準備書面答復資料，我國於 9 月 4 日完成書面回復，送交 WTO 秘書處後即分送各會員。

至於部分會員後續追加提問，依據 WTO 規範於會後 30 日內答復，

相關部會於接獲前述部分會員後續追加提問後，積極準備答復資料。

二、出席會議情形

我出席會議代表團全體團員於 9 月 11 日抵瑞士日內瓦，隨即於當日中午與朱大使敬一及 WTO 代表團同仁舉行團務會議，就貿易政策檢討會議進行之方式等交換意見，以利我國會議之順利進行。

(一) 我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議第 1 日（9 月 12 日）

本次我國貿易政策檢討會議由貿易政策檢討會議主席貝南大使埃洛伊勞虎(Eloi Laourou)主持，並由歐盟駐 WTO 大使馬克范赫克倫(Marc Vanheukelen)擔任與談人，充分顯示 WTO 對我貿易政策檢討工作的重視。會議情形如下：

1. 本團團長致詞：會議首先由本團團長王次長美花就我國經貿政策與現況提出 15 分鐘的口頭報告，重點如下：
 - (1) 支持 WTO 改革：我國支持自由開發的多邊貿易體制及支持 WTO，我國將與會員合作改善 WTO，以促使 WTO 能符合貿易發展需求。
 - (2) 簡介我國重要經貿政策：我國推動加入 CPTPP、新南向政策、推動數位經濟及前瞻計畫等重要經貿政策進展，其中新南向政策係透過強化與東南亞與南亞地區之新經濟合作模式，以深化我國與該地區連結。我國亦將大力推動永續能源政策，在 2025 年前達到 20%總能源占比的目標，並藉此鼓勵投資與創造就業。
 - (3) 願將參與國際貿易的成果回饋國際社會：承諾將協助其他 WTO 開發中會員共同達到聯合國永續發展目標。

2. 與談人評論：會議續由歐盟駐 WTO 大使 Marc Vanheukelen 進行評論，重點包括：
 - (1) V 大使讚許我國過去四年經濟基本面良好，國民平均 GDP 達 26,000 美元，已超過許多 OECD 會員。在面對勞動不足與創新突破等挑戰，我國持續推動自由開放貿易政策，包括推動加入 CPTPP、新南向、前瞻建設及金融監理沙盒立法。
 - (2) V 大使彙整 WTO 會員已提出書面問題，主要包括：貿易便捷化、外人投資審查、檢驗與檢疫、標準檢驗，V 大使強調我國應加速制訂殘留許可限制(MRL)，推動農產品貿易自由化，以及推動人才培養與經濟永續發展。
3. 會員發言：與談人評論後，隨即開放各會員發言，總計美國、歐盟、加拿大、中國大陸、澳洲、紐西蘭等多達 28 會員踴躍發言，充分顯示 WTO 各會員對我國貿易政策檢討的重視。發言重點如次：
 - (1) 肯定我國經貿表現與作為：
 - i. 多數發言會員指出我國經濟體質穩健，即使過去 4 年國際情勢瀰漫保護主義，我國仍可維持經濟成長；此外，亦提及我國為自由開放的經濟體，長久以來皆支持以規則為基礎的多邊貿易體系。
 - ii. 會員亦針對我國積極參與 WTO 活動表達肯定，包括參與複邊談判(如資訊科技協定擴大、服務貿易協定等)以及 WTO 各常設會議。會員也樂見我國在第 11 屆部長會議參與電子商務、微中小企業及婦女經濟賦權等多項複邊倡議的討論與連署。
 - iii. 我國友邦如宏都拉斯、巴拉圭、瓜地馬拉皆提及已與我簽署自由貿易協定/經濟合作協議運作良好並可進一步深化雙邊關係。此外巴國特別感謝我國協助成立巴拉圭科技大學以及

提供後續運作支援。宏國亦針對台糖公司將在當地設立辦事處推動雙方合作一節，表達對我方的感謝。

- iv. 新南向國家發言踴躍，包括菲律賓、越南、泰國、新加坡、印度等均提及近年來雙邊經貿關係緊密且貿易量成長，盼未來持續加強合作。
- v. 此外，特別值得一提的是，秘魯、土耳其、塔吉克與摩爾多瓦亦發言肯定我國經濟成就以及在多邊貿易體系的貢獻，並盼能加強雙邊經貿關係與合作。

(2) 就特定經貿議題提出關切

- i. 食品安全:美國關切美豬美牛進口議題；歐盟則關注有機產品相互承認問題；日本指出我國自 2011 年起禁止進口日本核災區食品，強調已有多國陸續撤銷禁令，盼我方儘速檢討現行做法。
- ii. (農藥) 最大殘留容許量(MRL):美國、加拿大與巴西等會員皆表示盼我方制定 MRL 時應依據科學證據及參考國際(CODEX)標準，簡化制定標準的流程。
- iii. 歐盟等國要求我國合理認定疫病區域化，而非在動物輸出國發生疫情時禁止所有地區相關產品輸出至我國。
- iv. 農業境內支持(補貼)通知:多數發言會員皆表示我國 WTO 通知義務履行情形良好，唯獨農業境內支持通知遲未提交，盼我國儘速通知。
- v. 漁業:紐西蘭盼我國加強打擊非法、未報告、未規範(IUU)的漁業行為。
- vi. 政府採購:歐盟盼我國給予 GPA 成員可以參與其他四都的政

府採購市場。

- vii. 歧視待遇：中國大陸指出我國對陸出口與投資金額遠超過陸方對我金額，其原因在於我國對其採取歧視待遇(例如禁止部分中國大陸貨品進口，未開放陸方若干服務業來台投資及對陸資嚴加審查)，盼我國信守 WTO 承諾。
- viii. 其他：越南盼我國開放荔枝、龍眼、芒果、袖子、紅毛丹等 5 項農產品進口與改善原產地認定問題、中非共和國盼我國能擴大低度開發國家產品免關稅免配額之進口優惠措施。韓國針對我國排除韓商參與我國鐵道政府採購案及臺韓航權問題提出關切。

(二) 我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討會議第 2 日 (9 月 14 日)

9 月 14 日會議情形摘陳如下：

1. 團長發表口頭回應：依據會議議程安排，針對會員於首(12)日會議就我國本次貿易政策檢討提出之評論，我方由團長王次長美花發表口頭回應聲明如下：
 - (1) 感謝會員肯定我重要經貿改革，包括：我國法規評論期延長至 60 天、關港貿單一窗口、金融監理沙盒及對其他開發中國家國際援助等。
 - (2) SPS 措施：說明我國人高度關注食品安全，因此必須依據國際規範審慎進行風險評估及溝通。在農藥殘留容許量(MRL)方面，重申我國制定 MRL 皆符合國際規範並將國人飲食習慣納入評估。為加強透明度，我國新建置的 MRL 申請案線上查詢系統將於近期內啟用。
 - (3) 農漁業：我國將儘速提交農業境內支持通知，並說明我國支持

