經濟領袖會議一第一場次閉門會議致詞稿

Thank you, Chairman.

It is a pleasure to participate in a face-to-face APEC Economic Leaders' Summit again, after 4 years of disruption. My thanks go to our host, Thailand, for the efforts in bringing us together and for your hospitality.

Chinese Taipei assumes a special significance these days because it is a critical link in the world semiconductor supply chain. Semiconductors are colloquially called chips, and chips are an important building block of national security and economy. With humility in my heart, this morning I wish to make two points.

My first point is: We plead that APEC members acknowledge that there are divided opinions on apparently conflicting ideologies, and collectively, we must seek a balanced solution to these apparently conflicting ideologies.

Conflicting ideologies Example 1: Free market vs. Unfair competition

Technology transfer in exchange for market access is rightfully considered unfair competition. However, a technology company has the responsibility to its stakeholders to safeguard its intellectual property, and does not have to agree to such exchanges.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC), for instance, has always refused such exchanges.

Conflicting ideologies Example 2: Supply chain security and resilience vs. supply chain innovativeness and efficiency

First we must ask the question, in this day and age, is any place really secure? Then I want to point out that the pervasive application of chips is almost entirely due to its rapidly declining cost over the years. Sixty seven years ago, when I first entered the chips industry in the United States, each transistor cost 2 dollars. Each transistor two U.S. dollars! Now, each of us carries several billion transistors on our body every day. How much do the chips of several billion transistors cost? Less than fifty dollars! In sixty-seven years, transistors have gone from $2 each to less than $50 for several billion! The chips, on which transistors reside, are simply the most de-flationary product mankind ever invented. Almost all of the cost reduction is due to supply-chain innovativeness and efficiency. To sacrifice supply chain innovativeness and efficiency is to slow the contribution that chips make to national security and economic growth.

My second point is: Chinese Taipei is willing and eager to work with APEC partners in building secure, trusted, and resilient supply chains, particularly the chip supply chain.

The Chinese Taipei chips industry has demonstrated its commitment

by having spent over US$120 billion on manufacturing capacity, just in the last 3 years. We also think that other ways to increase the resilience of the chips supply chain, such as simplifying and streamlining the entire supply chain, should be attempted.

Thank you for your attention.

經濟領袖會議—第一場次閉門會議致詞稿

謝謝主席。

很榮幸在睽違 4 年之後，再次參與 APEC 實體經濟領袖峰會。謹在此感謝泰國政府的努力和接待，讓我們齊聚一堂。

身為國際半導體供應鏈的關鍵節點，中華台北近來扮演特別重要的角色。半導體俗稱為晶片，為國家安全及經濟的重要基石。帶著謙遜的心情，今早容我提出兩項意見。

首先，我們籲請 APEC 會員認知到，各方對於明顯衝突的意識形態存有意見分歧。對此，我們必須共同尋求衡平的解決方案。

衝突意識形態範例一：「自由市場」相對於「不公平的競爭」
以技術移轉交換市場進入，正確地被視為不公平競爭。然而，科技公司有責任捍衛其智慧財產權，因此不需要同意類此交換。譬如台積電就向來拒絕類此交換。

衝突意識形態範例二：「供應鏈的安全及韌性」相對於「供應鏈的創新及效率」

首先我們必須思考，在這個時代是否有任何地方是真正安全的？接著，我想提出，晶片廣泛的受到應用幾乎完全可歸因於過去許多年來其急遽降低的成本。67 年前，當我在美國初次投身晶片產業時，每一個電晶體價值為 2 美元。單價兩美元！現在，每個人每天身上都帶著數十億個電晶體，它們的價值為

何？少於 50 美元！67 年間，電晶體價格已從一個需 2 美元，變成數十億個僅需 50 美元！電晶體存在於晶片之上，而晶片可說是人類史上最緊縮通貨的產品。幾乎所有減少的成本都可歸因於供應鏈的創新與效率，而犧牲供應鏈的創新及效率，即是減緩晶片對國家安全及經濟成長的貢獻。

我要講的第二點：中華台北願積極與 APEC 夥伴在建立安全、可信賴及具韌性的供應鏈上共同合作，尤其是晶片供應鏈。

中華台北的晶片產業在過去 3 年內即在產能上投注超過 1,200 億美元，充分展現我們的決心。我們也認為應嘗試其他提升晶片供應鏈韌性的方式，例如簡化整條供應鏈。

謝謝聆聽。

經濟領袖會議一第二場次閉門會議致詞稿

Thank you, Chairman.

