

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書
(出國類別：出席國際會議)

參加第 19 屆政府間半導體會議
(GAMS)
出國報告

出國單位：

經濟部國際貿易局	倪克浩	主任秘書
	林寶蓮	副組長
	劉文傑	科員
國發基金管理會	曾美幸	組長
	陳茵琦	副研究員
科技部南科管理局	陳錦裕	副組長
經濟部技術處	張嘉祥	科技專家
中華經濟研究院	李淳	副執行長
中興大學	張振豪	特聘教授

派赴國家：日本千葉

出國期間：民國 107 年 10 月 15 日至 10 月 19 日

報告日期：民國 107 年 10 月 29 日

摘要

政府間半導體會議（Governments/Authorities Meeting on Semiconductors, GAMS）源於國際間半導體產業之對話論壇，係目前全球有關半導體產業最重要之政府間國際會議。

第 19 屆 GAMS 會議於本（107）年 10 月 18 日在日本千葉 Sheraton Grande Tokyo Bay Hotel 舉行，我國係由經濟部國際貿易局倪主任秘書克浩偕國際貿易局、駐日本代表處經濟組、國發基金管理會、科技部南部科學工業園區管理局、經濟部技術處、中華經濟研究院及中興大學等同仁出席，主要針對本年 5 月 24 日 WSC 於美國聖地牙哥舉行之第 22 屆 WSC 年會對各國政府提出之各項建議進行深度討論，討論主題包括各國政府採行之區域支持計畫、加密、保護智慧財產權、打擊半導體仿冒、保護全球環境、半導體產品的關稅調合、自由貿易及零關稅，及資源保存等議題。各會員期望透過充分交換意見，解決半導體產業所遭遇的困難、建立有利產業發展的公平競爭環境，排除不必要的貿易障礙，以進一步促進半導體產業貿易。

「參加第 19 屆政府間半導體會議 (GAMS)」出國報告

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參加第 19 屆政府間半導體會議（GAMS）出國報告

壹、背景說明

政府間半導體會議（Governments/Authorities Meeting on Semiconductors, GAMS）源於國際間半導體產業之對話論壇，係目前全球有關半導體產業最重要之政府間國際會議，共有 6 個會員，其中美國、歐盟、日本及韓國為創始會員，我國及中國大陸分別於 1999 年及 2006 年加入。GAMS 會議每年均由 6 個成員政府針對各國半導體產業協會所組成之世界半導體理事會（World Semiconductor Council, WSC）提出之各項建言逐一研商回應，期望解決半導體產業所遭遇的困難、建立有利產業發展的公平競爭環境，排除不必要的貿易障礙，以進一步促進半導體產業貿易。

第 19 屆 GAMS 會議於本（107）年 10 月 18 日在日本千葉 Sheraton Grande Tokyo Bay Hotel 舉行，主要針對本年 5 月 24 日 WSC 於美國聖地牙哥舉行之第 22 屆 WSC 年會對各國政府提出之各項建議進行深度討論，討論主題包括各國政府採行之區域支持計畫、加密、保護智慧財產權、打擊半導體仿冒、保護全球環境、半導體產品的關稅調合、自由貿易及零關稅，及資源保存等議題。

貳、會議過程

本屆 GAMS 會議由日本經濟產業省商務情報政策局副局長成田達治主持，我國係由經濟部國際貿易局倪主任秘書克浩偕駐日本代表處經濟組、經濟部技術處、中華經濟研究院及國際貿易局等同仁出席。國發基金管理會曾組長美幸、科技部南部科學工業園區管理局陳副組長錦裕、經濟部技術處張科技專家嘉祥、中興大學張特聘教授

