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本院新聞

行政院經貿談判辦公室：「臺美21世紀貿易倡議」正式啟動協商談判

日期：111-08-18 資料來源：新聞傳播處

臺美雙方於今年6月1日啟動21世紀貿易倡議後，經由嚴謹準備過程及協商，雙方同意正式啟動臺美貿易協商談判。行政院經貿談判辦公室表示，在準備過程中，雙方均展現高度企圖心，期盼盡速獲致具體成果，簽署貿易協定。

在未來之談判中，雙方將就(1)貿易便捷化；(2)良好法規實務；(3)反貪腐；(4)中小企業；(5)農業；(6)標準；(7)數位貿易；(8)勞動；(9)環境；(10)國營事業；(11)非市場政策與作法等十一項議題為範圍進行談判，在公平、對等的基礎上協商。

行政院經貿談判辦公室表示，本項談判雖然不涉及關稅，但所涵蓋項目具有四個重要目標：

1. 強化國家整體經濟實力，包括促進臺美農產品貿易，協助中小企業拓展美國市場、強化我數位經濟能量，有利我國重視環境保護、勞工權益在國際間之形象。
2. 強化臺美雙方投資及貿易，增加國際投資臺灣的信心，讓臺灣有更多機會吸引美國甚至全球的資金和技術。
3. 強化臺灣與各國制度化連結：臺美貿易協定的簽署，不僅有助於我推動加入CPTPP，擴展國際空間，也可讓臺灣有更多機會與各國加深制度化連結。
4. 強化市場經濟體制，雙方可共同合作，增強我國面對非市場政策及作為之能力。

臺美雙方在本項協定中同意經由合作，對於婦女、弱勢及中小企業等族群提供協助，符合我國多元化(diversity)、機會平等(equality)及擴大包容(inclusiveness)等核心價值，彰顯目前國際間企業治理趨勢，例如環境保護(environment)、社會責任(social)及公司治理(governance)。

政府各相關單位在過去兩個月來，已經進行過多次沙盤演練，依據國際趨勢，備妥各項方案面對本項談判。相信未來協定的簽署，將有助我國強化及深化與美國之經貿關係。

相關檔案

附件：「臺美21世紀貿易倡議」談判架構及內容 [PDF](#)

最新新聞

行政院經貿談判辦公室：「臺美21世紀貿易倡議」正式啟動協商談判 111-08-18

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「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」談判架構及內容

行政院經貿談判辦公室

111 年 8 月 18 日

臺灣及美國已經決定啟動正式談判，目標是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含下列貿易領域：

1. 貿易便捷化

- 討論以最佳方式促進貿易便捷，包括：(1)提高資訊公開及透明化、(2)簡化邊境程序、(3)數位化措施、(4)無紙化貿易及預先審查通關文件、(5)簡化易腐性貨品通關時程、(6)貨品放行、貨品退回及快遞貨品、(7)保護貿易商資訊，以及(8)關務合作。

2. 良好法規實務

- 尋求以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：(1)即時於網路提供關於法規及法規訂定過程的資訊、(2)提供充足的時間與公眾溝通、給予公眾有意義的評論機會並考量各方意見，且(3)基於最佳資訊、科學及證據做成法規決策。
- 於服務業方面，以 WTO 服務業國內規章聯合倡議內容作為談判基礎，規範相關服務業申請有關資格標準及程序、證照核發程序要件等原則。

3. 反貪腐

附件

- 為防止及打擊賄賂與其他形式之貪腐，致力採用強而有力之反貪腐標準，包括下列條款：
- 排除賄賂之稅收減免
- 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

4. 中小企業

- 為便利中小企業經商，將透過制訂條文：(1)合作找出及克服貿易障礙、(2)關注貿易便捷化及資訊分享、(3)分享最佳做法、(4)共同努力於促進及支持中小企業貿易的活動，包含協助婦女或弱勢群族等擁有的中小企業經商等。

