

行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書

(出國類別：專業訓練)

參加世界貿易組織 (WTO) 舉辦之  
「服務貿易分析高級課程」報告

服務機關：行政院經貿談判代表辦公室

姓名職稱：李國際經貿專業諮詢師一鑫

派赴國家：瑞士日內瓦

出國期間：113 年 6 月 4 日至 112 年 6 月 7 日

報告日期：113 年 7 月 15 日

## 摘 要

本次參加世界貿易組織(WTO)秘書處舉辦之「服務貿易分析高級課程」，旨在提升參訓者對服務貿易分析工具資料庫（如I-TIP服務業資料庫、服務貿易政策資料庫、STRI與服務貿易監管調查等）之瞭解，及強化參訓者對服務貿易與數位貿易統計框架、統計資料庫之應用。該培訓課程共4天，除了重點複習服務貿易協定內容(GATS)、服務業承諾表、以及當前WTO正在討論之國內規章倡議外，講師依序向學員介紹各種服務業相關資料庫。課程主要透過講授、分組互動練習、案例研究等方式進行。

# 參加「服務貿易分析高級課程」報告

## 目錄

壹、參訓時間：	1
貳、參訓地點：	1
參、主辦單位：	1
肆、參訓人員：	1
伍、我國參訓人員：	1
陸、授課講座：	1
柒、參訓目的與過程：	1
捌、參訓心得與建議	16
附件 1：參訓人員名單	17
附件 2：課程內容及安排	20

## 參加「服務貿易分析高級課程」報告

### 壹、參訓時間：

113 年 06 月 04 至 06 月 07 日。

### 貳、參訓地點：

瑞士日內瓦。

### 參、主辦單位：

世界貿易組織 (WTO)。

### 肆、參訓人員：

參訓人員共 29 名，主要分別來自亞洲(如印尼、柬埔寨、不丹、巴基斯坦、中國、香港、馬爾地夫、泰國、台灣等)、非洲(衣索比亞、南非、肯亞、甘比亞、埃及、模里西斯、馬達加斯加等)、以及中南美洲(墨西哥、阿根廷、貝里斯、哥斯大黎加、薩爾瓦多、瓜地馬拉等)等地區之國家。參與人員主要多係負責服務貿易談判人員或經濟分析人員。學員名單與背景資料詳如附件 1。

### 伍、我國參訓人員：

行政院經貿談判辦公室李國際經貿專業諮詢師一鑫。

### 陸、授課講座：

本次課程著重於服務貿易數據與政策分析工具之應用，爰除帶領學員瞭解各資料庫的蒐集資訊及計算指數等方法論外，也透過個案分析以及每天的複習演練，讓學員瞭解如何應用這些資料庫（詳參課程內容及安排如附件 2）。

### 柒、參訓目的與過程：

#### 一、培訓主題與目的：

本次培訓主題為「服務貿易分析高級課程(Advance Course on Analyzing Trade in Services)」，培訓目的在使參訓人員瞭解當前有

哪些服務貿易政策分析工具及相關統計得以使用，以在進行服務貿易談判時，可以比較自身與對手國在服務貿易的限制程度、各自在多邊、區域或雙邊領域之服務業承諾情況、各服務業產業之進出口及各種服務模式之貿易情況等，以深入研析自身及對手國之政策空間，擬定最佳談判策略及市場開放承諾。

因此，WTO秘書處邀請其服務貿易與投資部之經濟事務官與顧問 Joscelyn Magdeleine、Antonia Carzaniga、Ishrat Hans、Ester Rubio、統計學家Ying Yan以及英國薩塞克斯大學經濟系副教授暨英國智庫貿易政策研究所副組任Jose Monteiro等來講授相關理論課程及相關資料庫的應用，並將參訓人員分為六組，於每日複習演練及個案研究時進行討論。

## 二、培訓過程及課堂內容概述：

### (一) 服務貿易協定(GTAS)重點複習：

1. 服務貿易與商品貿易的進行方式不同(如服務貿易無關稅)，且其障礙多來自於境內(behind-the-border)監管措施，爰 GTAS 適用的是成員所採行之影響服務貿易的措施。
  - (1)措施：係指任何措施，包含法律、規範、規則、行政流程、決定、機關行動方案等等。
  - (2)成員：係指所有各級政府(包含中央、區域或地方政府與機關)，以及經中央、區域或地方政府或機關授權行使政府權力之非政府機構。
  - (3)稱服務者：包含所有服務部門，大致可分為商業及專業服務、通訊、建築、配銷、教育、環境、金融保險、健康相關、觀光旅遊、休閒娛樂及運動、運輸及其他服務業等 12 大項超過 100 多項子部門，惟下列兩項服務不在適用範圍
    - 行使政府權力，但非基於商業基礎，也非與服務提供者競爭之服務；
    - 航空權及直接與航空權相關之服務(因涉及人的運輸

與安全問題)。

- (4) 貿易：係指提供服務的 4 種模式，如跨境提供服務、跨境消費、商業據點、自然人移動<sup>1</sup>。有趣的是，這些模式的界線已自網路興起後逐漸模糊。例如：線上跨境消費行為，可以是模式一，也可以是模式二，因為線上跨境消費，隱含服務提供者為跨境提供服務，而模式二也沒有明確規定境外消費係消費者一定要實體至境外消費。這也是當前一些 RTA 會將模式一與模式二合併的原因。

## 2. 最惠國待遇(MFN)：

- 成員應立即且無條件地對來自其他成員之服務或服務提供者提供不低於該成員給予其他國家相同服務或服務提供者之待遇。注意的是，該條重點不在要求開放，而是在法律上及事實上對待大家之方式一樣。
- MFN 適用於 GATS 中的所有服務業部門，但仍有例外可能，如透過在加入 WTO 時所列舉的 MFN 豁免清單、經濟整合(與他國簽署更優惠待遇)、認許、給予低度開發國家豁免等方式給予不同待遇。

## 3. 承諾表注意事項：

### (1) 承諾表填寫規則：

- 承諾表分二大部分，一為水平承諾，二為特定承諾；於各承諾中再分市場開放、國民待遇、額外承諾等三欄位。
- 水平承諾主要是填寫適用於所有產業的廣泛措施，使在第二部分特定承諾填寫時無須一再重複相同措施，尤其是對模式四自然人移動的限制(如對商務人士或工作證等法規限制)。

---

<sup>1</sup> 模式四自然人移動係指不影響成員當地就業市場之暫時性移動。其中包含自我僱用者(self-employed)、履約服務提供者(Contractual Service Suppliers)、跨國企業內部調動人員(Intra-Corporate Transferees)、及商業訪客(Business Visitors)。