振豪與本局林副組長寶蓮擔任 10 月 16 日區域支持計畫研討會講師。我代表團重要活動行程如下：

10 月 15 日 下午與歐盟進行雙邊會談

10 月 16 日 出席 GAMS 區域支持計畫研討會

10 月 17 日 與韓國、中國大陸、日本、美國及歐盟代表團雙邊會談，出席 GAMS 加密圓桌會議，並與台灣半導體產業協會（TSIA）與會代表進行工作餐敘

10 月 18 日 出席 GAMS 會議

參、重要討論情形

一、10 月 15 日歐盟雙邊會談

我方於 10 月 15 日下午與歐盟代表團進行會談，重點如下：

(一)區域支持計畫未來走向：

歐方提出未來此議題朝三個方向持續努力：

1. 補足目前各會員提交資訊之落差：鑒於目前各會員已提交之資訊在透明度上有落差，歐方將伺機於雙邊會談提出關切，盼各會員朝補足該落差共同努力。
2. 深度化：歐方盼未來就各國已提交之區域支持計畫作更深度化討論。
3. 資訊交換機制常規化：歐方盼未來能舉行期中工作會議(intersessional meeting)。

歐方上述三個方向將以循序漸進方式進行，盼能鼓勵各會員提交更多區域

支持計畫相關資訊，盼我方支持其構想。

(二)加密未來走向：歐盟表示對加密未來走向看法同區域支持計畫，同時不希望此議題牽涉國家安全，僅就商業加密層面作討論。

二、10月16日區域支持計畫研討會情形

由於歐美相當關切區域支持計畫議題，爰續於本屆 GAMS 會議期間舉行區域支持計畫研討會。研討會情形摘述如下：

(一)上午場次：依序由日本與中國大陸區域支持計畫簡報。

1. 日本講者分別就其 5 項區域支持計畫運作機制、計畫宗旨及決策過程等層面作介紹，簡報後其他會員國紛紛就持股比例、是否充分公開計畫資訊等提出問題，日本講者亦當場回復。
2. 中國大陸則由工業和信息化部電子信息司司長吳勝武說明中國製造 2025 計畫主要係引導產業轉型，與美國先進夥伴及德國工業 4.0 類似，認為中國製造 2025 運作方式係仿效歐美相關計畫之作法。
3. 吳司長說明結束後，由北京外國語大學王德宏教授就陸方積體電路(IC)產業發展作說明。渠指出 IC 產業受益於全球化，但也不可避免造成貿易衝突。以其 IC 進出口統計數據為例，在 IC 貿易赤字係逐年增加，為減少 IC 貿易赤字，陸方近年才發展國家積體電路基金(大基金)等計畫，盼能減輕進口 IC 過多的現象。並進一步指出該等計畫同時引起西方國家之關切，惟渠表示西方國家不須過度緊張，且維持及改善全球 IC 供應鏈為美國與中國大陸共同的義務與責任。渠歡迎外國企業在中國大陸投資，並表示陸方會朝無歧視、開放更多產業別允許外國企業投資，以及加強保護智慧財產權等三方向改善其市場環境。但亦指出因各國國情不同，

無法保證全部政策與西方國家政策一致。最後，王教授呼籲各會員共同把市場作大，重申反對貿易保護主義之立場。

4. 鑒於中國大陸僅在簡報內容作政策性質說明，歐美等會員紛紛對陸方表達希望其揭露更多計畫相關資訊之立場，中國大陸表示礙於其境內營業秘密法限制以及部分資訊未被授權公開，無法充分揭露其計畫資訊，但表示未來將儘可能再提供更新資訊。

