

Fact sheet on Individual Efforts Made towards the Achievement of the Bogor Goals: Chinese Taipei

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
1. Tariffs			
(1) Import-weighted average of MFN applied tariff	2.16% (in 2003)	1.52%	<p>Continuing from 2003, and taking into account its own economic and industrial development policy as well as its concession commitments to WTO, Chinese Taipei achieved significant progress in work related to the tariff regime as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tariff rates of 5% or lower are applied to 5,615 items, or 65% of the Schedule, among which, 2,624 items, or 30% of the Schedule, were tariff free as of 1 Jan., 2009. 2. Chinese Taipei completed its legal procedures in granting 149 products from least developed countries duty-free access to its domestic market; these went into effect on 9 December 2005. 3. Chinese Taipei signed an FTA with Panama, which came into force in 2004. 4. Chinese Taipei signed an FTA with Guatemala, which came into force in 2006. 5. Chinese Taipei signed FTAs with Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras, which all came into force in 2008. 6. The tariff rate quota system on chicken, pork bellies, red meat offal, and poultry offal was phased out as of 1 January 2005. In addition, sugar was phased out as of 7 February 2005. 7. The tariff rate quota system on mackerel, carangid, sardines, and persimmons was phased out as of 1 January 2008. 8. Chinese Taipei completed the revision of its tariff schedule according to the HS 2007 version, and that version was
(2) Simple average of MFN applied tariff	8.64% (in 1996) 6.32% (in 2003)	5.86%	
(3) Tariff average, based on import tariff revenue	3.58% (in 1996) 1.55% (in 2003)	1.08%	
(4) Zero tariff lines as a percentage of all tariff lines	18.68% (in 2003)	30.06%	
(5) Zero tariff imports as a percentage of all imports	60.3% (in 2003)	72.9%	
(6) Standard deviation for applied tariff	8.09% (in 2003)	6.42%	
(7) Transparency in tariff regime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information such as forms of tariff (ad valorem, specific or compound rates) and rates of first and second columns were listed in the Customs Import Tariff. 2. Any changes to the Customs Import Tariff were published in the Ministry of Finance (MOF) Gazette 	All tariff schedule and relevant information has been available on website http://www.dgoc.gov.tw .	

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	and made known to the public via the Customs' website and by press announcement. 3. A combined volume of "Customs Import Tariff and Classification of Import & Export Commodities" was published and put in the Customs' store for sale.		adopted in 2009. 9. To accelerate economic recovery and to rationalize the tariff structure in line with the HS 2007 version, Chinese Taipei revised a number of partial import tariff lines under which the tariff rates of 18 items will be reduced or made free in late 2010. 10. The tariff rate quota system on passenger cars and passenger car chassis will be phased out starting from the beginning of 2011.
2. Non-Tariff Measures			
(1) Quantitative import restrictions/prohibitions	Based on HS 8-digit level: 1. Import prohibitions: 190 items. 2. Quantitative (and/or) Area import restrictions: 70 items.	Based on HS 10-digit level: 1. Import prohibitions: 63 items. 2. Quantitative (and/or) Area import restrictions: None 3. Tariff rate quota: 110 items.	1. Quantitative (and/or) area import restrictions are completely eliminated. 2. Chinese Taipei, in line with its WTO accession commitments, has opened markets for an extensive range of goods. Among the original categories subject to import ban, restrictions were relaxed or liberalized; Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) was also offered.
(2) Import licensing	287 items plus 70 Quantitative (and/or) Area import restrictions items, totalling 357 items.	24 items.	
(3) Import levies	--	None	
(4) Export subsidies	--	None	
(5) Other non-tariff measures maintained	--	None	
3. Services			
(1) Number of sectors out of 55 services	41 sectors	41 sectors	<u>Service Industry Development Plan</u> Chinese Taipei passed the Service Industry Development Plan in

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sectors in which market access and/or NT are granted as a result of the commitments in the GATS			<p>July 2008. The aim of the plan is to lay firm foundations for the holistic development of domestic service industries, by means of measures to encourage R&D and innovation, promote regulatory reforms, enhance the competitiveness of service exports, strengthen human resources cultivation, etc. Originally, the plan was targeted at promoting certain emerging service industries, but in order to deepen its effects, it has subsequently been expanded to cover the ten key service realms: international medical care, international logistics, music and digital content, meetings and exhibitions, cuisine internationalization, urban renewal, WiMAX, Chinese-language e-commerce, education, and financial services. These industries will be specially promoted with a view to enhancing the service sector's role in raising value-added, creating employment, enhancing quality of life, and driving economic growth.</p> <p>To spur on the implementation of this plan, Chinese Taipei in December 2009 established a Special Task Force for Service Industry Promotion. This task force is charged with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinating the removal of barriers to service industry investment and operation; 2. Helping build an environment conducive to service industry development; 3. Monitoring the implementation of the plan and related measures. <p>As of March 2010, the Task Force had completed review of the action plan for promoting the internationalization of local cuisine, and is proceeding with the review of action plans for the promotion of the other targeted industries. The review of all ten action plans is expected to be completed by the end of this year.</p> <p><u>Telecommunication Service:</u></p>
(2) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained as a result of the commitments in the GATS	3 items	3 items	
(3) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which market access and/or NT are offered in the DDA under the GATS	--	42 sectors	
(4) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained in the DDA under the	--	3 items	

