

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

出席我國 WTO 第 5 次貿易政策檢討 會議報告

服務機關：經濟部

姓名職稱：陳政務次長正祺

暨團員共計 17 人

派赴國家：瑞士

出國期間：112 年 11 月 6 日至 11 日

報告日期：113 年 2 月 5 日

出席我國 WTO 第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議報告

目錄

摘要.....	1
壹、前言.....	2
一、WTO 貿易政策檢討機制之運作.....	2
二、我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討作業期程.....	2
(一) 秘書處報告.....	2
(二) 政府報告.....	3
(三) 答復會員書面提問.....	3
(四) 會議流程.....	4
貳、出席我國 WTO 第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議.....	4
一、出席會議單位及行程規劃.....	4
二、出席會議情形.....	5
(一) 我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議第 1 日 (11 月 7 日).....	5
(二) 我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議第 2 日 (11 月 9 日).....	8
(三) 相關拜會及活動.....	11
參、觀察與建議.....	12
一、會員提問及發言踴躍，顯示對我國之重視.....	12
二、我國貿易政策檢討成果獲會員肯定.....	12
三、會員對我經貿政策之評論具參考價值.....	12
四、建議研擬我國準備貿易政策檢討相關作業流程.....	13
附件 1：團員名單.....	14
附件 2：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討第 1 日會議團長聲明.....	15
附件 3：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討第 2 日會議團長回應聲明.....	19
附件 4：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議新聞稿.....	22

摘要

世界貿易組織(WTO)定期針對會員舉行貿易政策檢討(Trade Policy Review, TPR)會議，透過同儕檢視方式，分別就會員之貿易體制進行定期審查，並經由與其他會員問答評估流程，達到透明化之目的。我國為全球前 16 大貿易國，依據 WTO 規定須每 5 年進行一次檢討。

我國由經濟部陳政務次長正祺率行政院經貿談判辦公室、大陸委員會、外交部、金融監督管理委員會、國家通訊傳播委員會及經濟部國際貿易署、能源署、投資審議司及投資促進司等相關部會代表出席會議。本次會議計有 18 個 WTO 會員提出近 400 項書面提問，以及 23 個會員於會議中口頭發言，就我國的經貿體制、經濟發展情形、雙邊經貿投資關係提出評論意見，顯示各會員對我國之重視。

壹、前言

一、WTO 貿易政策檢討機制之運作

貿易政策檢討機制（Trade Policy Review Mechanism，TPRM），係依據「馬拉喀什設立世界貿易組織協定」（Marrakesh Agreement Establishing The World Trade Organization）第 3 條規定及附件 3 設立。旨在促進所有會員遵守多邊貿易協定之規範及承諾，透過 WTO 秘書處及受檢討會員分別撰擬報告，呈現受檢討會員經貿政策及體制，並經由會員問答之同儕評估流程，提高透明化，促進多邊貿易體系之運作。

考量 WTO 會員數增加及秘書處工作量，108 年起檢討頻率改為貿易量前 4 名會員（歐盟、美國、日本、中國大陸）每 3 年檢討 1 次，5 至 20 名每 5 年 1 次，其餘 7 年 1 次。我國貿易量維持在前 20 名¹。前 4 次 TPR 分別於 95 年、99 年、103 及 107 年舉行。第 5 次 TPR 會議則於 112 年 11 月 7 日及 9 日在瑞士日內瓦舉行。

二、我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討作業期程

（一）秘書處報告

為進行各會員之 TPR，WTO 秘書處之貿易政策檢討處將指派官員撰寫「秘書處報告」，分為經濟環境、貿易及投資體制、貿易政策及措施及部門別貿易措施等共四章。受檢討會員可對「秘書處報告」草案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。

本次準備秘書處報告作業期程如下：

1. **準備秘書處所需資料及檢視秘書處報告初稿**：自 111 年 9 月起，經濟部國際貿易署協調國內相關單位準備秘書處為撰擬報告所需資料，並自 112 年 3 月起，分批請主管單位檢視「秘書處報

¹ 111 年我國出口排名第 16 名，進口第 17 名。

資料來源：https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/wtsr_2022_e.htm

告初稿」，針對初稿內容之正確性及妥適性提供評論意見，並回復秘書處對我方經貿體制或相關數據之提問。

2. **安排秘書處官員來臺會談事宜：**WTO 秘書處指派官員於 112 年 6 月來臺，與我各部會釐清及討論我方對秘書處報告初稿之評論意見。秘書處官員並依據會中討論情形及我方後續補充資料，修正秘書處報告初稿。
3. **請各單位檢視報告內容並提勘誤意見：**WTO 秘書處於 112 年 9 月 12 日發布秘書處報告後，經濟部國際貿易署即函請各相關單位檢視，並提供應更正事實錯誤之勘誤意見，經彙整後提供 WTO 秘書處據以修正。

（二）政府報告

受檢討會員依規定須撰寫「政府報告」，說明檢討期間內之經貿表現及重要經貿政策措施。

經濟部國際貿易署自 111 年 8 月起開始準備政府報告，經彙整相關主管單位檢視修正意見，於 112 年 8 月 1 日向 WTO 提交報告，內容分為前言、經濟與貿易環境、經濟政策與發展及結論與展望共四章，主要內容包括：(1) 我國於檢討期間（107 年至 111 年）經濟表現穩健，實質國內生產毛額及貨品貿易均有成長；(2) 我國推動重要整體發展計畫、貿易及投資政策、產業創新及促進永續發展包容性等重要措施；(3) 我國參與多邊及區域經濟合作活動，包括持續參與 WTO 及 APEC、申請加入 CPTPP、簽署臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議等；(4) 我國近年所進行之法規體制改革，包括推動良好法規實務及公司法等重要經貿修法成果。