漁業資源永續發展及打擊非法、未報告、未規範(IUU)漁業行為之努力。

- (4) 針對韓國關切我國鐵路計畫招標案及航權排除該國，說明 2017 年至 2018 年韓方已成功取得數件運輸項目標案，航道問題願與韓方持續討論。
- (5) 特殊與差別待遇：宣布我方在未來之 WTO 新回合談判中，將不要求開發中國家的特殊及差別待遇。

2. 與談人發表結論

- (1) V 大使讚許我國過去四年經濟基本面良好，在 WTO 扮演積極且具建設性之角色，並肯定我國就特殊與差別待遇所做出的重大宣示。
- (2) 惟 V 大使指出我國在若干議題仍需持續改案，包括確保 SPS 措施符合國際標準、農業需進一步自由化等。

3. 會員發言：總計有史瓦帝尼、歐盟、日本及美國等 4 位會員發言，重點如次：

- (1) 評論我國經貿表現與作為：
 - i. 史瓦帝尼說明與我國在教育、農業、健康領域密切合作，並稱讚我國自由開放之貿易體制。
 - ii. 歐盟盼我國改善 SPS 措施及提交農業境內支持通知。
 - iii. 美國表示與我國在農漁業、服務業及技術援助上皆有合作交流，惟關切美牛、美豬進口限制缺乏科學證據，並盼我國盡快提交農業境內支持通知。美國亦表示已提出後續提問，包括關切我國對農產品是否有出口融資、制訂 MRL 之程序及我國競爭政策等。

(2) 回應我國特殊與差別待遇聲明：

- i. 歐盟：歡迎我國做出重要聲明，將有助推動 WTO 談判及 WTO 改革，包括漁業補貼談判，希望未來與我方就此繼續對話。
 - ii. 日本：盼我方做出宣示後可帶動其他會員跟進。
 - iii. 美國：歡迎我方之宣示，表示希望之後能更深入瞭解我國此項主張之意涵。
4. 主席結語：本次會議最後由會議主席貝南大使 Eloi Laourou 總結，渠讚許我國是開放、具競爭力之經濟體，與全球貿易高度整合，及積極參與 WTO 活動。會員稱讚我國之貿易便捷化、法規透明、雇用外國人才及簡化投資審查等措施，惟關切我國之 SPS 措施應與國際標準調和、農產品關稅複雜、服務業自由化等議題。另指出我國已宣告將不要求援引未來 WTO 新回合談判給予開發中會員的特殊與差別待遇。

(三) 相關拜會及活動

會議期間除出席會議外，並由團長率相關團員進行拜會及餐敘等活動，臚列如次：

1. 9月11日拜會 WTO 秘書長 Roberto Azevêdo，就 WTO 改革議題交換意見，A 秘書長說明 WTO 改革係由會員主導之討論，目前尚在釐清議題範圍之非常初期階段(very early stage)，會員應彼此聯繫及分享資訊，並鼓勵我國主動進洽其他會員。
2. 9月12日會議後即於 WTO 會議中心迴廊舉辦酒會，多名會員代表及秘書處官員出席。酒會提供臺灣特色點心及芭樂、鳳梨、火龍果、甜柿、柚子等從臺灣運達之優質水果，會員反應熱絡，成功行銷我國農產品。
3. 9月13日我團長出席駐 WTO 代表團朱大使邀請 WTO 副秘書長 Alan

Wolff及WTO法律諮詢中心(ACWL)執行主任Niall Meagher之午宴。席間介紹我國半導體產業概況，以及我國五加二產業創新計畫。

4. 9月14日會議結束後，由我常駐WTO代表團宴請此次會議主席貝南大使 Eloi Laourou、擔任督導貿易政策檢討處之副秘書長 Yonov Frederic Agah 及秘書處官員，感謝秘書處對我國本次貿易政策檢討準備工作之協助。

參、觀察與建議

一、會員提問踴躍，顯示對我國之重視

我國本次貿易政策檢討會議計有23個會員提出近400項書面提問，會議中亦有29個會員踴躍發言，會員於發言時多肯定我國積極參與WTO，強調其與我國雙邊貿易與投資往來之重要性。其中新南向國家發言踴躍，我國友邦如宏都拉斯、巴拉圭、瓜地馬拉皆提及已與我簽署自由貿易協定/經濟合作協議運作良好並可進一步深化雙邊關係。以上皆顯示我國在全球經貿體系扮演之角色受到重視。

二、會員書面及口頭關切重點具參考價值

會員書面及口頭關切主要內容包含(1)我國制定(農藥)最大殘留容許量應有科學證據及按照國際標準；(2)美豬、美牛、日本核災區食品進口禁令；(3)我國認定疫病區域化之方式應合理；(4)我國應盡早向WTO提交農業境內支持通知；(5)我國打擊非法、未報告、未規範(IUU)漁業行為之進展；(6)我國外人投資條例修法進展等，該等關切事項可做為我國未來經貿政策及採行相關措施時之參考。

三、我國對特殊及差別待遇之主張獲主要會員肯定

我國於 TPR 會議宣布在未來之 WTO 新回合談判中，將不要求開發中國家的特殊及差別待遇，獲得美日歐等會員肯定，也向國際表達我推動自由化的決心，將有助我國未來參與國際經貿談判。

四、提高會員對我經貿政策之瞭解並增加我國能見度

本次貿易政策檢討會議自籌備階段起，無論撰寫政府報告、與赴臺之 WTO 官員討論秘書處報告內容並提供評論意見，或回復會員提問，國內各相關單位及我常駐 WTO 代表團皆通力合作，即時提供高品質資料。對此，會議主席、與談人、秘書處官員及各出席會員均稱許我國之積極表現與成果。

我出席會議代表團除透過書面答復及團長聲明等方式，讓 WTO 全體會員對我國貿易體制與經貿現況及未來展望有更深入之瞭解外，會議期間與 WTO 秘書長、秘書處副秘書長、秘書處重要官員、擔任我國貿易政策檢討會議之會議主席貝南大使 Eloi Laourou，以及與談人歐盟駐 WTO 大使 Marc Vanheukelen 交流融洽，除進一步加強與 WTO 會員及秘書處互動外，亦達到提高我國在 WTO 能見度之效益。