(二) 下午場次：依序由我國、歐盟、韓國與美國簡報區域支持計畫。

1. 我國由國發基金管理會曾組長、本部技術處張科技專家、科技部南科管理局陳副組長、中興大學張教授與本局林副組長進行簡報，簡報後歐盟於提問前讚許我國積極派員與會，認為此為理想的資訊交流模式。
2. 各國對我國簡報主要提問可分為：是否開放外國企業參與我國相關計畫、是否提供英文公開資訊、是否會對現有產業造成衝擊等，我國各單位講者均現場回復各會員提問，中經院李淳老師亦表示我國計畫經由檢視，均符合 WTO 規定，不會造成貿易扭曲。
3. 歐盟講者 Francisco IBANEZ 介紹歐盟 5 項區域支持計畫，分別就各計畫：法規基礎、參與計畫之非歐盟企業、涉及半導體產業之規模比例以及金額大小作介紹，並以歐盟計畫係無歧視性開放給國外企業，符合資訊透明化，不造成市場扭曲，完全符合 GAMS 區域支持計畫指導方針作結論。
4. 韓國講者 Jong Wan KO 與 Eun Joo BAE 分別介紹韓國 5 項區域支持計畫，主要就計畫資金來源與組成、設立計畫之法源依據、投資規模作介紹。並表示部分計畫政府有間接參與成立過程，但目前政府皆已退出，完全交由民間自主運作。

5. 美國講者 Roy Malmrose 先就美國產業創新生態作說明，認為研究與發展新技術係推動美國產業的重要原動力。亦對未來美國產業創新生態面臨的挑戰，如有限的資金作出說明。
6. 此外，另一位美國講者 Sujai Shivakumar 就為何補貼計畫資訊須透明化提出說明，渠表示補貼計畫可能造成市場扭曲，故需透明化通知與資訊分享機制。並表示美國的補貼計畫主要針對基礎技術研究，同時歡迎國外企業，資訊也公開揭露，很多參與企業及學校會通過聯合融資，惟金額有限並有補助期限。針對各國提問，美方進一步表示該國計畫主要針對基礎技術，所以不會對市場造成影響。且各計畫已提供詳細公開英文資訊，也揭露參與計畫之企業名單，其中包含許多非美國企業。

(三) 各會員發表感言：本研討會各國簡報後，各會員均表示感謝其他會員的參與，並在過程中提出許多意見與提問。美方代表 Ashley Miller 表示今日的討論甚具意義，身為明年 GAMS 主辦國，伊期盼在本屆 GAMS 會議期間能補足目前各會員提交資訊之落差，在此基礎上，為明年的討論作更好的準備；同時，歐方代表 FRANCISCO PÉREZ CAÑADO 亦指出多邊合作制度至關重要，但需要由行動來證明與支持，去年在韓國達成的協議仰賴各會員共同努力實踐；我方亦表示對未來持續討論表示樂觀其成，期望未來能更深入與各會員合作。

(四) 主席結論：大會主席成田達治表示區域支持計畫相關資訊是否透明非常重要，渠看到各國代表對區域支持計畫的努力，也特別感謝我國的積極參與，期望各國能繼續這方面的實踐，未來以更深度化的方式進行討論。

三、10月17日雙邊會談：

我國於 GAMS 會議前，分別與日本、歐盟、美國、韓國及中國大陸等代表團進行雙邊會談，主要就區域支持計畫、加密及智慧財產權等議題交換意見。

四、10 月 17 日加密圓桌會議情形

(一) 場次一：WSC 簡報加密相關活動

WSC 主席 Mr. Mario Placios 表示伴隨科技技術發展，越來越多電子產品牽涉到資料傳輸，加密議題的重要性將會與日俱增，為避免造成不必要的貿易障礙，各會員加密法規是否符合 WSC 加密原則將變得十分重要。鑑此，WSC 於本年對各會員相關法規進行自我評估，並舉行加密圓桌會議，檢視現階段自我評估成果。