（三）答復會員書面提問

WTO 秘書處於 112 年 9 月 12 日分送本案「秘書處報告」及「政府報告」。112 年 10 月 3 日（第一階段）期限前，計有美國、菲律賓、中

國大陸、瓜地馬拉、多明尼加、香港、紐西蘭、巴西、澳洲、英國、歐盟、日本、新加坡、烏克蘭、印度等 15 個會員提出 299 項書面問題，議題涵蓋農業、漁業、食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫（SPS）措施、技術性貿易障礙（TBT）措施、產業政策、服務業、政府採購、關稅及關務管理、貿易談判、智慧財產權、投資政策及審查機制、能源政策，以及原住民、性別、勞動、貿易援助等。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 112 年 11 月 1 日向 WTO 秘書處提交書面回復。

第一階段後至我國第 5 次 TPR 首日會議結束後，計收到阿根廷、泰國、馬來西亞及中國大陸、歐盟、英國等 7 個會員共 112 項後續書面提問，包括農業、漁業、SPS 措施、商品標準檢驗及能源等議題。我國並於 112 年 12 月 21 日向 WTO 秘書處提交我方後續書面回復。

（四）會議流程

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。我國第 5 次 TPR 會議訂於 112 年 11 月 7 日及 9 日於瑞士日內瓦 WTO 總部舉行，詳細出席會議情形如下節。

貳、出席我國 WTO 第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議

一、出席會議單位及行程規劃

我國第 5 次 TPR 係由經濟部國際貿易署負責整合與協調工作，並由經濟部陳政務次長正祺率團出席會議，成員包括行政院經貿談判辦公室、大陸委員會、外交部、金管會、通傳會及經濟部國際貿易署、能源署、投資審議司及投資促進司等單位代表。

本次會議行程規劃如下：

1. **112 年 11 月 6 日 (週一)**: 全團抵達瑞士日內瓦，準備次日 TPR 會議。
2. **112 年 11 月 7 日 (週二)**: 全團上午出席 TPR 會議，午後出席酒會，與各會員出席會議代表進行交流。
3. **112 年 11 月 8 日 (週三)**: 團長拜會 WTO 秘書長，就 WTO 議題交換意見。另全團舉行工作討論會議，準備第 2 日 TPR 會議。
4. **112 年 11 月 9 日 (週四)**: 全團出席 TPR 會議。另舉行工作感謝餐會，答謝 WTO 秘書處相關人員之協助。
5. **112 年 11 月 10 日 (週五)**: 全團搭機返臺。

二、出席會議情形

(一) 我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議第 1 日 (11 月 7 日)

本次我國 TPR 會議係由貿易政策檢討機構主席沙烏地阿拉伯駐 WTO 大使 Mr. Saqer Abdullah ALMOQBEL 主持，並由巴拉圭駐 WTO 大使 Mr. Raul CANO RICCIARDI 擔任與談人。會議情形如下：

1. 主席開場：會議首先由沙烏地阿拉伯駐 WTO 大使開場，回顧我國 2018 年第 4 次 TPR 會議情形，及說明 18 個會員對我國提出之 399 項書面提問重點，包括發展數位經濟、漁業補貼協定之批准程序進展及相關經貿協定等，我國並於期限前提供 15 個會員 299 題書面答復。主席期許本次會議提供會員更多的交流意見機會。
2. 本團團長致詞：陳政務次長正祺就我國近年經貿政策與發展成果，提出 15 分鐘的口頭說明，重點如下：
 - (1) 肯定貿易及 WTO 對全球經濟發展之貢獻：以 WTO 為核心的多邊經貿體系，透過多回合的談判及制定相關貿易規則，不但促進全球貿易發展，更扮演維繫全球經貿秩序的關鍵。我國盼

與各會員合作，對改革 WTO 及更新 WTO 規則等議題，作出更多貢獻。

(2) 在挑戰時代維持經濟韌性：我國在本次檢討期間內之貿易總額及經濟年成長率均有成長，且在世界相關競爭力評比指標，屢創佳績。此一經濟成果，主要得益於我政府在新冠肺炎疫情期間採行各項防疫及紓困、振興等措施，減緩疫情對經濟之影響。在後疫情時代，我政府將結合臺灣產業在數位科技的優勢，持續落實基礎建設、優化產業發展環境，加強培育及延攬人才，進一步提升核心產業的供應鏈韌性。

(3) 推動有助發展之經貿政策：

- 推動洽簽貿易協定已取得具體成果，包括申請加入 CPTPP、完成簽署「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議首批協定」及「臺加投資促進及保障協議（FIPA）」之諮商及持續推動「臺英深化貿易夥伴關係（ETP）」談判。
- 持續打造友善之投資環境及經商環境，提供便捷投資措施，並推動各項法規改革。
- 在「5+2 產業創新計畫」之基礎上，進一步推動「6 大核心戰略產業推動方案」，加速資通訊、數位、醫療、再生能源等關鍵產業轉型升級及協助我臺商布局國際市場。
- 因應國際減碳趨勢，我國制定 2050 淨零碳排目標及相關策略、行動計畫，並以「減煤、增氣、非核、展綠」之潔淨能源發展方向進行能源轉型。
- 推動提升女性及原住民之經濟賦權、強化勞工權益等貿易包容性措施。
- 對國際社會發展作出貢獻，透過雙邊與多邊援贈及技術合