- 特定承諾：主要填寫各個服務部門之四種服務提供模式的市場開放及國民待遇措施，保證最低(minimum levels)的市場開放與國民待遇承諾，爰成員有進一步開放之空間。
- 市場開放：重點是填寫限制市場進入的措施(如數量限制、資產限制、持股比例/外資總額限制等，GATS 第 16 條)，而不是執行機制(如許可要求)或相關法律規定。
- 國民待遇：成員可以提供形式上相同或形式上有差別的待遇，只要符合不歧視原則，且不會改變競爭條件。(GATS 第 17 條)
- 額外承諾：可能是資格、標準、許可證等不屬於 GATS 第 16 條及第 17 條規範的措施。

(2) 承諾表業別分類：通常以 W/120 及 CPC 1991 為準，但無硬性規定。

(3) GATS 與區域/雙邊貿易協定承諾表之呈現方式差異：

- 正面表列：如 GATS 屬正面表列，係採「由下往上 (Button-Up)」方式，就各個產業進行承諾(有列的服務業部門才開放，但可寫上開放的限制)。
- 負面表列：採「由上往下 (Top-Down)」方式(完全開放，除非列於不符合措施清單)，其可見於一些 RTA 或美國簽署的協定中，CPTPP 也是負面表列。另負面表列有不倒退(ratchet)機制。
- 部分 FTA/RTA 同時採取正、負面表列，如印度與韓國 FTA 對服務業採正面表列、對投資採負面表列。

(二) 服務貿易政策分析資料庫(I-TIP Services)<sup>2</sup>：

鑒於各國實際法規與政策資訊的透明化對服務貿易談

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://itip-services-worldbank.wto.org/default.aspx>。

判至關重要，蒐集服務貿易相關資訊與數據的需求也日益增加，爰WTO (GATS承諾表、RTAs資料、服務貿易統計等)與世界銀行(服務貿易限制資料庫，STRD)將其自身擁有之資訊進行整合，建構了I-TIP 服務貿易資料庫，以作為各國進行服務貿易談判時之參考依據。

I-TIP 服務貿易資料庫包含五大模組：GATS承諾表、RTAs承諾表、服務貿易限制指數(STPD/STRI)、服務貿易限制指數儀表板、以及服務貿易統計等。所有選擇的資料均可以EXCEL、CSV、PDF等檔案格式進行下載。另，設定之查詢條件可於五模組間互通。

The screenshot displays the I-TIP Services website interface. At the top, there are logos for the World Trade Organization, World Bank Group, and I-TIP SERVICES. Below the logos, a brief introduction states: "I-TIP Services is a joint initiative of the World Trade Organization and the World Bank. It provides comprehensive information on services trade policies. The information is organized in different modules:". The main content area features five blue-bordered boxes, each representing a module with a title, description, and a "Go To" link:

- GATS**: GATS: WTO Members' GATS commitments, MFN exemptions, and preferences under the LDC Services Waiver [as notified by Members](#) (the latter developed in cooperation with the ITC). [Go To GATS](#)
- RTAs**: RTAs: Services commitments and reservations in bilateral and regional free trade agreements. Information on the design and architecture of agreements covering services trade may be found in the [Deep Trade Agreements Database](#). [Go To RTAs](#)
- STPD & STRI**: Services Trade Policy Database (STPD) and Services Trade Restrictions Index (STRI): Information on current services trade policies and regulations applied by [134 economies in 34 service sectors](#), and the respective Services Trade Restrictions Indices ([STRI](#)), jointly developed by the WTO and the World Bank. The regulatory and policy information for 92 of those economies was collected through surveys conducted by the World Bank and the WTO (information for CEFTA parties was collected in cooperation with the CEFTA Secretariat; information for several African economies was collected in cooperation with ITC, GIZ and the EU). Information for other economies was mainly sourced from the OECD STRI regulatory database thanks to the cooperation of the OECD, which is gratefully acknowledged. [Go To STPD & STRI](#)
- STRI Dashboard**: STRI dashboard: Visualization tool of STRI results by economy, sector and mode of supply. [Go To STRI Dashboard](#)
- Statistics**: Statistics: Relevant statistics on trade in services, including (as available) bilateral and FATS data, as well as sector-specific indicators. [Go To Statistics](#)

1. GATS 模組：提供 WTO 成員國在 GATS 框架下承諾的具體內容以及 MFN 豁免的相關信息，亦包含 WTO 成員國根據低度開發國家服務貿易豁免 (LDC Services Waiver) 條款對低度開發國家的優惠市場開放承諾。查詢結果可依據國家別或部門別呈現。線上至多可同時呈現 10 個國家資料，下載資料則涵蓋所有查詢結果。



2. RTAs 模組：提供各成員根據 GATS 第 5 條洽簽且向 WTO 通報之雙邊及區域貿易協定中有關服務貿易相關承諾的資訊，並可比較成員在 GATS 與 RTAs 的承諾差異。查詢結果可依據 RTA 別、國家別或部門別呈現。線上至多可同時呈現 10 個國家/協定資料，下載資料則涵蓋所有查詢結果。

3. 服務貿易政策/服務貿易限制指數資料庫(STRD/STRI)模組：

(1) 內容：

- 提供成員有關影響外國服務提供者之政策及措施，包含市場進入條件、營運條件、國民待遇、國內規章(含行政程序、透明化等)、以及新興領域之措施(如跨境資料流通、競爭障礙)等的最惠國適用待遇(Applied MFN)狀況。
- 在各服務業部門(含 34 個子部門)中的每項政策措施均以服務提供之模式(模式 1、3、4)來計算限制程度。<sup>3</sup>目前有 2016 年及 2022 年資料可供比較。
- 查詢結果可選擇以政策資訊(可查詢成員相關政策資訊及法規依據等)或 STRI 分數來呈現。

(2) 經濟體：目前涵蓋 133 個經濟體資料，其中 91 個經濟體的資料係由世界銀行與 WTO 聯合進行問卷調查，<sup>4</sup>並獲得 ITC、CEFTA 秘書處、GIZ 及歐盟的支持。其他經濟體資料主要來自 OECD 的 STRI 資料庫。

(3) 指數計算：以超過 150 項政策措施(含水平適用之政策措施及產業特定之政策措施，如圖 1)之問卷調查結果，

---

<sup>3</sup> 排除模式 2 的原因：因模式 2 為消費者跨境消費，而政策措施通常是對服務提供者之限制，而非對消費者。僅健康服務業納入模式 2，因消費者之生命與健康將受目的國的醫療政策(安全性與可及性)及醫療服務品質等影響，可反映消費者跨境醫療可能面臨之障礙與挑戰。

