



台美經貿合作展望及挑戰

-- FTA、印太經濟架構及其他 --

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好書推薦

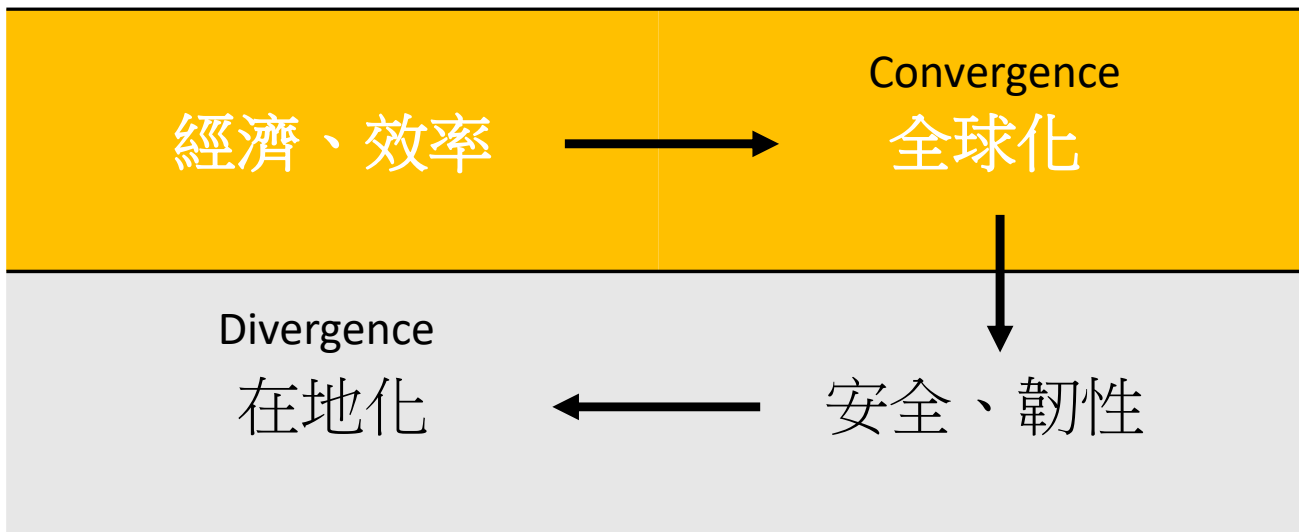


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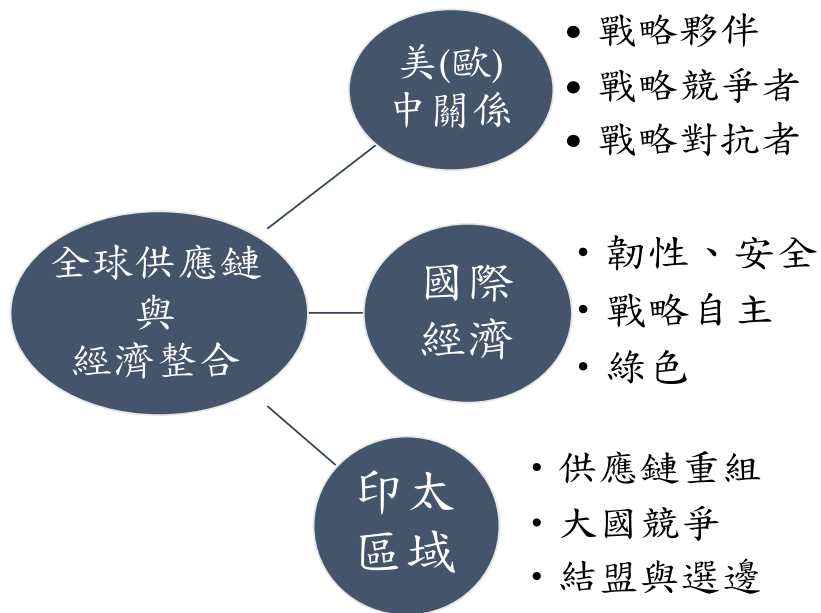
- 世界經貿新秩序的形成
- 台美**FTA**之意義及挑戰
- 美國印太經濟架構與台美合作新方向

一、世界經貿新秩序的形成

新局勢：全球及供應鏈的新結構

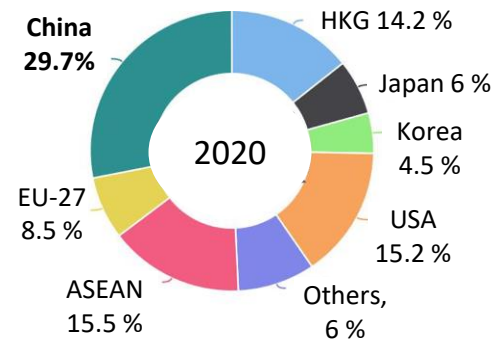
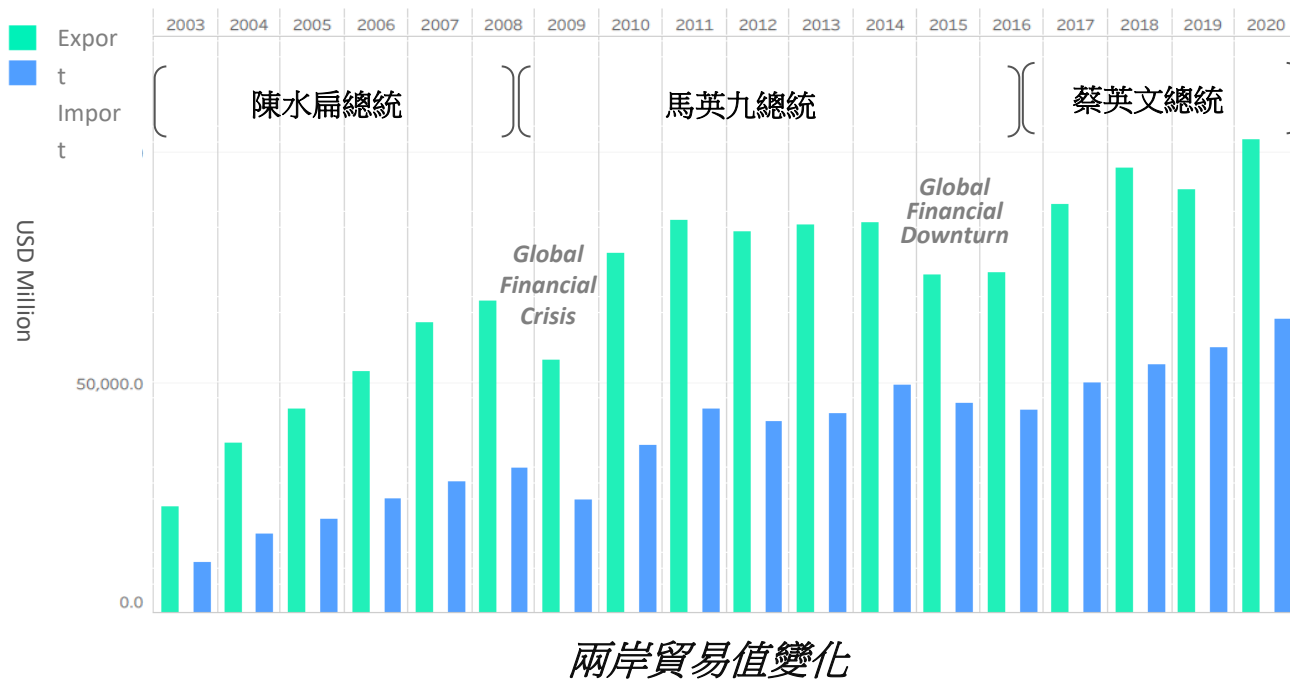


