

臺灣和美國宣布啟動「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」 新聞稿

行政院經貿談判辦公室 2022 年 6 月 1 日

本(6 月 1)日行政院鄧振中政務委員與美國副貿易代表 Sarah Bianchi 大使視訊會晤，雙方宣布啟動「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」，目的是要以具體的方式來深化台美的經貿關係。台美雙方將致力於開啟談判，目標是在談判完成後，獲致高標準且具經濟意義的貿易協定。

預期雙方未來的談判將包涵下列議題：

1. 貿易便捷化：

- 尋求以最佳方式促進貿易，包括加速執行 WTO 的貿易便捷化協定、採取數位化措施等，以加速海關通關程序。
- 就電子支付方式、風險管控、保護交易者資訊等進行協商，以協助中小企業善用科技快速通關。

2. 法規訂定原則：

- 本於對良好治理及遵守法律的理念，採用完善、透明化的原則訂定法規。
- 相關原則包括：即時於網路提供關於法規及法規訂定過程的資訊、與公眾溝通並考量各方意見，並基於最佳資訊、科學及證據做成法規決策。

- 尋求討論服務業法規透明化及良好治理的可能性。

3. 農業：

- 透過科學、以風險為基礎的決策、採取透明完善法規作法等方式，尋求可促進農業貿易之法規。

4. 反貪污：

為防止及打擊賄賂與貪污，致力下列事項：

- 建立強而有力的反貪污標準
- 消除以稅賦減免作為賄賂之方式
- 建立關於追繳貪污犯罪所得之措施
- 建立拒絕提供涉及貪污犯罪之外國公職人員避風港的相關措施

5. 協助中小企業貿易：

- 為便利中小企業經商，將透過排除貿易障礙、分享最佳做法等方式，促進中小企業貿易。
- 協助婦女或弱勢群族等擁有的中小企業經商。

6. 掌握數位貿易所帶來的利益：

- 尋求對勞動者、消費者、企業家及中小企業有利的數位

貿易環境。

- 雙方共同理念包含：建立消費者對數位經濟的信任、推廣資訊的取得、便利數位科技的使用、建立具韌性且安全的數位基礎建設，並解決數位經濟中具歧視性和貿易扭曲的作為。

7. 推廣以勞工為中心的貿易

- 推動勞動權益之保護，發展更具包容性的貿易與勞動政策，包括消除全球供應鏈中的強迫勞動。
- 創造更多機會，促進性別平等，彰顯貿易可以成為促進勞動權益的正面力量。

8. 支持環境及氣候行動

討論深化貿易與環境議題的合作，包括：

- 依據去年「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約」第26屆締約方大會(COP26)的成果推動雙方的經濟去碳化。
- 交換貿易與環境相關議題資訊。
- 支持企業、綠色就業與低碳經濟之成長。

9. 標準：

- 基於共同理念發展規範，以利標準、技術性法規及符合性評鑑程序從準備到採行，都是基於合法政策目標、不

具歧視性，且不會衍生不必要的貿易障礙。

- 基於國際標準協助法規接軌及建立最佳典範，並促進貿易韌性。

10. 國營事業：

- 認為國營或國家控制事業，及政府指定之獨占事業不符市場常規的作法，會對國際貿易及投資造成顯著扭曲。
- 發展規範以確保相關政府控制事業依市場機制運作、公平監管，且不會接受扭曲貿易的非商業性援助。

11. 非市場政策及做法：

- 臺美均為市場經濟體，且瞭解貿易夥伴的非市場政策衍生的損害，威脅人民生活，並傷害勞工及企業。
- 合作對抗這些有害的非市場政策及做法。

臺美雙方期待藉由「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」及與利害關係人之持續互動，推進及深化臺美重要經貿關係、提倡共享價值，一起應對共同的挑戰和機會。雙方將以共享價值為基礎，推動彼此貿易優先事項，為勞工及產業促進創新及包容性之經濟成長。