(二) 場次二：各國 WSC 代表簡報加密自我評估成果

1. 各國 WSC 代表分別就其國內法規是否符合 WSC 加密原則進行簡報。此外，歐盟 WSC 代表(歐盟半導體產業協會)進一步指出在物聯網產業的發展下，保護傳輸資料的需求增加，半導體晶片的加密協定將日益重要，呼籲各會員加密相關法規務必符合 WSC 加密原則，另表示後續應就 WSC 加密原則如何最佳地應用在商用加密上做更深度的討論，並期待與各會員利用未來期中會議/研討會交換資訊與意見；陸方 WSC 代表(中國大陸半導體產業協會)亦在報告中對資料保護表示相同看法。
2. 簡報後進行各國提問，歐盟表示本次研討會活動很有幫助，但各國提交資訊內容仍有落差，盼未來各會員利用類似機制充分交換資訊，並對美、日與陸方提出問題；日本亦對陸方法規是否符合國際標準提出關切。
3. 美國代表 Miller 則以美墨加協定(USMCA)條文納入 WSC 加密原則為例，

詢問日、韓及我國對於未來在 FTA 談判中加入此條款之看法，3 國皆未回應，會後 Miller 表示伊發言的目的是盼獲日方回應，因據了解，CPTPP 已有相關條款。經查，USMCA 在加密演算法相關章節納入 WSC 加密原則。(詳如附件 1)

(三) 主席結論：主席表示感謝各會員的參與，並鼓勵各會員持續就加密議題進行討論，分享更多資訊。

五、10 月 17 日與我國產業界代表工作餐會：

我代表團循例與 TSIA 及產業界代表於 GAMS 正式會議前一日晚間進行工作餐會，就各議題交換意見及瞭解 JSTC 會議最新進展及各國業界關切事項。

六、10 月 18 日 GAMS 會議：

(一) 各國產業與政府代表之聯席會議

各國半導體產業協會針對全球市場現況、ITA 擴大協定之執行、區域支持計畫、加密驗證與法規、關務與關稅及保護智慧財產權等議題進行報告。主席並邀請各會員政府代表簡報執行反仿冒措施情形，我代表團強調我國政府一向重視智慧財產權保護，並致力於打擊仿冒品，我國執法機關與海關樂意與半導體產業合作，以有效打擊半導體仿冒行為。

(二) 政府代表閉門會議討論情形

有關區域支持計畫以及加密等議題，最終版本在陸方堅持下，刪除各會員提交資訊完整度存有落差之說明，改用仍有許多工作待各 WSC 及 GAMS 會員

完成之論述替代。

另有關我業者關切之中國大陸調高 MCO 關稅案，最終版本亦在陸方堅持下，以「呼籲有關會員們提交書面說明文件」，取代「希望特定會員能在本(107)年 10 月 18 日提交書面說明文件」。

我方代表團並於會中表示支持 WSC 加密原則、保護智財權(提升專利品質、保護營業秘密、打擊專利濫訴)以及支持區域支持計畫資訊交流機制之立場。

針對 AEO 議題，我方呼籲各會員正面支持推動相互承認協定，並表示我國已準備好跟各會員一起合作推動相互承認以促進貿易。

(三) 政府代表閉門會議各項議題決議

會議討論情形及主席聲明文件(Chairman's Summary, 詳如附件 2)重點，說明如下：

- 1. 區域支持計畫：**GAMS 鼓勵 WSC 繼續自我評估相關工作，以促進會員相互理解與合作。在目前仍有許多工作待各 WSC 及 GAMS 會員完成的情況下，GAMS 同意將透過定期資訊交換、分析以及評估增進彼此計畫資訊透明化，並邀請 WSC 會員逐步以目前 5 項計畫落實更深度化分享，為推動此目標，GAMS 同意加強期中會議，並將於 2019 年再度舉行研討會。
- 2. 加密：**決議內容類似區域支持計畫，亦將於 2019 年舉行研討會，呼籲各會員分享相關法規資訊，強調加密相關法規應遵循開放、透明、不歧視原則並符合 WTO 規範。
- 3. ITA 及多元件積體電路(MCOs)：**GAMS 歡迎 ITA 擴大協定之執行，籲請其他 ITA 會員加入 ITA 擴大協定。GAMS 要求各會員依其 WTO 義務執行 ITA 擴大協定，並依照第 18 屆釜山會議結論，呼籲有關會員們提交書