全球供應鏈從聚合到分散的推動力量及影響

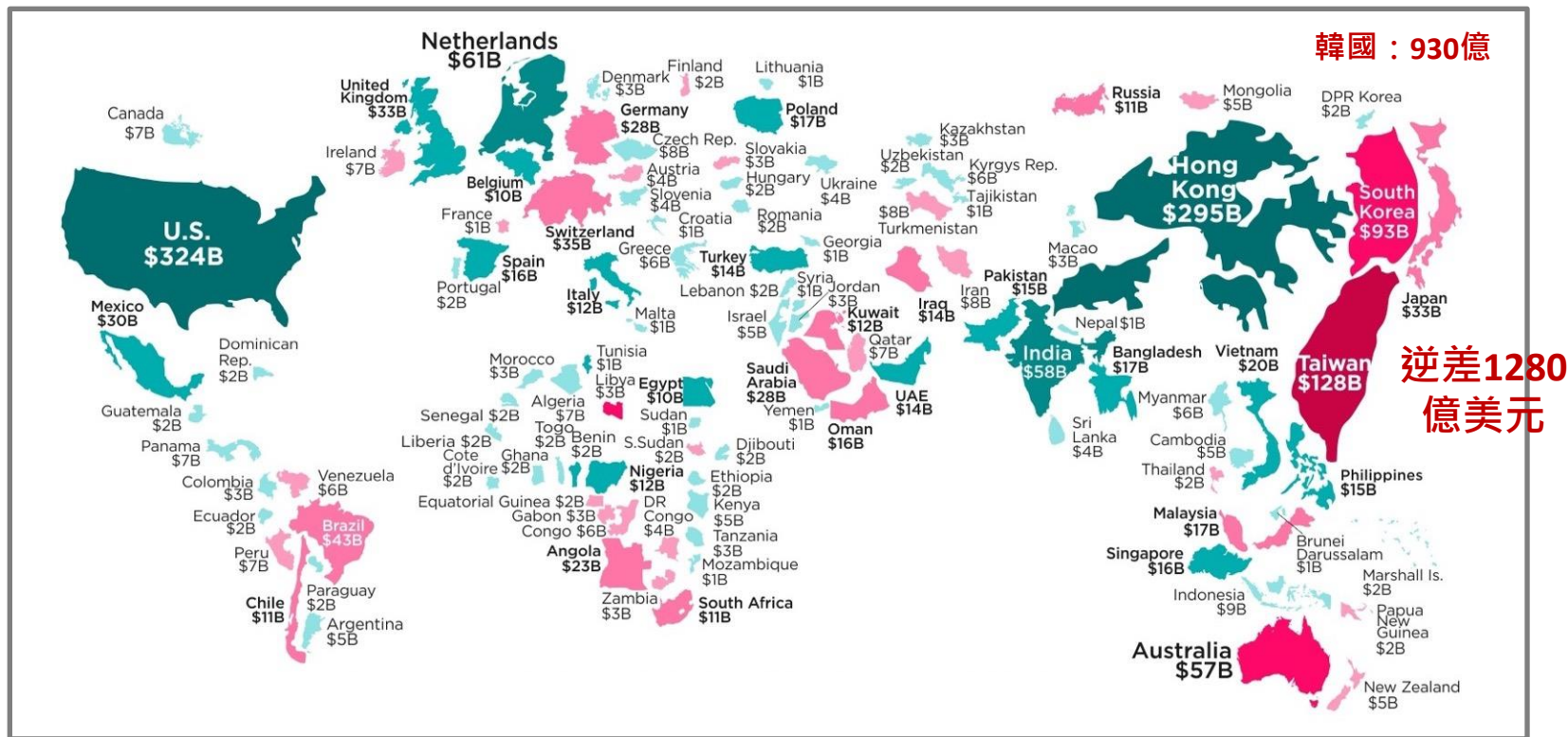


- 安全：提升關鍵產業及科技之**自主性**
- 領導地位：確保關鍵產業及科技之**不可或缺性**
- 強化：提高供應鏈韌性
- 分散：降低對中國/美國供應鏈之**依賴**
- 供應鏈改造
 - Domestic capacity (國產能量) 及 Re-shoring (回流)
 - Near-shoring (近岸)
 - Friend-shoring (志同道合夥伴)
 - New alliance (新聯盟)

對中貿易與投資：全球供應鏈是決定因素



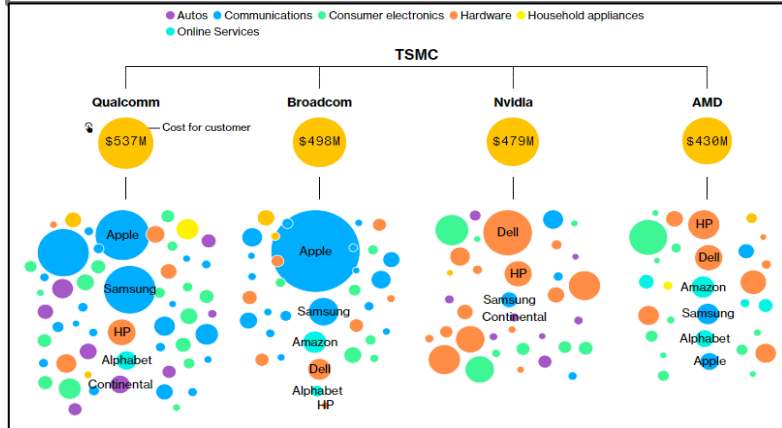
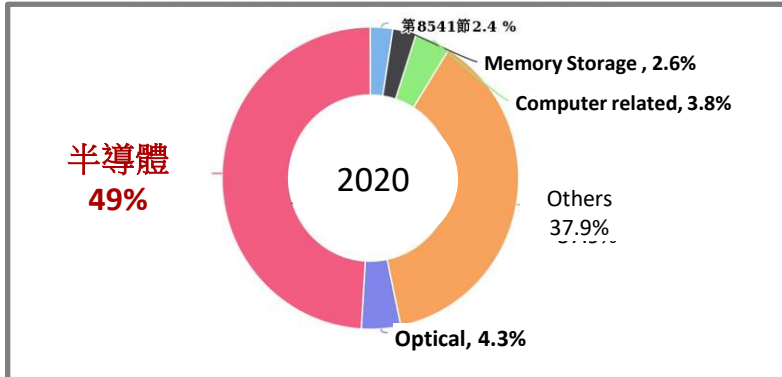
臺灣是中國全球最大逆差來源（2019年）



