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Forward

The 2016 American Chamber of Commerce Kaohsiung's White Paper is slightly changed from years past. As business and government Southern Taiwan have less direct control or influence in central government policies it seems prudent that we focus our suggestions and concerns on areas where local governments and businesses can make an impact. In this inaugural year of our new format we feel that the actual vision and strategy for the future must be clearly laid out and agreed upon and then actual specific strategies and policies can be suggested and sought.

The American Chamber Kaohsiung recommends that members refer to the Taipei American Chamber's White Paper for suggestions and policy recommendations on a national scale and relevance. We also recommend that local governments also study the Taipei White Paper to better understand issues that affect foreign and local business in Southern Taiwan. It is hoped that our paper and future suggestions will be more focused on issues relevant and controllable by local governments. All such policy and program suggestions should on one hand complement or compatible with Central government policy but at the same time seek to be proactive, dynamic, locally driven and pushing changes in thinking at the national level.

It is the Chamber's desire that a clear vision for the future be developed in Southern Taiwan. Business and government entities should be proactively working with AIT, the Chamber and local businesses to formulate a real vision and plan for future economic development, not just ideals, wishes, and desires that can not be implemented, are difficult to accomplish and or have little universal support. In our city governments outlook area it is hoped that the city can lay out a clear precise plans with a clear vision and implementation plans. We understand the desire for various departments to communicate a report of their past achievements, however, we feel the focus should be on future commitments and plans. Therefore in the new format we have limited the discussion to vision and areas of economic focus and hope this will spur discussions with AIT, the Chamber and local business partners.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'John Stephenson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John Stephenson – President of the American Chamber of Commerce Kaohsiung

This white paper is produced by the Kaohsiung American Chamber of Commerce

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Positions and views outlined in this paper are suggestions by the majority of members but not necessarily the view or opinion of all Chamber members. We welcome more input from members in the future. The information within is a summary and consensus of our members through surveys and request for their input, not all members participated or provided information for the paper.

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Executive Summary

Vision, Vision and Vision is the recommendation from the American Chamber to local governments in Southern Taiwan for 2016. Tsai Ying Wen's election to the Presidency of Taiwan and a DPP super majority in the Legislative Yuan ushers in a pivotal and historical point in the development of Taiwan. Kaohsiung, Tainan, and Pingtung city governments will have ample opportunity to create and build long lasting structural changes for their cities both conceptually and physically in the coming decade.

To accomplish such lasting change the top leadership of each city must develop a comprehensive vision for their city. They must work together to create different but complementary goals that gives each city a unique personality and economic base but at the same time integrates and compliments their sister cities in the south. The Vision for each must be clear and precise, not broad sweeping ideals without structure. The Vision must have a clear strategic intent and accountability must be taken into account at all levels of government.

This is not an easy task. It will require hours of hard work and inter-departmental meetings to make sure that the vision is clear, objective, measurable and most importantly communicated clearly. Governments will need to work and solicit the help and partnership of the business community. A community that currently feels untrusted by the government. The local media and the citizens and surrounding communities must rally and embrace the change, difficult choices will need to be made. However, only with a clear vision backed by an objective strategic plan, executed with precision and accountability and a region ready to embrace change will true change and lasting legacy be built. It is the Chamber's recommendation and sincere hope that Southern Taiwan seize this unique time historical and create a lasting vision the takes us well into the 21st century.

The Chamber strongly recommends the following areas of focus for long term economic growth and development of Southern Taiwan vision.

Education - The cities should increase educational exchanges with other countries at all levels, Recruit more international students at the university undergraduate level. Integrate education into the MICE agenda holding more conferences and seminars on education in Kaohsiung. Invite US colleges and universities to Southern Taiwan to set up satellite campuses. Create opportunities for foreign students to stay invest and develop small businesses in Southern Taiwan.

Travel & Leisure - The Cruise ship terminal is a very key step in developing Kaohsiung's Tourism Industry. However, more effort should be made it creating events throughout the year that will bring in more regional travelers. Integration of the Pop Music Center, the World Games venues, and other excellent infrastructural facilities in Southern Taiwan should be better utilized. Better event planning that captures and encourages travelers from throughout the region to visit Southern Taiwan should be a top priority. More effort needs to be placed in creating unique places for travelers to visit and learn about Southern Taiwan culture and hospitality.

MICE - Regional competition in this area is fierce. What can Kaohsiung offer or do that is different than Macao, Hong Kong, Korea, or Singapore? How do you integrate your travel and Leisure industry with MICE plans? What niche areas can Kaohsiung attack and hold over regional competition? An empowered, fully budgeted, intergovernmental organization should be formed focusing on developing and promoting this industry for Southern Taiwan.

Silver and Health Care - Southern Taiwan is uniquely well positioned to create a strong robust silver care industry. More focus and effort should be given to bringing in medical device companies, healthcare software firms, and elder care management systems. These companies services and products should then be integrated with quality retirement and assisted living centers. Overseas and high income retirees should then be given access to Taiwan's healthcare system through retirement living and medical tourism.

Clean Energy - Southern Taiwan must take immediate steps to insure adequate supply of clean power and water to insure continued economic growth. Regional solutions must be found to create new, green energy sources. Creating an environment and a highly focused recruitment strategy to lure FDI investment into Southern Taiwan in energy and clean water production, storage, and distribution must be top priority for regional governments. A strategic plan must be developed in conjunction with AIT that synergizes Taiwan and US strengths in this area leading to a robust development in the industry thus forcing the hand of Taipower and central authorities to take the courageous steps needed to solve Taiwan's energy and water problems.

Software - Taiwan is famous for its electronic innovation and production. Most of which is centered in Hsinchu. However, much of this development is in hardware and IC circuit development. Southern Taiwan should create special zones, and incentives to attract software developers and startups to the region. Developing loopholes to central government restrictions on funding, local governments can create incubation centers that can help fund research and development of software and utilize the increase in human capital brought on by the focus on education in the region.

Yachting/Boating - Is a strong and growing economic segment for Southern Taiwan. Local governments should be working more closely with industry leaders to move Taiwan into and even better standing worldwide in the yachting and boating industry. More effort should be made to integrate the cost and design capabilities of Taiwan manufacturers with the electronic and technological advantages of US firms. Much more effort should also be made in developing a yachting boating culture in Taiwan for the local market which will only further full development and ideas for the industry. You cannot make a good product if you can't enjoy or use that product. Much more effort by government entities should be made in developing water leisure activities throughout Southern Taiwan. Therefore, increasing travel and tourism, MICE, and boating segments of the economy.

Agricultural - Agricultural product should continue to be a focus for Southern Taiwan firms. Southern Taiwan governments are not utilizing well the developments and know how made by

the various research centers. The World Vegetable Center in Tainan for example could be better utilized in changing and helping not only increase Taiwan agricultural yields but also in the development of new cash crop and organic farming cycles for Taiwan farmers. Agricultural “green” practices should be integrated into the overall green direction of Southern Taiwan’s economic development. Not only cash crops should be developed but the increased research and development on green agricultural practices should be leveraged and services sold to regional partners.

Heavy/Traditional Industry Needing Planned Structural Changes

Petrochemical - Petrochemicals have been a mainstay of the Southern Taiwan economy for many years now. Many people are employed in companies related to petrochemicals. Much of Taiwan’s exports are also driven by the industry. Therefore creative planned steps should be made to transform and change the industry in a way that continues to clean up Southern Taiwan but also takes into consideration the economic well being of the large number of employees at stake. An advisory panel should be created that includes both industry leaders and government entities. They should develop a long term, phased strategy that retains as much of the industry as possible, keeps as many jobs as possible, yet drives better environmental responsibility and safety for the land and people of Southern Taiwan.

Steel - Steel and steel related trading and forging industries have also been a large and bedrock employer for the economy. As in the case of the Petrochemical industry creative solutions should be used to transform the industry. Many cleaner options in technology and processes exist for the steel industry. Again a panel of both industry and government entities should be looking at and working with US firms to drive technological innovations in the process and production of steel in Southern Taiwan. Taiwan should be leading transformation in the region and exporting its know how. Not lagging in innovation due to cost and policy constraints.

Areas Needing More Support from Government

Financial - Southern Taiwan governments should be more creative and proactive in seeking financing and funding solutions for more investment and creation of start ups in the economic areas listed above. Central government policies can cause bottlenecks and limitations for start up companies, especially in their ability to seek foreign investment. The Chamber believes that local governments must and should take a more active role in creating loopholes and methods to spur more investments in startups and small to medium enterprises that are especially focused on economic imperatives for the region. The Chamber strongly feels that if Southern Taiwan can show the way, central governmental authorities, especially in this administration, will positively react and support such initiative.

Port/Harbor - The Chamber believes that the port areas of all Southern Taiwan are underutilized and can be more creatively developed for a new economy. As mentioned earlier greater effort should be made in developing the boating, yachting industry as well as surfing, windsurfing, sports fisheries, sailing and all water related activities. Coupled with this more

investments should be made in warehousing and free trade zones around port areas that can utilize Taiwanese position and proximity to China to spur FDI into port areas in the international trade and distribution areas. Last, the sea terminal for luxury cruise ships should be expanded on by integrating more travel and leisure opportunities for travelers thus increasing the investments in this area.

Science / RD parks - The current parks and zones in Southern Taiwan give some perks to companies investing there. However, they are not as focused on specific industries or planned development areas as they could be. It is suggested that parks and R&D areas be proposed, planned, and created to induce investment, create momentum, and attract specific and valuable human capital in the areas of economic priorities for the region.

Government to Business Relationship - Local governments need to foster better relationships with industry leaders in the fields and areas they wish to develop. The business community as a whole in Southern Taiwan is not trusted enough by local officials. More effort needs to be made to breakdown trust barriers on both sides. More panels, discussion groups and seminars should be created by both sides. Egos need to be set aside and real dialogue and understanding must be had in order to really develop the region. Businesses must do more to invest in communication and educational opportunities with the government to communicate clearly to the general public the ambition and goals of the region and how they will better effect the population as a whole. Real partnership between business and government must take place to have any chance at long term success. In the Chamber's view this is the number one obstacle currently affecting Southern Taiwan. To create an environment for such dialogue a clear, specific vision must be laid out so that an executable strategic plan between all parties can be developed.

Education

Southern Taiwan must seize initiative and take control of the education space in Taiwan. Southern cities must not only create a better, less stressful system for local students but start to build outward recruiting foreign students. The cost of education in the United States is far more expensive than Taiwan. Demographics also make it in the interest of Taiwan higher education providers to do a better job of recruiting foreign students. So far though not much has been done aggressively bring in undergraduate students to Taiwan universities. Many well known schools prefer to try and bring in graduate students. Although the numbers are increasing it is but a trickle and drop in the bucket compared to the potential of educating undergraduate students. Understanding that the local education bureaus have no jurisdiction over universities and colleges is but overlooking a much bigger issue. Undergraduate students from foreign countries will bring in a wealth of new, diverse knowledge and ideas. They will think differently than their local counterparts and therefore bring in a creative energy needed to boost international competitiveness of Southern Taiwan. Long term this will also increase the international image of Taiwan.

Although current restrictions are placed on foreign colleges and universities setting up partnerships or campuses in Taiwan we feel there are many opportunities to think outside the box and secure more investment by these well known international schools. Local governments should be actively seeking key schools to help them develop their key economic programs. Many countries through the region have already secure foreign campuses. Yale in Singapore, Johns Hopkins University in Nanking, Tulane University in Japan just to name a few. It is a time for Taiwan to stop the protectionism before it is thrown further behind. Opening up Taiwan and having Taiwan schools working with foreign schools will only increase Taiwan's international stature, increase economic growth, and develop stronger human resource capabilities.

To cement its standing as a progressive innovator in education more attention should be placed on inviting and having conferences in Southern Taiwan on education. This works well with the new focus on MICE events and programs. Kaohsiung and Tainan should be working to develop more conferences, speaking series and educational training seminars in the education sector. Emphasis should be placed as well as renewing Taiwan's commitment to stronger education by developing more study programs and opportunities with the United States. Through such exchanges and seminars Southern Taiwan will quickly become an innovator and leader in education.

For US companies wanting to invest in Southern Taiwan great strides have been taken by Kaohsiung city government to make sure foreign employees' children are educated to international standards through their support of the new Kaohsiung American School campus and the development of a full high school at Morrison Academy Kaohsiung. Further information on both schools below.

MORRISON ACADEMY was established in 1952 and offers a college-preparatory and American-based, Christian education to expatriate children living in Taiwan. Morrison Academy

was founded in Taichung, and sister campuses in Taipei and Kaohsiung were established in 1967 and 1974, respectively. Although established to serve the needs of the children of missionaries, Morrison Academy has attracted a large number of business children. It is currently the largest international school in Taichung and the largest Christian school in Taiwan. The school is recognized by Taiwan as an international school and is therefore restricted from accepting Taiwanese who do not possess a foreign passport. Graduates from Morrison Academy typically attend North American colleges and universities, and while a wide range of countries is represented in the faculty and the student body, teachers and students primarily come from the United States and Canada. Morrison boasts the longest teacher retention rate in Taiwan, no doubt a testament to the motivational level of its staff and their commitment to its Christian core ethic. The vision of Morrison Academy is that every student will experience a quality, biblically-integrated education so that each one will be equipped to have a dynamic impact on the world for Christ.

Located in the Kaohsiung suburb of Da She, Morrison Academy Kaohsiung's 10-acre campus is a true oasis; spacious, idyllic, and peaceful. Morrison Academy Kaohsiung, or MAK, recently expanded its student body and its facilities from a K-9 to a K-12 program, graduating its first senior class in the spring of 2016. As a K-12 school with high admissions standards and a maximum school size of 325 students, MAK is a tight-knit, family-oriented learning community. In 2015-2016, MAK had an average class size of 18 students per class and a student-teacher ratio of 7:1. Athletic activities include varsity-level sports in soccer, basketball, volleyball, and cross country. MAK also boasts a vibrant club culture including World Scholars Cup, Student Council, Math Olympiad, and the Shark Post.

MAK is a fully accredited K-12 educational institution. The school is currently accredited through two internationally-recognized accreditation associations: the Association of Christian Schools International (ACSI) and the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC). Both organizations require exacting compliance with the strictest of standards for education and for facilities to ensure both excellence in educational quality as well as continuity with existing educational systems in the United States and other western-based educational systems.

Please feel free to visit our campus for a tour or to visit our website using the QR code provided.



KAOHSIUNG AMERICAN SCHOOL

Kaohsiung American School, established in 1989, (KAS) is a private, non-profit, Pre-K to Grade 12 institution offering a college preparatory program leading to a US high school diploma. The list of colleges and universities that KAS graduates attend is very impressive and includes such schools as UC Berkeley, Georgetown, U Penn., Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Middlebury, McGill,

Columbia, the University of Notre Dame and numerous other highly ranked schools throughout the world. Many of our students also receive some very generous scholarships.