作計畫方式，協助夥伴會員達成區域繁榮及永續發展目標。

- 因應新興議題及國內外經濟情勢變化，進行政府組織改造，包括成立數位發展部、升格農業部及環境部。

(4) 支持多邊貿易體系：為確保 WTO 持續發揮功能，我方主張漸進、務實及邊做邊改之方式進行 WTO 改革，並積極參與 WTO 各項談判，包括服務國內規章、電子商務聯合聲明倡議 (Joint Statement Initiative, JSI) 等談判。為履行依據 WTO 第 12 屆部長會議 (MC12) 決議，我方已將第一階段漁業補貼協定送立法院審議，盼盡快完成，以向 WTO 遞交批准文書。

3. 與談人評論：會議續由巴拉圭駐 WTO 大使進行評論，重點包括：

(1) 讚許我國檢討期間穩健之經貿表現，在面對疫情挑戰，我國憑藉即時有效之因應措施及全球對電子產品之高需求，達到年均實質 GDP 成長 3.6%，及人均 GDP 成長達 32,756 美元之成就。我國更持續推動產業創新、數位創新、氣候變遷、包容性及法規改革、支持多邊貿易體系及市場經濟等經貿措施。

(2) 歸納本次 WTO 會員提出之書面提問重點，包括因應疫情措施、貿易及投資法規體制、參與 WTO、部門別貿易措施，如：農業、關稅、進出口、SPS、政府採購及智慧財產權等。

4. 會員發言：與談人評論結束後，主席隨即開放各會員發言，計有美國、中國大陸、香港、菲律賓、紐西蘭、巴西、澳洲、英國、歐盟、日本、新加坡、烏克蘭、印度、瓜地馬拉、阿根廷、巴拉圭、約旦、加拿大、巴拿馬、瑞士、越南、韓國及沙烏地阿拉伯等共 23 個會員發言。發言重點如次：

(1) 肯定我國經貿表現與作為：

i. 多數會員發言稱許我國維護自由貿易、支持多邊貿易體系、積

極參與 WTO 之貢獻及近年穩健之經貿表現，並期許我方持續參與 WTO 各項倡議及討論，及儘早完成漁業補貼協定之國內批准程序。

- ii. 其中，紐西蘭、澳洲、美國、歐盟、英國、日本及加拿大強調我國在 WTO 具備完整的會員權利 (full membership)，支持我國充分參與 WTO 會議，包括擔任 WTO 委員會主席之權利。
- iii. 美國、英國及加拿大等會員提及與我國進行洽談雙邊經貿協定進展，並盼強化雙邊經貿合作關係。

(2) 就特定經貿議題提出評論：

- i. 加拿大、紐西蘭及瓜地馬拉肯定我國在推動包容性貿易措施上的成果，包括促進女性創業的微型創業鳳凰計畫、參與原住民族經濟貿易合作協議及支持中小企業發展的融資措施等。
- ii. 歐盟關切我離岸風電在地化要求，盼我方釐清相關資訊。英國及加拿大則肯定我國發展再生能源發電之政策方向，英商及加商因此分別增加來臺對離岸風電之投資，盼我政府持續執行相關措施，達成淨零碳排之目標。
- iii. 瑞士、菲律賓、香港等會員關切秘書處報告所提我國 6 項貨品之現行關稅稅率事，盼我方說明釐清。
- iv. 美國對牛、豬之市場進入障礙表達關切；歐盟則關切疫病區域化之認定及相關審查程序。
- v. 中國大陸關切我限制大陸貨品進口措施，及我方對陸資來臺之投資限制。

(二) 我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議第 2 日 (11 月 9 日)

11 月 9 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(7)日會議對我國經貿政策之評論，及會前各會員之書面提問重點，我方由陳政務次長正祺發表口頭回應聲明，要點如下：
 - (1) 感謝會員肯定我方參與 WTO 各項討論及活動，包括參與電子商務聯合聲明倡議談判及我代表團同仁擔任委員會主席之表現。
 - (2) 感謝紐西蘭、澳洲及瓜地馬拉之評論，我方已採取支持女性經濟賦權、強化原住民產業發展等相關措施，並承諾持續推動確保女性、原住民及中小企業共享貿易利益之政策。
 - (3) 有關歐盟、英國及加拿大等會員對我國再生能源政策之評論，我方說明除已公布淨零轉型路徑，以能源、產業、生活、社會等轉型策略及氣候變遷因應法，進行淨零碳排放轉型。我方亦將與再生能源開發商持續合作，並在相關政策制定過程中與利害關係人持續溝通，確保我能源供應鏈韌性。
 - (4) 有關瑞士、菲律賓、香港等會員關切我 6 項貨品現行關稅稅率事，係因執行稅則轉換作業（Harmonized System transposition exercise）導致，我方將儘速修正。
 - (5) 針對美國、歐盟等會員關切我 SPS 措施，我方遵循 WTO SPS 協定，各項食品安全衛生管理措施之訂定，係依據科學證據進行風險評估，並參考相關國際規範為之；並依據 WTO SPS 協定，設置合理管道予輸出國向我方提出動物源性產品（animal-origin products）市場進入申請案，相關風險評估及審查時程，取決於申請資料是否足夠及完整。
 - (6) 針對歐盟等會員書面提問我國之 TBT 措施，包括強制性檢驗商品、後市場監督（post-market surveillance）及外國驗證機構

