

出國報告（出國類別：其他-語言訓練）

經濟部國際經濟商務人員 赴美國語言訓練報告

服務機關：經濟部國際貿易局

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派赴國家/地區：美國/華盛頓

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摘要

職奉經濟部(以下簡稱本部)派於本(112)年 1 月 2 日至 3 月 10 日赴美國華盛頓特區「喬治城大學進修教育學院」(Georgetown University School of Continuing Studies)接受英語語言訓練，為提升學員於專業英語之聽、說、讀、寫能力，該學院「專業密集英語學程」(Intensive Professional English)課程內容包含「專業閱讀寫作」(Professional Reading and Writing)、「專業溝通技巧」(Professional Communication Skills)及「進階文法」(Advanced Grammar)。

本報告分成訓練目的、訓練過程、心得及建議三大部分，訓練過程內容包含課程簡介、課外活動與駐館活動安排，至心得及建議一節，將分別就課程與日常生活進行說明。

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壹、訓練目的

本部依據公務人員訓練進修法第七條第二項訂定「經濟部派送駐外經濟商務機構商務人員赴國外接受語文訓練實施計畫」，透過短期密集語言課程，提高駐外經濟商務機構商務人員外國語以及涉外事務工作能力。

貳、訓練過程

一、課程簡介

本次語言訓練地點位於美國華盛頓特區「喬治城大學進修教育學院」，職所參與之「專業密集英語學程」為期共計 8 週，課程內容包含「專業閱讀寫作」、「專業溝通技巧」以及「進階文法」。

(一) 課表

	星期一	星期二	星期三	星期四
9:00-11:20	專業閱讀寫作	專業閱讀寫作	專業閱讀寫作	專業閱讀寫作
13:00-15:20	進階文法	專業溝通技巧	進階文法	專業溝通技巧

(二) 課程內容

1. 專業閱讀寫作

- (1) 本課程由 Kathleen F. Kearney 老師授課，老師以「Skills for Effective Writing」為教材，教授寫作方法，並輔以補充資料，教授寫作格式以及重要寫作技巧。
- (2) 本課程主題聚焦「非政府組織」(non-governmental organization, NGO)，老師以「The NGO Handbook」為教

材，教授非政府組織之組成與運作，並讓學員擇一非政府組織進行研究，透過每週撰寫文章，於課程結束前完成期末報告。(報告請詳附件 1)

- (3) 有關授課方式，除了由老師教學外，亦透過學員討論、學員上台分享等方式進行，每週並透過測驗檢視當週學習成效。

2. 專業溝通技巧

- (1) 本課程由 Andrew Screen 老師授課，老師以影片、課堂筆記等多元教材，教授簡報與筆記技巧，並透過小組方式進行練習與討論。期末時，學員需以課程中學習之技巧，以「專業閱讀寫作」課程中所撰寫之非政府組織報告為題進行簡報。
- (2) 另每一學員須擇一主題，引導所有學員就該主題進行討論，為使討論順利，除了事前需設計內容與討論問題外，討論時亦須隨時觀察各學員討論情形，包含適時邀請學員發言、總結學員發言內容等等。老師會透過課後與學員面談之方式，就事前準備提供建議與協助，亦會於事後就其對整體討論情形之觀察給予學員評語與建議。

3. 進階文法

本課程由 Jane Stanga 老師授課，老師以補充教材教授各式動詞時態與子句，除了課堂中透過分組討論、活動、個人報告等方式練習外，每週並透過寫作練習、口語練習、測驗等方式加強相關知識。

二、課外活動

(一) 演講

除了課程內容，授課老師安排學員至校本部聆聽 2 場演講，包含：

「Georgetown Symposium on Data Privacy: Engineering Solutions for Evolving Global Policy」與「Milk and Cookies Series: Social Impact Making a Difference」，演講主題分別為數據隱私與社會創業。