附件：團員名單

No	機關名稱	姓名	職銜
1.	經濟部	王美花	常務次長
2.	經濟部國際貿易局	楊珍妮	局長
3.	外交部 國際合作及經濟事務司	葉非比	司長
4.	經濟部國際貿易局	劉志宏	組長
5.	國家安全會議	陳珮瑩	副參事
6.	經濟部智慧財產局	洪盛毅	副組長
7.	衛生福利部 食品藥物管理署	潘香櫻	簡任技正
8.	經濟部國際貿易局	鄭悅庭	代理科長
9.	經濟部工業局	陳重江	科長
10.	行政院農業委員會	溫祖康	科長
11.	金融監督管理委員會	陳靜芳	科長
12.	財政部賦稅署	胡仕賢	科長
13.	經濟部國際貿易局	張容瑜	專員
14.	外交部 國際合作及經濟事務司	劉時傑	科員
15.	行政院 經貿談判辦公室	吳侑宸	國際經貿法律諮詢師



WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DU COMMERCE
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DEL COMERCIO

RESTRICTED

RD/TPR/981*

12 September 2018

Page: 1/4

Trade Policy Review Body

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UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU (12 AND 14 SEPTEMBER 2018)

OPENING STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU

Organe d'examen des politiques commerciales

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

EXAMEN DES POLITIQUES COMMERCIALES DU TERRITOIRE DOUANIER DISTINCT DE TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU (12 ET 14 SEPTEMBRE 2018)

DÉCLARATION LIMINAIRE DE LA REPRESENTANTE DU TERRITOIRE DOUANIER DISTINCT DE TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU

Órgano de Examen de las Políticas Comerciales

DOCUMENTO DE SALA NO OFICIAL¹

EXAMEN DE LAS POLÍTICAS COMERCIALES DEL TERRITORIO ADUANERO DISTINTO DE TAIWÁN, PENGHU, KINMEN Y MATSU (12 Y 14 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2018)

DECLARACION INICIAL DE LA REPRESENTANTE DEL TERRITORIO ADUANERO DISTINTO DE TAIWÁN, PENGHU, KINMEN Y MATSU

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Opening

1 Good morning everyone. It is an honour for me to have the opportunity to lead this quadrennial delegation to Geneva, and renew our discussions over the past four years with distinguished Members on the economic and trade policies of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu.

2 Since 1995, the WTO Trade Policy Review has proved to contribute significantly on the transparency function of the WTO. It has served as a great tool for increasing mutual understanding between WTO Members. Members who go through the rigorous preparation process of review benefit the most from it. We would like to thank the WTO Secretariat and Members for all the efforts involved in the process.

3 On behalf of my government, I thank all of you for participating in our fourth Trade Policy Review. We appreciate the distinguished discussant, Ambassador Marc Vanheukelen, for his proactive efforts to enrich our discussions today. Ambassador Eloi Laourou (Chair of the TPRB) has been very kind in advising us on how to prepare for this meeting, and we are very confident of his leadership.

4 When Director Alfaro and his team visited Taipei last May, we arranged for them to meet with about 250 representatives from more than 40 agencies. Their tireless efforts are duly reflected in the detailed and insightful report. However, we have noticed that some descriptions in the report could perhaps be more precise. We will therefore submit our suggestions for modifications to the Secretariat after the meeting.1629

The Global Economy and Trading System

5 Mr. Chairman, the economic situation of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu remains robust, particularly with the sustained rebound since 2016. However, numerous challenges still lie ahead. Being a free and open economy, our prosperity relies on the well-functioning of an open and inclusive multilateral trading system. Thus, it is crucial for us that the WTO remains the central pillar to the global trading system.

6 Thus, we as members that drive the WTO should maximize our efforts to make sure that its rules are constantly updated to stay relevant to the evolution of technologies and trade patterns. With growing criticism among trade skeptics, the WTO needs to effectively answer the call to ensure that free trade benefits all.

7 In this context, we are willing to work with all Members to revitalize the WTO. As a first step, we should ensure that the dispute settlement mechanism continues to function properly. We also support the call for more effective WTO supervision of members in implementing their agreement obligations. We worry that lengthy negotiations without progress will make WTO agreements inflexible, obsolete and unproductive. Thus, we stand ready to work with all WTO members to promote necessary reforms, and make concrete contributions towards strengthening WTO functions.

Economic and Trade Policies

8 Now let me turn to our trade policy agenda. First of all, preserving and advancing a rules-based multilateral trading system is the top trade policy priority of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu. We continue to support the WTO by actively participating in the regular work of committees and councils. We also firmly support the elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, as well as the promotion of e-commerce.

9 On regional trade integration, we are following closely the developments of the (Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership) CPTPP. We have endeavored to align our laws and regulations with CPTPP provisions, by introducing several legislative amendments. In addition, as a genuine supporter of the concept of "open regionalism," we have played a proactive role in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum. The latest priorities of our work in APEC range from digital economy, MSME globalization, gender equality, and reducing food losses, etc.

10 To enhance our integration into the South and Southeast Asian region, my government has

started implementing the New Southbound Policy since 2016. This new strategy has consolidated the efforts of all levels of governments, private enterprises and civil society in their regional outreach. It aims to develop a new model of economic development by strengthening cooperation and linkages with members in the region.

11 On industrial policy: We focus on accelerating the development of digital economy and domestic green energy to improve our industrial structure and resilience. The proportion of domestic electricity generated by renewable energy is expected to increase from the current 5% to 20% by 2025. Green energy development will shape the future of our environment and economy by adding new investments and increasing employment.

12 To accommodate the needs for long-term economic development, industrial renovation and balanced regional development, my government launched the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program in 2017. The Program focuses on green energy, digital infrastructure, water environment construction, urban and rural projects, railways, human resources, employment, child care, and food safety.

13 In addition to modernizing infrastructures, we conducted several regulatory reforms during the review period to build a business-friendly environment. For example, we have relaxed a number of regulations on insurance and securities, introduced a patent linkage system, reformed the income tax system, and passed the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals to attract foreign talents, among other efforts.

14 Our digital economy agenda has gradually come to form. For example, the Fintech regulatory sandbox came into force this year. The application is now open for innovative entrepreneurs who meet the criteria to apply for an experimentation period of up to three years.

15 We have extended the public comment period for new regulations to 60 days as a minimum, and a user-friendly website (<http://join.gov.tw>) was established for tracking proposed regulatory amendments and for submitting comments. We are committed to safeguarding democratic values in our public policy, and are very proud to be ranked number one in the Global Open Data Index, which track the state of open government data.