面說明文件。

4. 半導體產品稅則號列：GAMS 歡迎 WCO 在整合半導體轉換器之 HS2022 版本之進展，籲請各會員支持 WSC 對半導體轉換器之定義之說明，GAMS 並同意對 MCP 產品加快與支持 WSC 對 MCP 定義之釐清。

5. 有效保護智慧財產權：

(1) GAMS 注意到 WSC 之「營業秘密保護法規核心要件」包含多項制訂國家營業秘密保護法規之有利建議，並鼓勵 WSC 持續提供營業秘密侵權樣態之資訊，GAMS 亦促請會員分享有關法案文件，並將建立定期資訊交換機制，以提高資訊透明度。

(2) GAMS 強調提升專利品質之重要性，歡迎各會員專利局與世界 5 大專利局(IP5，包括美國、歐洲、日本、韓國及中國大陸)及其他管道持續深化合作，支持 WSC 與 WIPO 就專利品質議題進行合作，並稱許 WSC 與各會員專利主管機關就提升專利品質最佳範例進行討論。

(3) GAMS 瞭解專利濫訴之複雜度及重要性，注及 WSC 提出之數項打擊專利濫訴最佳範例，將持續觀察此議題發展並與 WSC 交換資訊，並強調最有效防止專利濫訴之方式為加強專利品質。

6. 共同保護全球環境、衝突礦石(conflict minerals)：

(1) 有關環境、健康及安全議題，GAMS 肯定產業界持續減量排放 PFOA 及溫室氣體，亦促請 WSC 提供透明且客觀之研析報告供各界參考。

(2) GAMS 籲請各會員重視衝突礦石議題，感謝會員依 OECD 準則建立強制性盡責調查制度，亦鼓勵採行提升供應鏈透明度之相關措施，並注意到 WSC 對納入衝突地區資訊所做的更新。

7. 半導體反仿冒：GAMS 重申打擊半導體仿冒之決心，鼓勵 WSC 提出與各國海關合作之新構想，並歡迎 WSC 於下屆會議提出報告。

8. GAMS 討論 WSC 關切之化學品管理及成長倡議等議題

9. GAMS 同意共同維護 WTO 規範的有效性並就未來的新挑戰進行 WTO 改革。

肆、結論與建議

- 一、 GAMS 主要功能係透過由各國半導體產業協會組成之 WSC 與各國政府之對話機制，尋求各國政府協助解決產業經營所遭遇困難。鑒於參與 GAMS 有助推動我國半導體產業之發展、提升我國國際經貿影響力，我國應持續積極參與，並視特定議題需要請國內主管機關及專家機構派員出席，同時應持續與 TSIA 及國內重要半導體業者就產業發展趨勢、與他國業者對話情形及業界需求等交換意見，俾充分於 GAMS 會議表達我國立場及取得支持。
- 二、 GAMS 會議前之雙邊會談係各會員確認議題立場及交換意見之重要場合，亦有利正式大會進行，本次雙邊會議因會前電話會議已預先確認雙邊討論議題，在準備充足下，雙邊會議進行順利，爰建議未來應持續積極洽排雙邊會談(包括電話會議)，藉以維持我與各會員之良好互動，並與其擴大資訊分享交流。
- 三、 歐美甚關切區域支持計畫與加密等議題，下屆會議將就該等議題續辦研討會，並就目前各會員簡報之區域支持計畫，進行深度資訊交換。我宜透過 TSIA 持續掌握該等議題動態發展，俾利未來我方準備參加研討會。

Subject to Legal Review for Accuracy, Clarity, and Consistency
Subject to Language Authentication

terminal equipment means any digital or analog device capable of processing, receiving, switching, signaling or transmitting signals by electromagnetic means and that is connected by radio or wire to a public telecommunications transport network at a termination point.