KAS is an International Baccalaureate (IB) World School and an IB MYP School, accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC), and a member of the Association of China and Mongolia International Schools (ACAMIS), the East Asia Regional Council of Schools (EARCOS), and the Council of International School (CIS). The high school staff includes 25 classroom teachers and a college counselor. The majority of whom are from the USA and Canada. The 305 high school students (9-12) represent over 15 countries, including the USA, Taiwan, Canada, Japan, Singapore, New Zealand, the UK, France, the Philippines, and others. The total pre-k-12 KAS student enrollment is 740 students and has grown for 10 consecutive years. A high percentage of the student population is overseas-born Taiwanese holding a foreign passport. Most members of the class of 2016 are non-native speakers of English. KAS earned recognition as an IB World School in 2010. A community service graduation requirement of 40 hours exists for all students; additional service hours are required for IB Diploma candidates. Extracurricular offerings include junior varsity, varsity, and ACAMIS athletics, such as, soccer, basketball, volleyball, and track. Other extracurricular activities include the World Scholars Cup, Model United Nations, Cadenza Club, Flute Ensemble, Baroque Ensemble, National Honor Society, International Club, and Student Council. In all, there are more than 35 different clubs and athletic teams offered at the high school level. KAS is currently involved in a major renovation and expansion of its campus with the goal of creating a comprehensive, state-of-the-art learning facility. Phase One consists of the academic and fine arts facilities, including a theater seating more than 400, and opened its doors on April 20, 2015. Phase Two is set to open in October of 2016 and will include an indoor swimming pool and gymnasium, a cafeteria, and play fields. The new school is being built for 800 students.

Travel and Leisure

Southern Taiwan is well suited for inbound regional and international travelers. The development of better infrastructure has even advanced the standing of Taiwan's potential. However, more needs to be done to develop the tourism market. Travel service operators should work more closely with the tourism bureau to develop day trips that show the uniqueness and hospitality of Taiwan. Marketing and promotional material should be revised to direct tourist to a better variety of attractions. As the cruise ship terminal becomes operational more integration with the cruise companies should take place to insure an unforgettable stay for those travelers visiting Taiwan.

Directly related to this is the wonderful infrastructure Southern Taiwan offers for events. The tourism bureaus should seek out and vet companies that they feel can truly deliver on events and work with these companies to develop a better event calendar for Taiwan. Major League Baseball opening day, outdoor concerts, regional high school sporting events, can all be planned and marketed to regional cities bringing in more travel dollars. Such events will also help promote more MICE activity around as they schedule conferences and activities around events. Greater effort and detail must be made to integrate these complementary venues, attractions and potential events into a seamless not stop steam of activity for Southern Taiwan. An example would be the recent concert of Switchfoot in Manila. Switchfoot is a famous American music band that has played the Philippines 5 times but never been to Taiwan.

Drawing such acts into Southern Taiwan then marketing the events regional will allow use of the great infrastructure present, while also bringing in needed tourism dollars.

MICE

The meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Events industry is very competitive regionally. Taiwan has done a good job in promoting Taipei events but the promotional arm under the MOEA has had limited success in helping Southern Taiwan. Therefore a proactive approach must be taken by regional governments that integrate well with other economic development areas so as to keep budgetary spending to a minimum. However, if Southern Taiwan truly wants to develop the MICE industry action, detailed planning, and integration among various bureaus and jurisdictions must happen for the industry to be successful.

Focus first should be given to those areas of interest for the regional governments. Spending money and time in areas that are not imperative or part of the overall vision of the region should be avoided. If private sector companies have plans or ideas in areas outside the focus areas then help should be provided but not initiated by local authorities. In areas like the recent boat show in which the success of an industry is imperative to the local economy more effort should be made to promote and make sure the show is successful. Help in finding and connecting downstream companies should be made to help the event organizers and local manufacturers and further solidify and strengthen the industry as a whole.

The MICE industry should also be very tied to tourism bureau plans and events. Most conference or seminar organizers like to schedule their projects around events or travel opportunities so that attendees will enjoy the trip as well as the businesses end, making it more likely that they will attend and pay for the conference or seminar. More effort should be made in trying to promote and plan around these types of events and activities.

Continued investment in diversity and livability is also important for the success of the MICE industry. Event attendees come for 2 to 5 days and want to enjoy themselves outside of the work or meeting they are attending. To spur growth they will want premium hotels, excellent dining options, fun attractions, or night time events. Singapore, Hong Kong, and Thailand all offer unique opportunities for fun outside the actual meeting or conference. Southern Taiwan does not need to copy or become the same but must come up with a value proposition to entice would be attendees to come to events in Taiwan.

Silver and Health Care Industry

The elder population will account for around 14% of the population in Taiwan in 2017, which is much higher than "aging society standard" of 7% announced by World Health Organization. In order to respond to the trend of aging population and the relevant issues, the ROC government has passed "Long-Term Care Services Act" in May 2015, which will be carried out in June 2017. Although another law, the "Long-Term Care Insurance Act", has not been passed, the government is seeking possibility to pass the law as soon as possible.

In order to provide the medical and daily care for the coming aging society, the government needs to adjust its policies to face the aging society and propose related policies. However, the services in relation to silver care are very complicated. It might be difficult to only depend on the government's effort, and thus needs more private enterprises to join in and provide assistance. The southern Taiwan has potential to develop silver industry due to its tropical climate, full of sunshine and warm winter. Therefore, it is recommended for those government agencies in the Southern Taiwan to encourage development of the following industries in relation to silver care:

1. Biotech Medical Device Industry:

The Southern Taiwan Science Park Bureau promoted a project of "Southern Taiwan Medical Device Industry Cluster", which successfully attracted several medical devices enterprises to station in Kaohsiung Science Park, in hope of attracting internationally renowned medical equipment manufacturers to set up factories or to invest in the enterprises in the Park, which might enhance the Kaohsiung Science Park to become a world-class center for medical devices. Government shall provide an integrated platform between colleges and research centers in Southern Taiwan for providing more competitive products and medical equipment through the university-industry cooperation. This might help Southern Taiwan become an important part of biotechnology industry of a world-class silver-haired medical industry supply chain.

2. Health Care IT Services:

Now, Kaohsiung City government has joined the "Telehealth Care Service Plan"; that is, the citizens of Kaohsiung City may measure their blood pressure or blood sugar at community measure points and the home for elderly living alone, and then upload the data to the Kaohsiung citizen proprietary databases. After integration of data, the professional therapists may provide instant phone alerts and health education services, and such data may enable medical institutions to provide professional medical services. "Telehealth Care Service Plan" is the initial prototype for the use of IT technology in the health care area. Government may seek assistance from the information software enterprises located in the Kaohsiung Software Technology Park, and Southern Taiwan may consider to work together for developing business on the software and hardware of health care, and may consider to build a communication platform, or organize large-scale trade shows to attract foreign investors to cooperate with or invest in domestic manufacturers, and even to cooperate with the tourism industry for attracting domestic and foreign consumers to visit Southern Taiwan. Thus,

Southern Taiwan may have chance to be jointly developed as an Asia senior tourism and health care center and for long-distance health care.

3. Provide professional elderly medical service system and train the professional personnel of silver industry through collaboration between industry and school:
Silver-haired has a higher demand for medical services. Professional medical centers may set up integrated medical services for silver-haired, and private clinics may also provide medical services in local communities. Since Southern Taiwan has a number of medical centers and medical schools, the Government may consider to encourage the medical centers for adding silver-haired departments, or to train more professionals in the silver-care industry by the private industries to cooperate with schools or to provide training programs.
4. Encourage investment in construction of elderly houses:
To date, the medical science is well developed. Many silver-haired are healthy, but their children needs to go out for work and are unable to take care of their daily life. The existing conservation-based organization is to provide care to support physical and mental disability, which are not suitable to those healthy senior citizens who can take care of themselves for living. Since the price of real estate in Southern Taiwan is much lower than in Northern Taiwan, the government can encourage private enterprises to build elderly houses for the silver-haired living, or to make urban renewal on old buildings, and to provide the necessary facilities and equipment for daily life, which can meet the demand of the health silver-haired.

Clean Energy

Taiwan's energy industry is in need of modernization, improvements in efficiency, and maximizing reductions in emissions; all while trying to maintain affordable energy to promote growth and competitiveness. Large scale energy users also need to do more to meet these same goals, and the government should be supportive of those efforts.

As far as Taiwan's nuclear portfolio, it is extremely important to look at the facts and not make decisions based on rumor or fear. Taipower has been recognized as having an excellent record with regards to its nuclear program. The tragic earthquake and Tsunami in Japan on March 11th, 2011 has had a profound impact on the perception that "it could happen here". Independent assessment seems to say otherwise. After more than USD\$9 billion has been spent on the 4th nuclear power plant, whatever decision is made as to its fate needs to be made with a clear understanding of all the fact; a realistic assessment of the cost of never using it to produce electricity; a reasonable and attainable alternative if it is not used; and a clear understanding of the costs of not putting into service. We are not advocating nor discouraging the use of nuclear energy in these statements, but rather recommending only that all factors be seriously considered in order to make the best decision for the people of Taiwan.

It looks like Taiwan's coal-fired power plants are also seeing increased pressure from an environmental perspective. It is true that the Taichung facility is one of the largest of its kind in the world; but it is also one of the most polluting. Steps should be taken in a 2-step process; the first is to look at what can be done in the short term to integrate an affordable means to reduce its emissions through carbon capture and/or effective treatment of the bi-products created from burning coal. At the same time, conversion of the facility from coal to natural gas would result in as much as a 70% reduction in emissions. Of course, converting all of its installations will take time, about 12 years, but it can be done without disruption. If it is done in steps, and with replacing aging equipment with state-of-the-art, extremely efficient components, the results would be significant indeed. With regards to cost, it is true that the price of natural gas, as with all fuels, does fluctuate almost daily. However, now is perhaps the best time to "lock-in" pricing for those related costs that can remain constant throughout the life of a 20-year supply contract. The 2000 mega-watt heavy oil power plant (Ho-Hsieh) is also a prime candidate for conversion to either natural gas or a cleaner liquid fuel.

And for Taiwan's many small diesel power plants, including those on off islands, these should be converted to run on biodiesel. Taiwan produces a rather significant amount of used cooking oil, of which much gets sold at a very low price to South Korea, who converts it to biodiesel for their own use. Would it not be a better and more cost effective use for this asset to be used here on Taiwan?

There are now viable solutions for each of these, and now is the time to get started. It's good for the economy, good for the environment and good for the people of Taiwan.

Software

The development of a strong software industry in Taiwan does well to complement the MICE, Silver Care, and Clean Energy sectors recommended above. It also compliments the already strong position Taiwan has in other areas of electronics. Good software companies depend on young, educated innovative people. So again, focusing on educational opportunities and retaining talent coupled with a great living environment would make Southern Taiwan a great place for software development.

However government sanctioned help would be needed to kick start such an industry. The Software Park and investment by Hon Hai are a good start. Economic Bureau staff should now begin working with current players such as Hon Hai and Winway technologies to build a strong environment to attract both local and foreign skilled labor and knowhow in the software development areas. Targeting software developers and creating start up capital and opportunities in the desired economic areas would do even more to integrate and strengthen the Southern Taiwan economy.

Attention should also be given to unique software opportunities in fields such as patent mining and licensing, medical device and healthcare integration software, and other new developing areas. Such investment would create innovation and a momentum that Southern Taiwan current does not possess.

Yachting and Boating

– the luxury tax imposed on Taiwan citizens who would like to purchase yachts has been seen to be counterproductive and was recently repealed. The American Chamber of Commerce Kaohsiung would like to recognize and applaud this tax repeal. The enactment of including yachts in the luxury tax laws was likely due to the misconception that like luxury housing, buyers might be speculating on making future profits. It is more accurate to describe yacht buyers as long-term investors in the Taiwan economy; an investment that has a positive impact on virtually every segment of Taiwan's financial vitality. As a rule of thumb, the annual upkeep of a yacht is equal to about 10% of its value; thus a USD\$10 million yacht costs \$1 million each year to maintain. In addition, fuel, mooring, stocking of food and beverages, equipment, as well as purchases by owners and crew members at local restaurants and shops represents a significant amount of spending on a per person basis. The building of marinas around Taiwan will result in increase in high-end tourism and related spending as well. As we look further into the future, yacht maintenance facilities can be created to increase jobs and revenue. In addition, creating events that tie into yachting will further enhance revenue and the island's tourist industry. Taiwan is a great place for developing a luxury lifestyle industry as it is already the home of high-tech, beautiful natural locations as well as a growing number of high-end shops and restaurants. One need only look at cities around the world known for their yachts and boating, such as Miami Florida, to understand the potential revenue and growth that can be achieved through a well-established yacht industry.

AmCham Kaohsiung would like to recognize and applaud the greater level of encouragement and cooperation from the Kaohsiung and central governments in its efforts to nurture this vital industry. Taiwan Yachts are world-class and made to the absolute highest quality standards in

the world. This has been proven over time through sales and the outstanding reputation the Taiwan industry has world-wide. Support from the local and central government is essential, and greatly appreciated, but it must also be quite challenging due to the lack of understanding of exactly what type of help is needed and how to implement such support in a manner in which it can be most effective.

One key area in which help is needed is with the development of marinas and the land areas immediately surrounding them. Having park land adjacent to marinas is pretty, but unfortunately does little to build this nascent industry. One needs only to look at world locations where marinas provide significant revenue, jobs and stimulus to their respective locales. With the lofty goal of having yachts, leisure and sport boating as well as developing the cruise ship industries, it can be difficult to find the best fit for marinas in all of this. Although locations such as Fort Lauderdale or Miami, Florida demonstrate a fully developed version of this industry, I might also recommend looking at something that might be more in line with the goals of southern Taiwan for creating marinas that highlight the best in local specialties and attractions. This author grew up on Long Island in New York. While the Hamptons are famous, Long Island is home to hundreds of popular marinas located along both the north and south shores. Long Island is known for its boating. There are over 600 marinas to accommodate the boating population. The harbors with a multitude of bays and inlets provide the homes for all these vessels. The larger marinas have at least 75 slips or moorings at major Long Island ports. Docking fees vary. At private marinas, you can pay anywhere from \$40 to \$130 per boat foot and public marinas can charge as little as \$30 per foot. Look at marinas along Long Island's north shore that include Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Cold Spring Harbor, Huntington Bay, and Northport Harbor as excellent examples of how local culture and artisans combine with locally famous dining to create unique venues that attract thousands each month. Please keep in mind that Taiwan is about 4 times larger than Long Island, so it is easy to see the potential for this industry. Furthermore, Long Island has its share of seasonal events which make boating difficult or impossible for several months each year, while Taiwan has the climate and sunshine to support year-round boating. Marinas are not just places to dock a boat. Scenery, restaurants, shopping, hotels and Bed & Breakfast Inns, and activities are commonly built up around marinas, thus generating revenue, creating jobs and lifting the quality of life in general. Boat owners and passengers tend to spend their tourist and leisure dollars wherever they choose to dock. It is therefore somewhat accurate to describe a marina as a type of resort. It is recommended that infrastructure investment is needed to develop a network of marinas around Taiwan. We encourage local and central governments to release land areas surrounding potential marina sites in order to allow for greater investment from the private sector to create destinations that will attract boater from within and nearby Taiwan. Long-term investment is needed because to properly develop marinas and their surrounds in ways to maximize visitors and tourists. Going back to Long Island as an example, Northport Harbor, in the Township of Huntington, is one of several very popular places that attract not only boater, but a large number of visitors who walk, bike, and drive to enjoy the beautiful peaceful surroundings, eat at local restaurants, shop at specialty store, relax at cafes, and simply recharge their energy.