Future Outlook

16 To become a competitive economy in this world, several areas in our domestic arena are in need of improvement. Agriculture is a one of those areas as well as one of our most sensitive subjects. Nevertheless, our experience of WTO accession 15 years ago has proved that the sky did not fall as many have worried. With the joint efforts of government and farming societies, in areas such as technology innovation, quality improvement, and marketing enforcement, our domestic agricultural output has actually steadily increased. During this time, consumers have also enjoyed a wider choice of quality imported agricultural products. This provides us with confidence to pursue ambitious trade agreements with other agricultural powerhouses, like New Zealand.

17 As I mentioned at the beginning, external trade is highly important to the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu. We remain committed to maintaining the core values of the WTO by continuing our support for the development of multilateral trade, and helping other members integrate into the multilateral trade system.

18 As a major beneficiary of economic globalization, we are keen to give back and contribute to the international community. We are always ready and willing to give support to Aid-for-Trade and other types of assistance for developing country members, and work with them to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Conclusion

19 We have received over 400 written questions from 22 members, of which the 202 questions submitted before the official deadline have been carefully answered in writing. You are all very welcome to raise additional or follow-up questions during or after this meeting. We would especially like to express our appreciation to the United States and the European Union for raising the most number of questions. We believe that questions and critiques are the best driving force for progress.

20 This concludes my statement. Thank you again for participating in our trade policy review. We very much look forward to your feedback.



14 September 2018

Page: 1/3

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**TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU,
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CLOSING STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY
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Organe d'examen des politiques commerciales

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TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU (12 ET 14 SEPTEMBRE 2018)**

DÉCLARATION FINALE DE LA REPRESENTANTE DU TERRITOIRE DOUANIER DISTINCT
DE TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU

Órgano de Examen de las Políticas Comerciales

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**EXAMEN DE LAS POLÍTICAS COMERCIALES DEL TERRITORIO ADUANERO DISTINTO DE
TAIWÁN, PENGHU, KINMEN Y MATSU (12 Y 14 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2018)**

DECLARACIÓN FINAL DE LA REPRESENTANTE DEL TERRITORIO ADUANERO DISTINTO
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OPENING

Mr. Chairperson, Ambassador Marc Vanheukelen, distinguished Ambassadors and delegates,

1. First of all, on behalf of my government, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Chair, the discussant, the Secretariat and Members for your valuable comments and contributions to our trade policy review.

2. We come to this trade policy review with a goal to further enhance the transparency of our trade policy and to seek feedback from all Members. We very much appreciate the insightful and constructive comments from Ambassador Marc Vanheukelen and nearly 30 delegations that either took the floor or shared their written statements with us.

3. Some Members recognize our efforts to extend the public consultation period for new legislation to 60 days, and a user-friendly website has been established to facilitate open discussion. Members also made positive comments on our Customs-Port-Trade Single Window. Several Members expressed their interests in our innovative development and deregulation of financial services, including the financial sandbox mechanism, and the streamline on opening banking accounts. We are pleased to receive the recognition from Members on our economic and trade developments that took place during the review period.

4. We are also pleased that our Aide for Trade programs are well-received from our partners, we will continue our efforts to respond to the needs of developing and least-developed countries for sustainable development, and assist their further integration into the global trading system. We would also like to state that my government would not claim the special and differential treatment granted to developing country Members in the future rounds of WTO negotiations.

5. Now, I would also like to take this opportunity to respond to a few concerns raised on Wednesday.

FOOD SAFETY AND SPS

6. First, with regard to our SPS measures, I understand some Members are concerned about our food safety standards and relevant import regulations. During the review period, a series of food safety incidents happened in the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kimen, and Matsu. Food safety has therefore become a highly sensitive issue for us. As a result, consumers, consumer protection groups and legislators are highly concerned about the safety of food and related products. To ensure the food safety and rebuild consumer confidence, we will continue to conduct risk assessment, risk communication and necessary risk management in order to protect public health and ensure our measures are in line with WTO rules.

7. Second, we are currently building an online inquiry system for MRL applications to improve transparency and efficiency. The system is expected to launch by the end of this year. Very soon, applicants will be able to track the progress of the application online. I would also like to let you know that this week, we issued a revised standard for pesticides residues in food, which added and modified forty-three residue levels to various agricultural products for 10 kinds of pesticides.

8. Third, we notice that some Members expressed their concerns on the issue of disease-free zoning. As a Member of the WTO and OIE, we recognize the zoning principle and follow the international standards and conduct risk assessments based on scientific evidences to evaluate all applications.

IPR

9. Forth, as some Members stated on Wednesday, my government has been actively modernizing IPR legal framework in recent years in order to provide right holders with more comprehensive protection of their interests. In addition, we have been eagerly engaging in international cooperation on IPR matters with many Members. Those achievements are widely accepted and accredited. However, as the Internet is constantly evolving, online infringement is an issue we must continue to make efforts on enforcement and online piracy combatting.

AGRICULTURE

10. Fifth, regarding notification of our domestic support, we attach great importance to transparency, and will submit our notification on the domestic support of agriculture as soon as possible.

11. Sixth, some Members inquired about our progress on combatting IUU fishing activities. We fully support sustainable management of marine resources. Thus, we have actively participated in the WTO negotiation on fishery subsidy. We also firmly support the elimination of subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing. Moreover, in the early 2017, we promulgated the Act for Distant Water Fisheries, the Act of Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels, and amended the Fisheries Act and several related regulations in order to strengthen the management of fishing vessels and fishery sector. With these efforts, we are confident that the IUU fishing activities will be effectively eradicated.

TRANSPORTATION

12. Lastly, one Member raised concerns regarding the exclusion from bidding for our railway project and opening of shipping route. Actually, several transport-related contracts have been awarded to the Member's suppliers from 2017 to 2018. And we are willing to discuss the issue of opening of shipping route with that Member.

CONCLUSION

13. This concludes our brief response to some of the important issues you raised on Wednesday. We will respond to other questions submitted after the deadline within 30 days. Every question, comment and feedback we received contributes to our efforts to further promote trade liberalization and improve the domestic business environment.

14. Finally, on behalf of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, I would like to express my sincerest appreciation to the Chair, our discussant Ambassador Marc Vanheukelen, the Secretariat and all Members. Thank you very much.