及實驗室認可規定等。我方說明由經濟部標準檢驗局依權責執行相關規範及相關風險評估方法，以確保強制檢驗商品的安全。

- (7) 針對部分會員關切我在投資審查過程中是否符合最惠國待遇事，我方說明由於投資審查不屬於 WTO 規範範圍，因此不存在是否符合最惠國待遇的問題。
- (8) 我方感謝英國對我金融服務業之提問，並說明我金融服務業市場相當開放，核發予外國銀行之營業執照均屬全功能營業執照（full-functioning licenses）。另針對金融數據相關政策，我方持續進行法規調適與國際接軌，如推動銀行受理客戶以網路方式開立數位存款帳戶，並使用電子識別方式驗證客戶身分。
- (9) 針對中方口頭關切我限制大陸貨品進口措施事，我方回應說明在我國申請入會時，中國大陸並非 WTO 會員，因此雙方當時未能依據 WTO 規定，就彼此的貿易體制及措施進行協商。我國並未違反 WTO 規範。我方認為，兩岸同屬 WTO 會員，相關貿易問題可循 WTO 規範及機制處理，我方願與中方依循 WTO 規範在 WTO 架構下協商，處理雙方貿易爭議問題。
- (10) 為因應全球環境變化及新興議題，我政府持續推動組織改造，以強化政府治理。在貿易政策領域，經濟部國際貿易局已進行組織調整，擴大納入貿易救濟等業務，並改名為國際貿易署；於 2016 年成立之行政院經貿談判辦公室則持續負責我國對外之經貿協定談判。此外，我國亦成立數位發展部，升格農業部及環境部，處理數位創新、氣候變遷及循環經濟等新興議題。

2. 與談人發表結論，要點如下：

- (1) 總計 18 個會員提出超過 395 題書面提問及 23 個會員首日會議發言，顯示各會員對我國經貿政策之重視。多數會員肯定我

國於期限內即時回復提問之努力。

- (2) 讚許我國持續推動包容性成長、產業創新、貿易便捷、數位經濟等措施，並已取得具體成果；及我國在 WTO 的貢獻，包括參與電子商務及服務業國內規章等聯合聲明倡議及漁業補貼協定等重要談判。
 - (3) 指出許多會員認為我國在若干議題仍有進步空間，如農業需進一步自由化、確保 SPS 措施符合國際標準及我國應進一步確保各項貿易相關措施符合 WTO 規範。
 - (4) 各會員均認同我國積極參與本次 TPR 程序，並恭喜本次會議順利圓滿結束。
3. 會員發言：美國、歐盟等會員發言，感謝我國即時回復書面提問，並將提出後續提問，請我方釐清。另重申與我國在雙邊經貿關係及 WTO 領域合作具重要價值，樂於進一步深化合作關係。
 4. 主席結語：本次會議最後由會議主席沙烏地阿拉伯駐 WTO 大使總結，渠肯定本次 TPR 相當成功，讚許我國自 2018 年第 4 次 TPR 以來，更進一步融入多邊貿易體系。另請我方針對尚未答復及若干會員之後續書面提問，於會後期限內提供書面答復，以完整結束本次檢討程序。

(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. 11 月 7 日會議後即於 WTO 會議中心迴廊舉辦酒會，近百名會員代表及秘書處官員出席，與我國團員進行互動。酒會提供臺灣特色美食及茶點，會員反應熱絡，成功行銷臺灣文化。

2. 11月8日拜會 WTO 秘書長 Ms. Ngozi OKONJO-IWEALA，就我國 TPR、漁業補貼談判等 WTO 相關議題及我國產業發展交換意見。
3. 11月9日會議結束後，我團長出席駐 WTO 代表團羅大使昌發邀請 WTO 本次會議相關人員午宴，並表達感謝之意。

參、觀察與建議

一、會員提問及發言踴躍，顯示對我國之重視

我國本次 TPR 會議計有 18 個會員提出近 400 項書面提問，會議中亦有 23 個會員踴躍發言，會員於發言時均稱許我國對多邊貿易體系之貢獻及近年穩健之經貿表現。其中紐西蘭、澳洲、美國、歐盟、英國、日本及加拿大等會員強調我國在 WTO 具備完整的會員權利，支持我國充分參與 WTO 會議。另，美國、英國及加拿大等會員提及與我國洽簽經貿協定之重要進展，強調雙邊貿易與投資往來之重要性。以上顯示各會員相當重視我國在全球經貿體系所擔任之角色。

二、我國貿易政策檢討成果獲會員肯定

本次 TPR 會議自籌備階段起，包括撰寫政府報告、提供 WTO 秘書處相關資料及對秘書處報告初稿之評論意見、與來臺之 WTO 官員進行意見交流，及回復各 WTO 會員提問等相關作業，工作量龐大且繁複，承蒙國內各相關單位及我常駐 WTO 代表團通力合作，始能提供高品質資料。對此，會議主席、與談人、秘書處官員及各會員均稱許我國會議成功及準備工作相當完備。

三、會員對我經貿政策之評論具參考價值

會員書面及口頭關切涵蓋農業、漁業、SPS 措施、產業政策、服務業、政府採購、關稅及關務管理、貿易談判、智慧財產權、投資政策及審核機制、能源政策，以及原住民、性別、勞動、貿易援助等諸多議題。

重要相關評論，如：(1)肯定我國在推動包容性貿易政策上的成果；(2)相關再生能源政策之執行；(3)SPS 措施是否符合國際標準；(4)貨品貿易、投資等相關措施；該等關切事項可作為我國未來經貿政策及採行相關措施時之參考。

四、建議研擬我國準備貿易政策檢討相關作業流程

我國第 6 次 TPR 將於 5 年後（即 2028 年）舉行，建議以過去 4 次 TPR 籌備流程為基礎，並依據本次 TPR 會議實務情形，研擬相關作業流程及注意事項，供日後承辦單位參考，進行經驗傳承，盼我國於日後辦理貿易政策檢討案時，更進一步提升整體作業效率。