Another recommendation is for US boat builders, such as Bayliner, Sea Ray, etc. to connect with Taiwan's manufacturers in ways that will allow for these smaller boats to be sold in Taiwan. There are a number of reasons for this and each ties in nicely with marina development and leisure lifestyle tourism for Taiwan. Taiwan yachts are stunningly beautiful, totally luxurious, and of the highest quality. That means they are expensive, and often out of the price range of first-time buyers or those who are interested in boating but do not have the means to buy something so expensive. America's many high quality small sport and leisure boat makers can provide the solution. It is our understanding that this idea is welcomed by numerous Taiwan yacht builders

as a way to expand their sales. We recommend that AIT work to organize a visit by US boat makers to Kaohsiung for tours and discussions with their Taiwan counterparts to create a new “Entry-level” product line for sales in Taiwan. This will not only create local jobs and revenue, but it will also help to build up demand for marina spaces as well as to promote leisure lifestyle events and tourism around Taiwan.

One final note on Taiwan’s boating industry is that AmCham Kaohsiung recommends that certifications for owners and pilots be more in accordance with international standards. This will align Taiwan more closely with the world, thus opening up more markets and increasing potential sales; more visits from foreigners looking to purchase boats means more booked hotel rooms, more restaurants busy, and more shops selling more goods.

Agriculture

Southern Taiwan has always been an important agricultural area for Taiwan. A year around growing season for a variety of produce and a layered diverse growing area due to elevation gains make for a unique agricultural growing area. There are a number of universities and research centers located in Taiwan doing world class research and instruction in the agricultural area. However, much of this know how is being exported to far away regions and not well implemented in Taiwan itself. Stronger efforts can be made to develop organic farming methods that produce higher yields. Southern Taiwan agricultural centers should be developing deeper relationships with their US counterparts. Educational and subsidized test farming techniques should be used to further develop green agricultural farming methods. Southern Taiwan has the ability to become a regional hub for the development of ecological, sustainable agriculture as well as produce and export high quality fruits and vegetables throughout the region.

Transformation of Traditional Industries

Great care should be taken by all local governments to carefully plan and implement changes to both the steel and petrochemical industries. These have long been and continue to be important economic contributors to the Southern Taiwan economy and cannot be shut down overnight without great social impact to the region. However, new technologies and systems are developed and online in the United States that can benefit these traditional heavy manufacturers. More effort should be made to find consultative partners from the United States to help make and transform these industries so that they operate more efficiently and cleanly.

The petrochemical Industry has always been an integral industry in Taiwan. According to the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, the total output value of upstream, midstream and downstream operations reached NT 3.719 trillion dollars in 2014. Despite the recession of 2015, the output value for that same year is estimated to exceed 3 trillion, which is more than a third of the manufacturing gross output in Taiwan. Given its enormous output value, the petrochemical industry and its associated downstream companies are in fact the primary source for all manufacturing in Taiwan, and form the basis for Taiwan’s global competitiveness. As a contributor to national economic growth, whether in output value or provision of employment, other industries cannot compete. It is therefore no wonder that even Singapore is also actively trying to develop its petrochemical and related chemical industries on Jurong Island.

The accusations leveled at the petrochemical industry were disproportionate to the role it played in the gas explosion in Kaohsiung. The blame for all the negative repercussions of government development in the petrochemical industry landed solely on the shoulders of cautious firms and factories in the industry. There were even calls for those responsible to be put to death, which would have signaled an unfortunate conclusion to the saga. After the rage settled, various sectors of the public in Kaohsiung began to tackle the issue in a more reasoned and proactive manner, discussing how to prevent future disasters, maintain strict supervision, and implementing an active plan for the petrochemical industry's future development. If the development can balance the nation's benefit, social safety, and the people's health with the economy, as well as putting all the profit that relate to stakeholders into an account, then it would truly be to the country and society's good fortune.

The gas explosion had a serious impact on the Kaohsiung petrochemical industries. The Kaohsiung government has implemented an autonomous ordinance on the management of the city's industrial pipelines. This includes strict testing of all pipes from the factories, handing in an annual pipeline safety plan and performing results, and paying the supervising fee which is charged by pipeline length. These regulations will surely increase the industries' costs.

After the presidential election this year, the DPP government has submitted a petrochemical policy focusing on domestic demand. They proposed that the petrochemical area should be transformed into an ecological park. For its further development, the industries should work together toward the goal which is a high value-added development, a cleaner and more secure operation for the petrochemical industry's future. The industries also stressed that 70% of petrochemical products have been exported during these last few years. If they only sell in the domestic market, the industrial scale could deteriorate. Not to mention how future development will be affected. If the new petrochemical center should qualify for an ecological park, it will not be achieved easily from an economic and technical point of view.

The local government has threatened to set a deadline for the exist industries. It is really a disconcerting decision for those petrochemical companies. For this reason, the businesses have a strong appeal for the government: under this secure condition of the current use of underground pipelines, the government could supervise the state strictly but not seal the pipelines or stop the operation easily. The oil terminal located in mount Banping, the northern transportation and storage station of underground pipeline, which situated in the original factory and other related facilities are still hold the post of petrochemical material and oil transportation for the army and people. This could show the mainspring of the claims the businesses have made. They also hope that the government should maintain the operation of the pipelines. It can avoid the happen of the traffic trouble and environmental pollution which cause by a large number of tankers on the one hand, on the other hand, it is also the most safe and efficient way to transport and supply the oil.

Furthermore, the CPC Corporation possesses lots of resources and operational experiences. This may show that the government should actively participate in waste reduction and antipollution especially after the Kaohsiung oil refinery and the naphtha cracker operation cease. Also, lead the domestic petrochemical industry into a more progressive, clean and safe operation. The CPC Corp is rich in human talent and experience, on this account; the development of the pollution prevention industry may become an easy goal to achieve.

Besides, for the eco-petrochemical park, the companies also expect that government can form an interagency committee, which is responsible for funds, budget raise and building creation. Also, offer the investor a reasonable cost of site via the above-mentioned conditions. The park infrastructure, construction, technical mentorship etc are all depend on the policy decision and implementation. Unless the positive collaboration of IGA, otherwise the promotion of the petrochemical industry may not be possible in the future.

The key of being an advanced country such as, US, UK and Germany is to have a progressive petrochemical industry. It needs to be an industry possesses huge capacity, enrich technology and sophisticated products. Instead of the abandonment or suppression the development of the advanced petrochemical-industry, government should actively assist our domestic industry into high-end productive technique and value-raised level.

In the past, every country of Europe and America are all vigorously developed the petrochemical industry, this have been well proven that the petrification is the key of success. Taiwan has already gained the name of "Taiwan Economic Miracle". We can and must recreate a wave of economic booming by follow and catch up with the advanced country.

Government Supported Initiatives

The city governments of the region must work together to develop the natural water resources of the area. Continued modernization of harbor facilities must take place, and developed for a new economy. Creating areas for leisure and recreation in water and boating sports will further the investments in the yachting and boating segments. Converting areas such as the cruise boat terminal will bring more tourism and tax dollars. The creation of free trade zones to take advantage of the harbor facilities and Southern Taiwan's proximity to the mainland china market must become a reality. International trade and regional logistics should be a main focus of converting and transforming Southern Taiwan's harbors and ports. To do this successfully will take private investment. For investors to be interested in such projects adequate financing options must be available, Foreign investors must be allowed in and RMB trading and conversion a must. To make this a reality government must set down with business and in trust work out the systems and policies to make for an environment conducive to change and success. More informal meetings must take place to build trust among all parties involved. Once trust is established business must invest in the future of the region but only with the help of government by providing liquidity, human capital, and resources so that business succeeds.

Tobacco Taxes, Health and Smuggling

Suggestion 1: Adopt a moderate, reasonable and predictable tobacco tax/health surtax policy to eliminate the incentives for illegal trade

The new Congress resumed operations on Feb 19 during which an amendment proposal to the Tobacco Hazard Prevention and Control Act (“THPCA”) calling for a NT\$20 health surtax increase was initiated by the Caretaker Cabinet and passed the 1st reading. The amendment proposal is now required to be jointly reviewed by the Finance and Health Committees in due course.

The tobacco industry has consistently encouraged the government to adopt a moderate, reasonable and predictable tax adjustment mechanism, with the aim of ensuring regulatory quality, the stabilizing of market order and of government tax revenue, and protecting the vitality of legitimate businesses.

Experience shows that radical tax 'shocks' are more likely to have widespread unintended negative consequences and in particular lead to the further growth of illegal trade, thereby undermining the investment environment for legitimate businesses. Unjustifiable increases of tobacco taxes in several Asian countries clearly demonstrate this negative correlation. For example, after Brunei increased excise duty on cigarettes by 339% in 2010, the illegal trade accounted for 99.9% of the market in 2014¹. In the Philippines, after the excise duty on cigarettes was increased by 341% and 41.7% respectively in 2013 and 2014, the market share of illegal tobacco jumped from 5.6% in 2012 to 18.6% in 2014².

In Taiwan, in May 2013, the Executive Yuan proposed amending the THPCA and the Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Act. If implemented, these amendments would result in an increase in tax of NT\$25 in total per pack, a 79% increase compared to the current tax level. In anticipation of this potential increase, the amount of smuggled tobacco seized in 2013 subsequently climbed to 21 million packs, a stunning 58% increase (equivalent to 7.9 million packs) compared with 2012, and a further 26% increase in 2014³ compared with 2012. Additionally, this growth of illegal trade in cigarettes resulted in lost tobacco tax revenue for the Government of NT\$5.5 billion in 2013, and NT\$3.9 billion in 2014⁴, respectively.

In the interest of meeting the government's revenue and public interest objectives and without damaging the legitimate businesses, we recommend that:

1. The tobacco tax and surtax should be adjusted in a moderate, reasonable, and predictable fashion. The risks incurred by imposing steep and arbitrary increases in the tobacco excise tax and health surtax should be assessed carefully to avoid the further growth of illegal tobacco and more tax revenue loss for the Government;
2. The government should develop relevant and supplementary measures to effectively control the disruptions caused by the illegal trade in tobacco products fueled by the increase in tobacco taxes, thereby helping to stabilize the market; and

¹ International Tax and Investment Center and Oxford Economics, Asia-16 Illicit Tobacco Indicator 2014, Page 51 and 52.

² International Tax and Investment Center and Oxford Economics, Asia-16 Illicit Tobacco Indicator 2014, Page 123 and 124

³ Ministry of Finance's National Treasury Administration, Table of Smuggled Tobacco Seizure Number. <http://www.nta.gov.tw/web/AnnA/uptAnnA.aspx?c0=356&p0=8153>

⁴ International Tax and Investment Center and Oxford Economics, Asia-16 Illicit Tobacco Indicator 2014, Page 150.

3. At the enforcement level, the frontline inspection agencies should continue building on the positive results brought about by their close cooperation with the tobacco industry. The authorities should also seek to set up more effective law-enforcement mechanisms and carry out programs to raise public awareness in a bid to prevent the incidence of illegal tobacco products from rising any further.

Suggestion 2: Adopt a transparent, justified, and democratic due process of making laws and regulation, with the aim to ensure effective and proportionate tobacco control policies in line with Taiwan’s international trade obligations and the commercial rights of its lawful tobacco industry

Since late 2012, tobacco products in Australia can only be sold in olive-colored packets, with brands printed in small standardized font. Similar 'branding ban', or 'plain packaging' policies will also be in place in the United Kingdom, France, and Ireland in 2016. Following this trend, some legislators in Taiwan have been discussing the introduction of a 'plain packaging' policy for tobacco products.

It should however be noted that the Australian plain packaging measure is currently being challenged by several countries at the World Trade Organization (WTO), given that the measure is inconsistent with the WTO’s Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements. The assessment by the WTO of the legitimacy of this legislation has not yet been released.

In addition, and despite the recent release by the Australian Department of Health of its Post-Implementation Review of the Tobacco Plain Packaging Act, no credible evidence has to date been advanced to demonstrate that plain packaging in Australia has actually had an impact on smoking behavior. In particular, since its introduction, plain packaging has failed to alter the pre-existing rate of decline in smoking prevalence⁵.

While the tobacco industry has always believed that appropriate and proportionate regulation of tobacco products is both necessary and right to protect public interest, we are however deeply concerned with plain packaging with regard to the points below:

- Plain packaging would infringe intellectual property rights and violate the principle of the freedom of trade

Plain packaging represents an extraordinary deprivation of companies’ most valuable assets – its brands and trademarks – and as a consequence an infringement of these companies’ intellectual property rights. By implementing bans on branding which guarantees the source and quality of products, plain packaging will impede the development and growth of legitimate businesses.

As a member of the WTO, Taiwan is obligated to comply with existing international intellectual property agreements and laws such as the WTO TRIPs and TBTs. Considering that Taiwan is currently facing economic and trade marginalization in the world economy, adopting such a plain packaging policy would not only violate the country’s international trade obligations, but

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See results from the 2014-15 National Health Survey, available via:
<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.001~2014-15-Main%20Features~Smoking~24>

also contribute to deteriorating its trade environment, and damaging its diplomatic relations with other countries.

- Plain packaging would increase illegal trade and reduce tobacco tax revenue

The implementation of plain packaging would make counterfeit and contraband products easier to make, distribute and sell which would result in a significant increase in demand for illegal products and have a negative impact on legitimate owners. In addition, the increase in the levels of illegal trade would in turn erode the Government's tobacco tax revenue.

In light of the above, we suggest the Taiwan Government:

1. consider the ramifications that unsound tobacco control policies, and the introduction of plain packaging in particular, may have on Taiwan's international trade obligations, in its capacity as a WTO member as well as a supporter of free trade and of intellectual property rights; and
2. at a minimum, consult with all stakeholders potentially affected by extreme regulatory policies so as to benefit from their expertise, perspective and ideas during the policy-making process. In doing this, regulators are ensured to gain a practical understanding of how a measure will operate once implemented, thereby avoiding any of its unintended consequences and being in a better position to raise alternative solutions if necessary.

Kaohsiung City Government Vision and Plans

Economic Bureaus

1. What are the main economic plans in for your city in the coming 12 months?

Kaohsiung City Government to promotes the transformation of Kaohsiung, including the upgrading of traditional industries, the introduction of new industries, and therefore currently building the Asian New Bay Area. By redeveloping the old port, Kaohsiung promotes industrial development and therefore able to attract talents, and thus making Kaohsiung a better city.