12 September 2018

Page: 1/5

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**TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU,
KINMEN AND MATSU (12 AND 14 SEPTEMBER 2018)**

DISCUSSANT'S OPENING REMARKS

Organe d'examen des politiques commerciales

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**EXAMEN DES POLITIQUES COMMERCIALES DU TERRITOIRE DOUANIER DISTINCT DE
TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU (12 ET 14 SEPTEMBRE 2018)**

REMARQUES LIMINAIRES DU PRÉSENTATEUR

Órgano de Examen de las Políticas Comerciales

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OBSERVACIONES INICIALES DEL PONENTE

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4th Trade Policy Review of Chinese Taipei, 12 & 14 September 2018
Remarks of the Discussant, H.E. Mr. Marc Vanheukelen

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Please allow me to welcome the Head of Delegation of the Chinese Taipei, Vice Minister, Ms. Mei Hua Wang, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and my appreciated colleague Dr. C. Y. Cyrus Chu and his team here in Geneva.

I thank the WTO Secretariat for the usual high-level and comprehensive Report and Chinese Taipei for its Report that both form the main basis for my comments today.

As is customary, please let me recall that as the Discussant for this review, I am speaking entirely on my own behalf.

Having said that, I would like to thank Chinese Taipei for the opportunity to act as the Discussant for the Trade Policy Review of a very active Member, in terms of its constructive participation in the work of this organisation. Chinese Taipei has taken part in several plurilateral initiatives like ITA, EGA, GPA and TISA. It plays an active role in ongoing Doha-related negotiations and supports the Buenos Aires Joint Initiatives and declarations. I would like to pay tribute to Chinese Taipei's attachment to the rules-based multilateral trading system, especially in the challenging times the organisation is going through.

As a demonstration of its dedication to the transparency pillar of this organisation, Chinese Taipei has chosen alternative timelines for its TPR that has allowed me and the Members to review the replies to the written questions in advance of this meeting and thus to contribute to more interactivity and transparency of this exercise. This review serves as an important addition to the already strong record of notifications of Chinese Taipei to the WTO (although nothing is perfect and there are some outstanding notification obligations in the area of subsidies and incentives, notably the pending up-to-date notification on domestic support to agriculture).

I would like to organise my substantive remarks with some general observations on the economic situation and overall trade policy of Chinese Taipei. I will then focus on the key changes since the previous TPR in 2014 as well as the main trade-related challenges, as highlighted in the Members' questions as areas of interest. The great interest and importance that WTO Members attribute to Chinese Taipei's trade policies and practices is clearly demonstrated by over 400 questions submitted by 22 Members.

As to the overall **economic situation**, the Secretariat report notes that the relatively strong fundamentals and well developed, well diversified and outward-looking economy of Chinese Taipei have helped to maintain macro-financial stability and resilience. Despite some innovation- and labour-related concerns, Chinese Taipei has maintained its position among the world's most competitive economies while registering a slight decline in income inequality. In this context I would like to note that Chinese Taipei has a level of prosperity as measured by GDP per capita of 25 980 USD, which is well comparable to that of many developed members of the OECD.

During the review period, average annual GDP growth for the period 2014-2017 stood at 2.3%, which is a slowdown compared to previous years. However, in the first half of 2018, the economy has showed a strong performance of GDP expanding by 3.2 %. The unemployment rate hit the lowest level in 18 years (3.6%).

Chinese Taipei remains open to international trade and is well integrated into the world economy and global value chains. It maintains a well-developed infrastructure, an educated workforce, and a pro-business attitude while benefiting from a geographically strategic location. Its trade policy continues to be based on the premise that trade openness, innovation, global and regional connectivity, and economic performance are strongly linked. It continues to pursue a combined unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral approach to trade policy. Chinese Taipei has currently RTAs in force with nine economies; those entering into force during this review period were RTAs with Singapore and New Zealand, covering goods and services, and a cooperation agreement with Paraguay.

International trade and inbound direct investment trends reflect the continuous importance of Asia-Pacific as Chinese Taipei's main market and supplier, with China, Japan, the United States and the European Union remaining its major individual trading partners and China as the biggest export destination. Goods exports hit a historic record (US\$163 billion) in the first half of the year with machinery and mechanical appliances, including IT products, remaining the major exports. China has also remained the biggest outbound investment destination (47%) for Chinese Taipei. The growing integration of those two economies is therefore striking, notwithstanding regular political tensions.

Chinese Taipei continues to offer non-reciprocal preferences to all least-developed countries and as a major beneficiary of economic globalisation itself, it is willing and ready to contribute to Aid-for-Trade and other assistance initiatives by making financial and other forms of contributions and assistance to developing country members, as well as to related WTO agencies.

As one proverb says: "The leaves of the tree are many, but the root is one. When the root is firm the branches flourish." I think we can all commend Chinese Taipei for achieving such a good foundation that will bring success and sustainability of its policies in the longer term.

Both Reports note that during the review period, **several trade and trade-related structural reforms** were undertaken and a number of **reform initiatives** have been adopted to boost the economy and improve competitiveness, which - according to the World Economic Forum's 2017-2018 Global Competitiveness Index - slipped somewhat. This brings me to the second part of my remarks - the key developments since the last TPR in 2014, and there have been quite a few.

Chinese Taipei has implemented the development plan (2013-2016) whose objective was to accelerate structural adjustments and relax regulations. Now, key policies, namely the development plan for 2017-2020 and the "5+2" Industrial Innovation Plan are being implemented to accelerate innovation.

The New Southbound Policy was launched to provide an overarching framework for the development of a new and comprehensive relationship with additional partners in the Asia-Pacific region and to boost links with partners in this region.

The Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Programme, launched in 2017 with a 30 year view, aims to build the infrastructure needed for Chinese Taipei's development.

During the review period, one key legislative achievement was the Financial Technology Development and Innovative Experimentation Act, which came into force on 30 April 2018, introducing the so-called "financial supervision sandbox system" to encourage financial technology innovation.

An ambitious energy reform programme aims, *inter alia*, to increase the share of locally produced renewable energy in the total energy mix to 20%, to transition to cleaner energy, and to end nuclear power generation by 2025. Tax reform, labour market reform, and fisheries management reform, as reported in both Reports, should also be flagged as relevant developments since the last review.

Turning now to the **trade and investment regime and trade policy measures and practices**, since the last Trade Policy Review, the general thrust of the investment and trade policy of Chinese Taipei has actually remained unchanged. While no unilateral liberalization has been undertaken, there have been policy developments in certain areas such as trade facilitation, competition policy, intellectual property rights, tariffs, preferential trade agreements, sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, and public procurement.

Many of these areas have been of interest to the 22 Members that have posed advance questions to Chinese Taipei. Allow me to highlight some that seem to have attracted most of the interest - and sometimes also concern - by the Membership.