<sup>4</sup> 主要請經濟體從事經貿相關之法律事務所、會計事務所、及相關專家等填寫問卷，並進行討論與驗證。沒有請各經濟體主管機關填寫之原因，主要除了考量主管機構恐較無時間與人力定期填寫繁雜問卷，且從事經貿相關之法律事務所、會計事務所、及相關專家比較能從協助客戶處理相關事務的經驗上，瞭解實務上各經濟體政策措施之實際執行狀況。

透過一經濟模型來計算各成員之 STRI 分數，<sup>5</sup>並將每一項措施之限制程度的高低給予一評分(如圖 2、3)。分數越高代表限制程度越高，越不開放，例如：0 代表無限制(100%開放)；1 代表完全禁止(100%不開放)。最終數據會將該分數乘上 100 後呈現，爰資料庫中之 STRI 係以 0~100 之數值呈現。

圖 1、服務貿易限制指數之措施分類

## STPD classification of measures

A. Conditions on market entry	
A1	Forms of entry (including foreign equity limits)
A2	Quantitative measures (for firms and natural persons)
A3	Conditions on licensing/investment screening/qualifications relating to market entry
A4	Other conditions of market entry
B. Conditions on Operations	
B1	Conditions on supply
B2	Conditions on
B3	Condi
B4	Other
C. Measures affecting	
C1	
C2	Ownership
C3	Other
D. Administrative Procedures and Regulatory Transparency	
D1	Administrative procedures
D2	Regulatory transparency (including licensing)
D3	Nature of regulatory authority (measures related to nature of regulator)
D4	International standards
D5	Other regulatory environment and administrative procedures
E. Miscellaneous	

~ 150 policy measures selected to compute the STRI

圖 2、限制程度之分數舉例

### Examples of measures, level of restriction and associated score

Level of Restriction	Examples	Score
Not restrictive	No restriction on the type of legal entity, no foreign equity limitation	0.00
Not restrictive, but minimal procedural/transparency issue	No provision for prior notice of, or comment on, regulatory changes	0.125
Minor restriction	Acquisition of land and real estate by foreigners prohibited	0.25
Neither minor nor major	Limit on number of suppliers	0.50
Major restriction	Services provided by a de facto monopoly or granted on an exclusive basis	0.75
Closed (service provision not possible)	Commercial presence is prohibited	1.00

<sup>5</sup> 經濟模型：利用固定替代彈性模型(CES)計算 STRI。

圖 3、服務貿易限制指數細向措施之評分表範例

Category	Sub-category	Subcategory name	Sector/Common	Measure	Answer	Score
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Cross-border supply prohibited	yes	1
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Commercial presence requirement as a condition for cross-border supply of the service	yes	0.75
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Requirement to use the services of a resident intermediary	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Health	Consumption abroad prohibited	yes	1
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Commercial presence is required: deposit-taking	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Commercial presence is required: Lending	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Commercial presence is required: Payment services	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Cross-border supply prohibited for MAT insurance	yes	1
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Commercial presence required to provide MAT insurance cross-border services	yes	0.75
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Residents must use services of resident insurance intermediary for MAT insurance	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Professional	Requirement to use the services of a resident intermediary	yes	0.5
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Foreign establishment prohibited	yes	1
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Foreign establishment of (or investment in) locally incorporated company allowed	no	0.5
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Greenfield: Max. foreign ownership allowed (%)	numeric	
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Domestic entity acquisition: Max. aggregate foreign ownership allowed (%)	numeric	
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Joint venture requirement for foreign entity	yes	0.5
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Common	Domestic entity acquisition allowed	no	0.5
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Distribution	Restrictions on franchising	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Branches of foreign establishment locally allowed	no	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Financial	Restrictions on foreign branches	yes	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Professional	Foreign establishment of (or investment in) locally incorporated company allowed	no	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Professional	Domestic entity acquisition allowed	no	0.25
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Professional	Partnership with foreigner allowed	no	0.5
A -Market entry	A1	Forms of entry	Professional	Sole proprietorship allowed	no	0.125

(4) 該模組可進行同一國家不同時期(2016 VS 2022)的比較，或同一時期之跨國比較，以檢視自身限制程度之改善，或與其他經濟體之限制程度比較。

4. STRI Dashboard 模組：主要透過地圖或圖表方式，將 STRI 視覺化。使用者可依據經濟體、服務業部門及服務提供模式等之選項進行視覺化比較，該模組亦提供整體、區域或以所得群組分之平均值，供成員瞭解自身及其貿易夥伴之限制程度是否高於/低於平均。

5. Statistics 模組：透過視覺化之各式圖表，提供各經濟體依據 W/120 分類的服務業進出口貿易及外資企業統計數據(如企業家數、員工數、銷售/營業額)，並可將圖表以 EXCEL 或 PDF 檔案下載。資料主要來自各國央行之國際收支調查報告、各國外商投資數據及外資企業統計數據(Foreign Affiliates Statistics, FATS)<sup>6</sup>。但注意的是，每個國家資料的完整性不一，視各國擁有之資料而定。

### (三) 優惠貿易協定之服務貿易限制指數(Preferential Trade

<sup>6</sup> FATS 亦稱跨國企業(TNC)統計，主要蒐集海外子公司的活動指標數據。該資料可於 OECD.Stat、Eurostat、或 WTO.stat (<https://stats.wto.org>)等網站取得。

## **Agreements Services Trade Restrictions Index, PSTRI)<sup>7</sup>:**

1. PSTRI 主要由國際貿易中心(ITC)、經濟合作暨發展組織(OECD)、聯合國貿發會議(UNCTAD)、WTO 及學界專家共同合作建立，其包含 1958 年至 2023 年間成員向 WTO 通報的 400 份貿易協定所涉及政策資訊，例如：優惠關稅、出口限制、服務、投資、資金流動、原產地、貿易便捷化及通關程序、貿易救濟、TBT、SPS、補貼、國營事業、競爭政策、勞工、智財權、環境保護等。
2. PSTRI 主要在衡量經濟體優惠貿易協定(PTA)中之服務業承諾表的限制程度。PSTRI 數值介於 0~100，其中 0 代表沒有限制(完全開放)；100 代表完全不開放。
3. 建立 PSTRI 的目的在於：
  - (1) 比較一經濟體在其 PTAs 的服務貿易限制程度(PSTRI) 與其在 MFN 適用(STRI)之差異；
  - (2) 在同一協定(如 CPTPP)中，比較成員間的服務貿易限制程度；
  - (3) 比較不同貿易協定之服務貿易限制程度差異等。

藉此瞭解自身及夥伴國在三方面的服務貿易壁壘情況(最惠國適用待遇(Applied MFN policies)、優惠待遇(Bindings in PTAs)及多邊待遇(Bindings in GATS commitments))，以利在進行 PTAs 談判時，確認雙方的政策空間(water)，擬定最佳攻、防策略。