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GATS			<p>In July 2002, Chinese Taipei voluntarily raised the ceiling of foreign direct shareholding in Type I telecom businesses from 20% to 49% except for the incumbent, Chunghwa Telecom, and eliminated the restriction that the majority members of the board must be Chinese Taipei citizens.</p> <p><u>Environmental Services:</u> Chinese Taipei has offered commitments in DDA negotiations to allow foreign consultants who provide “Remediation and Clean-up of Soil and Water Consultation Services” to provide such services in Chinese Taipei.</p> <p><u>Financial Services:</u> With regard to commercial banking, Chinese Taipei has offered in DDA negotiations to relax restrictions on the total percentage of stock a single shareholder and persons related to the shareholder can own, raising the limit from 5% to 15% and from 15% to 25%, respectively.</p> <p><u>Education Service:</u> In 2008, under the Private School Law Amendments, nationality restrictions pertaining to the election of school board presidents, principals and percentages regarding board members was abolished.</p>
(5) Number of RTAs/FTAs in which more market access and/or NT are committed to services sectors than	--	4 agreements	

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those in the commitments under the GATS			
(6) Number of sectors in which licensing and qualification requirements apply specifically to foreign service providers	--	None	
(7) Measures to improve transparency in services	--	<p>1. All relevant laws, regulations and measures are carried out in accordance with Administrative Procedure Act, with an aim to pursue a fair, open and democratic process so as to protect the rights and interest of the public, enhance administrative efficiency and further the public's reliance on administration.</p> <p>2. All relevant laws, regulations and measures are also electronically available for public access on website http://law.moj.gov.tw/eng/index.aspx</p>	<p><u>Taxation Services:</u> Amendments and promulgation of relevant Acts and Regulations and approval of applications are performed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. For the English version of 'The Regulations Governing Certified Public Accountants Acting as Income Tax Agents', please see: http://www.dot.gov.tw/en/home.jsp</p> <p><u>Postal Service:</u> Postal Acts and Regulations have been posted on-line to the public. (http://www.post.gov.tw/post/internet/u_english/)</p> <p><u>Telecommunication Service:</u> The Regulations Governing Network Interconnection among Telecommunications Enterprises were amended in Sep. 2003. The key measures taken for the purpose of improving transparency are listed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information obtained by Type I telecommunications enterprises during negotiation on network interconnection or during implementation of the network interconnection agreement can only be used for services related to network

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			<p>interconnection, and proper secrecy measures shall be taken to ensure that the information keeps from using by other affiliates or third parties.</p> <p>2. The competent authority of Chinese Taipei may disclose a part or the whole of the interconnection agreement between dominant market players of Type I telecommunications enterprises and other Type I telecommunications enterprises.</p> <p><u>Aviation Service:</u> The Civil Aviation Act, related regulations, and information on aviation-related issues can be found on the website http://www.caa.gov.tw.</p>
4. Investment			
(1) Restrictions on foreign investment	37	37	Although total number (37) of restricted industries in the major divisions remain unchanged, the number of restricted industries in the sub-divisions had been reduced from 73 to 66.
(2) Investment by foreigners entails offsets (performance requirements, export requirements, local content requirements)	The local content requirements in Chinese Taipei's automobile and motorbike industries in 1996 were as follows: 1) Automobile industry: up to 90% 2) Motorbike industry: about 40%.	No local content requirements for automobile and motorbike industries in Chinese Taipei since its accession to World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2002.	
(3) Restrictions on transfers of capital	None	None	
(4) Consistency with APEC Non-Binding	Most	All	.

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Investment Principles			
(5) Number of BITs and FTAs/RTAs which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	6	19 (15 BITs and 4 FTAs)	
BITs and FTAs/RTAs with APEC member economies which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	None	None	
(6) Measures to improve transparency in investment	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved online service in terms of attracting FDI. 2. Improved transparency of laws and regulations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese Taipei in 2009 implemented a portal plan designed to integrate and upgrade existing Investment Promotion Agency (IPA) websites so as to improve transparency of investment promotion. 2. To enhance transparency of laws and regulations, the “Administrative Procedure Act” was promulgated by Presidential Decree on February 3, 1999. The Act went into force on January 1, 2001.
5. Standards and Conformance			

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(1) Number of domestic standards aligned with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP)	To the end of 2000, 35 CNS had been aligned with international standards related to electrical and electronic appliances, food labelling, rubber products, machinery, and CISPRs.	A total of 94 CNS had been aligned with international standards by the end of 2009, including 59 on quality management systems and electrical equipment under IECEE CB Scheme aligned during 2001-2008, and 35 aligned before 2001 mentioned in the left column.	
(2) Description of conformity assessment process including participation in and implementation of mutual recognition arrangements	Not available	6 MRAs were signed with trading partners on acceptance of test reports and/or certification results for information and EE products.	
(3) Efforts to raise transparency and objectivity of standards	For raising transparency and objectivity of standards, related associations and industries were invited to participate in the standards development processes.	For raising transparency and objectivity of standards, Chinese Taipei established a website (http://standards.bsmi.gov.tw) to promote standardizing activities, including updates on standards development processes. Related associations and industries were invited to participate in different stages of standards development, especially the stage of soliciting comments and	