Article 12.C.2: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Goods that Use Cryptography

1. This article applies to ICT goods that use cryptography.⁸ This article does not apply to:

- (a) a Party's law enforcement authorities requiring service suppliers using encryption they control to provide, pursuant to that Party's legal procedures, unencrypted communications;
- (b) the regulation of financial instruments;
- (c) requirements that a Party adopts or maintains relating to access to networks, including user devices that are owned or controlled by the government of that Party, including those of central banks;
- (d) measures taken by a Party pursuant to supervisory, investigatory, or examination authority relating to financial institutions or financial markets; or
- (e) where the manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or use of the product is by or for the government of the Party.

2. With respect to an ICT good that uses cryptography and is designed for commercial applications, no Party shall require a manufacturer or supplier of the product, as a condition of the manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or use of the product, to:

- (a) transfer or provide access to any proprietary information relating to cryptography, including by disclosing a particular technology or production process or other information, for example, a private key or other secret parameter, algorithm specification, or other design detail, to the Party or a person in the Party's territory;
- (b) partner or otherwise cooperate with a person in its territory in the development, manufacture, sale, distribution, import, or use of the product; or
- (c) use or integrate a particular cryptographic algorithm or cipher.

Article 12.C.3: Electromagnetic Compatibility of Information Technology Equipment

⁸ For greater certainty, for the purposes of this section, an ICT good does not include a financial instrument.

19th Government/Authorities Meeting on Semiconductors
Chairman's Summary
Chiba, Japan, October 18, 2018

FINAL

附件2

1. The Government/Authorities Meeting on Semiconductors (GAMS) took place on October 18, 2018 in Chiba, Japan, chaired by Japan and attended by all Members.
2. Based on the report of the World Semiconductor Council (WSC) meeting and its recommendations, GAMS discussed a wide range of issues impacting the global semiconductor industry including the importance of free and open markets, worldwide customs, transducers, and MCPs, ITA implementation, policies related to encryption, regional support programmes, effective protection of intellectual property rights, fighting the proliferation of semiconductor counterfeiting, cooperative approaches in protecting the global environment, conflict minerals, growth initiatives and other issues of interest to the worldwide semiconductor industry.
3. GAMS congratulates Japan as Chair for hosting a successful 2018 GAMS Workshop on Regional Support Programs held on October 16, 2018, and appreciates the contributions of GAMS representatives, regional support programs specialists, and industry experts to advance the exploration of this important topic. The Workshop is another important step to improve transparency and mutual understanding of the different support programmes of GAMS Members. This is essential to maximize the opportunities for collaboration and to avoid harmful trade distortions. GAMS underscores that these programmes should be guided by the principles of openness, transparency, inclusiveness, non-discrimination, and respect WTO rules. GAMS also recognizes that government action should be guided by market-based principles, and that competitiveness of companies and their products, not the intervention of governments and authorities, should be the principal driver of innovation, industrial success, and international trade. GAMS advocates transparency among governments and authorities and calls on GAMS Members to implement the relevant WTO notification commitments.
4. GAMS reaffirms the Regional Support Guidelines and Best Practices agreed in the Busan GAMS meeting in 2017 and supports their full implementation. In this regard, GAMS welcomes the WSC's self-assessment work with a view to enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation, and invites the WSC's further work on the self-assessment surveys of respective regional support programs to deepen the information exchange including after JSTC and WSC meetings. GAMS acknowledges the usefulness of inter-sessional work to further increase transparency. GAMS notes that more work needs to be done to complete the information provided in certain self-assessment with high quality information by WSC and GAMS members. GAMS agrees to increase transparency through regular information sharing, analysis

and assessment and to continue the review exercise by deepening the information exchange. GAMS welcomed the first exchange of information starting with 5 programmes, and invites WSC to further develop information exchanges to move forward step by step to full implementation. To support these processes, GAMS agrees to intensify inter-sessional work, including after JSTC and WSC meetings. GAMS agrees to continue discussing related issues with a bearing on government support (such as investment, anti-monopoly rules, or IP issues) during regular inter-sessional work based on the WSC input, and to organize a follow-up Workshop in 2019.