Source: HowMuch.net, a financial literacy website: <<https://cdn.howmuch.net/articles/chinas-exports-imports-trade-balance-bal-b52b.jpg>></iframe>

特徵：半導體全球供應鏈貿易

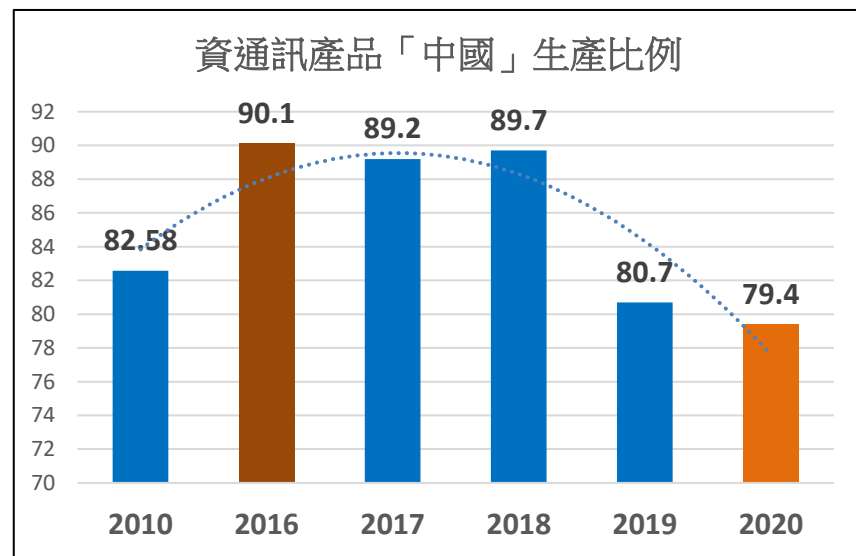
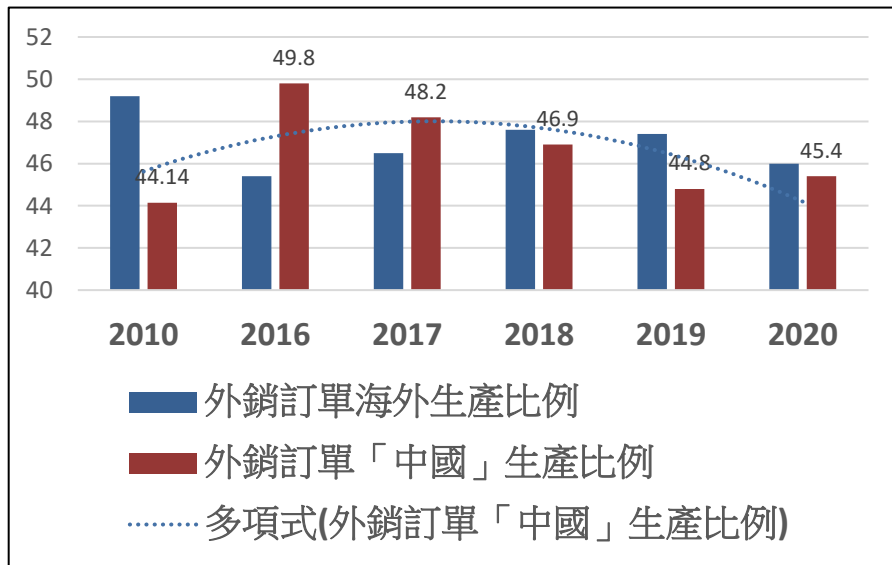
臺灣出口主要產品別



PRC's top 10 exporting companies (2020, by value)

	Names	Export value (USD billion)
1	Foxxcom Zhengzhou	31.6
2	Tech-Front (Shanghai)	17.2
3	Huai Wei Terminal	16
4	Foxxcom Shenzhen	15.1
5	Foxxcom Chendou	14.
6	SINOPEC	12.8
7	Protek (Shanghai)	12.7
8	Huai Wei Shenzhen	12.7
9	Protek (Suzhou)	12.5
10	CNPC	11.6