附件 1：團員名單

No	機關名稱	姓名	職銜
1.	經濟部	陳正祺	政務次長
2.	行政院經貿談判辦公室	魏子凱	檢察官
3.	大陸委員會	林千右	專門委員
4.	外交部 國際合作及經濟事務司	連玉蘋	司長
5.	外交部 國際合作及經濟事務司	王心儒	科長
6.	外交部 條約法律司	張嘉珉	專員
7.	金融監督管理委員會 國際業務處	黃耀白	科長
8.	國家通訊傳播委員會 綜合規劃處	鄭秀綾	科長
9.	經濟部 投資促進司	張銘斌	司長
10.	經濟部 投資審議司	林彥霆	聘用研究員
11.	經濟部 能源署	翁素真	主任秘書
12.	台灣綜合研究院	李綦	副研究員
13.	經濟部 國際貿易署	劉威廉	副署長
14.	經濟部 國際貿易署	蕭振寰	經濟參事
15.	經濟部 國際貿易署	梅碧琦	組長
16.	經濟部 國際貿易署	邱川慈	科長
17.	經濟部 國際貿易署	林芸萱	三等經濟秘書

附件 2：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討第 1 日會議團長聲明

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

MR. CHEN, CHERN-CHYI

7 November 2023

Opening

1. Chair, Ambassadors, and distinguished Representatives, on behalf of the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, I am pleased to be here to present our key economic and trade developments and policies over the past five years.
2. Allow me to first express my appreciation to H.E. Ambassador Cano Ricciardi, Permanent Representative of Paraguay, for being the discussant, as well as the Chair of the Trade Policy Review Body, H.E. Ambassador Almoqbel (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) for setting the scene. I would also like to extend our appreciation to the WTO Secretariat for its hard work in preparing the report and organizing the proceedings.
3. We consider the Trade Policy Review Mechanism a cornerstone to ensure the transparency of the WTO. It enhances our understanding of the policy-making processes as well as the implementation and commitment of Members' trade policies and practices. We have benefited greatly from these reviews.
4. In this review, we received nearly 400 questions from 18 Members. We attach great importance to the keen interest and concerns that Members have shown in our policies and practices. In addition to responding to most of the questions within the deadline, we will endeavor to reply to the questions we received during today's meeting.

Recognizing the Vital Role of Trade and the WTO in Global Economic Development

5. Over the past decades, globalization and trade liberalization have driven global economic development, improved living standards, and fostered technological advancements. In particular, the multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core, has played a crucial role in maintaining the rules-based order of global trade. Through multiple rounds of market access negotiations and the establishment of international trade rules, the multilateral trading system not only provided significant momentum for global trade development, but also served as a linchpin in upholding the global economic order.
6. In recent years, major public health crises and intensified geopolitical conflicts have driven many Members to affirm the importance of strengthening economic security and to adopt a number of supportive industrial measures and protective trade measures. These have posed substantial challenges to the development of the global trade environment and even to the WTO's key role in maintaining global trade rules.
7. As the most well-established global institution for upholding binding trade commitments, the WTO, in the rapidly evolving and complex global economic environment, should not only retain its significance but also consider how to adapt and enhance its functionality. The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, as a trade-oriented economy, is looking forward to cooperating with Members and contributing to the development of the WTO in this regard.
8. We are pleased to see that in recent years, the WTO has been progressively deliberating on emerging issues, including environmental protection, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and gender. Such discussions have produced new considerations and diverse ideas for enhancing global trade. We believe that these developments are beneficial for exploring how to re-invigorate and reform the WTO, updating or upgrading WTO rules.

Sustaining Economic Resilience in an Era of Challenges

9. During the review period, we continued to face threats and challenges to our economic development posed by various global and regional developments. We were able to sustain a stable economic growth due to the government's well-implemented measures.

10. From 2018 to 2022, our total trade grew from USD 618.8 billion to USD 907.5 billion, marking a 46.65% increase. The average annual economic growth rate reached 3.61%. Furthermore, the nominal gross national income (GNI) per capita surpassed USD 30,000 for the first time in 2021. We have consistently achieved outstanding results in various international competitiveness rankings, such as the IMD World Competitiveness and Digital Competitiveness rankings, as well as major international credit ratings and competitiveness assessments.

11. Our economic achievements can be attributed primarily to the government's swift and effective response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The government introduced various relief and stimulus measures to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic. Additionally, our ICT industry benefited from the move to a more digitalized economy during the pandemic, sparking a heightened global demand for ICT products, which has bolstered international trade and industry development.

12. In the post-pandemic era, as supply chain bottlenecks and inflationary pressures persist and the global economic outlook remains uncertain, we leverage our industrial advantages in digital technology and continuously invest in infrastructure in order to strengthen our economic resilience and adapt to the opportunities presented by global supply chain restructuring. We optimize the conditions for industry development and intensify efforts in talent development and recruitment. This, in turn, enhances the supply chain resilience of our core industries.

13. As a firm supporter of the multilateral trading system, we have always been committed to adhering to WTO rules in order to ensure a rules-based multilateral trading system and a market economy system based on fair competition, which can continue to operate effectively.

14. In the following, I will introduce our key economic and trade policies and the reforms during the review period.

Promoting Economic and Trade Policies for Development

15. As a free and open economy highly reliant on foreign trade, the central pillar of our economic development strategy involves diversifying our trade partners and engaging in negotiations to establish a high-quality, high-standard economic and trade system.