5. 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。
- 建立糧食安全及創新技術等生產作法的合作機制，以提高農業生產力，減少土地、水及燃料使用，並有助於氣候調適及韌性。

6. 標準

- 在標準議題上尋求合作，討論的範圍涵蓋標準、技術性法規及符合性評鑑程序準備到採行，以及貿易障礙。

7. 數位貿易

- 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：(1)建立消費者對數位經濟的信任、(2)推廣資訊的取得、(3)便利數位科技的使用、(4)建立具韌性且安全的數位基礎建設、(5)解決數位經濟中具歧視性的作為、(6)推動於競爭政策的合作。

8. 勞動

- 推動保障國際認可勞動權益，包括消除全球供應鏈中的強迫勞動。
- 增加勞工參與制定貿易政策時可表達意見之機會。
- 討論企業於協助保障勞動權益所扮演之角色與責任。
- 發展更具包容性的貿易政策，創造更多機會，促進性別平等，彰顯貿易可以成為良善的正面力量。

9. 環境

尋求深化貿易與環境議題的合作，包括：

- 推動綠色企業、綠色就業與經濟去碳化。
- 推動自然資源保育等環境保護議題，並應對急迫的環境挑戰，例如非法、未報告和不受規範漁業以及野生動植物的非法貿易。
- 交換貿易與環境相關議題資訊。

10. 國營事業

- 尋求解決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。
- 採行特定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。
- 合作對抗第三國採取非市場政策及做法。

「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」啟動談判之相關說明

行政院經貿談判辦公室

111 年 8 月 18 日

一、臺美雙方正式宣布啟動談判

(一) 今(2022)年 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」，臺美雙方同意將致力於開啟談判，深化臺美經貿關係，並以達成高標準且具經濟意義的貿易協定為目標。

(二) 臺美雙方啟動 21 世紀貿易倡議後，經由嚴謹準備過程及多次協商，雙方同意正式啟動「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」之協商談判，並於 8 月 18 日對外宣布。

二、談判架構及規劃

(一) 談判架構

「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」已確定 11 項談判議題，包括：貿易便捷化、良好法規實務、反貪腐、中小企業、農業、標準/技術性貿易障礙、數位貿易、勞動、環境、國營企業，以及非市場政策及做法。另，未來雙方可視需要經由協商增列新議題。

(二) 談判規劃

雙方預定自今(2022)年 9 月起將展開談判，並希望在今年年底或明年初，能先在小範圍內達成共識，並簽署協定。

三、「臺美 21 世紀貿易倡議」談判之預期效益

(一)總體效益

1. 透過簽署協定，可以加速雙方法規制度調和，深化臺美經貿關係，促進雙方的貿易和投資。未來美國國會若授權行政部門進行關稅減讓及市場准入談判，則 21 世紀貿易倡議相關協定有很大機率進一步提升為「臺美 FTA」。
2. 透過高標準協定的執行，可以提升臺灣在新世代經濟的競爭力，增加國際投資人對臺灣經濟的信心，進而可吸引更多的全球的資金和高階技術。
3. 臺美貿易協定的簽署，也將進一步提升級臺灣經濟的層次，並體現對環境保護及勞工權益的重視，此不僅有助於我推動加入 CPTPP，擴展國際空間，也可讓臺灣有更多機會與各國加深制度化連結。
4. 臺美經濟的深化合作，亦可強化市場經濟體制，並透過共同合作來對抗可能來自第三方的經濟脅迫。

(二)對產業界的具體幫助

1. 擴大臺灣農產品及加工食品出口的機會
可以透過貿易便捷化措施的談判，促進文件審查流程之公開、透明及檢驗檢疫規範一致，縮短貨品通關時間，增進我國農產品及加工食品的出口，包括透過諮商要求美國開放我國鳳梨、加熱豬肉製品、附帶栽培介質的嘉德麗雅蘭與拖鞋蘭等農產品輸入，以擴大農產品銷美。