(二) 參訪

另授課老師安排學員參訪博物館「Planet Word Museum」，該博物館之宗旨係激發大眾對語言與文字之興趣與喜愛。

(三) 其他活動

學校於課後時間，安排工作坊(workshop)說明安全須知、學術倫理等，並安排社交時間(social hour)舉辦團體活動、家鄉美食分享等增加學員間之互動。學校另安排學員至約翰甘迺迪表演藝術中心(John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts)及第一資本競技館(Capital One Arena)觀賞歌劇及曲棍球競賽，體驗當地文化。

三、駐館活動安排

(一) 至經濟組報到

抵達華盛頓後首先須先至經濟組報到，經濟組除了先行說明後續相關安排與需配合事項外，亦就華盛頓當地住宿、飲食、交通等分享相關經驗，另亦分享駐地工作環境、內容等。

(二) C&M 顧問公司

經濟組安排該顧問公司簡報美國貿易政策動態，內容包含美國貿

易政策制定、拜登政府貿易政策、美國出口管制與投資限制、美國貿易政策展望等。

(三) Akin Gump 法律事務所

經濟組安排該事務所簡報美國貿易政策動態，內容包含美國貿易政策、美國出口管制與制裁措施、美國關稅措施、美國與其他國家之夥伴關係、美國在 WTO 情形等。

(四) 華府智庫研討會

經濟組提供華府智庫研討會相關資訊，由學員自行選擇有興趣之主題參與，職參與 2 場由戰略暨國際研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS)舉辦之研討會：

1. 「全球能源與氣候最新情況」(Global Update on Energy and Climate)

邀請美國能源部副部長 David M. Turk 與國際能源總署執行董事 Fatih Birol，就全球能源展望、能源安全及美國《降低通膨法案》等議題進行討論。(摘要與心得請詳附件 2)

2. 「歐盟能源安全：與 Maroš Šefčovič 及 Ernest Moniz 對話」(EU Energy Security: A Conversation with VP Maroš Šefčovič and Dr. Ernest Moniz)

邀請歐盟執委會副主席 Maroš Šefčovič 與美國前能源部長 Ernest Moniz，就俄烏戰爭、歐盟能源策略及美國《降低通膨法案》等議題進行討論。(摘要與心得請詳附件 3)

參、心得及建議

本次語言訓練，除了課程練習外，日常生活交流、參加演講與研討會、參訪等皆對於提升英文能力有很大的幫助，此外，與駐館的互動以及本次在美國生活兩個月的經驗，對於日後外派生活與工作亦有進一步的瞭解，謹提供建議如下：

一、整體

- (一) 有關語言訓練計畫之時程建議可提早通知，以利學員可就出國相關事項與後續工作業務等提早進行規劃與安排。
- (二) 除了安排相關課程外，建議亦可考量安排相關實習，有助學員瞭解當地工作情形與文化，對於未來工作將有幫助。

二、課程

- (一) 在課程安排部分，本次語言訓練主要著重於英文閱讀、寫作、溝通等課程，建議未來亦可將專業課程納入考量，如商業、經貿等相關課程，除了可提升專業英文能力外，亦可提升對專業知識之瞭解，對於日後工作將有幫助。
- (二) 本次語言訓練地點位於「喬治城大學進修教育學院」，參加之學員多為國際學生，此在課程討論時可激發不同思考，亦可學習到各國不同文化，惟與美國當地學生較少有互動之機會。建議未來在安排課程時，可考量是否可進洽校方，讓學員可修習校本部課程。

三、日常生活

- (一) 語言訓練為短期訓練(註：一般為期 6 個月至 1 年，惟本年受疫情影響，僅為期 2 個月)，考量時間較短、費用等問題，建議應提前

尋找住宿，並建議可透過線上方式看屋並與房東先行瞭解狀況，以減少抵達當地找房屋之時間與成本。

(二) 華盛頓天氣與臺灣具相當大之差異，在環境部分，華盛頓相對較乾燥，因此須隨時注意保濕，而在冬天氣溫一般在攝氏 10 度以下，因此須注意保暖，惟室內室外溫差非常大，一般室內暖氣很強，據當地人之分享，在夏天時亦會面臨溫差大之情形，因室內冷氣很強，爰在衣服準備上須多加注意。