### **(四) STRD/STRI 模組與服務業國內規章之連結：**

1. 現今越來越多經濟體將服務業國內規章納入其 FTA 中，以增進法規之透明性、確定性與可預測性，及提升監管品質，進而促進服務貿易。WTO 也不例外，其於 2017 年底開始推動服務業國內規章聯合聲明倡議，並於 2021 年

---

<sup>7</sup> 完整資料可於世界銀行網站 <https://datatopics.worldbank.org/dta/table.html> 下載。



底完成談判。

2. 據 WTO 研究顯示，執行服務業國內規章將使全球所得增加 0.3%、出口增加至少 0.8%。
3. WTO 及世界銀行所建立之 STPD/STRI 模組可讓使用者查詢各成員服務業國內規章相關措施之資訊，瞭解其在執行服務業國內規章之狀況與限制程度，因該資料庫可對應至服務業國內規章中的 15 個條文，如提交申請(第 4 條)、申請時間(第 5 條)、電子申請及副本(第 6 條)、申請流程(第 7 條)、費用(第 9 條)、獨立性(第 12 條)、出版物及資訊公開(第 13 條)、評論機會(第 14(a)條、第 15 條至第 19 條) 等的相關措施(如下圖)。

Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation - SDR discipline	Reference Paper, relevant paragraph (Section 2)	STPD - Sub-category name	STPD - Measure Name	Question
Avoid requiring an applicant to approach more than one competent authority for each application for authorization	4	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Single window for submission of applications	Is there a single window for submission of applications?
Permit submission of an application at any time throughout the year	5	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	License applications can be submitted at any time of the year	Can an application for licensing be filed at any time of the year?
Accept applications in electronic format	6.(a)	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Electronic submission for licence application	Can licence applications be submitted electronically?
Accept copies of documents, that are authenticated [...], in place of original documents	6.(b)	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Acceptance of authenticated copies of documents in the same way as original documents	Are authenticated copies of documents required for the licensing procedure accepted in the same way as original documents?
Provide an indicative timeframe for processing of 7.(a) an application	7.(a)	D4-Administrative procedures	Licensing decision within a certain period required; Licensing decision: Max. number of days permitted	Is the licensing authority required to make the licensing decision within a certain period of time? If the authority is required to decide on an application within a certain period of time, what is the maximum number of days foreseen for the authority to take its decision on an application?

Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation - SDR discipline	Reference Paper, relevant paragraph (Section 2)	STPD - Sub-category name	STPD - Measure Name	Question
Provide information concerning the status of the application	7.(b)	NOT COVERED		
Ascertain without undue delay completeness of an application for processing	7.(c)	NOT COVERED		
Within a reasonable time after the submission of the application, ensure that: i. the processing of the application is completed; and ii. the applicant is informed of the decision concerning the application	7.(d)	NOT COVERED		
If they consider an application incomplete for processing: (i) inform the applicant; (ii) identify the additional information required to complete the application, or otherwise provide guidance on why the application is considered incomplete; (iii) provide the applicant with the opportunity to provide the additional information that is required	7.(e)	NOT COVERED		
Inform the applicant of the reasons for rejection and, if applicable, the procedures for resubmission of an application	7.(f)	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Obligation to inform applicants of reasons for license rejection	Is the licensing authority obliged by law or its own rules to inform applicants of the reasons for rejection of a license?
Ensure that authorization, once granted, enters into effect without undue delay	8	NOT COVERED		
Fees [...] are reasonable, transparent, based on authority set out in a measure, and do not in themselves restrict the supply of the relevant service.	9	A3-Conditions on licensing/investment/fee screening/qualifications relating to market entry (for firms and natural persons)	Licensing fee; amount of the license fee	If an authorization is needed, is there an authorization fee to be paid? If a fee needs to be paid, what is the amount of the fee?
Alternative for Financial Services - Section III: Competent authorities, with respect to authorization fees they charge, provide applicants with a schedule of fees or information on how fee amounts are determined.				

Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation - SDR discipline	Reference Paper, relevant paragraph (Section 2)	STPD – Sub-category name	STPD – Measure Name	Question
Schedule examination for authorization at reasonably frequent intervals and provide a reasonable period of time to enable applicants to request to take the examination [...] Members are encouraged to accept requests in electronic format	10	NOT COVERED		
Where professional bodies of Members are mutually interested in establishing dialogues on issues relating to recognition of professional qualifications, licensing or registration, the relevant Members should consider supporting the dialogue of those bodies where requested and appropriate	11	NOT COVERED		
Ensure that competent authorities reach and administer their decisions in a manner independent from service suppliers	12	D2-Nature of regulatory authority (measures related to nature of regulator)	Regulator independent from service suppliers	Regulator independent from service suppliers
Promptly publish [...] the information necessary for service suppliers [...]. Such information shall include, inter alia, where it exists: (a) the requirements and procedures; (b) contact information of relevant competent authorities; (c) fees; [...] (e) procedures for appeal or review of decisions concerning applications; (f) procedures for monitoring or enforcing compliance with the terms and conditions of licenses or qualifications; (g) opportunities for public involvement, such as through hearings or comments; and (h) indicative timeframes for processing of an application.	13	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	License criteria publicly available; Contact information on enquiry points publicly available; Timeframe for processing an application publicly available; Requirements and procedures for licensing and authorization publicly available; Fees publicly available; Procedures for monitoring or enforcing compliance publicly available, Appeal procedures publicly available, Requirement to publish in advance draft measures and allow interested persons to comment	Are the following information publicly available? - license criteria - requirements and procedures for licensing and authorization - fees - procedures for monitoring or enforcing compliance - contact information on enquiry points - timeframe for processing an application Are appeal procedures publicly available?

Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation - SDR discipline	Reference Paper, relevant paragraph (Section 2)	STPD – Sub-category name	STPD – Measure Name	Question
Encouragement to consolidate electronic publications into a single portal	13, footnote 12	D4-Administrative procedures	Consolidation of the information on licensing and authorization in a single online portal	Is the information on licensing and authorization consolidated in a single online portal?
Shall publish in advance: (a) its laws and regulations of general application it proposes to adopt	14.(a)	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Requirement to publish in advance draft measures and allow interested persons to comment	Is there a legal requirement to publish draft measures and give interested persons an opportunity to comment?
Apply paragraph 14 of this Section to procedures and administrative rulings of general application it proposes to adopt in relation to matters falling within the scope of paragraph 1 of this Section	15	NOT COVERED		
Provide interested persons and other Members a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposed measures or documents	16	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Requirement to publish in advance draft measures and allow interested persons to comment	Is there a legal requirement to publish draft measures and give interested persons an opportunity to comment?
Shall consider comments received under paragraph 16	17	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Consideration of comments received by interested persons on draft measures	If yes, are ministries or regulatory agencies required to consider comments on draft measures?
Explain the purpose and rationale of the law or regulation	18	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Requirement to explain purpose and rationale of new measures upon publication	Is there a legal requirement to explain the purpose and rationale of new measures upon publication?