「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」首次會議預計將於本月稍後在美國華府舉行。

本項倡議因架構完整、可延續、內容廣泛，可做為推動貿易協定的路徑圖。本項倡議內容係以高標準為目標，將有利台灣爭取參加 CPTPP，政府將結合產、官、學、研各界力量，為我爭取最大利益。

附件一、本案背景說明資料

附件二、新聞小辭典

附件二、2019 年 12 月 19 日 161 位眾議員支持台美洽簽雙邊貿易協定(BTA)聯名函

附件三、2020 年 10 月 1 日 50 位參議員支持台美洽簽雙邊貿易協定(BTA)聯名函

附件四、2022 年 3 月 30 日 200 名眾議員支持台灣參與印太經濟架構(IPEF)聯名函

附件五、2022 年 5 月 18 日 52 位參議員支持邀請台灣參與印太經濟架構(IPEF)聯名函

附件一、本案背景說明資料

「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」背景說明

一、台灣在國際供應鏈的地位廣受重視

隨著美中貿易衝突日益加劇，加上疫情產生的影響，供應鏈問題亦隨之浮出檯面，世界各國隨即發現，台灣係美中競爭最重要的科技核心之半導體的全球製造中心。美國政府更意識到，必須加強與台灣在政治與經濟上的連結，才能穩住供應鏈的韌性和安全。

二、美國國會與社會各界均主張應與台灣建立更密切的經貿關係

拜登總統上任，儘管隨即恢復 TIFA 會談，並繼續進行經濟繁榮夥伴對話(EPPD)機制，但美國國會與社會各界多數仍然繼續支持美國應與台灣簽署 BTA，以便在經貿上能建立更密切的連結。

三、本項倡議內容與 CPTPP 所涵蓋的議題範圍相同，與世界大型貿易協定發展方向亦屬一致

本倡議除涵蓋傳統貿易議題外，另包含數位貿易、環境、勞工、中小企業及因應非市場經濟等現代化議題，與國際大型貿易協定發展方向一致，涵蓋面向越來越廣，且更具包容性。

四、本項倡議有助於擴大我業者在美商機

透過數位經濟的合作與開放，以及貿易便捷化的執行，將有助於減少業者在數位服務及商品通關的成本。此外，環境政策、勞工、不公平貿易障礙等共識，將有助於企業研擬經營策略及推動永續發展，加速與國際市場接軌。

五、台美貿易倡議的目標

台美雙方於 2022 年 6 月 1 日正式發佈台美 21 世紀貿易倡議。這項倡議的目的是要以具體的方式來深化台美雙邊的經貿關係。未來在倡議啟動之後，台美雙方將開始進行談判，目標是在談判完成後，雙方能達成高標準且具經濟意義的貿易協定。

附件二、新聞小辭典

新聞小辭典

1. 貿易便捷化(Trade Facilitation)

- 目的:要排除產品通關的障礙，提高通關效率。
- 好處:降低業者與外國進行交易所需通關成本。
- 相關措施:簡化通關程序、資訊透明化、確保各項收費及罰款的合理性、鼓勵採用電子系統處理通關程序、各國加強關務合作等。

2. 法規訂定原則(Regulatory Practices)

- 在訂定法規過程中要求使利害關係人參與決策、依法行政、透明化、快速回應需求、平等及包容等重要原則。例如訂定法規過程的相關資訊需要公開周知，並使各方有機會表達意見。

3. 農業(Agriculture)

- 依照國際組織標準、科學證據、風險等制定食品安全及動植物相關措施，促進農產品貿易。

4. 反貪腐(Anti-corruption)

- 尋求發展強有力的反貪腐標準、賦稅、追繳犯罪所得等方式，以消除、預防和打擊國貿及投資中之賄賂或貪腐行為。

5. 協助中小企業貿易(Supporting SMEs in trade)