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		relevant meetings.	
6. Customs Procedures			
(1) Adoption of HS2007 nomenclature	--	HS2007 nomenclature was adopted since January 1, 2009.	
(2) Conformity with the Revised Kyoto Convention	--	(Not acceded) The status of conformity: Most	
(3) Transparency	--	Chinese Taipei has published its Laws and relevant Regulations on Customs website: http://eweb.customs.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=6484&CtUnit=720&BaseDSD=7	
(4) Use of information technology and automation (e.g. Single Window, Harmonised Trade Data Elements, Paperless Trading, etc.)	Chinese Taipei Customs fully implemented the automation clearance system for air and sea cargoes starting in 1995, which tremendously improved the speed and quality of cargo clearance.	<p>1. From 2005 to 2009, under Chinese Taipei's Trade Facilitation Plan, 16 licensing authorities have put e-trade operations on line. Im/ex electronic applications through "FT Net" increased from 3.24% to 91.27%.</p> <p>2. To facilitate and secure trade, Chinese Taipei launched five major projects in 2009, including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Certification System - Advance Cargo Declaration System - Cargo Movement Security System 	<p>1. Chinese Taipei Customs has fully implemented the automation clearance system for air and sea cargoes since 1995, which has tremendously improved the efficiency and quality of cargo clearance.</p> <p>2. In 2002, Chinese Taipei rebuilt the Customs information services, including the establishment of Customs electronic gateways, a Web-based declaration system, an e-payment system, and mobile clearance service systems, among others.</p> <p>3. Chinese Taipei Customs has adopted the standard electronic format and harmonized data elements and continues to work on harmonizing the data elements of its import and export declarations and manifests with WCO DM version 3.0. In addition, all the data used in Customs clearance, port operation and trade licensing serves to improve the efficiency of</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inspection Techniques Modernization System - Integration and Enhancement of Single Window Functions <p>3. The single window for trade, which will streamline import-export procedures, is scheduled for completion in 2012. This will integrate the Customs Clearance Automation System, Maritime Transport Net and FTNet, and it will serve as a platform to link to other economies for import/export data exchanges</p> <p>4. In February 2009, the use of passive RFID e-Seals for customs control on transit containers in Kaohsiung Port was formally launched. This will not only cut costs but also increase transport safety and efficiency. Implementation of the system, covering containers for import, export, and transshipment, will start in 2010 at the Taichung Customs Office, and then be gradually extended to Keelung Customs Office, Taipei Customs Office and Kaohsiung Customs Office.</p> <p>5. Chinese Taipei Customs continued to work on harmonizing the data</p>	<p>information exchange for both the B2G and E2E business models.</p>

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		elements of its import and export declarations and manifests with WCO DM version 3.0. In addition, all the data used in Customs clearance, port operation and trade licensing served to improve the efficiency of information exchange for both the B2G and E2E business models.	
(5) Measures to secure trade (e.g. AEO, etc.)	--	Chinese Taipei Customs formulated the regulations and validation criteria for granting AEO status to importers and exporters in December 2009.	There were 296 AEOs in 2009. (General AEO: 294; Safe and Security AEO: 2)
(6) Implementation of other customs measures to facilitate trade (e.g. Advance Classification Ruling System, Time Release Survey, etc.)	1. Chinese Taipei Customs implemented Advance Tariff Ruling on import goods in 1999.	1. Chinese Taipei has published the cases of Advance Tariff Ruling on our Customs Website: http://web.customs.gov.tw/rate/rate/1sd0801.asp 2. Chinese Taipei has signed 42 bilateral ATA Carnet Agreements with the United States, Canada, Norway, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Hungary, Czech,	To facilitate trade, Chinese Taipei provides free consultation service for the application for Advance Tariff Ruling and provide application form on its Customs Website for applicants.

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		Bulgaria, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Cyprus, Malta, Singapore, South Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, South Africa, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Poland and El Salvador. Meanwhile, all the signatories, with the exception of four trading partners, have implemented the system.	
7. Intellectual Property (IP)			
(1) Ratification and implementation of the major multilateral agreements relating to IP rights	It is the firm policy of Chinese Taipei to protect intellectual property rights. In order to implement this policy, Chinese Taipei has revised its IPR laws and regulations to meet international standards and to fulfil the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement, even though Chinese Taipei was not yet a WTO member at the time.	Chinese Taipei acceded to WTO on January 1, 2002. Its IPR-related laws are fully consistent with the requirements set out in TRIPS.	
(2) Measures to ensure the expeditious granting of IP rights	To increase the efficiency of trademark and patent examinations, Chinese Taipei adopted the following measures: 1. Division of trademark examination	1. In 2008, the Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) launched its electronic filing system, TIPONet, for trademark and Patent applications. It allows applicants	- Electronic filing system - Accelerated Examination Program (AEP)

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	<p>into procedural and substantive examinations.</p> <p>2. Revisions to trademark application forms to simplify trademark applications and examinations.</p> <p>3. Establishment of a standard operations procedure for patent administration and examination in order to coordinate the examination and administrative sections of the Patent Division.</p> <p>4. Regular meeting of the Trademark Goods and Services Classification Group to discuss modifications to groups of similar goods and services and report these modifications in the Official Gazette of Trademarks for reference by trademark applicants and agents.</p>	<p>to file trademark and patent applications and make payments online. This shortens delivery time as applicants no longer need to deliver the applications in person or send them by postal mail.</p> <p>2. In 2009, TIPO introduced the Accelerated Examination Program (AEP), to help expedite patent examinations. Up to the end of 2009, 894 cases were filed for AEP and 433 examination opinions were issued. The average examination time is around 51.7 days.</p>	
(3) Measures to provide for the effective enforcement of IP rights	The process for administrative appeals has been streamlined. While the “Petition Law of 1995” once provided two levels of appeal at the petition level and the “Law of Administrative Appeal of 1975” provided one level of administrative appeal at the level of	<p>1. The Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) was established in 2002, its main function is to curb illegal OD manufacturing.</p> <p>2. In 2003, an Inter-agency Coordination Taskforce for IP</p>	<p>-Establishment of Joint Optical Disk Enforcement Taskforce (JODE) in 2000.</p> <p>-Establishment of an Inter-agency Coordination Taskforce for IP Enforcement in 2003.</p> <p>-IPR Action Plan 2003-2005, 2006-2008, and 2009-2011; it includes directives for awareness education programs, enforcement of campus IPR protection, and international</p>

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	<p>the Administrative Court, current laws provide for one level of petition and two levels of administrative litigation.</p>	<p>Enforcement was established to collectively promote and implement the measures of the Action Plans. With the cooperation of all levels of government, this taskforce, which includes all the local and international rights holder organizations that are part of the Intellectual Property Alliance, has been committed to combating IPR infringement and has received the acknowledgement of international governments and agencies.</p> <p>3. The IPR Police was established in 2003 under the NPA as a special task force whose main function is to carry out inspections of IPR infringements.</p> <p>4. A specialized Intellectual Property (IP) Court was established on July 1, 2008. The IP Court operates at the same level as the High Administrative Court and hears cases relating to patents, trademarks, copyrights, optical disk management, trade secrets,</p>	<p>cooperation issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of IPR Police in 2003. -Campus IPR Action Plan 2007-2009 set up by Ministry of Education -Establishment of IP Court on July 1, 2008.