Reference Paper on Services Domestic Regulation - SDR discipline	Reference Paper, relevant paragraph (Section 2)	STPD – Sub-category name	STPD – Measure Name	Question
Endeavour to allow reasonable time between publication of the text of a law or regulation [...] and the date on which service suppliers must comply with the law or regulation	19	D1-Regulatory transparency (including licensing)	Period of time is provided between publication of new measures and entry into force	Do measures foresee a period of time between publication and their entry into force, or is there a general legal requirement that a certain period of time is provided between publication of new measures and their entry into force?
Maintain or establish appropriate mechanisms for responding to enquiries from service suppliers or persons seeking to supply a service regarding the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Section.	20	NOT COVERED		
Adopt technical standards developed through open and transparent processes	21	NOT COVERED		
If a Member adopts or maintains measures relating to the authorization for the supply of a service, the Member shall ensure that: (a) such measures are based on objective and transparent criteria; (b) the procedures are impartial, and that the procedures are adequate for applicants to demonstrate whether they meet the requirements, if such requirements exist; (c) the procedures do not in themselves unjustifiably prevent the fulfilment of requirements;	22. (a), (b), (c)	NOT COVERED		

## (五) 數位貿易之衡量：<sup>8</sup>

### 1. 電子商務與數位貿易：

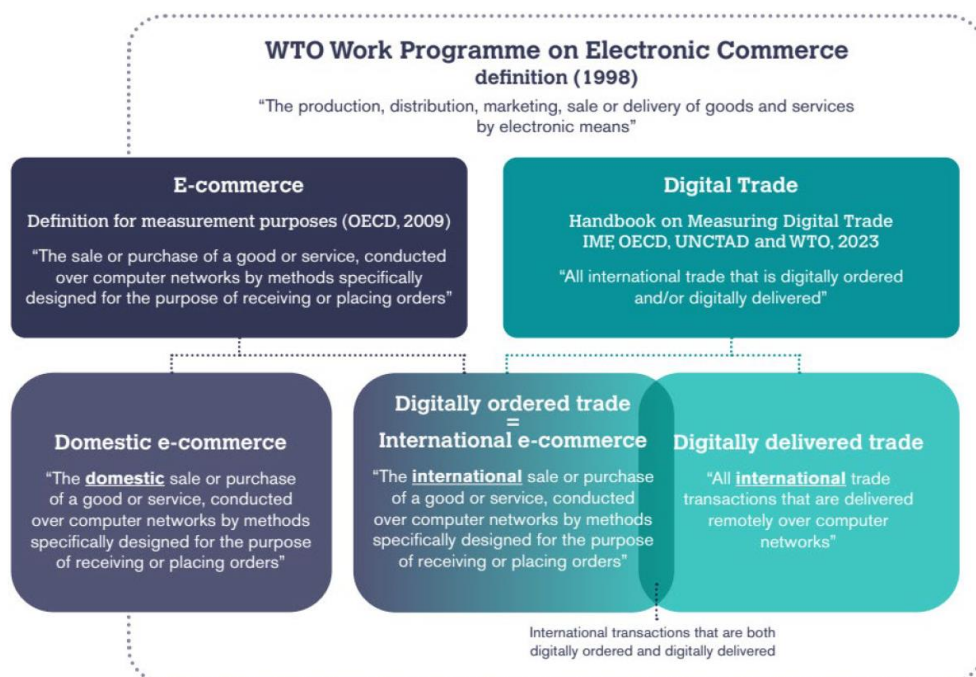
#### (1) 電子商務定義：買賣雙方透過電腦網路於專門設計

<sup>8</sup> 相關參考資料：Handbook on Measuring Digital Trade，  
[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/publications\\_e/digital\\_trade\\_2023\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/publications_e/digital_trade_2023_e.htm)。

用於接收或下單的網站或應用程式進行商品或服務之交易 (The sale or purchase of goods or services, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing of orders)，包含國內及國際電商。

(2) 數位貿易定義：透過數位下單且/或數位傳送之國際貿易(All international trade that is digitally ordered and/or digitally delivered)。其中，

- 數位下單貿易(digitally ordered trade)：透過電腦網路於專門設計用於接收或下單的網站或應用程式進行國際商品或服務之買賣(The international sale or purchase of goods or services, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing of orders)，所以也等同是國際電商。
- 數位傳送貿易(digitally delivered trade)：所有國際貿易的傳送均係透過電腦網路進行 (all international trade transactions that are delivered remotely over computer networks)。



(3) 注意的是，

- 數位下單定義中所指的「...methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing of orders」，係指買方透過賣方自建之網站或應用程式、第三方建立之網站或應用程式、電子資料交換系統(EDI)、虛擬助手發出訊息、聊天機器人等下單方式。不包含透過電話、傳真、手動輸入訊息(如電郵、WhatsApp、微信)、數位簽名形式之離線交易等下單方式。
- 數位傳送則包含使用電腦、筆電、手機或任何通訊設備連網來傳送的所有方式，包括透過電郵、電話或視訊通話、傳真訊息、雲端網絡、應用程式及數位中介平台(DIPs)等。

(六) **WTO STATS 資料庫：**<sup>9</sup>除利用 I-TIP 中的統計模組外，服務貿易統計亦可於 WTO STATS 資料庫取得，該資料庫亦提供統計儀表板，讓數據視覺化。該資料庫包含以下統計資訊：

1. 商業服務貿易：提供自 1980 年迄今各經濟體在國際收支中的服務貿易統計資料，包含超過 200 個經濟體及約 150 個細服務部門之統計數據。該資料庫由 WTO 與 UNCTAD 共同建立，主要資料來源取自各國央行之國際收支報告，搭配 IMF 及 Eurostat 相關資源。
  - (1) 1980-2013 年年資料：涵蓋 200 多個經濟體及 15 個服務部門之進出口統計資料。(已不再更新)
  - (2) 2005 年迄今之年資料：涵蓋 200 多個經濟體及 150 個服務部門之進出口貿易資料。少部分經濟體有提供其與夥伴國在各服務部門之進出口統計資料。
  - (3) 季資料：涵蓋 150 多個經濟體之總商業服務及四大主要子類別(商品相關服務、運輸服務、旅遊及其他商