Improving investment and business climate has been a recurrent theme in both of the previous TPRs whereby Chinese Taipei has been encouraged to reduce high public sector

involvement in the economy and address regulatory concerns of foreign investors. I have seen again a number of questions from Members on this theme also at this review.

Since the previous review, there have been not many changes to the legal framework. However, the authorities have been conducting a comprehensive re-evaluation of the current draft amendments and have indicated that consideration is being given to removing the pre-investment screening/review requirement and replacing it with a post-investment registration mechanism.

As a positive development, Chinese Taipei's negative list containing investment prohibitions and restrictions has now been amended to allow overseas investment in ship leasing services and the cultivation of certain crops. New measures have also been taken to foster greater public participation in policy formulation through the establishment of an online public policy platform and the introduction of deadlines for responses by the public sector to stakeholder comments.

During the review period, Chinese Taipei's **trade facilitation developments** included the ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement in 2015, the adoption of amendments clarifying relevant legislation (Customs Act), further integration of online operations with the Customs-Port-Trade Single Window, and the introduction of expeditious customs clearance services. However, harbour dues for overseas routes remain 60% higher than for domestic routes. Average time to process goods is almost 6 days from arrival to removal of goods for sea cargo. According to World Bank Doing Business data index, in 2017 Chinese Taipei stood 55th out of 190 economies in the ease of trading across borders, lower than a number of economies in the region and its 18th position (out of 189 economies) in 2013.

According to the World Economic Forum, in 2015 the most problematic factors for importing were mainly: tariffs and non-tariff barriers; high cost or delays caused by international and domestic transportation; burdensome import procedures; and domestic technical requirements and standards.

These issues have often been referred to in Members' questions, such as on further alignment of standards and technical requirements with international standards, simplifying certification and testing requirements, streamlining conformity assessment procedures, plans for tariff structure simplification, expansion of the scope of export prohibitions, and duty and tax concessions and incentives.

Another area that has again received considerable attention by Members – and some expressions of concern – is the **sanitary and phytosanitary regime**. The Report notes that during the review period, the main laws and regulations affecting food standards and specification have basically remained the same.

Members have raised questions on the consideration of international standards when establishing restrictions on imports from countries with animal disease; regulatory measures to improve food safety of locally produced food items; delays on issue of sanitary certificates for unprocessed imported foodstuffs; restrictions on certain imports of beef and poultry products and procedures for establishing maximum residue limits, to name a few. Reportedly, Chinese Taipei's slow process for establishing minimum residue levels for pesticides, the low number of approved MRLs, and zero tolerance policy for pesticides without established MRLs have resulted in incoming agricultural shipments being stopped at the ports of entry. Some Members have invited Chinese Taipei to notify its SPS measures to the WTO at the draft stage and ensure that sufficient time is given to submit comments and for those comments to be taken into consideration before adoption.

Maybe Chinese Taipei could share its thinking on these SPS issues and any plans to expedite and simplify procedures and practices?

Turning finally to **sectoral policies**, while Members have shown considerable interest in developments in the financial services sector as well as in the energy-related incentives and subsidies and initiatives against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, the call for more liberalisation in **agricultural policy and measures** has remained in the forefront of many Members' concerns.

Chinese Taipei's objectives for the agricultural sector are set out in its New Agricultural Policy, adopted in December 2016. The overall aim is reportedly to create a multi-functional agricultural sector, rather than merely providing subsidies, as in the past.

The average applied MFN tariff for agricultural products was 17.8% in 2018. Thirty tariff lines had rates over 100%, mainly as a result of the tariff lines with out-of-quota rates. Special safeguard measures were taken several times during the review period. During Chinese Taipei's previous review, it was observed that there had been a notable increase in price-based special safeguards since 2013; this tendency is also reflected in the current review period.

And there have been several other areas of interest from Members, such as competition policy, privatisation plans, enhancing further IPR legislation and enforcement, and public procurement.

Chair, some of the **challenges observed** at the last TPR four years ago persist today.

One of them is the shrinking of the labour force, although ongoing technological upgrading is expected to maintain productivity gains. The labour force challenge is one that a growing number of WTO Members face and needs to be addressed through various means, including life-long learning. After all, as another saying goes: "If you are planning for a year, plant rice. If you are planning for a decade, plant trees. If you are planning for a lifetime, educate people".

Sustained growth in the highly competitive region of Asia depends on implementing productivity-enhancing structural reforms, especially those aimed at the shift of the economy from industry to services, with a greater focus on raising quality value added.

Chinese Taipei has several challenges to tackle. However, and I herewith conclude, Chair, everything I have read and heard in the context of this 4th Trade Policy Review so far, suggests that authorities are taking these challenges seriously and Chinese Taipei is setting for itself the goals to do so. I trust that in five years' time at the 5th TPR the WTO membership will be able to take stock of further progress made by Chinese Taipei.

Thank you.



14 September 2018

Page: 1/3

Trade Policy Review Body

Original: English/anglais/inglés

UNOFFICIAL ROOM DOCUMENT¹

**TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU,
KINMEN AND MATSU (12 AND 14 SEPTEMBER 2018)**

DISCUSSANT'S CLOSING REMARKS

Organe d'examen des politiques commerciales

DOCUMENT DE SÉANCE NON OFFICIEL¹

**EXAMEN DES POLITIQUES COMMERCIALES DU TERRITOIRE DOUANIER DISTINCT DE
TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN ET MATSU (12 ET 14 SEPTEMBRE 2018)**

REMARQUES FINALES DU PRÉSENTATEUR

Órgano de Examen de las Políticas Comerciales

DOCUMENTO DE SALA NO OFICIAL¹

**EXAMEN DE LAS POLÍTICAS COMERCIALES DEL TERRITORIO ADUANERO DISTINTO DE
TAIWÁN, PENGHU, KINMEN Y MATSU (12 Y 14 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2018)**

OBSERVACIONES FINALES DEL PONENTE

* In Original language only/En langue originale seulement/En el idioma original solamente.

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4th Trade Policy Review of Chinese Taipei
2nd day, 14 September 2018
Remarks of the Discussant, H.E. Mr. Marc Vanheukelen

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

First, I would like to thank Vice-Minister Ms. Wang and the Permanent Representative Dr. Chu and both of their teams for all the hard work you have put into this TPR in providing answers to the over 400 questions by 22 Members you have received. I understand that in meantime you have received some additional and follow-up questions, for which you will provide answers within the timelines foreseen for this exercise.