(三) 臺灣與美國有許多文化差異，建議可事前蒐集相關資訊以對當地有初步瞭解。例如，在飲食方面，在美國餐廳用餐一般需給小費，此種小費文化在臺灣較少見。另在生活上，臺灣一般透過晾衣服的方式晾乾衣服，然在美國多以烘乾機烘乾衣服，晾衣服之情形較少見。

(四) 華盛頓有非常多博物館，且大都無須購買門票，在課餘時間，建議可參觀博物館，除可增廣見聞、瞭解當地文化外，亦可透過聆聽導覽提升英文能力。

肆、附件

附件 1：NGO 期末報告

Analysis of Greenpeace International

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ENFL 057-010: Professional Reading and Writing

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March 1, 2023

Analysis of Greenpeace International

Executive Summary

This report aims to introduce and analyze the non-governmental organization (NGO), Greenpeace International. Founded in 1971, the purpose of Greenpeace International was originally to stop nuclear weapons testing (Zelko, 2017). The organization then started to pay attention to a variety of environmental issues. To seek a green and peaceful future, Greenpeace International reveals global environmental issues and urges governments as well as corporations to take more ambitious actions. In order to achieve the goal, the organization has been holding a great many campaigns through non-violent and creative methods. In fact, Greenpeace International has yielded fruitful results in recent years, changing governments' policy and corporations' guidelines.

However, in spite of those successes and efforts, Greenpeace International also faces some weaknesses and challenges, such as controversial campaigns, a single funding source and limited types of stakeholders. To conquer these weaknesses, this report proposes solutions, including careful planning and evaluation, a diversified funding base, as well as relationships with a wide variety of stakeholders. Since people have started to pay attention to environmental issues due to extreme weather, it will be easier for Greenpeace International to bring its concerns to the forefront of public awareness. Moreover, as long as Greenpeace International continues to make efforts and conquer its weaknesses, the organization is likely to attract more

supporters and make changes to the world, a world with a green and peaceful future.

Introduction

Greta Thunberg, a Swedish climate activist, shouted out “how dare you” several times in front of world leaders at the United Nation's Climate Action Summit in 2019. Thunberg, then a 16-year-old girl, criticized that the things which had been done to solve climate change were not enough. She pointed out the seriousness of climate change, worrying that her generation will need to bear the consequences (McGrath, 2014). As extreme weather around the world happens frequently, climate change has become an issue that raises people’s attention in recent years. Though governments do make efforts to mitigate climate change, the results are frustrating and behind schedule. The reason is that governments must put other factors into consideration, such as economic growth and public opinions. As a result, efforts from other sectors should also be included. To seek a green and peaceful future, Greenpeace International, a non-governmental organization, reveals global environmental issues and urges governments as well as corporations to take more ambitious actions (Greenpeace International, 2021).

Background

To begin, Greenpeace International’s history, vision and mission are highly related to the environment. Founded in 1971, the purpose of Greenpeace International was originally to stop nuclear weapons testing (Zelko, 2017). The organization then started to pay attention to a variety of environmental issues. According to Greenpeace International’s vision, it envisions a

world that the destiny of human beings and nature are connected, seeking a green and peaceful future (Greenpeace International, 2021). To turn the vision into reality, Greenpeace International's mission is to reveal global environmental issues and inspire solutions through non-violent and creative methods (Greenpeace International, 2021).

In addition to a clear vision and mission, Greenpeace International has strict funding rules and organized management. The funding rule of the organization is to be independent in order to make its own decisions without pressure and compromises. In fact, Greenpeace International emphasizes that it does not get any money from governments and companies. Instead, its funding comes from individuals and charitable foundations (Greenpeace International, n.d.). As for management, Greenpeace International set up its board of directors with seven members, who are responsible for approving budget as well as appointing and supervising the executive directors. Though the board members can be reelected, the consecutive terms of office are limited to two (Greenpeace International, n.d.).