- 透過排除貿易障礙、分享最佳做法、協助婦女或弱勢群族擁有的中小企業等方式，減少貿易成本並促進中小企業貿易。

6. 掌握數位貿易所帶來的利益(Harnessing the benefits of digital trade)

- 數位貿易是指數位驅動之貨品或服務貿易，包含以數位或實體形式傳送，如 Netflix 影音平台。
- 數位貿易規範涵蓋：建立數位科技使用於貿易之基礎，促進數位科技的使用同時兼顧資訊安全，如跨境電子傳輸、電子簽章法規；以及建立民眾對數位貿易之信任，如線上消費者保護、隱私保護法規。

7. 推廣以勞工為中心之貿易(Promoting worker-centric trade)

- 美國拜登政府推動「以勞工為中心之貿易政策」，與貿易夥伴及私部門合作，以更具包容性、確保勞工等利害關係人團體參與之決策過程，建立可執行的高標準貿易規範，提升就業與薪資，並帶來公平的經濟成長。

8. 支持環境及氣候行動(Supporting the Environment and Climate Action)

- 貿易係應對氣候危機不可或缺之政策工具，新形態之環境、氣候與貿易政策思考改變貿易規則，考量效率以外的其他因素，除繼續推動執行提高環境保護之規範外，亦尋求更積極的減碳工作，以實現環境之永續發展。相關做法包括談判和實施嚴格的環境標準，以及探索市場及產業的規範方式，以解決全球貿易體系中的溫室氣體排放問題。

9. 標準(Standards)

- 為符合合法政策目標，有關產品之標準、技術性法規及符合性評鑑程序在準備過程中、最終決定採行

之規範及產品適用，不應造成不必要的貿易障礙等歧視性措施，且在此過程中國際標準扮演重要的角色。

10. 國營事業（state-owned enterprises）

- 為了確保私人企業可與國營事業在國際貿易及投資方面有公平競爭條件，而不會因為國營事業享受政府給予之非商業協助（如法規優惠、補貼等）而居於不利地位。

11. 非市場政策及做法(Non-market policies and practices)

- 非市場政策指由政府決定市場中的生產、銷售活動或產品價格，而非透過自由市場機制決定。
- 為了避免非市場國家採行的措施影響國際商品的競爭，所以台美雙方將合作尋求因應做法。

附件三、2019 年 12 月 19 日 161 位眾議員支持台美洽簽雙
邊貿易協定(BTA)聯名函

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

December 19, 2019

The Honorable Robert E. Lighthizer
U.S. Trade Representative
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20508

Dear Ambassador Lighthizer:

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the passage of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), landmark legislation that set the framework for relations between the United States and Taiwan — two countries with a shared commitment to democracy, respect for the rule of law, and free market principles. The TRA has facilitated decades of economic, security, and trade relations that have benefited the global community and increased the prosperity of the United States and Taiwan. With this in mind, we strongly believe you should work toward beginning negotiations for a bilateral trade agreement with Taiwan.

Taiwan is a longstanding ally and a like-minded partner in the Indo-Pacific region that upholds and shares our values. Taiwan is our 11th largest trading partner worldwide, the 8th largest export market for U.S. agricultural products, a major purchaser of U.S. LNG exports, and the supplier of a significant amount of the semiconductors used by our manufacturers in their finished goods. Taiwan already affords its workers a high standard of labor protection, consistent with International Labor Organization conventions, and is a leader in environmental protection in the region.

Taiwan has already expressed strong interest in negotiating a fair, reciprocal, and high-standard bilateral trade agreement with the United States. We believe an agreement with Taiwan would expand markets for American goods, including agricultural products, by addressing existing market access issues, and could serve as a high bar for future agreements with other governments in the region. Such an agreement would encourage more investment in American industries as Taiwan's exports would provide inputs U.S. manufacturers need. It would also help establish comprehensive and high-standard rules for digital trade, ensuring both countries operate under the same standards and leading to the creation of high-paying jobs in the sector. As the trade and investment relationship with Taiwan already supports an estimated 373,000 U.S. jobs, working toward the negotiation of a high-standard and comprehensive U.S.-Taiwan bilateral trade agreement would further enhance our shared goal of enhancing the global competitiveness of U.S. industries while spurring American job creation.