2. What do you see as the future pillars of your economy in the next 8 years?

The city transformation is the key goal for the whole Kaohsiung City. The project of Asian New Bay Area including the redevelop a part of KHH airport. 48 hectares region are expecting start with the redistricting project this year, and expected to be completed by 2019. This is expected to create over 10 billion annual output value, and create at least 4000 jobs opportunities. In order to preserve the culture of Military dependents' village, we created a project with the Ministry of National Defense to preserve these village for their cultures. After the 205 Arsenal plant relocation, the site been through a transition towards international financial and trade development, to attract domestic and foreign capital investment, encourage high-end industries, global corporate headquarters stationed and provide employment opportunities. As well as relocation of the petrochemical storage tank at the Chienchen River is expected to be achieved by 2021. Xingda Harbor introduce private capital and management ideas. The development of "Marine Industry Development Zone" and "Yachting Business Zone", two big major park development zones, is expected to be completed by cooperation between the government and the private companies.

3. What challenges do you expect to encounter?

Because of political reasons, Kaohsiung city received much less funding from the central government compares to other bigger cities in Taiwan. We believed the central government should treats every city equally.

Also there are risks of being an industrial city, such as safety issues with the petrochemical pipeline under the city. Kaohsiung city government thus had make some policies insuring the safety of the city, such as the making petrochemical pipeline company headquarter to be located in Kaohsiung city; setting various pipeline regulations, and setting up a special office for pipeline safety; and make sure the pipeline owners can take care of their own pipelines. As a risk creator, they should have the responsibility to look after their own property, and because the new policy requires their company headquarter to be located in Kaohsiung city, along with the support of the government, they will be able to provide supervision and control easily.

4. What specific programs do you have in place to lure Foreign Direct Investment into your city?

Encourage private investment, active opportunities, through Preferential Investment Grant, promoting strategic industry, focusing on the development of industry, to attract operational headquarters, research and development centers stationed.

5. How would you like to see the Chamber of Commerce help you reach your economic goals?

In cooperation with Kaohsiung city government to provide Business Communication Platform to help Kaohsiung and the US compaines to establish business contacts network、find business opportunities, and to maintain good trade relations.

Also manage business through meetings, forums or travel industry to understand the feasibility of industrial cooperation with the United States in Kaohsiung.

Message from the Mayor

1. What is your vision for your city?

Kaohsiung has been working towards heavy industry city transformation into a multi-industry cities, improves infrastructure, the establishment of balanced regional development in the local culture and to cherish environment resources. After the 2014 Kaohsiung gas explosions, safety became part of the main concern. In 2016, Kaohsiung city Government will be working towards the objectives of "creative Kaohsiung", "international Kaohsiung", "ecology Kaohsiung", "economic Kaohsiung", "livable Kaohsiung", "safety Kaohsiung."

2. How will you achieve this vision?

The Asian New Bay Area development, major industrial park development, the development of the container center, major transport construction will also work towards the redevelopment of Kaohsiung city government.

Tainan City Government Vision and Plans

Economic Development Bureau

I. What are the main economic plans in for your city in the coming 12 months?

- A. The Economic Development Bureau intends to develop some major infrastructural projects and continue with development of the Greater Tainan Convention & Exhibition Center Project.
- B. We also plan to expand our commercial activities by hosting the Tainan Shopping Festival and other marketing events and assist in our local markets development and marketing of our unique characteristics and brands.
- C. We further hope to establish an excellent investment environment while launching the Sinji Industrial Park and the Cigu Technology Industrial Park projects.
- D. We are also developing emerging industries and guiding the transformation and enhancement of traditional industries, hosting commercial trade fairs and conducting plans such as the "Fashion Industry Revitalization".
- E. Finally, the Bureau is developing alternative energy industry and encouraging solar-PV equipment installation.

II. What do you see as the future pillars of your economy in the next 8 years?

We will deploy our government resources to aid businesses to capture global markets.

Specifically we will:

- A. Develop major infrastructural projects and continue to attract international investment and business partners.
 - (1) Building the Greater Tainan Convention & Exhibition Center
The facility is located in the THSR Tainan Station Industrial Zone. The Project will deploy 600 standard kiosks and meeting rooms up to 1,000 seats, with a total budget of NT2 billion from 2017 to 2021.
 - (2) Investment Invitation Project of Business Zone 8, Yancheng Section, South District, Tainan
Located conveniently close to Anping Port and the Tainan Airport, the project revitalizes national land holdings for integrated commercial space, attracting international tourist traffic and promoting renewed business activities.
 - (3) International maritime commerce opening at Anping Port
Opening Anping Port for international maritime commerce not only activates the logistic function of port industry and bring greater tourism traffic, but also helps Tainan's local economic and tourism development, providing positive benefits all around.
- B. Create high quality, high value-added business momentum to revitalize the commercial district and aid sustainable development.
- C. Actively develop the Sinji Industrial Park and the Cigu Technology Industrial Park projects
 - (1) Sinji Industrial Park
 - i. Land use: the total area is 123.26 ha, with commercial use on 76.75 ha.
 - ii. Development objective: to upgrade local industry as Tainan's middle and upper stream participant of emerging green industry.
 - (2) Cigu Technology Industrial Park
 - i. Land use: the total area is 142.21 ha, with present plans for commercial use on 77.50 ha.
 - ii. Development objective: to promote the coastal economy in a balanced development, resolving unregistered factories problem while attracting human resources and investors to return to their hometown, Greater Tainan.

D. Alternative energy development

(1) Southern Campus of the Academia Sinica (Taiwan Academy of Sciences)

The Academia Sinica Southern Campus focuses on optoelectronics and green energy, agri-biotechnology, and archeology, using the resources of their constituent institutions for innovation in technology and services with an integrated campus serving as the future leader for Southern Taiwan's green energy development.

(2) Shalun Innovation and Green Energy Technology Park

The Park features energy saving and storage technology R&D, such as developing offshore wind power, solar power, geothermal, and ocean energy industries, not only forming comprehensive industry clusters with adjacent industrial parks but also collaborate with National Chia-Tung University Optoelectronics Center and Tainan's Solar Power City Project.

III. What challenges do you expect to encounter?

- A. Regional economic integration acceleration: Taiwan's economic development is highly dependent on international trade, so the global trend for regional economic development means if we are unable to integrate with the regional economy this will pose challenges for future development of our domestic enterprises.
- B. Exchange rate volatility: Trade competitive economies have used loose monetary policies which indirectly affect and weaken our export trade price competitiveness.

IV. What specific programs do you have in place to lure Foreign Direct Investment into your city?

Investment Invitation Project of Business Zone 8, Yancheng Section, South District, Tainan
Tainan city government in conjunction with the National Property Administration, Ministry of Finance are jointly developing this project to seek tourist hotels, shopping centers, and other facilities supporting commerce, using attractive land rights to promote private investment expected to generate NT\$3.4 billion from the private sector stimulating annual production of NT\$590 million and creating 466 employment opportunities.

V. How would you like to see the Chamber of Commerce help you reach your economic goals?

- A. We hope for your assistance in aiding Taiwan to join regional economic organizations.
- B. The Xinji Industrial Park has already released some land for commercial users and it is hoped that the Kaohsiung American Chamber of Commerce can help passing the information to potential investors, enhancing the Park's land lease and sale matchmaking efficacy, thereby promoting our economic development.
- C. We also hope for help in promoting Tainan's outstanding investment environment and our advantages of comprehensive industry clusters.

Message from the Mayor

I. What is your vision for your city?

I aim to lead our municipal team with the principles of "public integrity, humanism, ensuring the public interest, and maintaining open and transparent administration", while promoting our core value of "ensuring broad prosperity", realizing our efforts to balance "the entire Tainan region and society", while ensuring "environmental sustainability, sustainable development, and financial sustainability", and realizing our four metropolitan visions for a "cultural capital, tourist paradise, new tech town, and low-carbon city".

II. How will you achieve this vision?

Collaborating with our four metropolitan visions for a “cultural capital, tourist paradise, new tech town, and low-carbon city”, we are implementing “The Ten New Flagship Initiatives for Tainan City”, and developing the six industries of “green energy, biotech, cultural innovation, fashion, streamlined agriculture, and tourism”. We will continue these efforts in the future while also planning for Five Cultural Parks, Six Signature Constructions, Seven Urban Landscape Rejuvenation Projects, Eight PPI Projects, Nine Important Transport Infrastructure Projects, and Ten Comprehensive Land Review and Development Projects, for a total of 45 new infrastructure activities as our administrative objectives.

Flagship Initiatives	Major Infrastructural Projects
Five Cultural Parks	Chihkan Cultural Park, Damujiang Cultural Park, Tsailiao Fossil Museum and Cultural Park in Zuoqhen, Shueijiaoshe Cultural Park, Jhiaobanian Incident Memorial Park
Six Signature Constructions	Tainan Museum of Fine Arts, Asia-Pacific International Baseball Training Center, Tainan International Exhibition Center, The General Library of Tainan Public Libraries, Tainan Arena, Tainan Creative Park of Animation and Comics
Seven Urban Landscape Rejuvenation Projects	Sinying Arts District, Shanshang Garden and Museum of Drinking Water, Tainan Park Sustainability and Rejuvenation Project, “One Park for Each District” Enhancement Project, Street Art and Landscape Rejuvenation Project for Hai'an Road, The Jhu River's Water-Friendly Green Corridor Project, Tainan Public Bicycle Rental System
Eight PPI Projects	Project for the Development of a Type-4 Commercial Area (1) in the Jiansin Land Parcel in West Central District, The Creation of Superficies for a Type-8 Commercial Area in the Yancheng Land Parcel in South District, Tainan Canal Cruises BOT Project, BOT Project for Land Development around Anping Waterscape Park, Land Development Project for Tourism and Leisure in Jiangjyun Fishing Harbor, Golden Coast Boathouse ROT Project, Project for Private Participation in the Development of Three Main Bus Transfer Stations, Taikang Organic Agriculture District ROT Project
Nine Important Transport Infrastructure Projects	Construction of an Expressway System along the Yanshuei River, Taijiang Boulevard West Extension Project, The Second Phase of the Project to Complete the Road in Sinhua District That Runs along the Elevated Track of the THSR Tainan Station, South District Road 80 South Extension Project: Connecting Yanshuei District's South District Road 80 with Sinying District's Fusin Road, Construction of the South Outer Ring Road in Siaying District, Construction of the Southern Section of the East Outer Ring Road in Sigang District, The Widening of the Ansiliao Section of Tainan City Road 172 That Connects to Baihe District, Construction of the Anping Cross-Sea Bridge, Tainan Underground Railway Project
Ten Comprehensive Land Review and Development	Project for the Cross-Canal Expropriation of the Land of China Town and Canal Star Diamond, Project to Readjust City-Owned Land in

Projects	Changsheng Barrack, The Third Phase of the Project to Readjust City-Owned Land for the Construction of the Sinying Bus Transfer Station, Project for Land Readjustment in the Jioufenzih Low Carbon Community, Project to Relocate the Army Artillery and Missile School from Yongkang to Guanmiao, Project to Expropriate Land around the Planned Yanhang Junior High School in Yongkang District, The Southern Taiwan Science Park's GF Area Development Project, Project to Expropriate Land in the Secondary Central Business District around South Tainan Station, Project for Land Readjustment in Pingshih Barrack, Project to Readjust and Develop City-Owned Land around the Yongkang Logistics and Transfer Hub
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Pingtung Country Vision and Plans

1. What is the main economic planing of Pingtung County in the coming year?
Pingtung County is the major producing area of agriculture, fishery and animal husbandry in Taiwan. Under the trend of global competition, beyond encouraging farmers to grow health care crops with high quality and high value, Pingtung County needs to promote agriculture combining green energy resource development, such as combining greenhouse and green energy, combining solar power generation and agricultural production, producing biogas power generation by livestock wastewater. In addition, Pingtung County constantly helps practitioners promote agricultural and fishery products to Japanese, Hong Kong, Singaporean and Mainland China market, but also focuses on exploiting Middle East market with high spending power.
2. What is the pillar of the economy in Pingtung County over the next eight years?
Agriculture is the foundation of Pingtung County, while tourism is the lifeblood of economic development. Hengchun Peninsula is the one of the most popular tour regions in Taiwan which is in the south of Pingtung County; we will take this advantage to promote tourism development in North and mountainous area and provide rich ethnic culture and natural ecology to our visitors.
3. What difficulties will we face?
Population outflow causes shortage of local labor force because of the low compensation structure in Pingtung County. Importing foreign labor is just a palliative solution, how to attract young people back is the most important thing to us.
4. What project will we plan to attract foreign investments?
Enterprises entering could offer job opportunities, which is the most useful ways to solve population outflow. Young people yearn for foreign company well-established systems of compensation, welfare and promotion. Pingtung County has three industrial districts which are Pingtung, Neipu and Pingnan, they are suitable for enterprises entering. In addition, Pingtung Export Processing Zone and Pingtung Agricultural& Biotech Park are more suitable for companies entering. If foreign merchant wants to know more details, please contact Investment Counter of Pingtung County Government, they will provide professional service for you.
5. How do you want Kaohsiung American Chamber of Commerce to assist Pingtung County to achieve this economic goal?
Pingtung County Government maintains good interaction with Kaohsiung American Chamber of Commerce. The chamber could introduce various terms and conditions of Pingtung County to American companies, but also helps the government get acquainted with more strong American corporations and establish friendly relationship between the government and American company. It can lay the trust foundation for cooperation and investment in the future.

Message from the Magistrate

1. What is your vision for the future of Pingtung County?
In order to manage our county better, we should develop our global perspective and arrange the thirty-year plan in Tainan-Kaohsiung-Pingtung living area through regional cooperation under the fierce challenges of international urban competition. Mayor Chen of

Kaohsiung, Mayor Lai of Tainan and I cooperate together, we need integrate our power to overcome obstacles of tourist industry and bring new energy and power to Pingtung County. For example, fighting for more international flights in the south of Taiwan to central government; integrating basic unit strength; expanding niche to each other; marketing together; promoting regional cooperation including industrial waste monitoring.

2. How are you going to achieve these goals?

In order to create idea of World agricultural trade organization and let Pingtung agricultural products enter the international market, we make three policies. The first policy is talents settling down well, cultivate the new century agricultural talents through establishing education projects of university of farmers, and promote young people to move back to the land through start-up loan and encouraging cooperation of farming. The second policy is gathering parts into a whole; we plan to establish International Agricultural Products Distribution Company and manage multiple channels through integrated cooperation of farmers. The third policy is channels volley. We are building the city channels of Japan, Korea, Mainland China, and prepare to lock Middle East market.