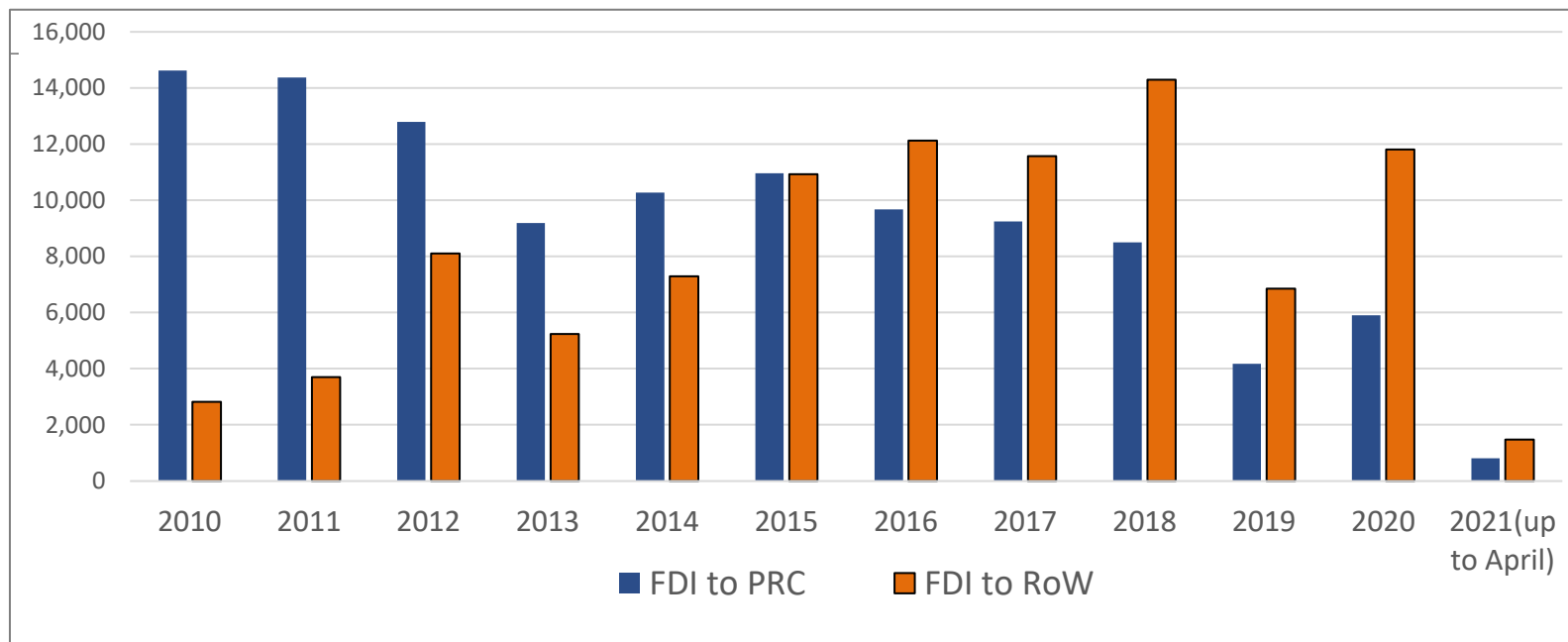
供應鏈變遷正在重新定義兩岸經貿互動



說明：佔整體外銷訂單比例

資料來源：經濟部，外銷訂單海外生產實況調查

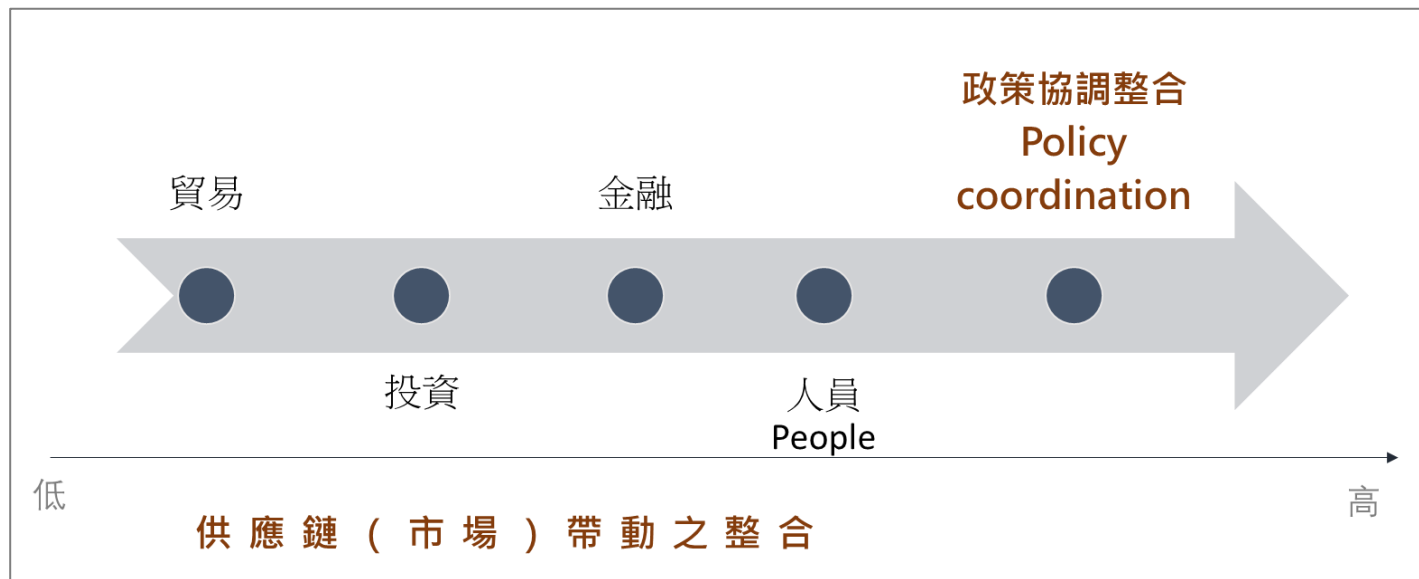
供應鏈變遷正在重新定義兩岸經貿互動



我國對外投資地點變化

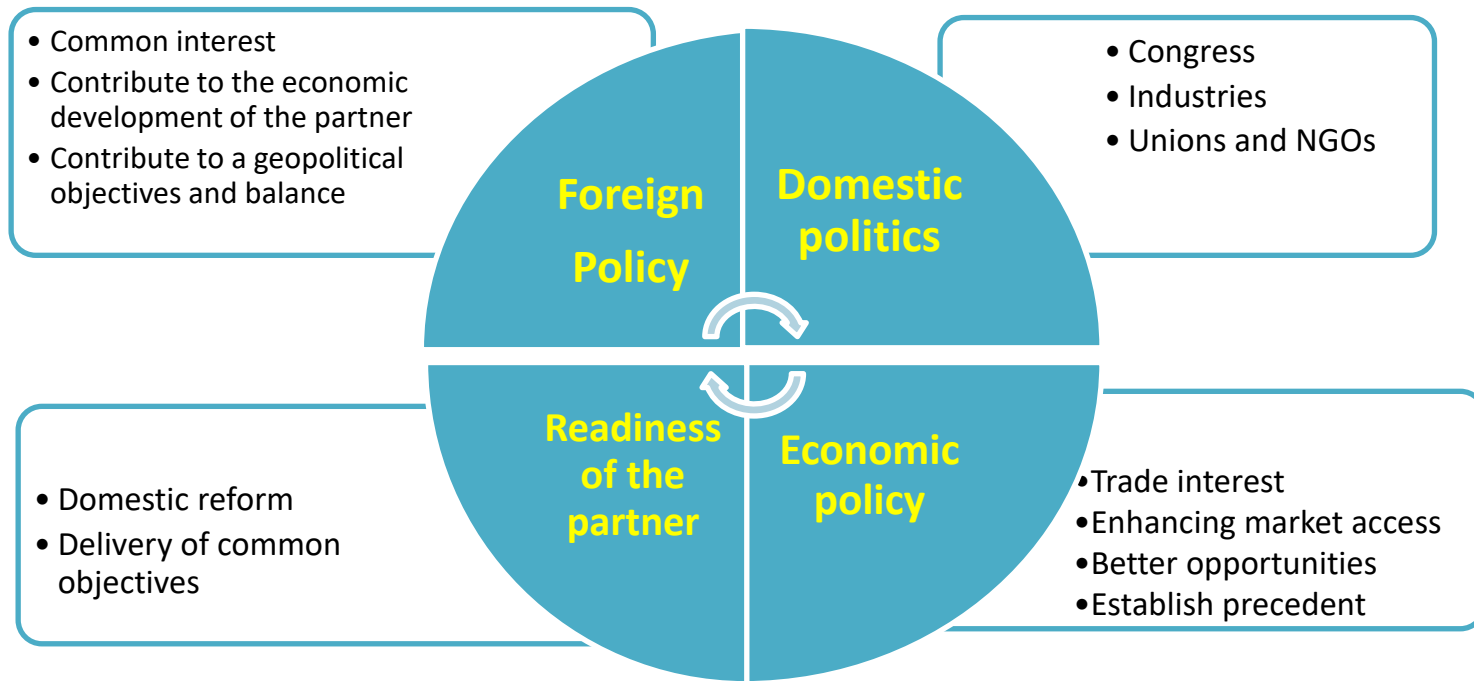
二、台美FTA之意義及挑戰

經濟整合發展路徑：以FTA強化政策協調



Source: G. Capannelli, J.W. Lee and P. Petri (2009), *Developing Indicators for Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation*, ADB.