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		<p>and integrated circuits. A small group of patent examiners from the IP authority are also assigned to the IP Court to assist judges in solving cases concerning technical matters. The IP Branch of the High Prosecutors Office was also set up on July 1, 2008, with designated prosecutors responsible for coordinating prosecution of IP criminal cases in respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>5. Chinese Taipei has taken important steps to improve respect for IPR on campuses and to fight both Internet and textbook piracy. The Ministry of Education (MOE) launched a Campus IPR Action Plan in 2007. The action plan provides specific guidelines to universities for combating IPR violations on the TANet (Academic Network in Chinese Taipei), the island-wide high-school and university broadband internet service, and for reducing the prevalence of illegal</p>	

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		textbook copying by copy shops on and near campuses. Chinese Taipei continues to make progress in implementing this action plan.	
(4) Measures to harmonise IP rights systems in the APEC region	For the purpose of promoting international harmonization of legal frameworks, Chinese Taipei has actively participated for APEC/IPEG meetings.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese Taipei continued to actively participate for APEC/IPEG meetings. We hope that an environment for comprehensive IP protection will be developed in APEC region through close interactions at IPEG. 2. Chinese Taipei assumed as convenor of IPEG in 2002-2004 and hosted IPEG meetings in 2001 and 2007. 3. Chinese Taipei has incorporated APEC/IPEG Model Guidelines to the IPR Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assumed as convenor of IPEG in 2002-2004. -Hosted IPEG meeting in 2001 and 2007. -Incorporated APEC/IPEG Model Guidelines to the IPR Action Plan.
(5) Public education about IP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provided enhanced on-the-job training for patent and trademark examiners. 2. Provided training concerning intellectual property rights to judges, prosecutors, and other law enforcement officials. 3. Public awareness over the 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the area of increasing public awareness on IPR related issues, every broadcasting have been used. These include newspapers, magazines, video or audio programs, and seminars or workshops. 2. The Chinese Taipei's Intellectual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establishment of Chinese Taipei's Intellectual Property Academy. -Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart. -"My video competition" jointly sponsored by Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong.

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	<p>protection of IPR through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Publication of IPR-related brochures and leaflets. (2) Coordinated a series of public activities. 	<p>Property Academy began operations on June 28, 2005 with the aim of teaching 1,000 professionals annually how to help corporations create, protect and use the fruits of intellectual property.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The 2009 Taipei International Invention Show and Technomart was held on September 24-27, 2009. The Technomart featured a total of 895 booths, 79 booths with companies from 17 foreign countries, including APEC member economies Japan, Korea, Russia, Singapore, and the United States 4. IP associations in Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong jointly sponsored a contest called “My Video Competition”. 5. Major IPR awareness events for 2006-2009 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The “Bloggers, Beware!” event of 2007 came to urge Internet users to take cautious in forwarding and downloading music, movies, 	

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		<p>software, articles and photographs.</p> <p>(2) The IPR Service Group, a group that organize presentations to help participants gain a better understanding of IPR laws and regulations.</p> <p>(3) Two types of seminars were held for specific business operators who use copyrighted materials in their business operation.</p> <p>(4) Issuing press releases to clarify the concept of public broadcast licensing.</p> <p>(5) The Campus IPR Assistance Team, a group made up of students from law schools and service clubs, go to elementary and secondary schools to educate the importance of copyright.</p> <p>(6) Poster contest and awareness short contest were held to help contestants recognize the value of creativity and intelligence.</p> <p>(7) Pamphlets, comics, books are published to help public to understand the importance of IPR protection.</p>	

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		<p>(8) World IP Day Events and Activities.</p> <p>(9) In 2009, for the first time, government offices, schools and state-owned enterprises were invited to co-host four sessions of presentation on Guide to Ambiguous Copyright Issues in Offices and three sessions on the Importance of Using Licensed Software (Freeware Included). The presentations targeted common copyright issues in offices and issues in reasonable use/licensing.</p> <p>(10) In 2009, a music composition contest for the general public and college students was held. The second annual "Intellectual Vitality, Show Your Originality" poster contest was also held. These activities are effective toward helping the public gain better understandings of respect for copyrights and the necessity for obtaining authorization for use of copyrighted works.</p>	
(6) International	1. Chinese Taipei invited	1. Chinese Taipei promotes bilateral	Chinese Taipei has sought to implement cross-border IP

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cooperation on IP rights	<p>international scholars and experts to give speeches about international patent systems, examination, and appeal.</p> <p>2. Invited visitors from private companies to exchange opinions about patent affairs.</p> <p>3. Chinese Taipei has signed memorandums or conducted exchanges of exchanged letters, such as an exchange of letters with Switzerland for the protection of IPR.</p>	<p>and multilateral cooperation with other member economies on IPR protection. These include strengthening cooperation with Australia, Japan, EU and the United States in training patent and trademark examiners. It also strives to enhance cooperation on IPR with other APEC member economies.</p> <p>2. Chinese Taipei continued its active participation in TRIPS issues under the WTO Doha Round negotiations and APEC/IPEG meetings.</p>	protection requirements and obligations through 17 bilateral instruments.
(7) Measures to promote transparency of IP rights requirement (for example, the APEC Leaders' Transparency Standards)	Chinese Taipei periodically examined IPR laws and regulations to ensure that they are clear, consistent, and transparent.	<p>The periodical review of IPR laws continues to be Chinese Taipei's policy to be in line with international trends.</p> <p>1. With regards to the amendment on IP laws, Chinese Taipei holds public hearings for transparency purposes. We invite experts from all sectors of society for these hearings, including those from industries, academics, government agencies, foreign commercial chambers, and representative</p>	