16. Since our previous TPR review to date, we have accomplished several milestones. In 2021, we applied for membership in the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (or CPTPP). In 2023, we signed the first agreement under the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade; we also concluded the Foreign Investment Promotion and Protection Arrangement with Canada and continue to negotiate the Enhanced Trade Partnership with the United Kingdom. These achievements not only demonstrate our ongoing commitment to liberalization but also deepen bilateral economic and trade relations with our major trading partners, strengthen our supply chain linkages, facilitate private sector collaboration on innovation, and advance our participation in regional economic integration.

17. In order to cultivate a favorable investment climate and optimize the business environment, the government has established new investment facilitation measures and promoted regulatory reform, including amendments to the Company Act and the Act Governing Electronic Payment Institutions. We continue to implement a plan to enhance government openness and expand stakeholder participation in the formulation of public policies.

18. We advanced a major economic development initiative, the Six Core Strategic Industry Promotion Plan based on the 5+2 Industrial Innovation Plan, in order to seize opportunities for global supply chain restructuring and accelerate the transformation and upgrading of key

sectors such as information and communications technology, healthcare, and energy. Remarkable results have been achieved in industries such as the Internet of Things, machinery, biotechnology, and renewable energy. We amended the Statute for Industrial Innovation that provides tax incentives for innovation to all companies that meet the requirements of the Company Act.

19. In furtherance of the goals of global decarbonization and net-zero emissions:

- We have announced the Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions in 2050 which laid the groundwork to achieve our net-zero goal. We also promulgated the Climate Change Response Act this year. Under this Act, a Carbon Rights Exchange was officially launched in August, and we are currently planning for the imposition of carbon fees.
- The energy transition is a crucial factor in achieving our net-zero goal. Our strategy is to promote green energy, reduce coal-fired power, increase natural gas, and phase out nuclear energy. We have set a policy target of 29 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2025, with solar and offshore wind power as the primary pillars of our energy transition. We are also diversifying through geothermal and biomass energy sources, in order to ensure a stable power supply while reducing carbon emissions, and thus accelerating our net-zero transformation.
- We support actions to combat climate change and are willing to collaborate with WTO Members to promote environmental sustainability. However, we also expect that trade-related measures taken by Members adhere to WTO rules and do not impose unnecessary restrictions on international trade.

20. Promoting trade inclusivity, including the enhancement of women's rights, labor rights, and empowering indigenous communities, is also a significant policy focus of our government:

- SMEs hold a prominent position in fostering our economic growth, and in 2022 there were over 1.63 million SMEs, accounting for 98% of all businesses. During the review period, the government implemented a series of measures to assist SMEs in their digital transformation, support expansion into international markets, and provide guidance for women entrepreneurs.
- To enhance workers' rights and interests during the review period, several measures were implemented, including annual increases to the minimum wage, reduction of maximum working hours, improvement of protections for occupational accidents, safeguards for workers' rights, effective mechanisms to resolve labor disputes, and support for greater female participation in economic activities.
- To facilitate the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, we continue to promote support and assistance plans, and we have joined the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA) to continue to collaborate with like-minded members on addressing these issues.

21. In addition, we look forward to contributing to the development of the international community through bilateral and multilateral grants and technical cooperation programs to assist partner Members in achieving their sustainable development goals.

22. To address increasingly important issues such as supply chain restructuring, the digital economy, and climate change, we have carried out organizational reform within our government. The Ministry of Digital Affairs was established in 2022 to coordinate digital governance and accelerate digital transformation. In August of this year, the former Council of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Administration were upgraded to Ministry-level agencies to strengthen their effective use of resources for sustainable industrial development.

Supporting the Multilateral Trading System

23. Our economic development relies on a well-functioning, open, and inclusive multilateral trading system. To ensure that the WTO continues to function smoothly, we advocate for a gradual, pragmatic, and reform-by-doing approach to reform. This means strengthening the

operational functions of relevant WTO institutions, improving the dispute settlement mechanism, and enhancing the WTO negotiation functions. We hope that concrete progress can be reached before the 13th Ministerial Conference (MC13).

24. We believe that plurilateral initiatives and negotiations can assist in advancing the role of the WTO in global trade. Therefore, we have actively participated in various discussions over the past five years, including the Joint Statement Initiative (JSI) on services domestic regulations and e-commerce, as well as on other issues such as micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and environmental sustainability. We look forward to working closely with all Members to modernize WTO rules.

25. Lastly, to implement the resolutions of the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), we aim to complete domestic procedures for ratifying the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies prior to MC13. Based on the goal of sustainable fisheries development, we also continue to engage actively in the second phase of negotiations regarding fisheries subsidies.

Conclusion

26. Despite the many uncertainties we face in international trade, as an open and free economy that is a strong advocate of the multilateral trading system, we cherish and adhere to the core values of the WTO. We continue to work alongside other WTO Members to promote WTO reform, enhance WTO rules, and introduce more inclusive and sustainable growth strategies in response to the demands of a new era in global trade.

27. We appreciate the participation of all Members in this trade policy review meeting. We look forward to further exchanging of views fostering mutual understanding, and collectively constructing a more robust, open, free, and fair global trade environment.

附件 3：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討第 2 日會議團長回應聲明

CLOSING STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU

MR. CHEN, CHERN-CHYI

9 November 2023

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Let me first thank you and our discussant, H.E. Ambassador Cano Ricciardi, for your insightful remarks framing the discussion of our fifth trade policy review.

We take note of Members' encouraging remarks on our active participation and contribution across a broad range of ongoing WTO work streams, including playing a leading role in facilitating discussion on dispute settlement reform, e-commerce Joint Statement Initiatives negotiation, MC13 SPS ministerial statement as well as serving as chairs of WTO committees. I am confident that our Geneva delegation is committed to maintaining a high standard of professionalism and will continue to work constructively with Members within this organization.