Taiwan has proven itself as a loyal and beneficial partner of the United States for many years. For the last four decades, the cornerstones of this relationship have been set forth in the TRA and the Six Assurances. We strongly think that your continued work toward trade

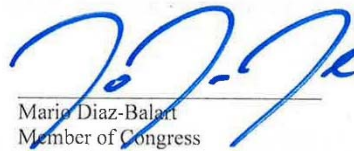
agreement negotiations would demonstrate our continued commitment to Taiwan, and the region as a whole, and will be consistent with the letter and spirit of the relations that have served the United States and Taiwan so well for the last forty years. We hope that you will consider these factors and continue to work toward this goal. As you do so, we anticipate frequent and robust consultations with Congress, including all committees of jurisdiction.

Sincerely,

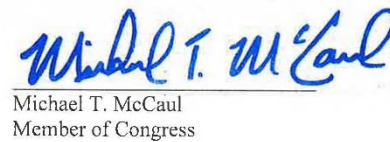

Albio Sires
Member of Congress

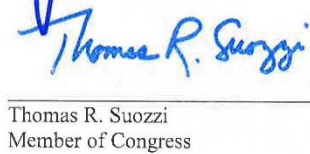

Steve Chabot
Member of Congress


Gerald E. Connolly
Member of Congress

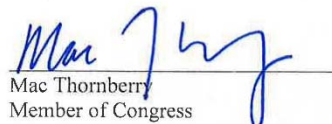

Mario Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress


Jimmy Panetta
Member of Congress


Michael T. McCaul
Member of Congress


Thomas R. Suozzi
Member of Congress


K. Michael Conaway
Member of Congress


Mac Thornberry
Member of Congress


Adrian Smith
Member of Congress

附件四、2020 年 10 月 1 日 50 位參議員支持台美洽簽雙邊貿易協定(BTA)聯名函



October 1, 2020

Ambassador Robert Lighthizer
Office of the United States Trade Representative
600 17th Street NW
Washington, DC 20508

Dear Ambassador Lighthizer,

As we look to advance our initiative for a free and open Indo-Pacific, we believe that now is the time to establish trade agreements with like-minded countries in the region. Given their record as a longstanding economic partner and security ally, we highly encourage you to begin the formal process of negotiating a comprehensive trade agreement with Taiwan.

As our 11th largest trading partner, with \$76 billion in total goods exchanged during 2018 and \$18.5 billion of trade in services, Taiwan has demonstrated their capacity to hold a strong economic partnership with the United States. Along with a robust trading profile of goods and services, Taiwan supports an estimated 208,000 American jobs – a number that will only increase with a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement.

In addition to supplementing U.S. goods and services, Taiwan is a reliable partner in many of our industries. This is not only critical for diversifying our supply chains, but essential to reducing our reliance on other countries such as China who seek to leverage supply chain inefficiencies in their path to regional and global dominance. This diversification of our supply chain is critical to our national security.

While there are challenges to establishing an agreement with Taiwan, such as reaching an agreement on agricultural standards, we are confident that progress can be made. Taiwan has already taken steps to further these conversations by announcing their intent to lift their restrictions on U.S. pork and beef products. Once implemented, this change will greatly increase accessibility for our farmers and ranchers to do business in Taiwan, and in light of this important development, we should now substantively move forward on negotiations for a comprehensive bilateral trade agreement with Taiwan.

A free and open Indo-Pacific is a goal that we need to actively work towards by countering China's use of unfair trading practices and other policies to advance its economic dominance in the region. An agreement with Taiwan would help us accomplish this goal by building a network of like-minded governments dedicated to fair competition and open markets free from government manipulation and would serve as a signal to other nations that Taiwan is a viable partner that is open for business.