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		<p>offices, etc.</p> <p>2. Each IPR legislation must be reviewed and undergone three readings in Legislative Yuan, and then be made available to the public.</p> <p>3. IPR laws and regulations and other related IPR information are available to the public online, and are in compliance with the transparency standards.</p>	
8. Competition Policy			
(1) Development of competition laws and establishment of competition authority	<p>1. The Fair Trade Act (FTA) was enacted on February 4, 1991. The FTA covers a wide range of antitrust as well as unfair competition concerns. The Fair Trade Commission (FTC), established in January 27, 1992, is a ministerial-level independent agency for proposing competition policy and the enforcement of the FTA.</p> <p>2. As of the end of 1996, Chinese Taipei handled 9,603 cases relating to competition law. Among them, 7,185 were either</p>	<p>1. The FTA has undergone three amendments in 1999, 2000 and 2002 respectively, but its competition goals have remained unchanged: maintaining trading order, protecting consumers' interests, ensuring fair competition and promoting economic stability and prosperity.</p> <p>(1) Amendments in 1999 replaced criminal penalties for monopolization and concerted action with administrative fines, and eliminated the register of dominant enterprises.</p> <p>(2) Amendments in 2000 dealt with</p>	<p>1. To achieve a free and fair market economy, the FTC has assisted government agencies in reviewing all laws and regulations under their respective jurisdictions in order to provide an environment for fair market competition and enforce competition policy. Starting from 2001, to ensure an environment of fair competition, the FTC in coordination with the Cabinet enacted the “Green Silicon Island Vision and Promotion Strategy” and established a task force for the review of its enforcement. Commissioners of the FTC provided guidance and consulted with the relevant government agencies. Consultation in connection with this project led to reforms relating to insurance, attorney’s fees and movie theatres. In addition, the FTC introduced the OECD’s “Competition Assessment Toolkit” to regulatory agencies and policy makers for assessing the anti-competitive impact of government</p>

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	<p>complaints filed by the public or investigations initiated by the FTC; 1,216 were law interpretation cases; and 1,202 involved applications or notifications for concerted actions or mergers. These figures demonstrate the government's resolve in upholding fair trade in Chinese Taipei.</p> <p>3. In 1996, the FTC set up a "Deregulation Task Force" to come up with reform plans for the Cabinet. In manufacturing, the Task Force identified five markets for reform and opening to imports: sugar, petroleum products, telecommunications, liquefied petroleum gas and gravel. In services the Task Force identified eight markets for reform to remove entry barriers or improve regulation: consumer cooperatives, telecommunications, cable television, customs clearance information, courier services, warehouses of export processing</p>	<p>administrative practices.</p> <p>(3) Amendments in 2002 revised the merger notification system and improved procedural transparency.</p> <p>2. As of the end of 2009, Chinese Taipei handled 33,590 cases relating to competition law. Among them, 24,475 were either complaints filed by the public or investigations initiated by the FTC; 2,501 were law interpretation cases; and 6,614 involved applications or notifications for concerted actions or mergers.</p> <p>3. The FTC has continuously advised the responsible government agencies about the formulation and development of competition laws and consulted with government agencies so that they might revise or repeal existing laws to ensure that they are compatible with the spirit of a market economy.</p>	<p>regulations.</p> <p>2. With the experience gained from handling past cases and the knowledge learned from foreign counterparts, the FTC has revised and issued dozens of policy statements and guidelines for particular industries or sectors to build a fair competition environment in response to requests from the public, for example, the merger guidelines, policy statements on the Joint Sales System by the Real Estate Brokerage Industry, and so on. In addition, by taking into consideration the suggestions put forward in the peer review report of the Global Forum on Competition of the OECD in February 2006 and the emergence of various competition concerns due to the trends in globalization and internationalization, the FTC drafted a new proposal to revise the Act in 2006. A task force was organized by the Department of Legal Affairs of the FTC to gather the Commissioners two or more times per month to discuss the new legislation. The proposal containing the new amendments encompasses some important reforms revise, such as a leniency program and refined administrative penalties for various violations.</p> <p>3. The FTC established promotion and communication channels to foster awareness and strict adherence to the FTA. Over the years, the FTC has carried out strict implementation of the FTA to promote competition policy and competition law transparency and foster the general public's better understanding of the Law. In addition, the FTC has utilized different media to disseminate the spirit and content of</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	zones, government procurement of freight services and electronic information related to securities trading.		<p>competition law to the industrial, government, and academic sectors, both domestically and abroad. It is hoped that these efforts will help create a sound competitive environment and enhance fairness in trade.</p> <p>4. The FTC established a Competition Policy Information and Research Centre in 1997. This is dedicated to compiling information on local and foreign competition law and policies and promoting academic exchanges.</p>
(2) Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Deregulation and efforts to become consistent with the Principles	Most.	All.	<p>Chinese Taipei has devoted itself to fulfilling the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Deregulation. The FTC not only has formulated various methods to promote the benefits of competition and propose eliminating unnecessary barriers, but has also protected competition vigorously by effective enforcement. Furthermore, the FTA and its related regulations apply to both foreign and domestic enterprises. The fulfilment of the other APEC Principles are as follows:</p> <p>Independence:</p> <p>(1) The FTC consists of nine full-time Commissioners, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. They are appointed for three-year, renewable terms. Pursuant to Article 28 of the FTA and the Article 13 of the Organic Statute, the FTC shall carry out its duties independently in accordance with the law and may dispose of the cases in respect of fair trade in the name of the Commission.</p> <p>(2) After 2011, in coordination with governmental organization restructuring, the FTC will be outside of the Cabinet with</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>three other independent agencies.</p> <p>Transparency: The FTC keeps transparency in the operation of routine administrative matters, public explanations on the FTA, and the case decisions of the enforcement. To ensure that the enforcement complies with the transparency standard, the FTC enacted various regulations for each stage of the proceedings and provided explanations of legal criteria. For case investigation, the FTA provides the right for a party or a related person to apply to read, transcribe, photocopy or photograph relevant materials for the sake of claim or defense.</p> <p>Accountability: The enactment of rules for each stage of the proceedings, disposition periods, and publications of relevant guidelines or statements aimed at a specific trade practice or guidance on a particular industry, all help to enhance accountability. Should the parties be dissatisfied with the decision of the FTC, they have the right to petition to the Appeal and Petition Committee under the Cabinet within 30 days of receiving the disposition letter or the day after the decision. If they are still dissatisfied with the decision of the Committee, they can bring the suit to the administrative court within two months of the day after receiving the disposition letter for judiciary review.</p> <p>Awareness: The FTC has constantly sought to disseminate information on the advantage of competition among industrial associations, university students and the public by organizing various</p>