---

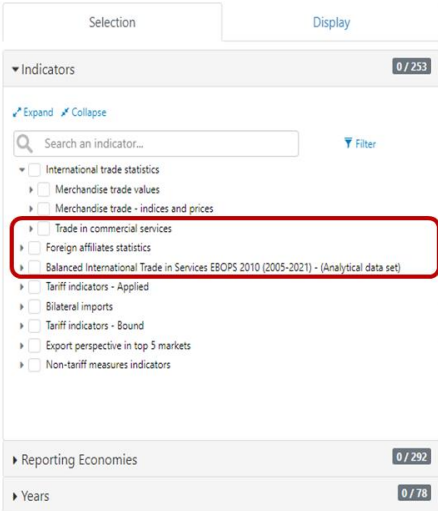
<sup>9</sup> <https://stats.wto.org>。



業服務等)之進出口統計資料。

(4) 月資料：涵蓋 40 多個經濟體總商業服務之進出口統計資料。

2. FATS：包含外資企業之經濟活動數據，如銷售、家數及員工數等。
3. WTO-OECD 平衡服務貿易資料庫 (WTO-OECD Balanced Trade In Services EBOPS2010)：提供 2005 年至 2021 年 202 個經濟體與其貿易夥伴按部門別分的服務貿易統計。該資料庫是唯一擁有雙邊服務貿易統計的資料庫。其服務部門主要按照 EBOPS 2010 (BPM6) 的 12 大類別進行細分。該資料會隨各經濟體新年度資料的釋出適時改進與更新。



The screenshot shows the WTO Stats portal interface. On the left, there is a 'Selection' panel with a search bar and a list of indicators. The 'Indicators' section is expanded, showing a list of categories. 'Trade in commercial services' is highlighted with a red box. Below this, there are sections for 'Reporting Economies' (0 / 292) and 'Years' (0 / 78). On the right, there is a 'Display' panel with the WTO logo and the text 'WTO STATS'. Below the logo, there is a description of the portal and a 'Please proceed to indicator selection.' message. There are also news items about '2023 MTN Categories' and 'The WTO Stats Dashboard'.

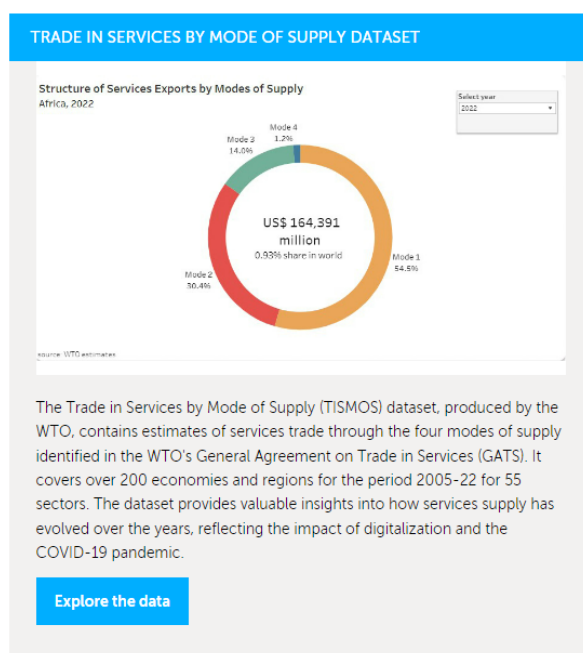
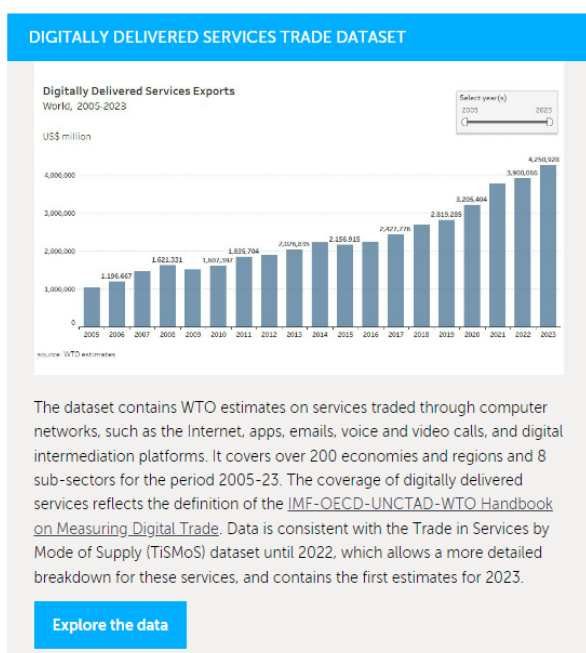
## (七) 全球服務貿易數據中心(Global Services Trade Data Hub)

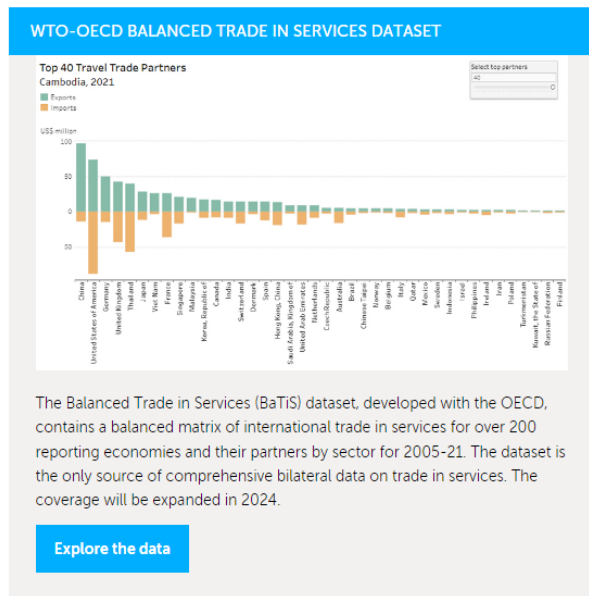
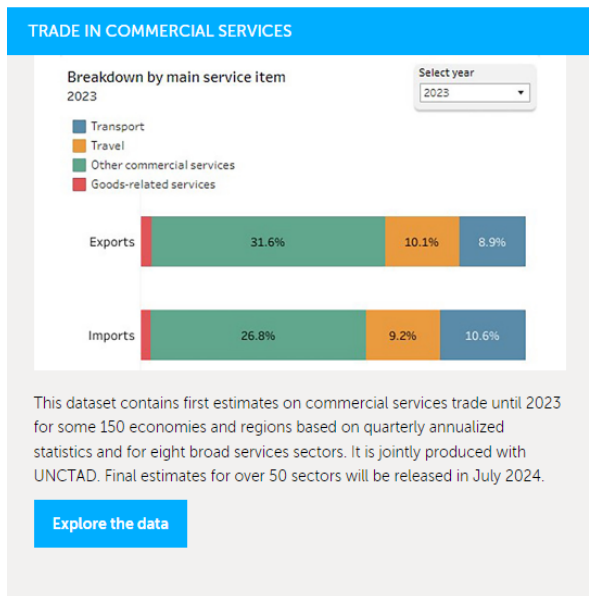
<sup>10</sup>：服務貿易統計亦可於「全球服務貿易數據中心」網站取得及下載，該網站提供四個獨立資料庫，包含數位傳輸服務貿易資料庫(Digitally Delivered Services Trade Dataset)、按服務提供模式分類的服務貿易資料庫(Trade In Services By Mode Of Supply Dataset)、及前述之商業服務貿易資料庫(Trade In Commercial Services)與 WTO-