I would like organise my comments today as the Discussant with a look back to the main messages we heard on the 1st day – both positive as well as some critical – that Chinese Taipei could take back home for further reflection and consideration. These comments probably will not do full justice to the very comprehensive discussion we had and should be therefore regarded more as an "executive summary" of the main recurrent points raised.

Perhaps the first thing to flag is the clear common denominator that all Members in this room shared and specifically mentioned in their statements: It is the constructive role and participation of Chinese Taipei in the WTO's work – both everyday work and negotiations and the new initiatives - and its continued commitment to open and rules-based multilateral trading system.

I also heard praises for Chinese Taipei's strong fundamentals of an outward-looking economy, the resilience of its export-led economy, and its macro-financial stability. It was universally observed that Chinese Taipei is among the world's most competitive and prosperous economies and remains open to international trade and is well integrated into the world economy and global value chains. In this regard it is of great systemic interest to hear the announcement the Vice-Minister of Economic Affairs just made that Chinese Taipei will not claim special and differential treatment granted to developing countries in future WTO negotiations.

Members also took a strong interest in the new initiatives that have been adopted during period under review to boost the economy and improve competitiveness of Chinese Taipei: the Development Plan (2017-2020), the "5+2" Industrial Innovation Plan, the Forward-Looking Infrastructure Development Programme and the ongoing labour market reforms will create more flexible framework conditions, that will be conducive to meeting emerging challenges.

Chinese Taipei's regional connectivity and integration was mentioned too on several occasions, specifically the new Southbound Policy.

We heard appreciation for the non-reciprocal preferences to all least-developed countries and contributions to Aid-for-Trade and other assistance initiatives. Members welcomed that during the review period, trade and trade-related structural reforms in e.g. the areas of trade facilitation, taxation, competition policy and intellectual property rights were undertaken.

However, Trade Policy Review is not only an exercise of praise. Vice-Minister, you said yourself in your opening statement on Wednesday that you "believe that questions and critiques are the best driving force for progress". Most Members mentioned some areas where there is still scope for improvements in terms of balance or diversification or further liberalisation of their trade relations with Chinese Taipei. I would now like to highlight a few of these areas.

The area that stood out is the SPS regime. We heard concerns about the consideration of international standards when establishing restrictions on imports from countries with animal disease; regulatory measures to improve food safety of locally produced food items; delays on issue of sanitary certificate for unprocessed imported foodstuffs; restrictions on certain imports of beef, pork and poultry products and slow processing times for Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) of pesticides on imports and in some circumstances a zero tolerance level for pesticides on imports. Here as well some new and promising announcements were made this morning by Chinese Taipei.

While Members welcomed the ratification of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement in 2015 and several other trade facilitation efforts, we also heard a few expressions of concern about

burdensome import procedures and high cost or delays caused by international or domestic transportation.

Several Members also noted that production of various agricultural products remains protected by high tariffs (up to 1,059.6%), special safeguard measures and various support mechanisms and encouraged Chinese Taipei to consider reducing protection and existing subsidies and support. All Members also strongly encouraged submitting the most recent notification on agricultural domestic support that is still pending.

Ongoing efforts by Chinese Taipei to liberalise its regulatory settings affecting investment environment and the establishment of an online public policy platform were welcomed by many and it is hoped that the post-investment registration mechanism will be soon implemented. As the services industry continues to be the driving force of GDP and employment, Chinese Taipei was also encouraged to consider further liberalising its services trade regime to attract foreign direct investment.

While it was overall positively noted that Chinese Taipei has made an appropriate implementation of TRIPS and strengthened its IPR protection, more efforts were recommended to combat the problems of counterfeiting and piracy. Chinese Taipei was also called on to review its public procurement methods and procedures to ensure transparency and fairness to all WTO parties on a few occasions.

Chair, this TPR has allowed Members to learn about the recent developments in Chinese Taipei as well as given them opportunity improve the understanding of Chinese Taipei's trade policy and express a few suggestions on the practices where they still see possible room for further improvements. This the very purposes of the Trade Policy Review exercise, which has demonstrated once again its usefulness this week.

I trust that Chinese Taipei takes advantage of this exercise and will take some of these remarks back home as "a plan of action" to build upon the success already achieved and guide it in its next steps to further liberalise its trade and investment policy.

I would be amiss if I did not conclude with another Chinese proverb: "A goal without deadline is only a wish. A dream with a deadline becomes a goal." That next deadline is now the 5th Trade Policy Review in 5 years.

Let me close by thanking Chinese Taipei once again to have given me the honour to be the Discussant for this review. Thank you.

14 September 2018

**TRADE POLICY REVIEW OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF
TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU**

12 AND 14 SEPTEMBER 2018

*Concluding Remarks by the Chairperson,
Ambassador Mr. Eloi LAOUROU
(Permanent Representative of Benin)*

1. The fourth Trade Policy Review of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu (Chinese Taipei) has offered us a good opportunity to deepen our understanding of recent developments in, and challenges to, its trade, economic, and investment policies. Since its last review in 2014, Chinese Taipei's initiatives to further integrate into the multilateral trading system have been greatly appreciated. Indeed, the more than 400 advance written questions submitted by 22 Members and the 29 delegations that took the floor during the two days of the meeting underline the importance attached by Members to Chinese Taipei's trade and investment policies and practices.
2. I would like to thank the Chinese Taipei delegation, led by the Vice Minister, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ms. Mei-Hua Wang, for its active participation in this exercise. Also, I would like to thank our discussant Ambassador Marc Vanheukelen of the European Union for his insightful remarks, and all the delegations that took the floor for their valuable contributions to this Review.
3. Members commended Chinese Taipei for its macroeconomic management and for the reforms undertaken so far that ensured strong, albeit fluctuating, growth coupled with low inflation and dropping unemployment, as well as the resilience of its outward-oriented competitive economy and high living standards. Members acknowledged Chinese Taipei's integration into the world economy and global value chains as well as the beneficial effects of structural reforms in various areas. Some Members encouraged further reforms to cope with increased competition from emerging economies.
4. Chinese Taipei was commended for its transparent and predictable trade policies as well as its initiatives to create a friendlier business and investment environment including: investment regime liberalization; support to SMEs and entrepreneurs; increased transparency in the process of developing regulations; and reduction of restrictions on the recruitment of overseas professionals. Chinese Taipei was encouraged to: improve the transparency and predictability of its investment review process and/or to move forward with a simpler post-investment registration system; continue removing investment barriers; and, apply a non-discriminatory regime towards overseas investors and traders.
5. Chinese Taipei has remained committed to an open and rules-based multilateral trading system while expanding regional and extra-regional integration through recent RTAs signed with Singapore, New Zealand and Paraguay, and a New Southbound Policy, for which more information was sought. Members highly appreciated Chinese Taipei's active and constructive participation in the WTO's work including in the areas of e-commerce, services domestic regulation, investment facilitation, MSMEs and Environmental Goods Agreement negotiations. They also commended its expanding WTO commitments including through the ratification of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), the implementation of ITA 2 by 2021 and the acceptance of the revised GPA, as well as for supporting LDCs. Members acknowledged Chinese Taipei's strong record of WTO notification while urging the submission of an up-to-date notification on domestic support in agriculture.
6. Members appreciated Chinese Taipei's trade facilitation initiatives, for example in the areas of legislative amendments, single window, Authorized Economic Operators and certificates of origin, and encouraged continuous improvements. Members noted its comprehensive tariff binding coverage and the slight decrease of the simple average MFN applied tariff rate but also the persisting complexity of the tariff structure. Several concerns were expressed about certain TBT and SPS requirements, and certain Members urged the removal or review of a number of measures on food, medicines and chemicals, including those relating to Maximum Residue Levels