2. 促進中小企業擴展國際市場

雙方可透過共同合作及法規制定，協助中小企業克服貿易障礙，並提供各種協助來促進及支持中小企業的貿易活動。

3. 拓展數位經濟能量，增進服務業出口機會

透過數位經濟協定談判，建立消費者對數位經濟的信任，便利數位科技的使用，建立具韌性且安全的數位基礎建設等，來拓展我國數位經濟能量，增進服務業出口機會。

4. 提升企業責任，增進國際競爭力

透過相關協定的執行，可以彰顯目前國際間推動企業必須負擔相關責任，例如環境保護(environment)、社會責任(Social)及公司治理(governance)。

5. 有利促進勞工就業及福祉

根據雙方協定，可增加勞工參與制定貿易政策時表達意見之機會，使貿易政策更具包容性，可創造更多勞工就業機會，並有助促進性別平等。

6. 加強環境議題之合作

藉推動綠色企業、綠色就業與經濟去碳化，確保未來不會對我國出口造成不合理貿易障礙。

7. 其他合作事項（例示）

- 臺美將在糧食安全及創新合作，有助我農業多元發展。
- 對非市場經濟之規定，有助我國企業排除不公平競爭。

- 臺美雙方政府將經由合作，對於婦女、弱勢及中小企業等族群提供協助，符合我國多元化(diversity)、機會平等(equality)及擴大包容(inclusiveness)等核心價值。

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Text your zip code to 438829 (GETVAX) in English or 822862 (VACUNA) in Spanish



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United States and Taiwan Commence Formal Negotiations on U.S. – Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade

August 17, 2022

WASHINGTON – The United States and Taiwan, under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO), today have reached consensus on the negotiating mandate for the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade announced on June 1, 2022. The negotiating mandate announced today sets out the broad objectives shared by the two sides for the upcoming trade negotiations. It is expected that the first round of negotiations will take place early this fall.

“Today, we begin negotiations with Taiwan under the auspices of AIT and TECRO that will deepen our trade and investment relationship, advance mutual trade priorities based on shared values, and promote innovation and inclusive economic growth for our workers and businesses,” said Deputy United States Trade Representative Sarah Bianchi.

“We plan to pursue an ambitious schedule for achieving high-standard commitments and meaningful outcomes covering the eleven trade areas in the negotiating mandate that will help build a fairer, more prosperous and resilient 21st century economy.”

The United States and Taiwan, under the auspices of AIT and TECRO, have set a robust agenda for negotiations on trade facilitation, good regulatory practices, strong anti-corruption standards, enhancing trade between our small and medium enterprises, deepening agriculture trade, removing discriminatory barriers to trade, digital trade, robust labor and environmental standards, as well as ways to address distortive practices of state-owned enterprises and non-market policies and practices. The United States will continue to consult with Congress and key stakeholders like labor, business, environmental groups, and others throughout the negotiations.

On June 1, 2022, under the auspices of AIT and TECRO, the United States and Taiwan announced their intent to develop an ambitious roadmap for negotiations under the U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st-Century Trade.

The negotiating mandate can be found [here](#).

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**U.S.-TAIWAN INITIATIVE ON 21st-CENTURY TRADE:
NEGOTIATING MANDATE**

August 17, 2022

The United States and Taiwan, under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO), have decided to commence formal negotiations for the purpose of reaching agreements with high-standard commitments and economically meaningful outcomes in accordance with the negotiating mandate set forth below.