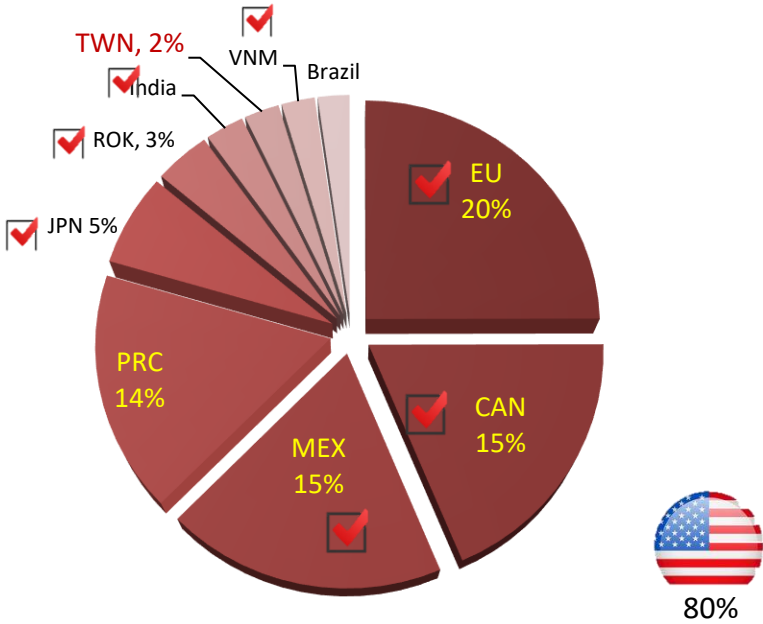
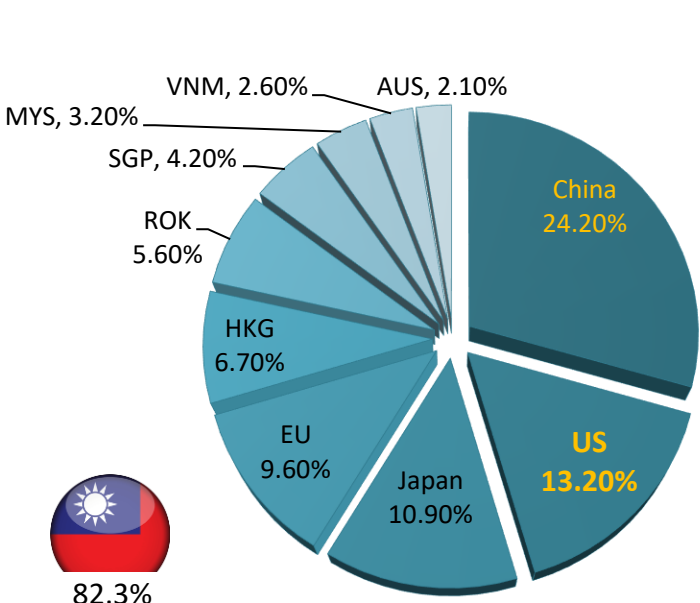
美國如何選擇FTA伙伴?



Source: Based on J. Schott, 2004.

Economic policy consideration: Taiwan qualified

Top 10 trading partner, 2019



☑ = existing or potential trade agreement partners

Sources: CIER based on ITC Trade Map, 2020

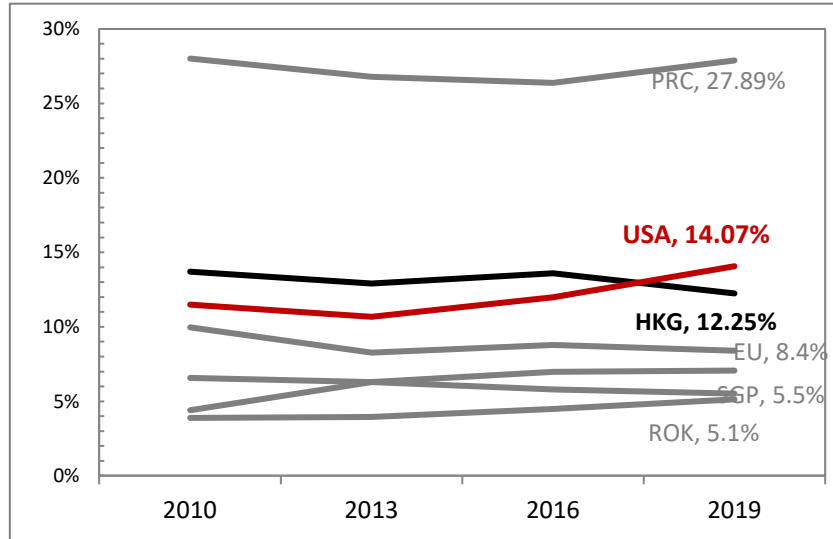
Direct trade reflects only a fraction of a comprehensive Taiwan-US supply network

Figure 2. Comparison of U.S. Export Orders Placed with Taiwanese Firms and U.S. Data on Merchandise Imports from Taiwan: 2000-2018 (\$billions)

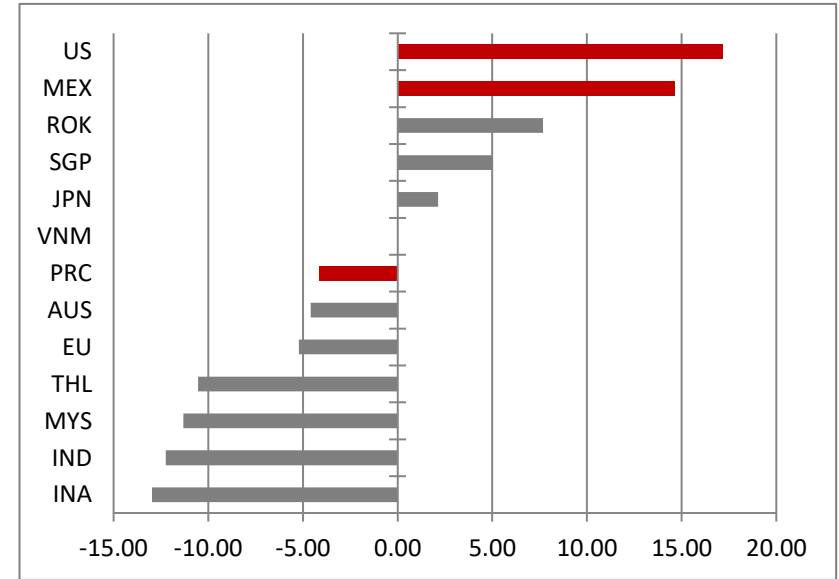


Company	Main OEM products	Main clients	Major location
Quanta Computer	Largest Laptop OEM worldwide	IBM 、 HP 、 Dell, Apple	China
Foxconn	ICT OEM	Apple	China
Compal	2 nd largest Laptop and pad OEM	IBM 、 HP 、 Dell	China
Pegatron		Apple, HP	China
Winstron	Computer OEM	Dell	China