and genetically-modified food, as well as to ensure their scientific basis and alignment to international standards. Chinese Taipei was encouraged to undertake improvements in public procurement, including the expansion of the coverage of its GPA commitments. The persistence of public sector involvement in the economy was noted and further privatization was encouraged. Members appreciated the strengthening and enforcement enhancement of intellectual property rights; nevertheless, due to persisting concerns, they encouraged Chinese Taipei to continue these efforts in certain IPR areas.

7. As at the time of its previous Review, Chinese Taipei was urged to further liberalize its agriculture sector, with concerns being expressed about high tariffs, tariff rate quotas and subsidies. Chinese Taipei was applauded for, and encouraged to continue with, efforts to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fisheries. Members were interested in hearing more about Chinese Taipei's energy reform programme and any incentives being offered under the Five-Plus-Two Industries Innovation Plan. Members noted reforms undertaken in the banking, securities and the Fintech segments, and considered that there was further scope for financial services liberalization and indeed services liberalization more generally. Chinese Taipei was also asked to remove certain shipping restrictions.

8. The delegation from Chinese Taipei provided answers to several of these issues. It also stated that Chinese Taipei will not claim the special and differential treatment granted to developing country Members in future negotiations in the WTO.

9. The above are some of the key issues that had emerged in our discussion. I hope that the Chinese Taipei delegation will take into account and further reflect on the many constructive comments, both broad and detailed, that it has received during this Review. Finally, I would like to thank all those that participated in our discussion, and I look forward to receiving the answers from Chinese Taipei to any outstanding questions within the next month, at which point the Review will be successfully concluded.

新聞資料 NEWS LETTER

經濟部 107 年 9 月 12 日

經濟部率團出席我國第 4 次 WTO 貿易政策檢討 就我國重大經貿政策向國際發聲

世界貿易組織(WTO)於本年 9 月 12 日及 14 日在瑞士日內瓦總部舉行我國第 4 次貿易政策檢討(TPR)會議，我國由經濟部王次長美花率團與會，我代表團團員包括行政院經貿談判辦公室、外交部、農委會、財政部、金管會、經濟部工業局、智慧財產局及國際貿易局等單位。貿易政策檢討機構主席貝南駐 WTO 大使 Eloi Laourou 主持本次會議，歐盟駐 WTO 大使 Marc Vanheukelen 擔任與談人。

貿易政策檢討是 WTO 基本運作功能之一，透過 WTO 秘書處及受檢討會員分別撰擬貿易體制及貿易政策報告，呈現受檢討會員經貿政策與法規發展現況，並經由與其他會員問答之同儕評估流程，達到透明化的目的。我國為全球前 20 大貿易國，依據 WTO 規定須每 4 年進行一次檢討。

我團團長王次長美花於本(12)日會議就過去 4 年我國經貿政策的發展發表聲明，重點包括：

- (1) 重申我國支持自由開發的多邊貿易體制及支持 WTO，我國將與會員合作改善 WTO，以促使 WTO 能符合貿易發展需求。
- (2) 我國推動加入 CPTPP、新南向政策、推動數位經濟及前瞻計畫等重要經貿政策進展，其中新南向政策係透過強化與東南亞與南亞地區之新經濟合作模式，以深化我國與該地區連結。
- (3) 我國將大力推動永續能源政策，在 2025 年前達到 20%總能源占比的目標，並藉此鼓勵投資與創造就業。
- (4) 承諾將協助其他 WTO 開發中會員共同達到聯合國永續發展目標。

與談人 Marc Vanheukelen 大使接續進行評論，V 大使讚許我國過去四

年經濟基本面良好，國民平均 GDP 達 26,000 美元，已超過許多 OECD 會員。在面對勞動不足與創新突破等挑戰，我國持續推動自由開放貿易政策，包括推動加入 CPTPP、新南向、前瞻建設及金融監理沙盒立法。V 大使彙整 WTO 會員已提出書面問題，主要包括：貿易便捷化、外人投資審查、檢驗與檢疫、標準檢驗，V 大使強調我國應加速制訂殘留許可限制 (MRL)，推動農產品貿易自由化，以及推動人才培養與經濟永續發展。

本次貿易政策檢討會議前計有 22 個會員提出 400 多項書面問題。本日會議中亦有 28 個會員對我國經貿政策提問或發表評論，提問踴躍，其中歐盟、美國、加拿大、日本、澳洲等多國表示對強化與我國雙邊經貿關係之重視，並讚譽我國履行貿易便捷化協定，以及積極參與 WTO 資訊科技協定、服務貿易協定、環境商品及第 11 屆部長會議各項倡議(如電子商務、微中小企業及婦女等議題)，以及推動多元化經貿政策，包括新南向政策，惟亦盼我方積極處理若干經貿關切議題。會員主要關切包括：(1) 簡化外人投資審查程序；(2) 食品安全應採用國際標準、基於科學證據及簡化農藥殘留容許量的程序；(3) 農業進口稅率遠高於工業產品；(4) 履行農業境內支持通知義務；(5) 漁業補貼；(6) 擴大政府採購開放範圍；(7) 擴大對低度開發國家產品進口優惠。

王次長並於會議期間拜會 WTO 秘書長及我國主要貿易夥伴國駐 WTO 代表團大使，就我國在 WTO 架構下可能合作進行討論，並辦理我國水果品嚐會，向 WTO 各國代表宣傳我國優質水果。依據會議規則，我國將於 9 月 14 日會議綜合回應會員本日之提問與評論，會議過程進行順利。

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