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/services\\_trade\\_data\\_hub\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/services_trade_data_hub_e.htm)。

OECD 平衡服務貿易資料庫。其中：

- (1) 數位傳輸服務貿易資料庫：提供透過電腦網絡（如網際網路、APP 應用程序、電郵、語音與視頻通話、數位中介平台）進行的服務貿易數據，目前涵蓋 2005 至 2023 年 200 多個經濟體與地區及 8 個子行業的數據。
- (2) 按服務提供模式分類的服務貿易資料庫(TISMOS)：
  - A. 根據 GATS 的四種服務提供模式來計算的服務貿易統計。該資料庫涵蓋 2005 年至 2022 年 200 多個經濟體與地區及 55 個行業之數據。
  - B. 模式 1、2、4 主要取自各國央行發布之國際收支中的服務貿易統計(主要為年資料及季資料，多數國家無雙邊服務貿易統計)。模式 3 則取自 FATS。
- (3) 商業服務貿易資料庫：如前(五)之 1 所述，惟於此網站目前僅涵蓋截至 2023 年約 150 個經濟體/地區及 8 個廣泛服務部門之季度進出口貿易統計。預計 2024 年 7 月將發布超過 50 個部門別資料。
- (4) WTO-OECD 平衡服務貿易資料庫：如前(六)之 3 所述。





## 捌、參訓心得與建議

在商品關稅減讓到一定程度，服務貿易卻仍有諸多限制的情況下，越來越多新 FTA/RTA 對規則的制定與服務業的開放更加重視，其中電子商務或數位貿易更是近年備受重視的討論議題。然而，想取得服務貿易(含數位貿易)的量化資料並加以分析並不像商品貿易那樣容易，尤其很多時候難以自己收集到雙邊服務貿易之統計數據。因此，很開心 WTO 與世界銀行等國際組織，能夠建構服務貿易相關的數據及分析資料庫，並提供課程讓各國官員學習應用，也非常感謝能有這個學習機會。

透過這次培訓，除了釐清一些<sup>職</sup>對 GATS 及數位貿易衡量之觀念外，搭配課堂的分組練習及每日對前一日課程之複習課程，也讓<sup>職</sup>更清楚如何善用 WTO 及相關國際機構之資源。未來倘我國與貿易夥伴國展開服務業談判時，將可利用這些工具，對自身與夥伴國在服務貿易的市場開放、國內規章等方面進行更全面的檢視、比較與分析，以作為談判攻、防策略之參考依據。

這是 WTO 第一次舉辦這個課程，目前尚在試行階段，其建構之資料庫也持續完善中，爰部分課程的規劃與上課時間的掌控仍有改善空間，但相信未來會越辦越好，所以非常建議未來可繼續派員參與。

## 附件 1：參訓人員名單



WTO OMC

### Advanced Course on Analyzing Trade in Services

Geneva, Switzerland - from 4 to 7 June 2024

Argentina	<b>Verónica Gabriela LÓPEZ GUILLI</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship <a href="mailto:vrl@mrecic.gov.ar">vrl@mrecic.gov.ar</a> ; <a href="mailto:vglgcb@gmail.com">vglgcb@gmail.com</a>
Belize	<b>Tricia GIDEON</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade <a href="mailto:Tricia.gideon@mft.gov.bz">Tricia.gideon@mft.gov.bz</a>
Bhutan	<b>Ugyen TSHERING</b> Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Employment <a href="mailto:ugyent@moice.gov.bt">ugyent@moice.gov.bt</a>
Cambodia	<b>Bopha SUOS</b> Ministry of Commerce <a href="mailto:bopha_suos@yahoo.com">bopha_suos@yahoo.com</a>
Cameroon	<b>Marie Pelagie ONANA OKOA EPSE</b> Ministry of Trade <a href="mailto:ompelagie@gmail.com">ompelagie@gmail.com</a>
China	<b>Kun CHENG</b> Ministry of Commerce <a href="mailto:hogwarts36@hotmail.com">hogwarts36@hotmail.com</a>
Colombia	<b>Álvaro RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ</b> Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism <a href="mailto:arodriguez@mincit.gov.co">arodriguez@mincit.gov.co</a> ; <a href="mailto:arodriguez@hotmail.com">arodriguez@hotmail.com</a>
Costa Rica	<b>Andrea Maria JIMENEZ VARGAS</b> Ministry of Foreign Trade <a href="mailto:andrea.jimenez@comex.go.cr">andrea.jimenez@comex.go.cr</a> <a href="mailto:jimenez.vargas.26@gmail.com">jimenez.vargas.26@gmail.com</a>

<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>Alejandro Tomás GUZMÁN IEROMAZZO</b> Central Bank of the Dominican Republic alejandro.guzman@bancentral.gov.do; <a href="mailto:alejandroguzmani@gmail.com">alejandroguzmani@gmail.com</a>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Rania Mahmoud Ibrahim ABDELMEGIED</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs <a href="mailto:rania_megied@hotmail.com">rania_megied@hotmail.com</a>
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Sophia Alessandra HERCULES CASERO</b> Ministry of Economy <a href="mailto:sophiahercules@gmail.com">sophiahercules@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:shercules@economia.gob.sv">shercules@economia.gob.sv</a>
<b>Eswatini</b>	<b>Bethusile Sinethemba VILAKATI</b> Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade <a href="mailto:bethusilevi@hotmail.com">bethusilevi@hotmail.com</a>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Shegaw Dessie MERA</b> Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration <a href="mailto:shegawdessie2009@gmail.com">shegawdessie2009@gmail.com</a>
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>Musu Kebba CEESAY</b> Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment <a href="mailto:musuc@hotmail.com">musuc@hotmail.com</a>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Dulce María DEL VALLE CUELLAR</b> Ministry of Economy <a href="mailto:dmdelvallec@mineco.gob.gt">dmdelvallec@mineco.gob.gt</a>
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	<b>Ronnie Lok Hay CHUI</b> Trade and Industry Department <a href="mailto:ronniechui@tid.gov.hk">ronniechui@tid.gov.hk</a>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Farisan Satria BAKKARA</b> Ministry of Trade <a href="mailto:Farisan.satria@kemendag.go.id">Farisan.satria@kemendag.go.id</a> <a href="mailto:Farisansatria95@gmail.com">Farisansatria95@gmail.com</a>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>David Kariuki KAMAU</b> Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry <a href="mailto:david.kariuki@trade.go.ke">david.kariuki@trade.go.ke</a> <a href="mailto:kariukidave22@gmail.com">kariukidave22@gmail.com</a>
<b>Madagascar</b>	<b>Maria Adolphine Annicke</b> Ministry of Industrialization and Trade <a href="mailto:annicketsitoh@gmail.com">annicketsitoh@gmail.com</a>