Last but not least, Greenpeace International has been translating its mission into successful projects. For example, Greenpeace International has dedicated itself to urging and persuading communities to reduce plastic use. According to the investigation conducted by the organization and National Cheng Kung University, 15,000 tons of plastic are produced by 7-Eleven stores in Taipei City and Kaohsiung (Greenpeace International, 2021). In order to urge major retailers to reduce single-use plastics and increase reuse, the organization gathered

210,000 supporters to sign a petition. The result is that 7-Eleven Taiwan promised and announced that it would make plans to phase out the use of all single-use plastic by 2050, with the reduction by 10% each year (Greenpeace International, 2021).

Needs Analysis

Greenpeace International is a mature organization with a history of over 50 years. As a result, the organization has a clear vision, mission, funding, management and projects. In fact, Greenpeace International has become one of the major NGOs that addresses environmental issues. Though the organization has done a great job, solving a great many issues over the past 50 years, it has some weaknesses, including controversial campaigns, a single funding source and limited types of stakeholders.

First of all, Greenpeace International has long been criticized for holding campaigns with controversial methods. Greenpeace International's mission statement mentions that it uses non-violent methods to achieve its goals (Greenpeace International, 2021). However, there are cases that the methods it uses are not accepted by the public and even cause controversy. According to Battilana and Kimsey (2017), this is the situation that the organization is blind to the negative results, dealing with a symptom of a problem while creating new symptoms. For example, in order to put pressure on UN climate talks, activists from Greenpeace International went to restricted area of the Nazca lines in Peru, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (McGrath, 2014). Greenpeace International was strongly criticized by the Peru government and the public

since those activists left footprints on the ground, which damaged the site.

Second, Greenpeace International lacks diversity in funding sources. Since the organization wants to ensure its independence in making decisions, it emphasizes that it does not take money from corporations, political parties and governments (Greenpeace International, n.d.). According to the organization's official website, "In 2017, 95.3% of global Greenpeace funds came from individual donations, with about 3.3% from independent foundations and 1.4% from lottery funding" (Greenpeace International, n.d., para.4). In other words, Greenpeace International heavily depends on individual donations. However, relying on a single funding source may pose a threat to an NGO as the funders may change their priorities or face financial problems. The NGO may hence become insolvent and have to close (Binder-Aviles, 2012).

Third, Greenpeace International lacks a wide variety of stakeholders. According to Binder-Aviles, it is important for an NGO to build relationships with various kinds of stakeholders, such as business and professional associations, donor organizations, political parties and informal community groups, because it makes the NGO thrive (Binder-Aviles, 2012). One reason is that stakeholders are able to offer supports to the NGO, including financial and in-kind support. Another reason is that relationships with various stakeholders enables an NGO to create a network of allies (Binder-Aviles, 2012). However, Greenpeace International's types of stakeholders are undoubtedly limited since governments and companies are often the

targets that the organization challenges and questions. Moreover, as Greenpeace International put emphasis on independence in decision making, some types of stakeholders are likely to be excluded.

Proposed Solutions

To begin, with careful planning and evaluation, Greenpeace International could avoid improper and controversial projects. According to Binder-Aviles (2012), planning is helpful in preventing crises due to problem anticipation, while evaluation is helpful in assessing the quality and performance of a project. One of the steps of strategic planning is sharing the plan with stakeholders. By doing so, project participants may have a chance to give suggestions. As a result, I suggest that Greenpeace International share its plans with the public, which involves potential project participants, and provide a channel for the public to give advice. In addition to planning, evaluation after a project will help Greenpeace International perform better for the next project, preventing it from making the same mistakes.