Trade war and Covid-19 create new dynamics: Reflecting Taiwan's role in supply network re-configuration

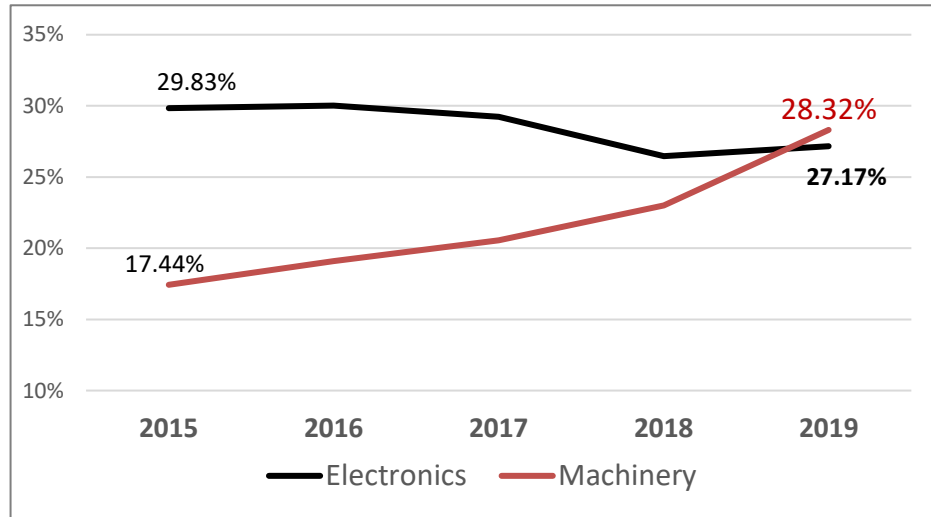


US overtook HKG as Taiwan's 2nd largest export market in 2019



Growth rate of Taiwan's export in 2019

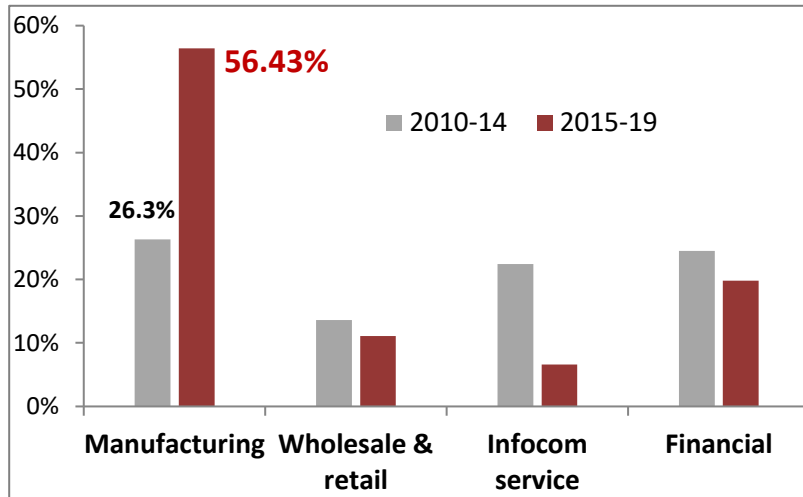
Taiwan also is facilitating the US 're-shoring' initiative



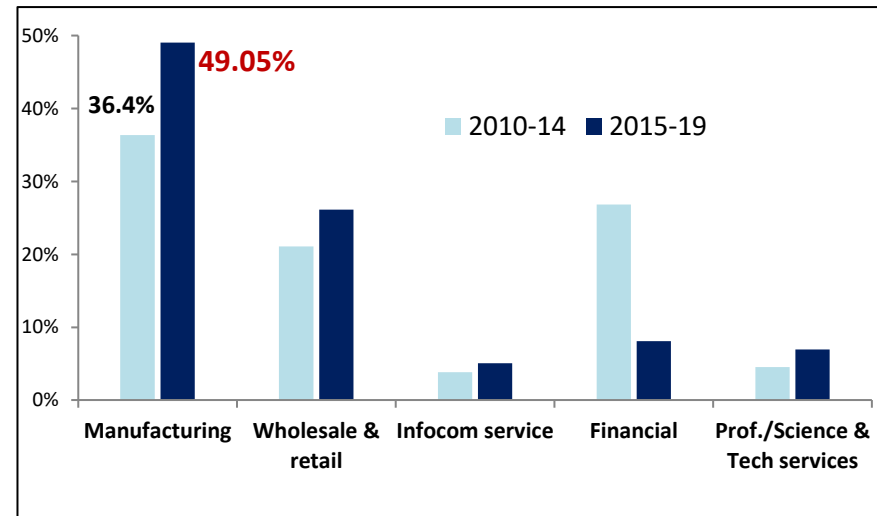
Changes in the composition of Taiwan's major export product categories to the US