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			symposia, seminars, workshops and training courses.
(3) International cooperation on Competition law/policy	<p>1. After its establishment, the FTC performed its part to facilitate closer international cooperation on competition. In the early stage of establishment, the FTC took advantage of diverse international cooperation. It benefited from a great deal of technical assistance, such as training courses from other countries and organizations.</p> <p>2. In 1996, a cooperation agreement on competition enforcement was signed between Chinese Taipei and Australia.</p>	<p>1. Chinese Taipei actively participates in APEC, WTO, OECD and ICN conferences related to competition issues and disseminates information regarding the status and results of the implementation of competition laws in Chinese Taipei. It exchanges legislative and law enforcement experiences with other member economies.</p> <p>2. Based on its accumulation of experience on the enforcement law, the FTC initiated and joined several technical assistance activities from 1999, which included offering internships and conducting training courses either singly or jointly with international competition authorities.</p>	<p>1. As of the end of 2009, Chinese Taipei has carried out many bilateral meetings with other foreign counterparts, and signed cooperation arrangements with the competition authorities of Australia, New Zealand, France, Mongolia and Canada.</p> <p>2. Chinese Taipei has been an observer to the OECD Competition Committee since 2002. The FTC also joined ICN as a member in 2002.</p> <p>3. The FTC completed 9 technical assistance activities, including training courses held in Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam from 2006 to 2009. In addition, the FTC and OECD jointly organized the seminars, “Interface between Competition and Consumer Policy,” in Bali Island, Indonesia, in September 2006, “Merger Control Issues in Developing and Transition Economics” in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in September 2007, and “Competition Issues in Retailing” in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2008.</p> <p>4. The FTC hosted an ICN merger workshop, and with JFTC it jointly organized the Fifth APEC Training Course on Competition Policy on “Vertical Restraints” and “Interrelations between Competition Policy and Consumer Protection Policy” in Taipei in 2009.</p>
9. Government Procurement			
(1) Increasing	Chinese Taipei was still drafting the Government Procurement Act	1. The GP Act, which came into effect	

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transparency of laws, regulations, bidding system, and how to determine bidding qualifications and bid winners	(hereinafter referred to as the “GP Act”); government procurements were executed according to related rules and codes.	<p>on 27 May 1999, includes stipulations regarding notices of invitation to tender and award, the bidding system, qualification requirements, award of contract, administration of contract performance, inspection and acceptance as well as dispute settlement.</p> <p>2. Chinese Taipei became the 41st party to the plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA) on 15 July 2009. Parties to the GPA are welcome to participate in its government procurement market, and it will similarly encourage its domestic companies to participate in the markets of other GPA parties. At the same time, Chinese Taipei will continue to improve its own public procurement system to make it more open, transparent and non-discriminatory.</p>	
(2) Restrictions on foreign goods, services or suppliers, or	Some	Some	Chinese Taipei will adopt Industrial Cooperation Programs (ICPs) measures under the norms of the GPA.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
preferences to domestic suppliers			
(3) Reciprocity requirements in providing access to government procurement markets	Existing	Existing	Chinese Taipei has reciprocally opened its government procurement market to the GPA members according to its GPA offer.
(4) Consistency with the APEC Non-binding Principles on Government Procurement	Most	All	Chinese Taipei's government procurement system has conformed to international norms and the APEC Non-Binding Principles on Government Procurement.
(5) Introduction of electronic means for government procurement	Completed	Completed	Chinese Taipei has developed a database system to collect and compile information such as bidding opportunities, awarding of bids, procedures for handling disputes etc., through the website at http://web.pcc.gov.tw .
10. Deregulation/Regulatory Reform			
(1) Reviews of existing regulations	Some	All	1. Since June 2008, Chinese Taipei has taken an active approach to reviewing economic and financial regulation, with the aim of removing impediments to market competition and economic development caused by overly-restrictive and ill-designed regulation. From May 2008 to April 2010, Chinese Taipei completed 498 items of deregulation concerning financial and economic matters. These included: opening Chinese Taipei to