We are confident that a U.S.-Taiwan trade agreement would promote security and economic growth for the United States, Taiwan and the Indo-Pacific as a whole. We urge the

Letter to USTR Ambassador Lighthizer re U.S. – Taiwan Trade Agreement
October 1, 2020
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administration to prioritize a comprehensive trade agreement with Taiwan, and we look forward to working with you to secure this framework.

Sincerely,



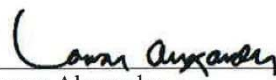
James M. Inhofe
United States Senator



Robert Menendez
United States Senator



James E. Risch
United States Senator



Lamar Alexander
United States Senator



John Barrasso M.D.
United States Senator



Marsha Blackburn
United States Senator



Roy Blunt
United States Senator



John Boozman
United States Senator



Mike Braun
United States Senator



Shelley Moore Capito
United States Senator

附件五、2022 年 3 月 30 日 200 名眾議員支持台灣參與印太
經濟架構(IPEF)聯名函

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20510

March 30, 2022

The Honorable Gina Raimondo
Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce
1401 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230

The Honorable Katherine Tai
U.S. Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
600 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20508

Dear Secretary Raimondo and Ambassador Tai:

As Members of Congress committed to U.S. leadership in the Indo-Pacific, we look forward to the Biden Administration moving ahead to develop and implement an Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), in collaboration with allies and partners in the region. We believe IPEF is a meaningful step for America to reengage and demonstrate leadership in the robust Indo-Pacific economic scene.

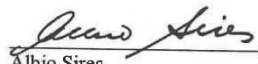
As Taiwan is a major economy in the Indo-Pacific region, we strongly believe that Taiwan should be invited to participate in the IPEF. Taiwan has already expressed an interest in participating in the IPEF. The reasons in favor of Taiwan's participation are compelling. Taiwan has long been an important trading partner of the United States and was its 8th largest in 2021 with \$114 billion in total trade. It has served a critical role in diversifying the U.S. supply chain, which has become increasingly dependent on the People's Republic of China (PRC). Since 2020, Taiwan and the United States have engaged in the U.S.-Taiwan Economic Prosperity Partnership Dialogue, covering a broad range of economic issues including digital commerce, 5G networks, telecommunications security, supply chains, infrastructure cooperation, renewable energy, global health, and science and technology—many of the same issues to be addressed by the IPEF.

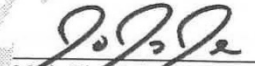
Other regional participants should welcome Taiwan's inclusion in the IPEF. Taiwan has been an active member in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) since 1991 and has worked closely with regional partners to facilitate trade and investment liberalization. Also, Taiwan has built up its partnerships with regional countries under the Global Cooperation and Training Framework (GCTF), a platform co-founded by the United States and Taiwan which Japan and Australia subsequently joined as full partners. Since its founding in 2015, GCTF's international workshops attracts thousands of participants from the regional countries that benefit from Taiwan's expertise. That expertise would also enhance the likelihood of a successful outcome of the IPEF deliberations.

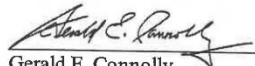
For these reasons alone, we believe that Taiwan should be at the front of the line to be invited to participate in the IPEF. Taiwan's inclusion would also send a clear signal that the United States stands with its allies and partners, and will not be bullied by the PRC. Mindful of Russia's ongoing war on Ukraine, it is critically important for the United States to unequivocally support Taiwan as it confronts an increasingly bellicose PRC. Taiwan's admission to the IPEF would be an essential step in demonstrating America's resolve to protect, defend, and strengthen that key partnership.

Accordingly, within all applicable rules and regulations, we urge your support for Taiwan's admission to IPEF.