Investment: Taiwan-US is rebuilding a new manufacturing network

The changing structure of bilateral FDI



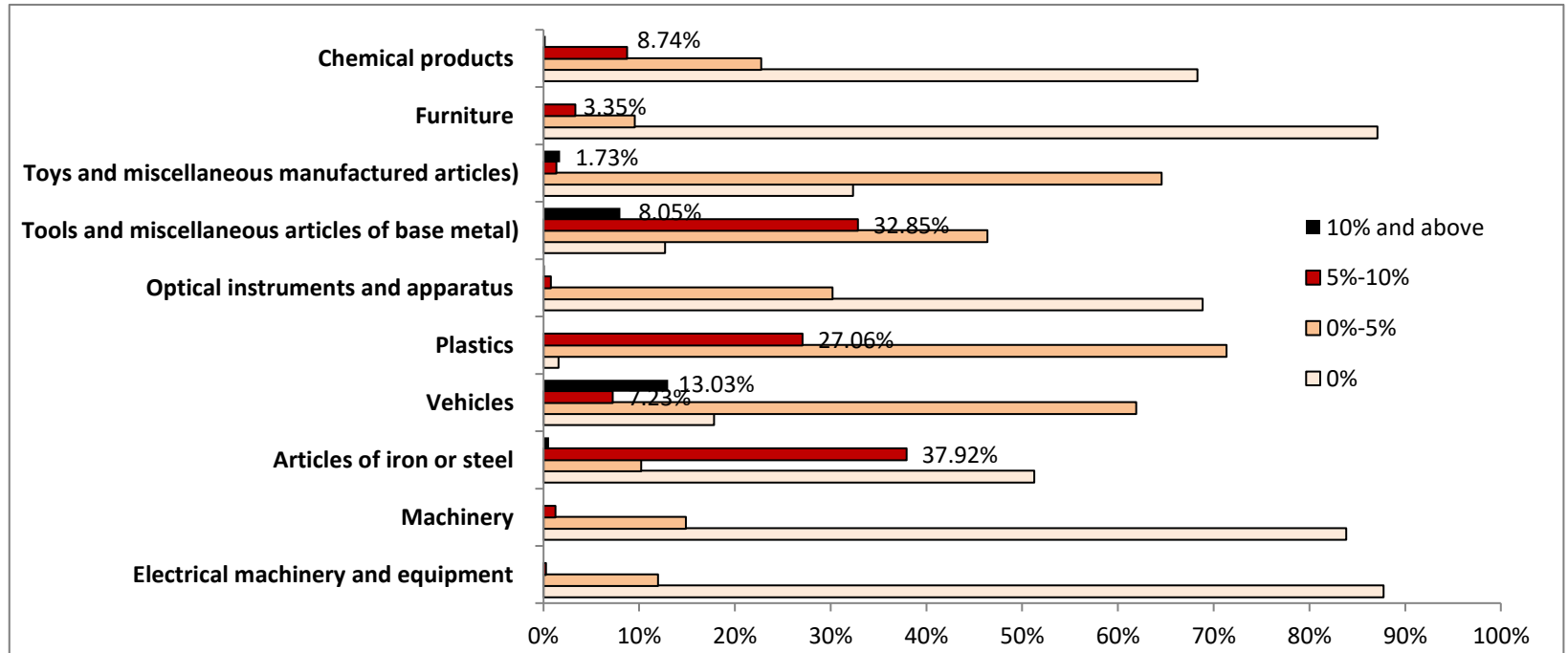
Composition of TAIWAN FDI to the US



Composition of US FDI to TAIWAN

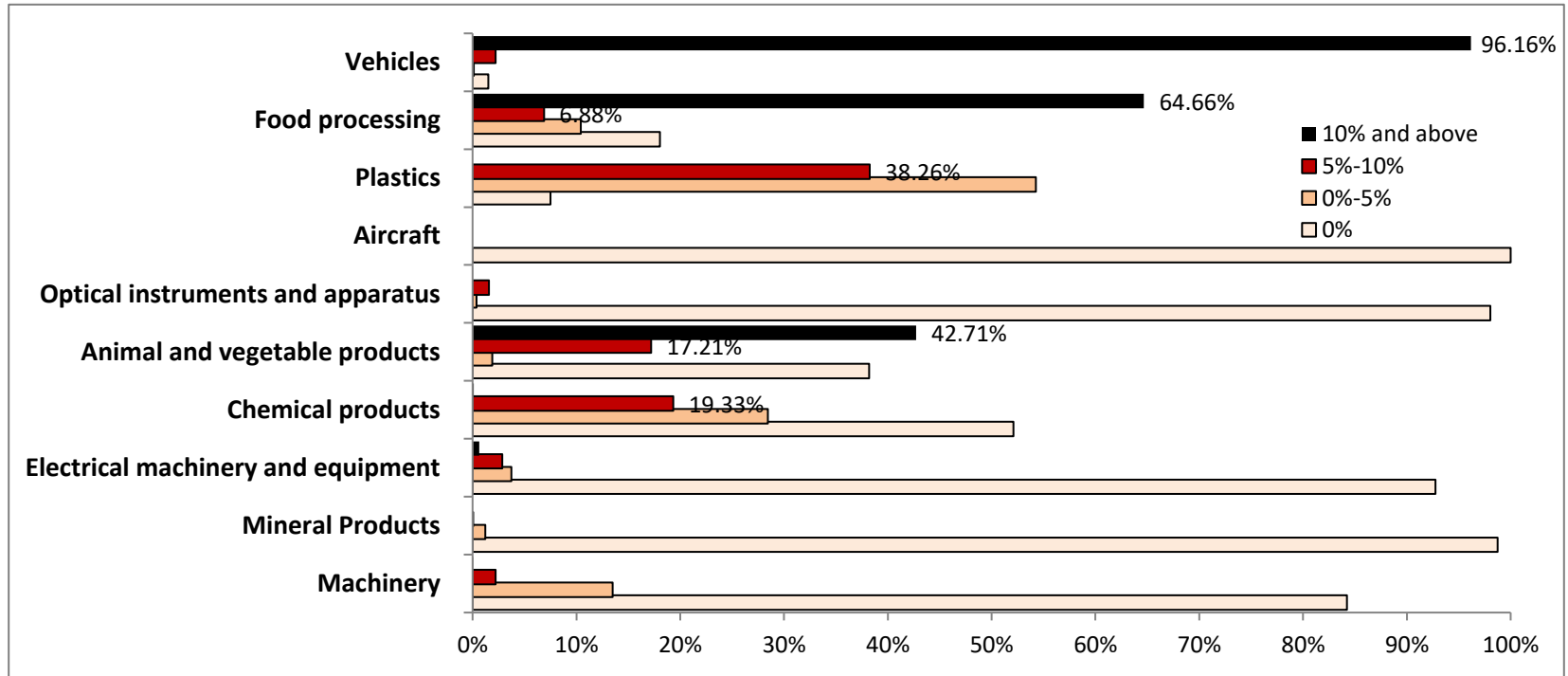
Economic policy consideration: refining market access

Tariff rate distribution for Taiwan's major export products into US



Economic policy consideration: refining market access

Tariff rate distribution for major US export products into Taiwan



Domestic politics: check

- The TAIPEI Act reflects an interesting political consensus
 - No direct mentioning of FTA (removed in the process)
 - Language implicitly indicating a relationship in line with FTA partner criteria, with some problems:
 - Economic relations a positive factor in stimulating economic growth and job creation, strong and important economic partnership: ***A key destination for US agricultural exports***
 - Flexibility given to USTR: consult with Congress on opportunities for further strengthening bilateral trade and economic relations
- Am Cham, think tanks support the move
- USTR's *2022 Trade Policy Agenda* puts Taiwan on the spotlight

Foreign policy consideration: check

- Demonstration of *shared value* and commitment
- To promote *convergence of economic interests* and beyond
- To promote economic growth and the rule of law, to strengthen the foundations of democratic governance, and to secure support for global efforts *against common concerns*.