Besides promoting Pingtung specialties, we need to attract more tourists. In order to market each wonderful corner of Pingtung, we combine local characteristics and modern creative elements to hold Pingtung colorful rice festival. This festival not only shows the four-color rice of the newest breeding, but also uses 3D visual technical patent and combine local agricultural experience elements. It attracts people to visit and creates new tourist spots, we believe that it will get better and better. Pingtung owns various natural ecologies, cultural landscapes, multi-culture and abundant resources, these factors are all the advantageous conditions for developing tourism.

Central Government Organizational Help for Southern Taiwan

Southern Administration Corps of National Immigration Agency, established in January 2015, is taking charge of general affairs of 8 cities and counties.

Established on January 2nd, 2007, National Entry & Exit and Immigration Agency, Interior Ministry, has changed its name to "National Immigration Agency (NIA)" since January 2nd 2015 due to the reorganization of Executive Yuan and the transformation of international customary terms. At the same time, NIA started a new organization chart, which integrated general affairs together from, except Border Affairs Corps, the original Specialized Operations Corps, Service Affairs Corps, and Detention Affairs Corps. As well, on the basis of region, Northern, Central, and Southern Administration Corps (SACs) have been set up individually with the aim of meeting the goal of organization simplicity, flexibility, and efficient management.

Hsieh Wen-Chung, the former officer-in-charge of International Affairs Division (IAD), was assigned as the first Chief Captain of SACs, whose jurisdictional area covers cities and counties including Yunlin, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Taitung, and Kinmen. This unit where Hsieh belongs has 8 Specialized Operations Corps, 10 Service Points, and a large detention center that is going to open in Kaohsiung City; it deals with tasks including the verification of case applications from the foreign populations, immigrants assistance and guidance, controlling immigration service agency, examination and management of transnational matchmaking, inspection and visits of the foreign populations, interviews within the State, investigation into violation of Entry-Exit-and-Immigration-related regulations, and any immigration-related and immigrant-service-related work such as detention, compulsory exit, and deportation.

Now being the first Chief Captain of SACs, Hsieh Wen-Chung earned a PhD degree in Criminology in National Chung Cheng University, and studied in John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, USA as well as École nationale d'administration (ENA) in France. With his diverse education and work experiences, this appointment ensures the benefits of coping with every kind of demanding work on national security, management of the stream of foreign populations, and policies on foreign populations.

Hsieh Wen-Chung has not only been one of the few officers that have work experiences in civil service, police and military agencies, but also has been devoting much to academic fields of Police, Coast Guard, and Immigration Affairs. In his term of officer-in-charge of IAD, he took charge of overseas affairs, and cross-strait united crime tackling; meanwhile, he signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and agreements in succession with a variety of countries: Indonesia, Vietnam, Republic of Honduras, and Paraguay.

The values of SACs are to develop good neighborliness and combine local resources together: SACs encouraged the treaty of Collaborative Strategy Alliance to be signed amid NIA, Kaohsiung American School (KAS), and National Kaohsiung Marine University; moreover, on June 16th 2015, it held "*Exhibition of Achievements Exchange by the Greater Kaohsiung Strategy Alliance Schools, and Immigration-Policy Café*," where Mo Tian-Hu, director-general of

NIA, exchanged ideas about issues of expert cultivation and immigration policies with principals and representatives from National University of Kaohsiung, National Kaohsiung Normal University, National Kaohsiung First University of Science and Technology, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, Cheng Shiu University, and I-Shou University. The project aimed to create a foreigner-friendly environment.

In addition, the United Nations has set December 18th as “International Migrants Day” in 2000; in response, this day is observed as “National Migrant Day” in Taiwan appointed by Interior Ministry to uphold the importance of human rights and the respect for multiple cultures. On December 18th 2015, NIA held a festival—*Deep Cultivation, Big Dreams and Rich Inheritance Hand-in-Hand with Immigrants*—to celebrate National Migrant Day in National Science and Technology Museum. Based on the main point of immigrants’ and their children’s process of chasing their dreams, this event represented rich and varied stands that brought people an exhibition of cultures from various countries, exotic delicacies sampling, DIY experiencing, and policy promotion. There were many guests being the parts of this event like Chiu Chang-Yue, the deputy minister of Interior Ministry and Mo Tian-Hu, director-general of NIA; Jason Chu, Deputy Branch Chief of American Institute in Taiwan (Kaohsiung Branch Office) and Mr. Takayuki Nakamura, Director General of Interchange Association (Japan); Mr. Mario I. Molina, Director in Kaohsiung Extension Office, Manila Economic and Cultural Office, and Sujada Bhodhidej, Director (Labour) in Labour Division (Kaohsiung), Thailand Trade and Economic Office; Thomas Farrell, Superintendent of Schools, KAS and John Stephenson, President of AmCham Kaohsiung; Takahashi Tomoyuki, Principal of Kaohsiung Japanese School and Kazuki Kikuno, President of Taiwan Japanese Community; Xu Ren-Shou, Principal of Kaohsiung Korea School and Hwan Ho Youn, President of Taiwan Korean Community. They all had a great time with immigrants present.

Finally, the American Chamber would like to especially thank and point out the National Immigration Agency and their work in helping many foreign businesses and teachers navigate and understand the requirements for foreigners living in Taiwan. They have been very helpful to many foreigners living in Taiwan in understanding labor and employment laws as well as visa and immigration issues. Both Kaohsiung American School and Morrison Academy teachers and parents have found the NIA to be a valuable resource and help to them while living and working in Taiwan.

Conclusion

We would like to thank all involved in the production of this White Paper. We all must work together and develop a stronger sense of trust. At times there will be disagreements and different views but only by working together and with a tenacious passion for developing Southern Taiwan can we succeed. Now is the time to come together, craft a vision, and create a future. The Chamber thanks you all for your effort and help in our endeavor.

前景

2016 美國商會白皮書和以往有些不同。南台灣企業和政府不受中央政府的控制或影響，美商針對地方政府與企業可能帶動的產業提出建議。今年，是新黨輪替的一年，我們認為必須清楚列出實際具體的策略和政策。

高雄美商建議議員應參考台北美商白皮書，針對全國與相關地區提出建議與政策。我們也期許地方政府也應研讀台北白皮書，深入了解影響南台灣國內外企業的原因。希望這份白皮書的建議可使地方政府更能著重於相關議題與管理。所有的政策與方案建議，一方面要強化且與中央政府的政策相容，同時以國家層面為思考，尋求積極、動態、推動地方和促進改變的方法。

美商對南台灣未來發展的遠景及期望。企業和政府機構應積極與美國在台協會、美商和地方企業合作，對未來的經濟發展制定出明確的計劃，而不是好高騖遠，追求難以達成或只受少數人支持的構想，市政府應制定出明確且清楚得目標和施行計劃。我們了解各部門進行會報時，其重點都是放在過去的成就，但我們認為其重點應放在未來的允諾與計劃。因此，政府應減少空想，把重點放在經濟領域上，並增加與美國在台協會、美商及地方企業間的討論。

謹此



高雄美國商會會長史進（John Stephenson）

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白皮書中所概述的立場和觀點，是由部分的美商會員所提出的觀點，我們希望日後有更多的會員加入一同討論。白皮書的內容只是一個概括，會員透過問卷的方式提供建議，但非所有成員都有加入參與或提供資訊。

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第七屆文藻外語大學翻譯系暨多國語複譯研究所

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概述

遠景，遠景，遠景是美國商會對南臺灣地方政府 2016 年的建議。蔡英文為新一任的台灣總統，而民進黨在立法院多數席次，對臺灣發展成為歷史重要時刻。高雄、台南和屏東市政府有充足的創造及建設機會，不管是在理念上或實質上，在未來的十年，這些城市將有長期建設的改變。

為了實踐這長期計劃，每個城市首長都必須開發符合當地城市的綜合遠景。他們必須攜手合作，共創不同但互補的目標，讓各個城市都有自己獨特的特色及經濟基礎，同時結合並強化南部的姐妹市。每一個遠景都必須清楚且準確，而不是遙不可及的空想。遠景必須加入各個政府階層的意見，並有明確的規劃意圖和權責。

這不是一項容易的任務。這需要長久努力奮戰及部門內部開會討論，才可確保目標是明確且客觀，最重要的是要有明確的溝通。政府需要廣泛徵求企業界的幫助和合作，目前社會是處於不信任政府的狀態，當地媒體、市民及周邊社區必須團結，一起接受轉變，作出艱難的決擇。只有明確的遠景才能得到周全計劃的支持，精確和權責上的執行，且受到地方的支持來迎接這永續的轉變。這是美商的建議，真誠地希望南台灣抓住這歷史的一刻，創造出永續的展望，帶領我們進入二十一世紀。

美商對以下幾個領域在長期經濟成長與南台灣發展的建議。

教育 - 城市應該增加與其他國家進行各個層面的教育交流。在大學本科招收更多的國際學生，將教育融入會展議程中，在高雄舉辦更多有關教育的會議和研討會。邀請美國學院和大學到南臺灣建立衛星校園，並提供機會吸引海外學生留在南台灣投資和發展小型企業。

旅遊和休閒-- 遊船碼頭是高雄發展旅遊業的關鍵。在這一年裡，應更努力舉辦各種可以吸引旅客到地域觀光的活動。南臺灣應該充份利用流行音樂匯集中心、世界運動會場館及其他優等的公共設施，策劃活動吸引旅客造訪南臺灣才是首要任務。把重心放在創造出獨特的地方來吸引旅客參訪，學習到南臺灣的熱情在地文化。

MICE --- 這個領域的區域競爭是非常激烈，高雄要如何提出有別於澳門、香港，韓國與新加坡的地方? 如何將旅遊休閒產業與會展計劃做整合? 高雄應著重於哪些領域並保有其地區性的競爭力? 充分的預算是首要條件，政府機構應相互關注，齊力發展南臺灣的產業。

銀保和健保 --南臺灣獨特的地理位置開立了一個強而又力的銀保產業，應給予更多的關注和努力引進醫療設備公司、醫療軟體公司和照顧老人的管理系統。這些公司的服務和產品應和優質的退休生活與安養中心作結合。對於海外高收入的退休人員，藉由退休生活和醫療觀光給予訪台的醫療系統。

乾淨能源--南台灣應立即採取措施，來確保有足夠的乾淨能源和水源來保障經濟持續的增長。各個地區必須找到新的綠色能源的解決方案，開創一個新環境，以集中招聘策略來吸引外國投資南臺灣的能源，及生產、儲存與配送乾淨水上，這是地方政府應採取的首要重點。策略計劃必須與美國在台協會共同計劃，協同加強台灣和美國這方面的領域，以茁壯此產業的發展。因此，台電與中央政府應勇敢的採取措施，以解決臺灣能源和水的問題。

軟體--台灣因電子創新和生產聞名，其大部分都集中在新竹。然而這種發展大多是硬體和IC 電路的發展。南台灣應建立專區和激勵機制，來吸引軟件開發者到該地區創業。中央政府對資金限制上的發展缺失，地方政府應設立資助軟體研發的策劃中心，利用人力資本的增加來關注該地區的教育發展。

遊艇-- 遊艇是南臺灣重大且日益增長的經濟領域，地方政府應更緊密地與企業領袖合作，讓台灣的遊艇產業在世界各地更有立足點。積極的將台灣製造商的設計能力與美國公司的電子和技術優勢結合。發展台灣遊艇文化，讓在地市場能有全方位的發展和構思。政府機構應加強發展南台灣的水上休閒活動，增加旅遊觀光、會展及乘船區的經濟。

農業--農產品應持續成為南臺灣企業的發展重心。南台灣政府沒有利用研究發展中心的優勢增加發展的機會。例如應該更加以利用台南的「世界蔬菜中心」來改善農業，不僅可以增加台灣農產品的產量，也可促進開發新的經濟作物和台灣農民有機耕作週期的發展。「綠色」農業實踐應該整合整個南臺灣的綠色經濟發展方向，不僅增加經濟作物發展，還可提高綠色農業實踐的研究和開發。

重工業與傳統工業的改革計劃

石油化工-- 石化業一直是南台灣多年的經濟支柱，許多人於石化產品相關公司就業，大多數台灣的出口也是由石化業帶動的。為了持續淨化南台灣，創新的轉型及改造計劃是必要的，但也需要考慮員工的經濟福祉及利害關係。因此，應該建立一個由產業領導者和政府機構所組成的顧問小組，制定一個長期、階段性的策略，使大多數的人及公司保有其工作機會，推動對南台灣土地和人民更好的環保責任及安全。

鋼鐵-- 鋼和鋼材相關貿易和鍛造產業也是重大的經濟基石。石化業的轉型方案也可以用在鋼鐵業上，在技術和程序上，鋼鐵業有許多更潔淨的選擇。同樣地，此產業和政府機構應與美國公司合作，一同推動南台灣鋼鐵工藝和創新的生產技術，臺灣應該帶領亞洲地區一起轉型並分享其專業，而不該是受到成本及政策限制而滯留不進。

需要政府更多支助的地方

財政--南台灣政府應更積極、主動尋求融資和資金，為上述經濟領域的投資和創業尋求解決方案，中央政府的政策對創業公司來說可能會造成瓶頸和限制，特別是在尋求外資投資時。美商認為地方政府必須採取更積極的角色，來刺激更多的投資在經濟上需要協助的新創業和中小企業。美商認為如果南台灣可以展示成果，中央政府特別是施政部門，會更積極、主動的支持並給予回應。

港口--美商認為南臺灣沒有充分利用所有的港口，而這是可以創造更多發展及新經濟。正如先前所提到的，要盡更大的努力發展乘船及遊艇業、衝浪、風帆、海洋運動、帆船和其他水上活動。加上可以利用臺灣接近中國的地理位置，到港口倉儲和自由貿易區投資，來刺激在國際貿易和分銷領域的外國客戶直接在港區投資。最後，豪華遊輪的停靠碼頭應擴展，為了吸引更多的旅客前來旅遊休閒，應增加在這方面的投資。

科學/研發園區--南台灣園區目前政府有補貼在當地投資的公司，但是這些公司並沒有針對特定的產業或有特別的區域發展計劃。因此，美商建議應建立研發園區，來吸引投資客，創造動力，及吸引在經濟領域上有價值的人力資本來此發展。

政經關係-- 地方政府為開發理想領域和地區產業，需要與產業領導者培養關係。整體來說，南台灣商界的企業對於地方官員的信任並不足夠。因此，雙方需要做更多的努力來打破彼此的信任障礙。且應當訂定更多的座談小組、討論小組以及研討會。為了真正開發該地區，雙方需降低自我意識，並加以溝通且理解彼此的相法。為有效地向地區大眾傳達計畫的野心、目標與後續對公眾的影響，企業與政府在必須在溝通及教育機會上投入更多。為讓企業與政府之間有真正合作關係成立，雙方必須把握任何一個可能長期成功的機會。美國商會表示，這就是近期影響南台灣最主要的障礙。為創造這種環境，絕對需要清楚以及具體的設想，以便讓各方能實施這項戰略性計劃並確保其發展性。