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>investment from China; easing entry and exit restrictions for foreign nationals; lowering estate, gift, commodity, business income, and individual income taxes; allowing Hong Kong ETFs to be listed in Chinese Taipei; cancelling the minimum capital requirement for company registration; and abolishing the uniform certification system for profit-seeking enterprises.</p> <p>2. Chinese Taipei has set up an Internet platform for the presentation of suggestions for deregulation, so that the public and private sectors as well as the whole of society can participate in the task of deregulation.</p>
(2) Reviews of new or proposed regulations	Some	All	<p>1. The formulation of regulations in Chinese Taipei is entrusted to different ministries and commissions, most of which have set up internal legal units to help with regulatory drafting and to ensure there are no conflicts between regulations. These legal units also serve as deregulation windows, analyzing issues related to deregulatory measures. In addition, the Cabinet has set up a Legal Affairs Committee, which is responsible for reviewing and studying bills proposed by ministries and commissions, providing interpretation on points of doubt in administrative laws and regulations, and coordinating legal procedures. All draft laws proposed by ministries and commissions must be approved by the Cabinet before being submitted to the Legislature for deliberation, and can only formally take effect after passage by the latter body.</p> <p>2. Under the relevant provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, the agencies drawing up regulations must publicly announce the draft thereof and give regulated parties and</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			stakeholders a chance to express their opinions thereon, before putting the regulations into effect. In addition, laws, regulations, and administrative rulings will be promptly announced via the Internet, while related information will be announced on the Cabinet Website, to achieve proactive openness of government information and safeguard the rights and interests of the public.
(3) Consistency with APEC Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform	Some	Most	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Fair Trade Commission is tasked with the promotion of incorporating competition principles into laws and regulations and the consultation with other government agencies re conflicts between the Fair Trade Act and industrial policies and economic and financial regulations. 2. Chinese Taipei has participated in APEC-OECD regulatory reform programs. It has made a self-assessment of its regulatory system according to the APEC-OECD Integrated Checklist on Regulatory Reform. According to the self-assessment report, Chinese Taipei has most of the necessary legal and administrative mechanisms in place for regulatory transparency and reviews. 3. As understanding of the RIA concept gradually becomes more universal, Chinese Taipei has integrated the spirit of RIA into the legislative and regulatory process, laying down clear requirements for administrative agencies to incorporate public consultation, justifiability and consistency check, the principles of proportionality, cost-benefit analysis, and consideration of impact on small and medium enterprises, gender equality, and human rights, into the drafting of laws

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			and regulations.
(4) Improving transparency in regulatory regimes	-	The implementation of Chinese Taipei's Administrative Procedures Law makes all sorts of administrative procedures more open and transparent. The law also provides a formal channel for the public to express their opinions about administrative performance.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chinese Taipei has made substantial progress in the area of regulatory transparency. Texts of laws and regulations are available through the Internet. In addition, domestic and foreign stakeholders are consulted in the regulatory reform process. As stated above, the current laws, as well as the RIA under consideration requires consultation with relevant stakeholders for new laws and regulations. 2. The Lobbying Act, which came into effect in 2008, stipulates that lobbying activities must follow open and transparent procedures, to prevent inappropriate transfer of benefits, and to safeguard democratic political participation. 3. Chinese Taipei continues to promote deregulation as well as the simplification and streamlining of administrative procedures through the competition for the Golden Axe Awards, which help spur government officials to take initiatives that push forward progress on this front. In the six years since the award has been instituted, the administrative cost savings from ideas presented from the Golden Axe Awards has been more than NT\$92 billion, and work days saved number more than 28 million days. In total, the cost savings is estimated to be about NT\$114 billion.
11. WTO Obligation/ Rules of Origin			
(1) WTO/UR Agreements not yet	--	WTO/UR agreements have been fully implemented.	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
fully implemented			
(2) Ensuring application of rules of origin in an impartial, transparent and neutral manner	--	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To promote transparency and provide public with better access to basic information, Chinese Taipei Customs have posted up-to-date ROOs information on the following website: http://eweb.customs.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=42658&CtNode=12640 The information on the website includes “Regulations Governing the Determination of Country of Origin of Imported Goods”. Chinese Taipei will update such information on a timely basis and has ensured predictable and consistent application of rules of origin. 	
12. Dispute Mediation			
Dispute mediation methods, process and bodies are available to foreign businesses	Although not a signatory to the New York Convention, Chinese Taipei continues to support the mutual recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards among member economies.	Chinese Taipei will continue negotiating with other APEC economies for the establishment of bilateral agreements on mutual recognition and the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chinese Taipei is not a signatory to the international Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID). Nevertheless, Chinese Taipei’s bilateral agreements on promotion and reciprocal protection of investment provide for private negotiations, arbitration and/or meditation for settling investment disputes. Private parties can choose to litigate their disputes in court. Chinese Taipei is putting more effort into providing facilities for international and domestic commercial arbitration and

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>conciliation, and in promoting arbitration and conciliation as alternatives to litigation for the settlement of commercial disputes. Chinese Arbitration Association, Construction Arbitration Association and Chinese Construction Industry Arbitration Association provide these kinds of services.</p> <p>3. Chinese Taipei has bilateral agreements on promotion and reciprocal protection of investment with several APEC economies, including Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, the United States, Thailand, and Vietnam. Foreign arbitral awards in this context are recognized and enforceable in Chinese Taipei. Chinese Taipei will continue negotiating with other APEC economies for the establishment of bilateral agreement on mutual recognition and the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards.</p>
13. Mobility of Business People			
(1) Number of visa free or visa waiver arrangements	15	39	
Visa free or visa waiver arrangements with APEC member economies	Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, USA	Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, USA	
(2) Participation in the APEC Business	No	Yes	Chinese Taipei joined the ABTC scheme in August 2001, and started the issuance of ABTC since May, 2002.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
Travel Card scheme			
(3) Other efforts to facilitate mobility of business people than the above	<p>1. In 2001, nationals of 15 countries (including 5 APEC economies) were eligible for the visa-exempt program for a temporary stay of 14 days.</p> <p>2. In 2001, foreign nationals who have entered Chinese Taipei can generally obtain multiple-entry visitor visa with validity up to one year on a reciprocal basis.</p>	<p>1. Chinese Taipei introduced its new e-passport on December 29, 2008. In 2009, nationals of 39 countries (including 8 APEC economies) were eligible for the visa-exempt program for a temporary stay of 30 days or 90 days.</p> <p>2. Foreign nationals who have entered Chinese Taipei with an extendable visitor visa valid for at least 60 days may apply for residency with official letters of approval issued by the competent authorities and required documents and be granted an Alien Resident Certificate under one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working in Chinese Taipei under the permission granted in pursuance with subparagraphs 1 to 7, or 11, paragraph 1, Article 46 of the Employment Services Act by the competent central labor authorities; - Being an investor, or the representative of a foreign legal 	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>person, having invested over a certain amount of capital with the approval or review by the related competent central authorities;</p> <p>- Being a person in charge of a foreign company approved to operate in Chinese Taipei.</p>	
(4) Average time to approve for short term business visit visa	5 working days	Normally 1-3 working days	
14. Trade Facilitation			
(1) Consistency with APEC Principles on Trade Facilitation	--	Most	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 1995, in line with the e-government policy, Chinese Taipei Customs has fully implemented the Automation Clearance Operation for Air/Sea Cargoes, which has largely improved the efficiency and quality of customs clearance. In recent years, based on the previous solid foundation, the Customs has been actively engaging in providing a modern, transparent and efficient network services for customs clearance operations. 2. From the year 2002, the Customs has intensified its information services by setting up e-Gateway System, web-based Customs Declaration System, e-Payment Service, Off-site Backup System, Mobile Clearance Systems, etc. Not only have all these installations raised the efficiency of clearance, but also provide a diversified, convenient, advanced