This afternoon I'd like to spend a few minutes on Chinese Taipei's progress on sustainability.

The industry of Chinese Taipei plays an important role in mitigating climate change and pursuing net zero emission. 8 leading information technology enterprises in Chinese Taipei have formed a climate partnership, aimed to drive the supply chain towards low-carbon transition through practical actions. In addition, 25 large manufacturers in steel, cement, and petrochemical industries have declared their 2050 net-zero targets and emissions reduction pathways.

Chinese Taipei is highly determined to pursue sustainable economic development, devoting our efforts to energy transition and carbon reduction. As a result, our economic growth and carbon emissions have decoupled. Compared to 2005, our GDP has increased by 80%, while greenhouse gas emissions were down by 2% in 2020 – per GDP carbon emissions have decreased by 45%. In response to the Paris Agreement, we are committed to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. In March 2022, we developed a net-zero pathway that includes energy, manufacturing, lifestyle and social transitions, laying out the milestone to reach net-zero emission. At the same time, we are

amending our climate legislation to put the net-zero target into law, as well as adding new carbon pricing mechanism, investing in net-zero and negative-emission technologies, and vigorously promoting green transition.

Chinese Taipei is also committed to promote "nuclear-free homeland" and will no longer build new coal-fired power plants. By 2022, the installed capacity of solar power has exceeded 9GW, which is an increase of more than 7 times from 2016. We also expect to complete a total of 200 wind turbines by the end of this year. By the end of 2021, the overall installed capacity of renewable energy was 2.5 times that of 2016.

Furthermore, Chinese Taipei committed to a circular economy. Our recycling and reuse rate of industrial waste has reached 81%. We are also actively promoting green finance and increasing the quality and transparency of corporate disclosure of ESG information.

The very inclusion of "sustainability" in our agenda means that we must improve on our present ways. Chinese Taipei wants to seek new ways with all APEC member economies.

Thank you.

經濟領袖會議—第二場次閉門會議致詞稿

謝謝主席。

今天下午我想利用幾分鐘時間，分享中華台北在永續領域的具體進展。

中華台北的產業在減緩氣候變遷及追求淨零排放扮演重要角色。我們有 8 家資通訊科技領導企業組成了氣候夥伴關係，旨在驅使供應鏈透過務實的行動邁向低碳轉型。此外，25 個鋼鐵、水泥及石化產業的大型製造業者，也已公布了 2050 淨零目標以及減少碳排的路徑圖。

中華台北具高度決心追求永續的經濟發展，致力於能源轉型及減少碳排。我們的經濟成長和碳排已脫鉤。與 2005 年相較，2020 年我們的 GDP 成長達 80%，但溫室氣體排放減少 2%—每單位 GDP 碳排則減少約 45%。為呼應《巴黎協定》，我們承諾在 2050 年達到淨零排放目標。2022 年 3 月，我們發展出淨零排放路徑圖，包含能源、製造、生活及社會轉型，為邁向淨零設立里程碑。同時，我們正在修訂相關法案納入淨零目標，並增加新的碳價機制、投資淨零及負排放科技，積極推廣綠色轉型。

中華台北亦致力推動「非核家園」，且將停止新建燃煤發電廠。截至 2022 年，太陽光電設置量已逾 9GW，與 2016 年相較成長 7 倍，今年底前亦預計完成 200 座風力發電機組。截至 2021 年底，整體再生能源設置容量已較 2016 年成長 2.5 倍。

不僅如此，中華台北承諾推動循環經濟。工業廢棄物回收及再利用率已達 81%，並積極推廣綠色金融，以及增加企業揭露 ESG(環境、社會、公司治理)資訊之品質與透明度。

將「永續」納入議程，即意味著我們勢必改善現行做法。中華台北期待與 APEC 會員經濟體共同找出新的方案。

謝謝