NEGOTIATING MANDATE

The trade areas to be addressed in the negotiations under the auspices of AIT and TECRO will include, at a minimum, the following trade areas:

- **Trade facilitation.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to harness best practices with respect to facilitating trade, including through the adoption of provisions that address (1) enhanced publication and transparency requirements, (2) the reduction of border formalities, (3) digitalization of trade facilitation measures, (4) paperless trade and the submission of advance electronic data, (5) goods vulnerable to deterioration, (6) release of goods, returned goods and express shipments, (7) the protection of trader information and (8) customs cooperation.
- **Good regulatory practices.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to reflect their shared values of good governance and respect for the rule of law in the adoption of provisions supporting sound, transparent regulatory practices, including: (1) timely online accessibility to information about regulations and regulatory processes; (2) adequate time and meaningful opportunities for public consultations and consideration of comments; and (3) ensuring that regulatory decisions are based on high quality information, science and evidence. With respect to services, the two sides will also seek to include provisions that build on the understanding reached in the WTO Joint Statement Initiative on Services Domestic Regulation.
- **Anticorruption.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to adopt strong anticorruption standards to prevent and combat bribery and other forms of corruption, including provisions that (1) preclude the tax deductibility of bribes, (2) establish measures regarding the recovery of proceeds of corruption and (3) deny a safe haven for foreign public officials who engage in corruption.
- **SMEs.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to support and enhance U.S.-Taiwan small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) trade through the adoption of provisions that involve (1) collaborating to identify and overcome barriers to trade for SMEs, (2) focusing on trade facilitation and information sharing for SMEs, (3) sharing and promoting best practices and (4) working together, under the auspices of AIT and TECRO, on activities to promote and support SMEs, including those owned by under-represented groups and women entrepreneurs, and those in disadvantaged communities.

- **Agriculture.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to adopt provisions to facilitate agricultural trade through science- and risk-based decision making and the adoption of sound, transparent regulatory practices. The two sides will also seek to adopt provisions to support collaborative and cooperative mechanisms on food security and on the use of production practices, including new and innovative technologies, that increase agricultural productivity while decreasing land, water and fuel use and help contribute to climate adaptation and resiliency.
- **Standards.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to collaborate on standards. Discussions may include approaches toward the preparation, adoption and application of standards, technical regulations, conformity assessment processes and trade barriers.
- **Digital trade.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to advance outcomes in digital trade that benefit workers, consumers and businesses, including SMEs, through the adoption of provisions that (1) build consumer trust in the digital economy, (2) promote access to information, (3) facilitate the use of digital technologies, (4) promote resilient and secure digital infrastructure, (5) address discriminatory practices in the digital economy and (6) promote cooperation on competition policy.
- **Labor.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to adopt provisions that (1) support the protection of internationally recognized labor rights, including the elimination of forced labor, in global supply chains, (2) increase opportunities for worker voice and public engagement in implementing trade policy, (3) account for the role and responsibilities of the business community in helping to ensure the protection of workers' rights through a focus on corporate accountability and (4) reflect more durable and inclusive trade policies that demonstrate that trade can be a force for good by creating more opportunities for people and promoting gender equity and equality across the United States and Taiwan.
- **Environment.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to deepen their cooperation and joint approaches on trade and the environment, including through the adoption of provisions that (1) promote green businesses, green jobs and the decarbonization of our respective economies, (2) take measures to strengthen and promote environmental protections, including natural resource conservation, and to tackle pressing environmental challenges, such as illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, and (3) establish mechanisms for exchanging relevant information, as needed.
- **State-owned enterprises.** The United States and Taiwan will seek to address the significant distortions that can occur to international trade and investment from the non-market practices of state-owned and state-controlled enterprises and government designated monopolies, including through the adoption of provisions designed to create a level playing field for workers and businesses when competing against these entities in the international marketplace, including by ensuring that these entities act in a commercial manner, are regulated impartially and do not provide or receive trade-distorting non-commercial assistance.

- **Non-market policies and practices.** The United States and Taiwan are market-oriented economies and understand the harm that can be caused by trade partners that deploy non-market policies and practices, which threaten livelihoods and can harm workers and businesses. The two sides will seek to adopt provisions that promote collaboration on ways to address these harmful non-market policies and practices.