教育

南台灣應奪取主動權並控制台灣的教育空間。除了為地方學生打造更好且低壓的教育系統之外，南部縣市應當開始拓展教育機制，招募更多的外籍學生，美國的學費比台灣高出許多，人口統計資料顯示，台灣高等學府在招募外籍學生這一區塊做得特別好。然而，到目前為止，台灣大學對於外籍大學生的招募並沒有很積極。許多知名大學也都請傾向於招募研究生。雖然學生數量持續攀升，但相較於招募大學生的潛力，數量是極其渺小的。我們必須了解的是地方教育局對大學及大專院校並不持有管轄權，但教育局卻正擔憂著一個更大的問題。外籍大學生能為台灣帶來新的知識財富。他們的思想與我們不同，因此能為台灣南部帶來與國際競爭時需提升的創造活力。長期下來，亦能提升台灣的國際形象。

雖然近期在外國學校與台灣建立合作關係的事務上增加不少了限制，我們仍然認為如果跳脫框架思考，還是有機會能與知名國際學校合夥並藉此獲得更多投資機會。地方政府應主動尋找重點學校以協助開發主要的經濟計畫。許多國家已透過該地區建立國外大學海外分校的合作關係。舉幾個例子來說，例如：設立於新加坡的耶魯大學、中國南京的約翰·霍普金斯大學、日本的杜蘭大學等等。在教育及各方面落後於其他國家之前，台灣是時候停止貿易保護主義了。唯一一個能提高台灣國家地位的方法，就是展露台灣並讓台灣學校與外國學校合作，以增加經濟成長，同時開發更強大的人力資源能力的發展。

為讓南台灣成為在教育上有所進步的創新者，應該要把更多的重心置於南台灣教育會議的邀請和辦理上。透過會展項目與計畫有助於整體發展。高雄和台南在教育這方面，應攜手合作辦理更多的會議、講座以及教育培訓研討會。重點也應當透過與美國的合作，一同開發更多的學習計畫機會，以加強教育制度。透過此類交流和研討會，南台灣很快就能在教育上成為創新者和領導者。

美國公司都在等待著投資南台灣的未來的重大進展，高雄市政府已接手此項任務，透過他們對於高雄美國學校校園的支持，以及高雄馬禮遜美國學校的發展，確保外籍僱員的子女能接受國際標準的教育。更多關於兩校資訊於下。

馬禮遜美國學校（Morrison Academy）

成立於 1952 年，提供大學預備課程及以美式課程為基礎的基督教教育，招生對象為在台外僑子女。馬禮遜學校最初於台中創校，之後校區擴展到台北（伯大尼美國學校）及高雄（高雄馬禮遜美國學校）。儘管 1952 成立之初是為提供在台傳教士子女就讀，但也吸引了為數眾多的商界人士子女就讀。目前馬禮遜美國學校台中校區是台中規模最大的國際學校，也是全台最大的基督教教會學校。該校受台灣認定為國際學校，因此按照規定不得接受不具有外國護照的學生申請入學。馬禮遜美國學校的畢業生通常會繼續到北美院校升學。由於就讀學生主要為傳教士子女及在台外派商界人士的子女，因此學生及教師來源非常廣，但主要來自於美國及加拿大。馬禮遜美國學校以在台教師流動率最低而自豪，無疑是該校教職員積極性及信奉基督教核心教義的最佳見證。馬禮遜

美國學校的願景是每個學生可以經歷優質、融合聖經信念的教育，促使每個學生做好準備可以為基督從各個層面影響世界。

高雄校區真的可說是沙漠中的綠洲，腹地廣闊、校園漂亮寧靜。高雄馬禮遜美國學校最近由 K-9 擴充至 K-12 的學校，並且將在 2016 年春天迎接第一屆的高三畢業班。作為一個擁有高入學標準，最多可容納 325 名學生的學校，高雄馬禮遜美國學校擁有一個親切隨和的學習環境。在 2015-2016 學年度，高雄校區每個班級平均為 18 名學生，學生與老師的比例是 7:1。體育類活動包含了高中級別的足球、籃球、排球及長跑。同時，高雄校區也以世界學者杯、學聯會、奧數及 Shark 廣播等社團為豪。

馬禮遜美國學校是一所完整公認的幼稚園到 12 年級的教育機構。目前已通過兩家國際知名評鑑機構的認證：國際基督學校協會（ACSI）及美國西部大專院校認可協會（WASC）。這兩個組織對教育機構設施的認證要求非常嚴格的標準，確保教育的優異品質以及美國與其他西方國家現有教育系統的延續性。為此，ACSI、WASC 兩個協會均仔細審查馬禮遜學校的宗旨聲明、學習願景、課程設計、設施、教職員發展以及學校管理系統等。他們核准該校符合協會認定最嚴苛的必要標準。

歡迎有興趣的家長朋友們來參觀我們的校園或者點閱以下的 QR 碼瀏覽我們的官網。



高雄美國學校

高雄美國學校（KAS）成立於 1989 年，是一所私立非營利機構，提供學前班到 12 年級學生就讀，包括畢業可取得美國高中文憑的大學預備課程。KAS 畢業生就讀的大專院校往往是像加州大學柏克萊分校、喬治城大學或常春藤聯盟等名校。

KAS 是國際文憑組織（IB）的會員學校，也通過美國西部大專院校認可協會（WASC）認證，同時也是中蒙國際學校協會（ACAMIS）、東亞地區海外學校聯盟（EARCOS）、國際學校聯盟（CIS）的會員。高中部教職員包括 25 位老師及 1 名升學輔導老師，大多來自美國及加拿大。高中部（9-12 年級）有來自 15 個國家以上共 305 名學生，包括美國、台灣、加拿大、日本、新加坡、紐西蘭、英國、法國、菲律賓及其他國家。學前班至 12 年級總學生人數為 740 人，過去十年來入學註冊學生人數呈逐年成長趨勢。學生當中很有很大比例是持有外國護照在海外出生的台灣人。2016 級班級大多數為英語為非母語的學生。KAS 在 2010 年通過 IB 認證成為會員學校。所有學生畢業門檻需完成 40 小時的社區服務，若要取得 IB 文憑，還需完成額外的社區服務。課外活動包括參加高中校隊以及 ACAMIS 體育運動，例如足球、籃球、排球、田徑等。其他課外活動還包括世界學者盃（World Scholars Cup）團體學術競賽、模擬聯合國、樂苗社團、長笛社、巴洛克合奏團、美國全國高中榮譽生協會、國際社、學生自治會等。總共高中部有三十多個學生社團及體育

運動隊。目前 KAS 正在進行校園翻新擴建工程，目標是建立一個全方位、最先進的學習場所。一期工程主要擴建教學及美術設施，包括一座可容納 400 餘人的劇場，已於 2015 年 4 月 20 日落成啟用。二期預定於 2016 年 10 月完工，將包括室內游泳池及體育場、餐廳、操場等。擴建完工後的新校舍將可容納 800 名學生。

休閒旅遊

南台灣非常適合國人以及國際旅客來此，較好的基礎設施的發展已大大提升台灣的競爭潛力。

然而，對於觀光市場的發展這一方面還需要多加努力。旅遊服務的營運商需與觀光局更密切地合作，一同開發能展現台灣獨特性及好客的一日遊。銷售及宣傳資料必須重新修正，以便有效提供遊客關於台灣的迷人之處。郵輪碼頭的運作有助於與郵輪公司的合作，藉此台灣更應當確保能為來此觀光的遊客提供最難忘的旅程。

為有效展現出台灣南部極佳的基礎設施適合各項盛世的舉辦。觀光局應該要尋找並審查能切實履行活動的公司，並與其合作為台灣開發一個更好的活動日曆。為替地區縣市帶來更多的收益，可以舉辦一些活動，例如：計畫職棒開幕日、戶外音樂會、地區中學運動賽事等。在安排會議和活動的同時，亦有助於會展活動的推廣。為整合互補的場地、吸引力和未來的活動，為使南台灣預辦事項天衣無縫，必須要付出更多努力以及制定具體計畫。近期的浪行者（Switchfoot）在菲律賓馬尼拉舉辦的演唱會便是一個很好的例子。浪行者為知名美國音樂樂團，該樂團在馬尼拉演出的次數已高達五次，然而卻從沒來過台灣。如南台灣能舉辦此類活動並加以在該地區推銷，一定能有效展現出南臺灣所擁有的極佳設施，同時也能為地區帶來一筆觀光財。

MICE

會議、獎勵、討論會和活動產業極為競爭。台灣在推銷台北的活動上做了極佳的示範，然而經濟部的推廣部門卻限制了南台灣成功的可能性。因此，為與其他經濟開發區有效地結合，以將開支降到最低，地區政府應更加積極主動。然而，如果南台灣真的想要發展會展產業活動，則必須擬訂詳細計劃，亦需政府各局的融合及管轄權，以確保產業能一帆風順。

首先，應專注於有興趣配合的地方政府，避免在那些不是至關重要或部分地區願景投入資金和時間。如計畫之外的私營部門有任何計劃或想法，在地方當局發出訊息前便可協助他們。如近期在地區舉辦的郵輪展，便是一個案例，在該地區可說是地方經濟的重要關鍵，需付出努力加以推廣並確保展覽成功。協助尋找並結合下游公司，以幫助活動主辦者及當地工廠，亦進一步鞏固其產業整體優勢。

會展產業與觀光局的計畫和活動需緊密連結，多數會議和研討會主辦者喜歡將計劃與活動或旅遊機會結合，如此一來參加者到活動結束期間都能盡情享受這段旅程，增加參加和會議和研討會活動金額支付的可能性。我們必須投入更多努力以推廣此類事項和活動。

多樣性和宜居性的持續投入也是會展產業成功的一項關鍵，活動參與者在二至五天的停留中，都希望在工作或會議之餘也能盡情享受。因此參與者的高價飯店、頂級的晚餐、娛樂項目和夜間活動都有助於刺激經濟的增長。舉例來說，新加坡、香港和泰國在實際會議和討論會之餘，都為參與者提供了獨特的娛樂機會。南台灣雖無需效仿，但應當提出價值定位以吸引參與者來台灣參加活動。

南台灣銀髮產業發展

台灣老年人口到 2017 年將達 14%，遠超過世界衛生組織 7%的「高齡化社會」標準，為因應人口老化趨勢及可能造成的相關問題，中華民國政府於 2015 年 5 月三讀通過「長期照顧服務法」，將於 2017 年 6 月開始實施。雖然「長期照顧保險法」目前仍尚未通過，但政府亦尋求早日完成立法工作。

為因應人口老化需求的醫療及生活照顧等服務，政府公部門已積極調整高齡化政策及研擬對策，但因銀髮照顧所涉服務內容繁雜，非單靠政府一己之力所能竟其功，尚需大量民間企業界入及協助。因南臺灣屬於熱帶氣候，有充足的日照，以及冬天平均度較為溫暖，具有發展銀髮產業的潛力，建議南臺灣政府可以考慮研擬政策，鼓勵民間發展銀髮產業。

一、生技醫療器材產業：

經南部科學工業園區管理局推動「南部生技醫療器材產業聚落發展計畫」，成功吸引多家醫療器材業者進駐南部科學工業園區高雄園區，期能以產業聚落吸引國際醫療器材大廠進駐或投資南科廠商，推動高雄園區成為世界級的醫療器材產業中心。政府宜提供整合南部學研界研究能量，由產學合作能提供更具有競爭力醫療器材及產品，以將南臺灣生技醫療產業成為世界級銀髮產業供應鏈的重要一環。

二、健康照護資訊科技服務業：

目前高雄市已承辦衛生福利部之「遠距健康照護服務計畫」，社區量測據點及獨居老人居家據點，測量血壓或血糖後上傳高雄市民專屬資料庫，經整合後資料，可透過遠距專業護理師的即時電話提醒與衛教服務，與醫療院所結合提供專業醫療服務，此為利用資訊科技運用於健康照顧系統初步雛型。政府可考慮利用高雄軟體科技園區內的資訊廠商，與南臺灣科技業者及醫療器材產業整合發展健康照顧軟硬體業務，亦可考慮設立交流平台，或舉辦大型貿易展，可以吸引外資與國內廠商合資或合作，甚至可與觀光業者合作，對國內外的消費者招手，共同發展南臺灣成為亞洲銀髮旅遊及遠距健康照顧聚落。

三、提供專業銀髮醫療服務體系及產學合作訓練銀髮產業專業人員：

銀髮族群有較高的醫療服務需求，除需要專業的醫學中心就銀髮族群設置整合的醫療服務外，於各社區內的私人診所亦可提供在地的醫療服務。由於南部擁有多家醫學中心及學校機構，政府可以考慮鼓勵增設銀髮產業專業人員的科系，或者鼓勵民間產業進行產學合作或提供訓練方案，以培養銀髮產業之專業人員，因應日後各產業所產生的人才需求。

四、鼓勵投資興建老人住宅：

現今醫學發達，許多身體健康銀髮族群，因子女需外出工作，無法親自在家照料起居，而目前現存養護機構係針對身心失能需由他人提供照顧者而設，並不適合可以自理生活起居之銀髮族。由於南臺灣房地產價格較北部低，政府可以鼓勵民間企業興建適合銀髮族群居住的老人住宅或就老舊住宅進行都市更新，並就地提供日常生活所需設施及設備，以符合銀髮族群需求。

能源議題

台灣能源產業需要現代化、增加效能和大幅減少碳排放量，同時維持平價能源，促進經濟成長和競爭力。大型能源用戶也需要採取更多措施，來達成這些相同的目標，而政府對於這些努力也應大力支持。

台灣的核能組合政策一定要看清事實後再做定奪，而非聽信謠言或恐懼，民眾原本一直對台電的核能計畫讚賞有加，然而日本 2011 年的三一一大地震，人民開始也堅信這樣的事件未來也有可能「發生在台灣」，獨立評估報告似乎也顯示事情另有蹊蹺，第四座核能發電廠已投入超過九百億美元，無論是否使用第四座核電廠，都應該基於認清所有事實而決定，假若不使用第四座核電廠發電，也應該要實際評估成本，倘若不使用核能發電，也該應提出其合理且可獲得的替代能源，清楚了解沒有投入服務的成本。這篇文章並非打算提倡或反對核能，但是希望政府應該事先考慮所有因素，再做出對台灣人民最好的決策。

台灣火力發電廠似乎察覺環境議題的輿論壓力逐漸上升，台中廠的確是全球其中最大的火力發電廠最大，但其汙染程度也是惡名昭彰。火力發電廠應該採取兩大步驟：首先找出可在短期整合的合適方法，透過碳收集或有效處理煤炭燃燒後的副產品降低碳排放量。同時火力發電廠和天然氣發電廠的轉變將會降低 70% 碳排放量，當然任何設備更換都需要時間，假若過程不間斷，大概需要十二年才能完成。倘若都按照步驟完成，淘汰老舊設備更換先進設備和超高效能零件，一定會有彰顯的成效。然而現在是「固定」相關費用最好時機，以便為期二十年供應合約，在期限內都能維持相同價格。協和發電廠總裝機容量兩千兆瓦，主要以重油發電，預計以天然氣或更乾淨的液態燃料取代重油燃料。