Furthermore, building a diversified funding base is the solution to single funding source. According to Binder-Aviles, funding sources include foundations, businesses, governments and individuals. Since Greenpeace International emphasizes that it does not receive money from governments and companies in order to maintain financial independence, I suggest that the organization seek funds from different foundations instead of relying mainly on individuals (Greenpeace International, n.d.). To accomplish that, making fundraising plans with detailed

information, such as objectives, strategies, tasks and timelines would be helpful (Binder-Aviles, 2012).

Last but not least, regarding a lack of various stakeholders, Greenpeace International could invest time to build relationships with different kinds of stakeholders. Binder-Aviles mentioned that relationships with a wide variety of stakeholders would help an NGO thrive due to a network of allies. Though the types of stakeholders are restricted for Greenpeace International due to its principle, the organization still need to find sources of power in order to make changes. As Battilana and Kimsey (2017) mentioned, if the sources of power are not enough, teaming up with others will be one of the solutions. Consequently, I suggest that Greenpeace International build relationships and work with other NGOs which also pay attention to environmental issues. By doing so, it could have greater impact on changing the world.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Greenpeace International has been working on disclosing environmental issues and encouraging people, especially governments and corporations, to take ambitious steps in solving the issues. As Thunberg mentioned, what has been done is not enough. Hence, it is essential that NGOs also participate and play a role in mitigating climate change. In fact, Greenpeace International, an NGO well-known for focusing on environmental issues, has held a variety of campaigns which aim to urge governments and corporations to make changes in

policies and guidelines. The organization has also achieved a great deal of success. However, the organization also faces some challenges, such as controversial campaigns, single funding source and limited types of stakeholders. With careful planning and evaluation, a diversified funding base as well as relationships with different kinds of stakeholders, Greenpeace International can conquer these challenges. Moreover, the organization is likely to gather more supports and make changes to the world, a world with a green and peaceful future.

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附件 2：智庫摘要與心得--全球能源與氣候最新情況

一、背景

美國華府智庫戰略暨國際研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS) 邀請美國能源部副部長 David M. Turk 與國際能源總署執行董事 Fatih Birol，以「全球能源與氣候最新情況」(Global Update on Energy and Climate)為題舉辦講座，就全球能源展望、能源安全及美國《降低通膨法案》等議題進行討論。

二、內容摘要

(一) 全球能源展望：

1. B 執行董事表示，中國經濟反彈、俄羅斯石油與天然氣產量、能源轉型趨勢等將是影響未來能源市場之因素。2022 年係中國 40 年來首次出現國內石油與天然氣消耗量降低之情形，中國為全球最大石油與液化天然氣進口國，爰中國經濟反彈將對全球能源市場帶來壓力。
2. B 執行董事並表示，俄烏戰爭後，歐洲從俄羅斯進口之天然氣量下降，隨著中國經濟反彈，本年冬季歐洲天然氣之取得恐亦將受影響。渠並說明，本年潔淨能源之發展將有成長之趨勢。

(二) 能源安全：

1. T 副部長表示，減碳與能源轉型之趨勢有助於能源安全之建立，發展多元潔淨能源如太陽能、離岸風電與氢能有助於加強能源安全。
2. 有關主持人詢及能源轉型所需之原料大多集中於單一國家中

國，B 執行董事表示，發展潔淨能源技術所需之電池中，75% 係在中國製造，渠強調不可過度依賴單一國家，並說明多元化之重要性。

(三) 美國《降低通膨法案》：(Inflation Reduction Act, IRA)

1. B 執行董事表示，《降低通膨法案》係美國之重要法案，該法案將加速美國能源轉型，並有助於美國發展多元之潔淨能源，渠並表示，該法案亦將促進其他國家進行能源轉型。
2. 有關主持人詢及如何使各國皆能從《降低通膨法案》得利，T 副部長表示，《降低通膨法案》係美國對於盟友關切之回應，表示美國亦為推動能源轉型之一員。渠認為，倘各國皆致力發展潔淨能源並進行投資，潔淨能源之成本將下降，此情形對各國皆有利。