Time To Step Up Support For Taiwan



Economically, both the United States and Taiwan would greatly benefit from a free trade deal. Many members of Congress have publicly supported such a deal, which would be a win for American jobs and workers. After all, Taiwanese companies are already building factories in the United States, and with a trade deal, they could do much more. This would be especially useful for the hi-tech, cutting-edge innovation that America needs to ensure our economic leadership in the 21st Century.

- Partnership of trust
- Partnership of Economic Prosperity Network
- Partnership in reforming world economic order (and dealing with China)

Readiness: Thanks to CPTPP, is getting there

- 農業：肉品、基改、校園
- 汽車
- 金融
- 醫療衛生：健保、專利
- 經貿政策過於保守

挑戰與回應

- 美國內部之挑戰

- USTR's lack of interested in FTA engagement with ALL partners.
- The expiry of the TPA

- 台灣可以推動的回應

- FTA是政治敏感度最低、最具體、有牛肉的對台灣承諾
- FTA對美國Build Back Better、經濟安全及降低中國依賴政策有幫助
- 短期：推動以FTA為目標的「堆積木」協定+積極參與印太經濟架構

- 名稱：比照台紐FTA：Between TAIWAN p.k.m. and U.S.

CPTPP accession plays multiple roles

意義

- **有利進攻**：臺灣出口及對外投資是「進攻國」，外國市場條件改善有重要意義
- **落後十年、關鍵一戰**：持續落後於中日韓歐等競爭對手，CPTPP是補課追上競爭對手的最佳機會
- **加速政府及社會改革**：利用外部壓力加速國內產業調整及行政制度改革、促使社會成熟：同時為台美、台歐FTA準備
- **動態擴大**：CPTPP成員國及影響力持續擴大：美國、韓國、泰國、菲律賓

影響

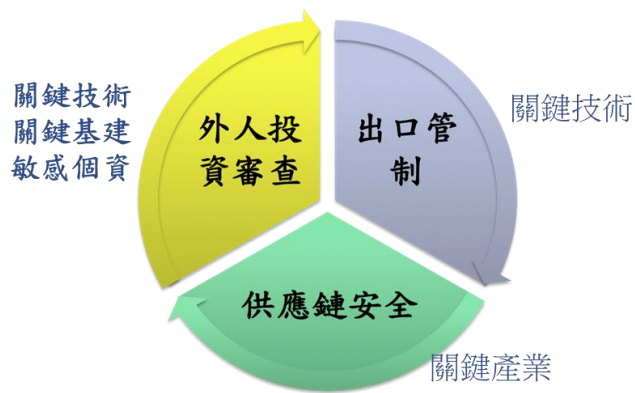
- **Beyond福島**：農產品及食品檢驗檢疫制度為我國與各國共同問題：加速現代化及與國際接軌
- **衝擊以敏感農業為主**：
 - 目前83.5%仍有關稅，平均15.6%。
 - 有關稅配額者：稻米、花生、紅豆、大蒜、乾香菇等，佔農產總值46%
- 市場開放下製造業衝擊：國產汽車及供應鏈

中國因素：支持台灣是「團結面對中國經濟脅迫」的最佳展現

三、美國印太經濟架構與台美合作新方向

美國提升競爭力、確保經濟安全之作為

- 拜登政府維持此一政策作法，並新增供應鏈安全盤點
- 三制度互相連動，維護產業目標一致



內部改革作為

雙邊 (台美TTIC)

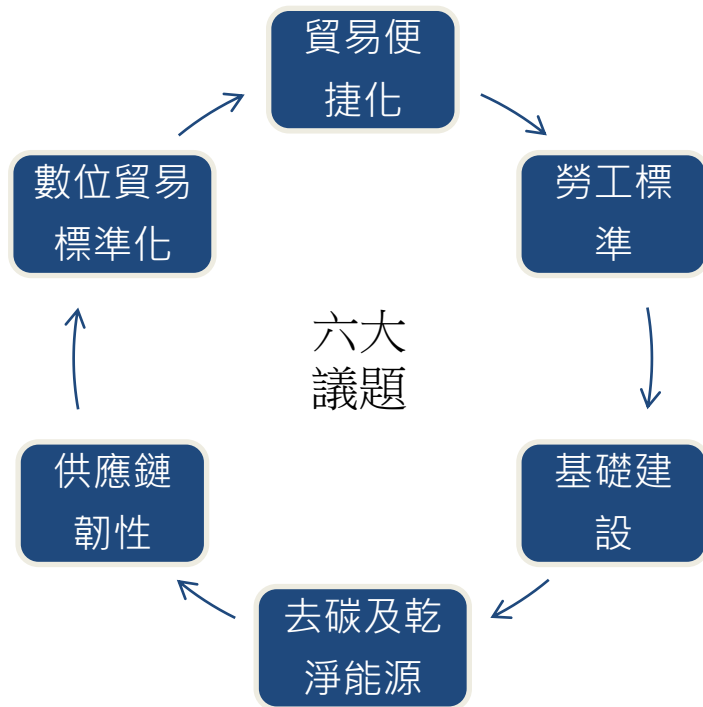
區域 (QUAD)

多邊 (印太經濟架構)

區域及國際作為

美國「印太經濟架構」 (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework)

- 拜登政府2021年印太政策：偏重政治外交結盟整隊，經濟議題少
- 以協定形式出現，但非傳統自貿協定(FTA)，聚焦在合作、協調及新興議題
- 與CPTPP互補、加入有加分效果：美國不考慮重返CPTPP
- 潛在成員：雙印、日、臺、韓、澳、紐、越、泰、馬、星
- 俄烏戰爭後：美加速、夥伴信心？



2021年起台美新建的產業合作對話機制：
經濟繁榮夥伴對話伴（EPPD）+ 科技貿易暨投資合作架構(TTIC)
重點合作領域

EPPD	TTIC
供應鏈韌性	半導體
數位經濟、網路安全	5G
經濟脅迫	電動車
科技與人才合作	資安、網安

未來展望

- 台灣是全球最成功的B-2-B供應鏈品牌：彈性、效率、創新、信譽未改變，支持台美關係會持續升級
- 應主張：參與印太戰略是理所當然
- 台灣基本沒有選邊問題：70年來都是美系。中國是競爭者，不是合作者
- 全球在地化＝台灣進入真正全球化階段：教育、人才、資金、政策要配合
- 美中佈局脫鉤，恐將一戰？台灣要有所準備
- 處理供應鏈變革對台灣的風險
 - 台灣的不安全問題，如何降低？
 - 各國推動國產化，未來是否有over supply風險？
 - 各國推動下世代科技(e.g. 第三代半導體)，是否有科技躍進被取代風險？

Thank you