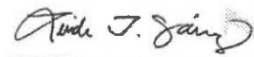
Sincerely,

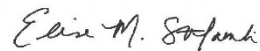

Albio Sires
Member of Congress

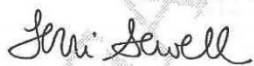

Mario Diaz-Balart
Member of Congress

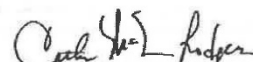

Gerald E. Connolly
Member of Congress


Steve Chabot
Member of Congress


Linda T. Sánchez
Member of Congress


Elise M. Stefanik
Member of Congress


Terri A. Sewell
Member of Congress


Cathy McMorris Rodgers
Member of Congress

附件六、2022 年 5 月 18 日 52 位參議員支持邀請台灣參與

印太經濟架構(IPEF)聯名函

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

May 18, 2022

The Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As Congress focuses on boosting the United States' ability to compete effectively with China, we are glad the administration is advancing components of its Indo-Pacific strategy. However, we remain concerned that Taiwan will not be included in the proposed Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF).

IPEF can be a meaningful first step for the United States to assure its allies and partners that we are economically engaged in the region, which accounts for 60 percent of the world economy and two-thirds of all economic growth over the last five years. For IPEF to be a useful vehicle to advance a free and open Indo-Pacific, however, we must make sure that all of America's regional allies and partners are included. This is just one necessary aspect to ensure the framework is competitive and effective in shaping regional trade and economic architecture consistent with our interests and values, especially in a region that already has numerous current and proposed trade and economic structures.

As you consult with prospective IPEF partners, we urge you to include Taiwan. Taiwan has long been an important trading partner of the United States, with \$114 billion in two-way trade in 2021. Taiwan is a major hub of the global supply in electronics, computers, and information and communication technologies, and has served a critical role in diversifying the U.S. supply chain. Since 2020, Taiwan and the United States have engaged in the U.S.-Taiwan Economic Prosperity Partnership Dialogue, covering a broad range of economic issues including 5G networks and telecommunications security, supply chains resiliency, infrastructure cooperation, clean energy, global health, and science and technology – many of the same issues to be addressed by the proposed IPEF.

Excluding Taiwan from IPEF would significantly distort the regional and global economic architecture, run counter to U.S. economic interests, and allow the Chinese government to claim that the international community does not in fact support meaningful engagement with Taiwan.

It is also critical for U.S. security interests that Taiwan is embedded in the region's economic architecture. The more economic engagement the United States and allies and partners have with Taiwan, the stronger our collective resilience against coercion. Russia's invasion of Ukraine shows the value of tangible economic support by the United States and like-minded allies and

President Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
May 18, 2022
Page 2

partners, and the same is true for Taiwan. Including Taiwan in the IPEF would be an invaluable signal of our rock-solid commitment to Taiwan and its prosperity and freedom.

We ask that the administration engage with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee on this issue, including a briefing on Taiwan's status in IPEF, our economic engagement with Taiwan since January 2021, the extent to which bolstering its economic resilience is part of our broader security policy with respect to Taiwan, and any tangible economic goals we are pursuing with Taiwan.

We appreciate your attention to this important issue and look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



ROBERT MENENDEZ
Chairman
Senate Foreign Relations Committee



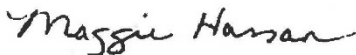
BENJAMIN L. CARDIN
United States Senator



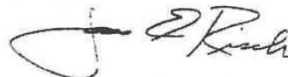
THOMAS R. CARPER
United States Senator



TAMMY DUCKWORTH
United States Senator



MARGARET WOOD HASSAN
United States Senator



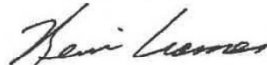
JAMES E. RISCH
Ranking Member
Senate Foreign Relations Committee



MARSHA BLACKBURN
United States Senator



MIKE CRAPO
United States Senator



KEVIN CRAMER
United States Senator



CHARLES E. GRASSLEY
United States Senator