<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Ahmed IFTHIKHAR</b> Ministry of Economic Development and Trade <a href="mailto:ahmed.ifthikhar@trade.gov.mv">ahmed.ifthikhar@trade.gov.mv</a>
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>Raksha Diya NARAN</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade <a href="mailto:rnaran@govmu.org">rnaran@govmu.org</a> <a href="mailto:rdiya0101@yahoo.com">rdiya0101@yahoo.com</a>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Francisco Javier MOLINA ESCAMILLA</b> Ministry of Economy <a href="mailto:francisco.molina@economia.gob.mx">francisco.molina@economia.gob.mx</a> ; <a href="mailto:fjaviermolinae@gmail.com">fjaviermolinae@gmail.com</a>
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>Humaira SHAKIR</b> Ministry of Commerce <a href="mailto:humairashakir4@gmail.com">humairashakir4@gmail.com</a>
<b>Seychelles</b>	<b>Yannick Jude ROBERT</b> Ministry of Finance, National Planning and Trade <a href="mailto:yannick.robert@finance.gov.sc">yannick.robert@finance.gov.sc</a>
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Sizwe Lenox SIMELANE</b> Ministry of Trade, Industry and Competition <a href="mailto:simelanes@thedti.gov.za">simelanes@thedti.gov.za</a> ; <a href="mailto:seimelanesizwe3.ss@gmail.com">seimelanesizwe3.ss@gmail.com</a>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Tananun JATURUNT</b> Ministry of Commerce <a href="mailto:tananunj@outlook.com">tananunj@outlook.com</a>
<b>Chinese Taipei</b>	<b>I-Hsin LI</b> Office of Trade Negotiations <a href="mailto:ihli@ey.gov.tw">ihli@ey.gov.tw</a> ; <a href="mailto:ihsinli@gmail.com">ihsinli@gmail.com</a>
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>Tetiana KUCHERT</b> Ministry of Economy <a href="mailto:t.kucher@me.gov.ua">t.kucher@me.gov.ua</a> <a href="mailto:tetiana.kucher@gmail.com">tetiana.kucher@gmail.com</a>
<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Natasha Mpeza BWALYA</b> Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry <a href="mailto:natasha.mpeza@mcti.gov.zm">natasha.mpeza@mcti.gov.zm</a> <a href="mailto:mpezanatasha22@gmail.com">mpezanatasha22@gmail.com</a>

## 附件 2：課程內容及安排



### WTO ADVANCED COURSE ON ANALYZING TRADE IN SERVICES

4-7 JUNE 2024

ROOM E

#### Programme

Tuesday 4 June 2024

Registration	8:30 - 9:00
Opening Session	9:00 – 9:40
Welcome coffee	9:40 – 10:00
<u>Session 1</u> : Review of the GATS and its main obligations	10:00 – 12:30
	<i>Antonia Carzaniga &amp; Joscelyn Magdeleine</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic importance of services trade</li><li>• Review of the key concepts and core obligations of the GATS</li><li>• Scheduling approaches</li><li>• GATS and RTAs</li></ul>	
<i>Lunch Break</i>	12:30 – 14:00
<u>Session 2</u> : I-TIP Services joint World Bank-WTO project	14:00 – 16:00
	<i>Ester Rubio &amp; Ishrat Hans</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Overview of I-TIP Services interface (GATS commitments, MFN exemptions, LDC waiver preferences RTA services commitments, Applied Policies)</li><li>• WTO-World Bank Services Trade Policy Database and STRI</li><li>• Practical exercise on the use of the I-TIP services interface</li></ul>	
<u>Session 3</u> : Architecture of Services RTAs: Deep PTA database	16:15 – 17:30
	<i>Juan Marchetti</i>

Wednesday 5 June 2024

Review of first day 9:00 - 9:30

Session 4: Quantification of services trade policies - World Bank-WTO Services Trade Restrictions Index (STRI)

9:30 – 11:30

*Ingo Borchert & Laura Baiker*

- Quantification of services trade policies: purpose, rationale, and interpretation
- World Bank-WTO STRI methodology and results
- STRI dashboard
- Uses of the STRI: trade cost modelling and simulations

Session 5: Exercise on the use of the STRI

11:30 – 12:30

- Acquire proficiency in the use of STRI data
- Analyse patterns of policy restrictiveness for a selection of economies/sectors
- Identify the restrictions driving restrictiveness

*Lunch Break*

12:30 – 14:00

Session 5: Exercise on the use of the STRI (continued)

14:00 – 15:00

Session 6: Quantification of services commitments and reservations in trade agreements

15:00 – 16:15

*Ingo Borchert & Ishrat Hans*

- Quantification of preferential policies: WB-WTO Preferential STRI
- Illustrative results from selected regional integration initiatives
- Impact of Services RTAs and gap between preferential and applied services trade policies

Session 7: Roundtable discussion

16:30 – 17:30

- Discussion of foundational questions around services trade policies:
  - To what extent can policy affect services trade costs?
  - Do services trade policies affect goods trade?
  - How do services trade policies impact manufacturing competitiveness?

Photo opportunity with all participants

17:30



Thursday 6 June 2024

Review of second day

9:00 - 9:30

Session 8: Using I-TIP services and other tools to support Services Domestic Regulation discussions and the establishment of regulatory frameworks

9:30 – 12:30

*Markus Jelitto & Elena Bertola*

*Lunch Break*

12:30 – 14:00

Session 9: Exercise: use of ITIP in a negotiation context

14:00 – 17:30

Friday 7 June 2024

Review of third day

9:00 - 9:30

Session 10: Services statistics

9:00 – 12:30

*Ying Yan & Joscelyn Magdeleine & Edvinas Drevinskas*

- Conceptual framework
- Statistical databases available
- Measuring Digital Trade - statistical approaches
- Exercise using statistical databases

*Lunch Break*

12:20 – 14:00

Evaluation of the Course

14:00 – 14:30

Closing Ceremony and Distribution of Certificates

14:30 – 15:00