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>and year-round service environment.</p> <p>3. Chinese Taipei Customs has simplified the transshipment clearance for sea-going cargo containers (T2 manifest), and the Customs has established Maritime Import Parcel System and Inspection System for Mobile Inspection Brigade of Taipei Customs Office in 2009.</p> <p>4. Among Paperless and /or Automation of Trade-related Procedures, Chinese Taipei has accomplished the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Simplified procedures to reduce the requirements for paper documentation in Customs clearance. b. Established Facile Trade Net (FT Net) as a single-window web-based electronic access to trade related documentation and data transmission among 16 government agencies, to enable permit-issuing agencies to approve permits online and forward documentation electronically to Customs for checking; this reduced the requirements for paper documentation in customs clearance and other trade-related procedures. c. Established a web-based electronic system for the application and issuance of certificates of origin, quarantine documents, health certificates, standard certifications, and so on. d. Completed the XML standardization of 43 trade-related standard messages among licensing agencies and Customs e. Launched the electronic certificate of origin (ECO) cross-border exchange with Korea in August 2009. f. Implemented an electronic sanitary and phytosanitary

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			certification system. g. Approximately 600,000 certificates of origin issued annually through the on-line system.
(2) Implementation of Trade Facilitation Action and Measures (approved in 2002)	--	<p>1. Chinese Taipei Customs has published the information on Customs and other trade-related Laws and Regulations on our Customs website: http://eweb.customs.gov.tw/lp.asp?ctNode=6484&CtUnit=720&BaseDS D=7</p> <p>2. Chinese Taipei Customs has implemented public-private partnership programs.</p> <p>3. Chinese Taipei Customs has adopted HS2007 nomenclature since Jan. 1, 2009.</p> <p>4. Chinese Taipei Customs has fully implemented the Convention's principles.</p> <p>5. Chinese Taipei Customs has fully implemented the automation clearance system for air and sea cargoes since 1995.</p> <p>6. Chinese Taipei Customs has adopted the standard electronic format and harmonized data elements and</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>continues to work on harmonizing the data elements of its import and export declarations and manifests with WCO DM version 3.0. In addition, all the data used in Customs clearance, port operation and trade licensing serves to improve the efficiency of information exchange for both the B2G and E2E business models.</p> <p>7. Chinese Taipei Customs has fully implemented the principles of the WTO Valuation Agreement.</p> <p>8. Chinese Taipei Customs has put the appeal provision into our Customs Act.</p> <p>9. The risk management techniques have been fully incorporated into our customs operations.</p> <p>10. Chinese Taipei Customs has adopted regulations consistent with the World Customs Organization and has established round-the-clock customs procedures for express consignments.</p> <p>11. Chinese Taipei Customs has</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		already implemented the ATA Carnet system through bilateral arrangements.	
15. Promotion of High-Quality RTAs/FTAs			
(1) Number of RTAs/FTAs concluded/signed	0	4	
RTAs/FTAs concluded/signed with APEC member economies	0	0	
(2) Number of RTAs/FTAs under negotiation	0	0	
RTAs/FTAs being negotiated with APEC member economies	None	None	
(3) Consistency with APEC Model Measures for RTAs and FTAs	--	All FTAs/RTAs concluded/signed are consistent with APEC Model Measures	
16. Voluntary Self-Reporting			

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
(1) Other Efforts in Support of the Bogor Goals: (Description)	--	<p>1. In line with the APEC Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Action Plan, which aims to make it cheaper, faster and easier to do business within APEC economies, Chinese Taipei has simplified the procedures required to start a business, so that the number of steps required has been reduced by 25% from 8 to 6, and the amount of time needed has been reduced by 45% from 42 days to 23 days. The minimum capital requirement has also been eliminated, which has greatly reduced the cost of applying for and starting a business. As a result, our ranking in terms of starting business rose from 119th place in 2009 to 29th place in 2010 among the 183 economies assessed, and the overall ranking for Chinese Taipei rose from 61st place to 46th place. Currently, we are continuing to work hard to make improvements in other priority areas.</p> <p>2. To simplify documents and procedures for certificates of origin,</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Chinese Taipei started the online processing system on August 31, 2005, which connects with the customs clearance online service. There is no need for exporters to physically hand in the hard copy export declaration documents. On January 1, 2008, the digital signatures and online payment functions were added to the online system. The electronic certificate can also be downloaded by the importers, if authorized by Chinese Taipei's exporters.</p>	