5. GAMS congratulates Japan as Chair for hosting a successful 2018 GAMS Small Roundtable on WSC Encryption Principles held on October 17, 2018, and appreciates the contributions of GAMS representatives and industry experts to advance the exploration of this important topic. With rapid technology development, such as IoT, medical devices, cloud computing, big data, connected cars, and connected homes, information technology is present in all areas of our daily life. GAMS emphasizes the need to review the global regulatory environment for products with encryption, based on the WSC Encryption Principles which emphasize market access, transparency, adoption of voluntary, consensus-based international standards, and non-discriminatory and open procedures and rules. GAMS furthermore reiterates the importance of the WSC Encryption Principles and encourages other governments to take them into account in order to avoid a negative impact on the industry's competitiveness and prevent unnecessary restrictions to trade, while making use of international consensus-based global security standards which can ensure the worldwide availability of the most robust and trusted security solutions and support the widespread diffusion of emerging technologies containing encryption.

6. GAMS underscores the importance of meaningful stakeholder participation whenever regulations, administrative procedures, or certification requirements on the importation or use of commercial encryption are created or revised. Also, GAMS agrees that consensus-based international standards adopted through open procedures are the optimal way to achieve rigorously scrutinized and broadly studied cryptographic technology and facilitate trade in line with the WSC principles.

7. GAMS welcomes the WSC's self-assessment work on latest developments in their regions with a view to enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation, and invites the WSC's further work on the self-assessment surveys of existing and draft regulatory practices in relation to the WSC Encryption Principles to deepen the information exchange including after JSTC and WSC meetings. GAMS acknowledge the usefulness of inter-sessional work to further increase transparency. GAMS notes that more work needs to be done to complete the information provided in certain self-assessment with high quality information by WSC and GAMS members. GAMS agrees to increase transparency through regular information sharing, analysis

and assessment and to continue the review exercise by deepening the information exchange. To support this process, GAMS agrees to intensify inter-sessional work, including after JSTC and WSC meetings. GAMS welcomes the WSC's outreach work on the WSC Encryption Principles. GAMS also agrees to discuss related issues with a bearing on encryption (such as access to standardization bodies) based on the WSC input, and to organize an Encryption Workshop in 2019. GAMS welcomes efforts for enhanced WTO notification and underscores the need to fully respect such WTO obligations.

8. GAMS welcomes the continued implementation of the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) Expansion by all its Members. The GAMS call on all ITA-1 members to follow their example and adopt the ITA-expansion without delay. The GAMS also call on all Members to implement the ITA-expansion, in accordance with their WTO obligations. GAMS recall the Busan understanding regarding tariffs on products upon changes to the Harmonized System Nomenclature, and calls for all necessary clarification in writing by the relevant Members in this respect. GAMS agrees to jointly ask the WTO Secretariat to provide guidance on how the tariff levels should have been adjusted as a result of the changes in the HS nomenclature.

9. GAMS agreed to continue to collaborate in the ITA processes on non-tariff barriers and product coverage. GAMS also invites industry at future meetings to provide regular updates on advances in semiconductor technology with a view to maintaining duty-free treatment on future generations of semiconductors as technology evolves.

10. GAMS welcomes the significant progress made in the WCO for the incorporation of semiconductor-based transducers in HS 2022, and urges GAMS Members to support the WSC definition of semiconductor-based transducers. GAMS also agrees to accelerate work and support the clarification of the classification of products falling under the definition of MCPs based on the proposal submitted to the WCO HS 2022 review.