In addition, we appreciate that some Members support the shared values of freedom and democracy, and have indicated that we should enjoy the same right as all other WTO Members, including the right to chair any committee. As before, we will continue to work closely with the WTO Members and support the multilateral trade system.

I would also like to thank Members for the positive observations in our trade policies and economic performance, as well as those who have submitted questions that contributed enormously to our TPR meeting. Allow me to address some of the key points raised.

We appreciated comments from Members, such as New Zealand, Australia and Guatemala, on our trade policy to promote inclusiveness. We are committed to ensuring that the benefits of trade are shared widely amongst underrepresented groups, including women, indigenous peoples and SMEs. During the review period, we have launched a range of initiatives to support inclusive trade, such as the Women's Empowerment Program to enhance women's involvement in economic activity, and the Plan for Economic and Industrial Development of Indigenous Peoples to develop indigenous industries. We also amended the Education Act for Indigenous People to provide additional educational resources for indigenous communities and enhance their participation in economy. All of these is for the aim of trade for all and leaving no one behind.

Some Members including the European Union, the United Kingdom and Canada expressed their interests on our renewable energy policy. We have announced the Pathway to Net-Zero Emissions by 2050 last year outlining four major transformations in energy, industry, lifestyle and society, and amended the Climate Change Response Act earlier this year to frame our strategies to reduce and manage greenhouse gas emissions and achieve a just climate transition.

Renewable energy is the key contributor to achieving the goal of net zero emission by 2050, with solar and offshore wind serving as the major power sources.

We continue to cooperate with developers, and actively consult with all stakeholders in an open and transparent manner before policies are formulated, aimed at ensuring energy resilience and incorporating local suppliers into the international offshore wind power supply chain.

We take note of comments from Switzerland, the Philippines and Hong Kong, China on the 6 tariff lines whose applied rates are different from their bound rates. In this regards, we

would like to confirm that these differences are due to technical errors that arose from conducting the Harmonized System transposition exercise. We remain committed to the tariff schedule we tabled upon our WTO accession, and will make necessary adjustments to make sure those applied rates are in compliance with our WTO commitments.

A number of Members include the Philippines, and Ukraine raised questions regarding our agriculture policies, such as the management and implementation of the TRQ system, the handling of agricultural funds, export incentives, and the compensation to farmers for losses caused by natural disasters. In fact, the goal of our agriculture policies is to address challenges such as climate change, food insecurity and COVID-19 pandemic. We have steered our agricultural development towards health, efficiency and sustainability. As a WTO Member, we have been making continued effort to fulfil our accession commitments, and the measures taken are all in accordance with WTO rules.

The United States, the European Union and other Members raised questions regarding SPS issues. In this regard, we follow the WTO SPS Agreement in formulating our food safety and sanitation management measures, based on scientific evidence and risk assessment, and with reference to relevant international standards.

We set up procedures to process applications for market access of animal-origin products from exporting countries. The time required for risk assessment and review of the imported animal-origin products depends on the completeness of information provided by the exporting country, including evidence to prove that the country's sanitary measures were in place and effectively implemented.

We also take into consideration standards, guidelines and recommendations from the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), to conduct risk assessment for the purpose of recognizing animal infectious disease-free status and zoning.

In addition, we have relaxed quarantine measures on the importation of plants and plant products. This year, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Agency (APHIA) removed 37 requirements for plant quarantine or inspection upon their arrival. It also added 22 items to be exempted from plant quarantine or inspection.

Several Members including India and the European Union also showed their interests at our TBT measures. Their concerns cover issues such as regulated products, post-market surveillance, mandatory inspection, and the recognition requirements for foreign testing laboratories and certification bodies.

We would like to indicate that products subjected to mandatory inspection shall be affixed with the Commodity Inspection Mark before they are placed on the market. Pre-market inspections and post market surveillance are performed by the Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) to ensure the safety of regulated products. The BSMI uses its risk assessment system to determine the scope of regulated products and the focus of post-market surveillance activities. Risk factors include product properties, incident reports, public expectations and inspection standards.

To facilitate completion of conformity assessment procedures by the industry and our trading partners, foreign certification bodies and testing laboratories can apply for recognition by BSMI, or can be designated through the mutual recognition arrangements mechanism.

On investment related issues, we received questions from the European Union and China regarding the requirements for the application, review, and approval procedures for foreign direct investment.

We require overseas investors to provide information about the financial sources of their investments, whether originating from their home countries or from third countries.

There are questions posed that are connected to MFN treatment in the review process. We would like to note that review of foreign direct investment applications is not within the scope of WTO rules, and as such there is no issue of MFN treatment.

We thank the United Kingdom for questions regarding our financial services. The level of

openness in our banking industry is no less than that of other international financial centers in Asia. In practice, the operating licenses issued to foreign banks by our Financial Supervisory Commission are full-functioning licenses.

With respect to data-related policies for our banking sector, we endeavour to keep our regulations in line with evolving global standards and trends. It is worth noting that banks can use various electronic identification methods to verify the identity of customers when opening accounts that allow for digital deposits. In addition, thanks to valuable feedback from various Members including the United Kingdom, we also amended regulations for outsourcing to consolidate and simplify the application procedures for cross-border and cloud outsourcing this past August.

For the question raised by China on the first day regarding import restrictions on some 2,500 items, we would like to point out for the record that prior to and at the time of review and adoption of our WTO accession, China was not a WTO Member. As a result, both sides did not have an opportunity to negotiate on each other's trade regimes and measures as expected under Article 12 of the Marrakesh Agreement.