三、心得

- (一) 為因應氣候變遷，近年來各國紛紛提出減碳與能源轉型目標，俄烏戰爭除了凸顯能源議題之重要性，亦使各國意識到能源與安全之關聯性，使能源議題逐漸提升至戰略與國安層級。
- (二) 美國提出《降低通膨法案》後引起不少國家之擔憂與質疑，部分國家並開始研擬相關法案進行應對與反制，此情形恐導致各國之補貼競賽，進而對全球貿易造成負面影響，爰有關《降低通膨法案》能促使潔淨能源成本下降並使各國從中獲利一節，仍待後續觀察。

附件 3：智庫摘要與心得--歐盟能源安全：與 Maroš Šefčovič 及 Ernest Moniz 對話

一、背景

美國華府智庫戰略暨國際研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies, CSIS) 於本年 2 月 15 日邀請歐盟執委會副主席 Maroš Šefčovič 與美國前能源部長 Ernest Moniz，以「歐盟能源安全：與 Maroš Šefčovič 及 Ernest Moniz 對話」(EU Energy Security: A Conversation with VP Maroš Šefčovič and Dr. Ernest Moniz) 為題舉辦講座，就俄烏戰爭、歐盟能源策略及美國《降低通膨法案》等議題進行討論。

二、內容摘要

(一) 俄烏戰爭：

1. M 前部長表示，俄烏戰爭並非從 2022 年開始，而是從 2014 年開始，當時發生了克里米亞與頓巴斯等戰爭。當年，G7 與歐盟同意了幾項對能源安全影響重大之原則，其一為友盟國家共同責任(collective responsibility)，亦即能源安全並非單一國家之責任。
2. M 前部長並表示，2014 年 G7 與歐盟同意之文件係第一份同時提及能源安全與氣候因應之政府宣言，除了供應鏈多樣化外，邁向低碳亦為能源安全之一部分。M 部長另表示，渠認為能源安全、氣候、地緣政治與社會公正等係彼此相關之議題，爰前揭議題須一同解決。

(二) 歐盟能源策略：

1. Š副主席表示，為確保供應鏈與能源安全，歐盟將運用自身在

經濟與政治之影響力，建立一個平台以共同購買天然氣。Š副主席說明，該平台並非只為了歐盟國家，其他國家如烏克蘭亦要求加入平台，爰Š副主席盼美國能提供協助。

2. Š副主席並說明歐盟電池規章，該規章係要求電池需有數位護照，標示電池原料來源、碳足跡、重複運用與回收義務等。Š副主席盼數位護照能運用到更多不同產品上，渠並表示此推行恐有難度，爰盼兩大經濟體美國與歐盟能共同推行。

(三) 美國《降低通膨法案》：(Inflation Reduction Act, IRA)

1. Š副主席表示，《降低通膨法案》揭示美國與歐盟在氣候方面有共同目標，惟渠盼該法案能以公平的方式實施，成為歐盟與美國間之橋樑，而非建立另一個障礙。
2. M 前部長表示，《降低通膨法案》係美國重大法案，該法案與《晶片與科學法案》(CHIPS and Science Act)皆為美國產業政策，M 前部長並表示，為因應該法案，歐盟近期亦推出《綠色新政產業計畫》(Green Deal Industrial Plan)，渠認為歐盟與美國針對此議題進行談話具重要性，雙方亦可藉由該談話討論未來衛生相關之供應鏈。

三、心得

為因應氣候變遷，近年來各國皆致力於進行能源轉型與減碳，惟俄烏戰爭後，如何在確保能源供應與減碳間取得平衡成為各國努力之方向，此外，俄烏戰爭後，能源安全成為各國關注重點，其中包含潔淨能源供應鏈之議題，在此新議題上，如何尋求對話與合作並避免惡性進爭，將成為未來各國合作之重點。