11. GAMS welcomes the WSC recommendations encouraging enhanced cooperation with customs authorities in order to strengthen the Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programmes and enhance tangible trade facilitation and benefits. GAMS acknowledges the importance of the global harmonization of the different supply chain security programmes, and welcomes the acceleration of future work for their further alignment and mutual recognition. GAMS takes note of the ongoing WSC work on articulating best practices with respect to AEO/Trusted Traders programs from GAMS regions and encourages the WSC to hold a separate discussion with customs authorities from GAMS regions on that basis.

12. GAMS agrees that the misappropriation of trade secrets is an important problem. GAMS notes that the WSC's "Core Elements for Trade Secret Protection Legislation" includes a

number of useful recommendations for national trade secret protection legislation, and any related pending legislation or legislative reforms or amendments. GAMS continues to encourage the WSC to collect incidents of trade secret misappropriation and report to GAMS. GAMS will also exchange published legal texts in order to enhance transparency, and hold regular exchanges of information to enhance mutual understanding.

13. GAMS emphasizes the importance of exploiting all avenues to improve patent quality. In this respect, GAMS welcomes the continuation and deepening of cooperation amongst Patent Offices through IP5 (US, EU, Japan, Korea and China) and other channels, and supports the cooperation between the WSC and WIPO on patent quality. GAMS commends the WSC's work aimed at improving patent quality and encourages the WSC to hold a separate discussion with Patent Offices from GAMS regions on the basis of the "WSC Recommendations to Patent Offices for Improving Patent Quality".

14. GAMS acknowledges the impact and complexity of abusive patent litigation, notes a number of recommended best practices put forward by the WSC engages to closely monitor developments among GAMS members including continued exchanges with and input from the WSC, and stresses that it is of the utmost importance to maintain/develop high quality patents, not least as this is the most efficient way to limit a proliferation of downstream litigations.

15. GAMS reconfirms its commitment to fighting semiconductor counterfeiting, a global issue of increasing sophistication that impacts consumer health and safety. GAMS welcomes the WSC's continued commitment to work with GAMS Members on anti-counterfeiting work activities, as well as additional initiatives such as those undertaken within the WSC's Anti-Counterfeiting Task Force. GAMS reaffirms its commitment to work with their customs and law enforcement authorities agencies to intensify the implementation of semiconductor anti-counterfeiting enforcement measures, including information-sharing activities. GAMS also noted the WSC's recommendation to continue to implement appropriate measures (including at domestic, bilateral and multilateral levels) in coordination with industry to stop counterfeits at the borders and appropriately prosecute those who make and distribute counterfeits, and invites reports at the next GAMS meeting. GAMS encourages the WSC to develop additional ideas for collaboration with customs administrations, making full use of the possibilities for follow up actions in cases of possible infringement irrespective of the value of transactions.

16. With respect to environment, safety and health issues, GAMS welcomes WSC's commitment to transition away from the use of PFOA and PFOA related substances. GAMS appreciates the ongoing work by the industry to reduce emissions of potent and persistent greenhouse gases and urges the WSC to provide transparent and objective reporting to stakeholders in particular by making independently verified data publicly available on the WSC

website.

17. Recognizing the importance of addressing the issue of conflict minerals (tin, tantalum, tungsten, and gold) and acknowledging the substantial effort already made by industry, GAMS commends the work of governments and authorities who have established mandatory due diligence schemes for key operators in the minerals supply chain, based on OECD guidance, and encourages the establishment of additional measures promoting transparency and reporting throughout the supply chain. GAMS also notes that the WSC has updated its conflict-free supply chain policy to cover all conflict-affected and high-risk areas.

18. GAMS agrees to work together to maintain the effectiveness of existing WTO disciplines, as well as to reform the WTO to help it meet new challenges.

19. GAMS also discussed additional topics of the WSC interest, including regulatory restrictions on certain chemicals and the WSC growth initiatives.

20. GAMS appreciates the WSC's comprehensive work and further suggests that it streamlines the topics for discussion at GAMS in future years to better prioritize work and ensure that key issues are effectively addressed. This is without prejudice to the continuation of comprehensive work in the WSC.