After joining the WTO, we have been in compliance with the WTO rules. There have not been any formal requests for consultation with respect to the bilateral trade relations raised by China in the past twenty years.

Looking to the future, since both sides are WTO Members, it would be most appropriate to tackle trade matters in accordance with WTO mechanisms and rules and at this Organization. Our policy is clear. We have been consistently open for consultations with China on WTO related issues through the WTO platform in accordance with WTO rules.

In order to respond to the changing global environment and the latest emerging issues, our government has undertaken organizational reforms to enhance its capacity of governance.

For trade policy formulation, the former Bureau of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, has been reorganized and renamed the International Trade Administration this year, in order to broaden its functions for promoting economic cooperation, and to provide it with authority to conduct trade remedy-related investigations.

The Office of Trade Negotiations, established in 2016, continues to serve as a coordination mechanism for trade policy to negotiate on trade agreements. In practice, when faced with important international trade or investment issues, the Office will initiate coordination process, make an overall determination, develop policy recommendations, and proceed to negotiate with foreign countries.

In addition, the Ministry of Digital Affairs was established in 2022, responsible for driving our digital policy innovation and reform. The former Council of Agriculture and the former Environmental Protection Administration were both upgraded to Ministries in August this year, to address the challenges of climate change, improve resource efficiency and promote circular economy.

Let me conclude by thanking you again, Mr. Chair, the discussant, H.E. Ambassador Cano Ricciardi, and the secretariat, for your great work.

I also thank all our fellow Members for your engagement in our fifth trade policy review. We will continue to work with you to enhance the relevance of the WTO, and to pave the way for a successful MC13.

Thank you.

附件 4：我國第 5 次貿易政策檢討會議新聞稿

→ 本部新聞

2023-11-06 14:30 國際貿易署

經濟部組團出席WTO我國第5次貿易政策檢討會議

點閱數：443



為促進貿易政策與措施之透明化，強化會員遵守WTO規範及確保多邊貿易體系順暢運作，WTO將於本(11)月7日及9日舉行第5次我國貿易政策檢討會議。我國代表團由經濟部政務次長陳正祺率領行政院經貿談判辦公室、大陸委員會、國家通訊傳播委員會、金融監督管理委員會、外交部、經濟部能源署、投資促進司及國際貿易署等部會代表與會。

世界貿易組織(WTO)定期針對會員舉行貿易政策檢討(Trade Policy Review, TPR)會議，透過同儕檢視方式，分別就會員之貿易體制進行定期審查，並經由與其他會員問答評估流程，達到透明化的目的。審查機制的目的在促進各會員遵守WTO協定規範與承諾，有利國際貿易環境發展。

本次會議將由WTO貿易政策檢討機構主席沙烏地阿拉伯王國駐WTO大使Mr. Saqer Abdullah ALMOQBEL主持，由巴拉圭駐WTO大使Mr. Raul Cano RICCIARDI擔任與談人。

本次會議前計有18個會員對我國提出近400項提問，涵蓋總體經濟、農業、漁業、服務業、產業、能源、投資等類別議題。

陳正祺次長將於會議首日說明近年來我國重要經貿政策及經貿發展成果，對整體經貿情勢的看法，並將強調台灣一向維護自由貿易與多邊經貿體制之立場；第2日會議則回應會員提問，說明我國經貿體制及政策。

貿易署發言人：李副署長冠志

聯絡電話：02-2397-7109、02-2397-7198

電子郵件信箱：gjlee@trade.gov.tw

業務聯絡人：多邊貿易組梅組長碧琦

聯絡電話：02-2397-7201

電子郵件信箱：bcmei@trade.gov.tw

WTO順利完成我國第五次WTO貿易政策檢討

點閱數：648



WTO於11月9日完成我國第五次貿易政策檢討會議。本次會議的與談人及WTO會員一致肯定我國積極參與WTO及支持多邊貿易體系，以及我常駐WTO代表團之積極表現。會員們也高度稱許我國過去五年來穩健的經貿表現，尤其在疫情期間之經濟持續強勁成長及追求創新與產業升級，展現彰顯我國經濟的韌性。

本次檢討會議由WTO貿易政策檢討機制輪值主席沙烏地阿拉伯大使 Mr. Saqer Abdullah ALMOQBEL擔任我國貿易政策檢討會議主席，由巴拉圭大使Raul Cano RICCIARDI擔任與談人，共有23會員發言，就我國的經貿體制、經濟發展情形、雙邊經貿投資關係提出評論意見。

中國在會中以口頭方式關切我限制大陸貨品進口措施，我團團長經濟部陳政務次長回應說明，我國加入WTO時，中國並非WTO會員，因此未能依據WTO規定，就彼此的貿易體制及措施進行協商。我國並未違反WTO規範。我國認為，兩岸同屬WTO會員，相關貿易問題可循WTO規範及機制處理，我方願與中方依循WTO規範在WTO架構下協商，處理雙方貿易爭議問題。

本次檢討會議計有18個會員向我國提出超過400個書面問題，涵蓋農業、服務業、產業、能源、投資等類議題。會議主席及會員高度稱許我方在期限前完成相關問題之回應，彰顯我對WTO透明化原則之重視，會議極為成功。

貿易署發言人：李副署長冠志

聯絡電話：02-2397-7109、02-2397-7198

電子郵件信箱：gjlee@trade.gov.tw

業務聯絡人：多邊貿易組梅組長碧琦

聯絡電話：02-2397-7201

電子郵件信箱：bcmei@trade.gov.tw