台灣許多小型柴油發電廠，包含離島上的發電廠都應該轉換成生質燃料，台灣生產許多食用油，在南韓銷售價格低廉，南韓將台灣生產的食用油轉換成自用生質燃料，南韓這樣的轉換利用比起台灣豈不是更好更具成本效益？

現在所有問題都有解，也是著手進行的最佳時刻，無論對於經濟、環境或台灣人民都有益處。

軟體

台灣強大的軟體發展非常有助於會展、Silver Care（醫療用品專賣店）、Clean Energy（潔淨能源有限公司）的實施。同時使台灣在電子介佔有強大地位。軟體公司的優劣在於內部年輕、優秀且創新的人才。因此再一次的。我們應著重於教育的機會和留住人才以及優良住宿環境的互相結合，使南台灣成為一個軟體發展的好地方。

然而政府在該產業上認可的協助應需重新訂定。鴻海的軟件園和投資便是一個好的開始。經濟局員工應當現在就開始與近期參與者合作，例如：鴻海和穎崴科技，透過合作建立強大的環境，吸引當地和外籍技術勞工以及擁有軟體發展方面的技術人才。在預期的經濟區域中，尋找軟體開發者、初始資金和機會，這將會促進並加強南台灣的經濟發展。

也應當給予該領域的獨特軟件機會，包含專利挖掘和許可、醫療設備和衛生保健與軟體的結合，以及其他新開發之地區。此類投資能創造南台灣目前所需要的革新動力。

台灣遊艇業、為何該產業對所有人至關重要

對有意購買遊艇的台灣民眾徵收奢侈稅，一直被視為適得其反的措施，該措施在最近廢除了。高雄美國商會讚許廢除這項奢侈稅。立法將遊艇納入奢侈稅範圍，可能是有所誤解，誤以為遊艇買家就好比豪宅買家，可能在盤算未來脫手的利潤。事實上應將遊艇買家視為台灣經濟長期的投資客會更準確；而這些投資對台灣經濟脈動的每個環節幾乎都有正面影響。就經驗而言，遊艇每年的保養費相當於本身價值的十分之一。此外，燃料、繫泊、食物飲料的存貨、設備及船主船員在當地餐廳商店的消費都代表個人大量的花費。在台灣各地興建遊艇碼頭，將帶動頂級旅遊的市場及相關花費。展望未來，應建設遊艇保養維護設施以創造工作機會、增加營收。此外，舉辦與遊艇相關的活動能更進一步增加營收，帶動台灣觀光旅遊業。台灣集高科技、美麗的自然環境、高級商店及餐廳為一身，適合發展頂級休閒生活產業。只要看看世界上以休閒遊艇運動聞名的城市，例如佛羅里達州邁阿密市，就能了解台灣潛在的收入和成長，可透過完善的遊艇產業來實現。

高雄美國商會讚揚高雄市政府及中央政府對這一重要行業的鼓勵合作及努力培育。台灣製造的遊艇堪稱世界一流，品質達到世界級的最高標準，這已經從遊艇銷售量及世界聞名的優秀名聲得到證明。地方中央的支持不可或缺，也備受感激；但由於不清楚要提供哪一類型的幫助，也不了解如何提供最有效的協助，因此目前仍困難重重。

有個需要協助的重要領域是關於碼頭及週邊地區的發展。遊艇碼頭旁有公園看起來很漂亮，但遺憾的是對這個新興產業並無助益。我們需要的是觀察世界上其他收入豐渥、能提供工作機會並振興當地的遊艇碼頭。既要有遊艇製造以及發展休閒船舶運動，又要推動觀光郵輪產業，這個目標很崇高，但可能很難找到可以落實這個目標的完美碼頭。儘管像佛州羅德岱堡市或邁阿密市可以做為這個產業的完整示範，但我建議也應研究符合南台灣發展目標且最能突顯在地特色與景點的位置來興建遊艇碼頭。作者在紐約長島長大。雖然漢普頓海灘很有名，但長島擁有數百座受歡迎的碼頭，座落在南北岸。長島以船艇運動聞名，有超過六百座的碼頭來容納所有使用船艇的人口。那裏的海港有很多的海灣及小港，可以停泊所有的船隻。在長島主要港口中，大型碼頭中都有至

少 75 個停泊區。停泊費不盡相同。在私人碼頭，依船舶長度，每呎要價從 40 美元到 130 美元不等；而在公共碼頭，收費每呎只要 30 美元。長島的北岸碼頭包括 Oyster Bay、Glen Cove、Cold Spring Harbor、Huntington Bay、Northport Harbor 等等，這些碼頭提供很棒的示範，當地文化與手工藝術創作家以及在地知名的餐飲結合，成為獨特的場域，每個月吸引數以千計的遊客到來。請記住，台灣約是長島的四倍大，因此該產業的潛力顯而易見。此外，長島因季節關係，每年有幾個月幾乎無法行駛船隻；而台灣的氣候溫和，船艇運動可以四季無休。

碼頭不只是停泊船隻的地方。景色、餐廳、購物、飯店民宿、活動等一般都依傍碼頭而興起，進而創造收入及工作機會，並提升生活品質。船主、乘客不論在何處停泊，常會在觀光或休閒時消費，因此將碼頭形容為休閒勝地似乎有幾分道理。我們建議投資興建基礎設施，以發展全島的遊艇碼頭網絡。我們呼籲地方及中央政府釋出可以做為碼頭發展的土地，讓民間增加投資以建立景點，來吸引國內及鄰近國家的船舶愛好者。若要妥善發展碼頭及週邊環境，並盡可能吸引遊客人潮，長期投資是必須的。再舉長島的一個例子，位於亨廷頓（Huntington）鎮的 Northport Harbor 港是受歡迎的港口之一，不僅吸引船舶運動愛好者，也吸引大批遊客到此以散步、騎腳踏車、開車等方式，享受寧靜優美的環境，在當地餐廳用餐、名產店購物、咖啡廳休憩等。

另一項建議提供給美國船舶製造商，例如 Bayliner、Sea Ray 等公司，希望他們能跟台灣的製造商建立關係，引進較小型的船艇在台銷售。這麼做有很多原因，每個原因都能跟台灣遊艇碼頭發展及休閒旅遊相得益彰。台灣製造的遊艇豪華優美、品質優異，這意味著價格昂貴，對首次購買或有興趣卻沒財力的消費者而言，常超出預算。美國許多高品質的小型運動休閒艇製造商能解決這個問題。我們知道許多台灣的船舶製造商能藉此擴大銷售，都樂見其成。我們建議美國在台協會能安排美國船艇製造商來台參觀，與台灣同業商討，建立「入門級」的產品線在台銷售。這不僅能創造工作機會和營收，也能增加碼頭空間的需求，並推動全台的休閒旅遊。

對台灣船艇運動產業的最後一項提醒，是高雄美國商會建議船主和駕駛員的認證符合國際標準。此舉將使台灣與全世界緊密接軌，進而開放更多市場，增加潛在銷售；越來越多的外國旅客來台購買船舶，也表示飯店訂房率更高、餐廳更忙碌、商店銷售更多商品。

農業

對台灣來說，南台灣為一個重要的農業地區。台灣起伏不平的多樣海拔地區，一年四季能產出的各式各項農產品，成了獨特的農業耕作地。在台灣有數家大學及研究中心在農業界做著世界級的研究及介紹。然而，多數的研究並沒有實施台灣土地本身，反而都出口到他其他較遠的地區。為了提高生產量，台灣必須要在有機耕作方法上下功夫。南台灣農業中心應與美國代表加深關係。農業技術測試的教育以及資助應當使用於綠色農業耕作方法上。南台灣擁有成為生態發展中心的潛能，可持續農業亦能製造及出口高品質的蔬果至各個區域。

傳統工業的轉型

地方政府需謹慎訂定計畫並將其實施於鋼鐵業和石化工業。對南台灣來說這兩種工業都是非常重要的經濟因素，如無沒有嚴重的社會效益衝擊，不應在一夜之間使工廠停業。然而，已開發且在美國線上發表的新科技和系統都有助於這些高產的傳統工廠。政府應該要更積極的尋找來自美國的諮詢合作夥伴，協助工業轉型，讓這些產業能以更有效、更潔淨的方式運作。

石化工業向來為台灣重要之基礎產業，依據台經院資料顯示，2014年台灣石化業上中下游主要工廠產值高達新台幣3兆7190億元，即使在不景氣的2015年，預估產值仍將超過3兆，占國內製造業總產值3分之1以上。台灣石化業連同其下游產業之產值如此龐大，其實是台灣整個製造業的源頭，也是競爭力的根本，不論從產值，就業人口，對國家經濟成長之貢獻等方面來看，都不是其他行業可以比擬，難怪連新加坡也積極發展裕廊石化島，全力發展石化及相關化學工業。

受到高雄氣爆事件的影響，石化業遭逢超過其本身過失應受之苛責，一股腦將過去政府發展石化業的負面影響通通歸罪給現有戰戰兢兢經營之廠商，甚至以民粹之方式欲置之於死地，誠然並不是國家之福。在激情過後，高雄市各界宜以理性積極的態度，討論如何防止災害，嚴格監督，積極規劃石化業未來之發展，讓國家利益、社會安全、民眾健康與經濟利益能得到平衡發展，利害關係人的利益都能得到考量，才是這個國家與社會的福氣。

氣爆事件後給高雄石化業帶來嚴重衝擊，高雄市政府實施『工業管線管理自治條例』，要求石化工廠對管線嚴格檢測，呈報年度管線安全計畫及執行結果報告，按管線長度負擔安全監理費用，勢將使業者增加不少成本。

在今年總統選舉後，民進黨政府提出其石化政策：內需為主，擬議中的石化專區應朝『生態園區』的型態發展。對未來石化業發展，業界自當共同致力於高值化、更乾淨、更安全的目標。石化業也向政府提出呼籲，多年來台灣石化產品70%以上外銷，如僅供內銷，現有的生產規模是否要大幅減縮，更談不上未來發展。而新石化中心要符合生態園區之型態，就經濟、技術等方面來看，並不容易做到。

地方政府揚言對既有工業訂定落日期限，令石化業者憂心不已，強烈建請對於目前使用之地下管線安全無虞之情形下，請政府嚴格監督但不要輕言封管或停止運作。尤其是，中油高雄煉油廠拆遷後，其半屏山輸油站及原廠區北側輸儲站管線及所有相關設備仍然擔任石化原料與軍需民用油料輸送的功能，在安全無虞之情形下，絕對應讓這些管線維持運作，一來避免大量槽車在地面運行，造成交通安全與環境污染疑慮，同時這也是最安全又有效率之運輸與供應之方式。

再者，高雄煉油廠及五輕在停止運作後，中油挾其大量資源與操作經驗，政府應該鼓勵其積極投入石化業之減廢防汙工作，帶領國內石化業進入更進步、更乾淨與更安全的營運。中油以其人才濟濟，經驗豐富，發展污染防治產業，水到渠成。

還有、對於未來政府石化生態園區之概念，業者期望政府組成跨部會單位，寬籌預算，負責闢建，提供投資業者合理成本之廠地。有關園區設施規劃、建設與技術輔導，生態與再循環利用之開發與媒介，這些都有賴政府的規劃、帶領、與輔導，廠商無法自力完成，唯有產、官、學三方合作才有可能，政府應該拿出更積極作為，否則再好的政策也無法裨益於石化產業之升級與轉型。

觀乎舉世先進國家，其國家進步指標之一，皆有著產能龐大、技術密集、產製大宗與精密產品的先進石化產業，尤以美、日、英、德各國為然，請政府不要輕言放棄或壓抑石化產業之發展，反而是應該積極協助輔導往更高端生產技術、更高值化產品邁進。過去歐美各國大力發展石化工業，充分證明石化是世界人類生活改善之母，是人類文明的創造者！台灣在過去健全的石化工業發展，早在1970年代達成了舉世矚目的『台灣經濟奇蹟』。今後如能追隨先進國家腳步，迎頭趕上，必能再創另一波經濟榮景！

政府支助項目

地區市政府應一同合作開發該地區的天然水資源，港口設施的現代化必須持續進行，同時有開發新經濟。創造一些娛樂、水上活動和划船運動區域，這都能讓促進遊艇和划船部分的投資與合作。郵輪的終點站亦能為轉運區帶來更多的觀光潮和稅收。自由貿易區的創立能從港口設施當中獲利，當然，台灣在鄰近地區也就是中國的市場開發亦能成真。國際交易和區域物流應為南台灣碼頭及港口轉換和轉型的重要議題。為了要使其計畫成功，私人的投資也是必要的，當然還需對此融資計畫感興趣的投資者。也需開放外籍投資者人民幣轉換及交易。為了要達成這樣的目標，政府必須訂定一套值得信任的商業系統與政策，使環境有助於兌幣的成功。同時，也需召開更多非正式會議，建立各方信任感。一旦信任感被建立後，企業必須在未來地區投資，但投資前提是必須透過政府的協助，由政府提供流動資金、人力資本和資源以便達到目的。

菸稅、健康與走私

建議一：採取漸進、合理及可預期的菸品稅捐政策，以杜絕走私誘因

新一屆立法院於 2 月 19 日開議，看守內閣即提出菸害防制法修正草案，擬調漲菸品健康福利捐新台幣 20 元。該修正案現已通過一讀並交付財政、社會福利及衛生環境兩委員會聯席審查。

菸品產業一向鼓勵政府採取漸進、合理及可預期的菸品稅捐調整政策，以確保法規管制品質、市場秩序及政府稅收之穩健，並保護合法產業之生存。

經驗顯示租稅驟升將更可能導致無法預期的廣泛後果，尤以走私菸品交易增漲為甚，而破壞合法產業的投資環境。亞洲國家不當增加菸稅的例子可資證明：汶萊政府在 2010 年增加 339% 的菸稅後，走私菸品市占率於 2014 年激升至 99.9%⁶；菲律賓政府於 2013 年及 2014 年分別調漲菸稅 341% 及 41.7% 後，走私菸品市占率亦自 2012 年的 5.6% 提高到 2014 年的 18.6%⁷。

在臺灣，行政院曾於 2013 年 5 月提案修正菸害防制法及菸酒稅法。該等草案若經施行，每包菸品稅捐將增加 25 元，相較於現有菸品稅捐金額，即有 79% 的增長。預期菸品稅捐調漲的心理反映於非法走私菸品之數量增長，2013 年查獲非法走私菸品數量約 2129 萬包⁸，數量相較 2012 年增長約 785 萬包，增長幅度約 58%。此外，非法走私菸品之增長，亦造成政府鉅額稅收損失，2013 年菸品稅收損失約新台幣 55 億元，2014 年損失約新台幣 39 億元⁹。

⁶ 國際稅務暨投資中心及牛津經濟研究院，2014 年亞洲 16 國非法菸品交易指標，第 51 及 52 頁。

⁷ 國際稅務暨投資中心及牛津經濟研究院，2014 年亞洲 16 國非法菸品交易指標，第 123 及 124 頁。

⁸ 財政部國庫署違法菸類查獲數量表 <http://www.nta.gov.tw/web/AnnA/uptAnnA.aspx?c0=356&p0=8153>

⁹ 國際稅務暨投資中心及牛津經濟研究院，2014 年亞洲 16 國非法菸品交易指標，第 150 頁。

為達成財政收入和公共健康利益的目標，以及避免傷害合法產業，本會建議：

1. 菸品稅捐應以「漸進、合理、可預期」的方式調整。政府應謹慎評估因高額且主觀擅斷地調漲菸品稅捐所生之風險，以避免非法走私菸品交易增長以及造成更多政府稅收損失；
2. 以穩定市場秩序的觀點，研擬菸品稅捐調整同時對於非法菸品交易能有效管控之配套措施；以及
3. 於打擊非法私劣菸品之執行層面，第一線的查緝機關與菸品相關產業的密切合作已小有成果，而政府機關理應延續此成果。政府機關應訂定更有效的執法機制，並強化公眾共同打擊非法私劣菸品的意識，以遏止非法菸品氾濫。

建議二：採行透明、公正、民主之立法正當程序，確保菸品管制政策有效及合乎比例原則，遵行臺灣之國際貿易義務，並維護合法菸品產業的商業權益

自 2012 年底起，澳洲的菸品僅能以橄欖色的包裝出售，且僅限以標準化的小型字體印製品牌。英國、法國及愛爾蘭亦擬在 2016 年施行類似的「品牌禁令」或「素面包裝」政策。基此，部分臺灣立法委員亦討論擬引進菸品素面包裝政策。

惟應注意者，澳洲素面包裝措施業因違反世界貿易組織(WTO)之「與貿易有關之智慧財產權協定」(TRIPs)及「技術性貿易障礙協定」(TBT)，於 WTO 中受到數國控訴，該案仍在審議中。

再者，雖澳洲衛生部最近已公布菸品素面包裝法案之施行後檢討報告，仍無任何可信證據證明該政策對吸菸行為有何影響。甚者，素面包裝施行前既有之吸菸率下降速度，並未因該政策而有所改變¹⁰。

菸品產業向來認為，適當及合乎比例的菸品法規有其必要性，期能藉此維護公眾利益。然而，針對素面包裝政策，我們深表關切並提供以下觀點供參：

- 素面包裝將侵害智慧財產權暨貿易自由原則

素面包裝係對企業最具價值資產「品牌及商標」之剝奪，繼而將侵害企業的智慧財產權。品牌及商標係在保證產品來源及品質，而素面包裝禁止品牌及商標之使用，將破壞合法產業之發展與成長。

臺灣作為 WTO 會員，有義務遵循既存之國際智慧財產權協定及其他國際協定，如 WTO 下 TRIPs 協定及 TBT 協定。鑒於臺灣在全球經濟中，正面臨經濟及貿易邊緣化之處境，若貿然採行素面包裝政策，除有違反國際貿易義務之虞，亦將惡化貿易環境並損及外交關係。

- 素面包裝將助長非法走私交易並造成更多政府稅收損失

¹⁰ 澳洲統計局 2014 年至 2015 年國家健康調查：

<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4364.0.55.001~2014-15~Main%20Features~Smoking~24>

素面包裝的施行將促使仿冒、走私菸品的製造及配銷更加容易，導致非法菸品貿易更為氾濫，除對合法業者造成負面影響，亦將造成政府損失更多菸品稅收。

鑑此，本會建議：

1. 作為 WTO 會員以及支持國際貿易自由與智慧財產權之國家，臺灣政府在貿然引進素面包裝等並不健全之管制措施前，應先考量此等政策對臺灣國際貿易義務所帶來之後果；以及
2. 政府應徵詢所有可能受到該政策影響之利害關係人之意見，俾於政策制定過程中，獲益於相關人士的經驗及實務觀點。此舉將可使政府機關得以瞭解該措施可能之實際運作狀況，藉此避免任何非預期的後果，並有助於政府預先擬定替代方案。

高雄市政府的遠景與計劃

經發局: 內容請限定於一頁

1. 貴縣/市未來一年主要經濟規劃為何？

高雄市政府推動高雄轉型不遺餘力，包括傳統產業升級、引進新興產業，而目前正在建設的亞洲新灣區是推動高雄產業轉型的火車頭，透過高雄港舊港區再開發、產業發展及重置，達到人才回流的目的，肩負起高雄城市躍昇及產業轉型之重任。

2. 未來八年中，主要經濟支柱為何？

高雄轉型是市府與市民共同的目標及願望，現正建設的亞洲新灣區是高雄產業轉型的火車頭，包含引進數位文創、綠能、遊艇、物流等關鍵產業；此外高端服務業包括會展、觀光、金融保險、法務會計等支援性產業，亦是新亮點。展望未來，製造業仍是主要的發展引擎，因此，從「產業園區開發」、「研發能力提升」、「產業高值化」三方面著手，確保鋼鐵、石化、金屬等傳統產業整體提升。另外，在 205 兵工廠整廠搬遷後，現址轉型朝國際金融、商貿發展，吸引國內、外資金投入，鼓勵高端產業、全球企業總部進駐及提供就業機會；推動高雄國際機場北側航空貨運園區的轉型開發，全區 48 公頃預計於今（2016）年啟動重劃工程，2019 年完成重劃，屆時將可創造 100 億以上年產值，提供至少 4000 個就業機會；興達港引進民間資金與經營創意，劃定「海洋產業發展區」與「遊艇觀光商業區」二大區等重大

園區開發，在在都期盼著與中央政府通力合作，共創多贏，促使高雄朝城市轉型、與國際接軌願景邁進。

3. 預期會遇到的困難有哪些？

高雄財政懸崖主因為中央編列的高雄資源大幅減少，並且南北補助不公，縣市合併後，高雄是五都之中唯一縣市不同層級的合併，所獲中央統籌分配稅款、一般性補助款、及計畫型補助款，共計減少 818 億元，然而中央補助資源減少，支出卻沒有變少，中央資源應合理分配、讓區域平衡發展。

高雄長期承擔工業城市的威脅，卻從未獲得環境應有的公平與正義，因此，打造安全永續的宜居生活，是市府最重要的施政方針，「高雄市既有工業管線管理自治條例」的通過讓石化管線有管理的法源依據，既有工業管線業者，須將公司總部設在高雄市，並提送年度管線維運計畫，市府亦成立專責「管線安全辦公室」，負責輔導管線業者、儲運廠/場及公用天然氣事業，推動災防業務，落實管線所有者「自己的管線自己管」的精神，秉持「風險創造者」（即管線所有人）應負起對本市應盡之社會責任並「在地」、「就近」監督控管其管線之精神，惟政策的推動，亟需要中央相關部會配合及支持。

4. 目前規劃了哪些計劃以吸引外商投資在貴縣/市？

蒐集國內外產經資料及業界需求，研擬高雄未來產業發展方向與政策；透過高雄金屬高附加值產業聚落形塑計畫、數位內容產業扶植計畫與亞洲新灣區開發，導入高端服務業發展，帶動本市產業轉型。提供獎勵民間投資，透過「高雄市促進產業發展自治條例」與「高雄市促進產業發展實施辦法」，育成策略性產業、重點發展產業，吸引營運總部、研發中心進駐。辦理重大投資案件推動小組，跨局處協助投資廠商解決問題，完成行政手續與流程，並提供人才、資金、學界資源、商機等，吸引潛在國外廠商投資深耕高雄。

5. 您希望商會如何輔助貴縣/市達到此經濟目標？

與市府合作提供美商交流平台，協助高雄廠商與美國廠商建立商業人脈網路與開發商機，並維持良好的貿易關係。並透過辦理商業聚會、產業論壇或參訪，了解高雄與美國產業合作之可行性。

市長的話

1. 您對貴縣/市有什麼樣的願景？

高雄一直努力將以往以重工業為主的城市轉型成為多元產業城市，並提升基礎建設，建立區域均衡，發展在地文化，珍惜環境資源，經過八一石化氣爆後，面對重工業體質的城市，高雄的進步更是要建構在安全宜居的前題下，逐步落實，給市民一個更安心、更繁榮的幸福城市，2016年高雄市政府將以「創意高雄」、「國際高雄」、「生態高雄」、「經濟高雄」、「宜居高雄」、「安全高雄」六大施政目標繼續大步向前邁進。

2. 您預備如何達到這樣的目標？

高雄市政府提出高雄翻轉計畫，包括亞洲新灣區開發、重大產業園區開發、貨櫃中心開發、重大交通建設等，盼地方與中央通力合作，帶動高雄翻轉。

台南市政府的遠景與計劃

經發局

壹、貴市未來一年主要經濟規劃為何？

- a. 開發重大經建投資標的，持續推動大臺南會展中心興建等計畫
- b. 活絡商業動能，舉辦台南購物節等行銷推廣活動，並協助市場發展成特色與品牌市場
- c. 建構優質投資環境，持續推動新吉工業區及七股科技工業區開發
- d. 發展新興產業及輔導傳統產業升級轉型，辦理產業博覽會、「流行時尚產業創新」等計畫
- e. 發展再生能源，落實設置太陽光電發電設備

貳、未來八年中，主要經濟支柱為何？

將擴大運用政府資源，協助本市群聚優勢產業廠商開拓國際市場。具體內容有：

I 開發重大經建投資標的，持續致力對外招商

1. 大臺南會展中心興建

位於高鐵台南站特定區產業專用區。計畫興建 600 標準攤位展場及 1,000 人會議室等，計畫總經費約 20 億元，計畫期程自 106 年至 110 年

2. 臺南市南區鹽埕段商八開發案

鄰近安平港及台南機場，活化國有土地招商作複合式商業設施，以吸引國際觀光人潮，促進產業活絡

3. 安平港開闢對外航線

若成功開闢對外航線，除了可活絡港埠產業物流功能外，還可帶來觀光人潮，對於本市產業經濟與觀光發展，有正面之助益

II 創造高品質、高附加價值之商業能量源，活絡商圈與協助永續發展

積極開發新吉及七股科技工業區

1. 新吉工業區

土地使用：基地面積 123.26 公頃，其中產業用地面積約 76.75 公頃

發展目標：引導地方產業升級，作為臺南綠能新興產業發展之中上游

2. 七股科技工業區

土地使用：開發面積約 142.21 公頃，目前規劃產業用地約 77.50 公頃

發展目標：帶動沿海地區均衡發展，解決違章工廠問題並吸引人才及廠商回鄉

III 再生能源發展

1. 中央研究院南部院區

中央研究院南部院區以光電綠能、農業生技及考古發展等三大主軸，結合各大專院校研發能量，以創新技術與服務，配合整體區域發展，成為南部研究綠能發展重鎮

2. 沙崙創新綠能科技園區

以節能與儲能科技的研發，發展離岸風能、太陽能、地熱及海洋能等綠能事業，與鄰近工業區形成完整產業聚落，並結合交通大學光電中心等學研能量，與本市陽光電城專案計畫相互接軌

參、預期會遇到的困難有哪些？

區域經濟整合加速：臺灣經濟成長高度仰賴對外貿易，面臨世界區域經濟發展趨勢，若未加入將對國內業者的發展形成障礙並造成衝擊

匯率波動激烈：貿易競爭國家採取貨幣寬鬆政策，將間接使我國出口產品價格競爭力減弱

肆、目前規劃了哪些計畫以吸引外商投資在貴市？

臺南市南區鹽埕段商八開發案

由本府和財政部國有財產署合作開發，預計引入觀光旅館、購物商場及其他輔助及支援性商業設施等，以設定地上權方式引進民間投資，預估民間投資金額約 34 億元，可創造約 5.9 億元之年產值及提供約 466 人的就業機會

伍、您希望商會如何輔助貴市達到此經濟目標？

協助台灣加入經濟區域協定組織

新吉工業區已釋出部分土地供廠商設廠使用，希望能透過貴商會向需地廠商傳達相關招商訊息，提升工業區土地租售媒合效率，以促進經濟發展

協助向外商宣傳臺南友善投資環境及產業群聚優勢

市長的話

壹、您對貴市有甚麼樣的願景？

帶領市府團隊秉持「清廉勤政、以人為本、公益向善、開放政府」四大施政本質，以「吃飯皇帝大」1 個核心價值，落實「區域平衡、社會平衡」2 個平衡，堅持「環境永續、發展永續、財政永續」3 個永續，以實現「文化首都、觀光樂園、科技新城、低碳城市」4 大城市願景

貳、您預備如何達到這樣的目標？

配合「文化首都、觀光樂園、科技新城、低碳城市」四大城市願景，擘劃「建設新臺南十大旗艦計畫」，發展「綠色能源、生物生技、文化創意、流行時尚、精緻農業、觀光」六大產業。未來除了持續推動以上政策，更規劃完成包括 5 大文化園區、6 大指標性建設、

7 大景觀改造、8 大民間投資招商、9 大交通建設、以及 10 大土地通盤檢討共 45 項具體施政項目。

旗艦計畫	重大建設
5 大文化園區	赤崁文化園區、大目降文化園區、左鎮菜寮化石文化園區、水交社文化園區、噍吧哖事件紀念園區
6 大指標建設	臺南市美術館、亞太國際棒球訓練中心、臺南市國際會展中心、臺南市立圖書館總館、臺南小巨蛋、台南原創動漫園區
7 大景觀改造	新營美術園區、山上花園水道博物館、臺南公園永續再生計畫、一區一公園提升計畫、海安路藝術造街及景觀改造、竹溪親水綠廊營造計畫、公共自行車租賃系統建置。
8 大民間投資招商	臺南市中西區建興段商四(1)開發案、南區鹽埕商 8 設定地上權、臺南運河遊河招商案、安平水景公園周邊土地 BOT 案、將軍漁港觀光遊憩用地開發案、黃金海岸船屋委外案、三大轉運站促參開發、太康有機農業專區 ROT。
9 大交通建設	鹽水溪環河快速道路系統、臺江大道往西延伸道路新闢工程系統、新化區高鐵沙崙站橋下道路第 2 期後續工程、鹽水區南 80 往南延伸至新營區復興路道路新闢工程、下營區南外環道路新闢工程、西港東側外環道路新闢工程(南段)、市道 172 線安溪寮段至白河區拓寬工程、安平跨港大橋新建工程、臺南鐵路地下化工程。
10 大土地通盤檢討	中國城運河星鑽跨區區段徵收、長勝營區市地重劃案、第三期新營客轉中心市地重劃案、九份子重劃低碳社區、永康砲校遷移及關廟校區興建案、鹽行國中區段徵收案、南科 GF 開發、南臺南站副都心區段徵收案、平實營區重劃案、永康物流及轉運專區市地重劃開發案。

屏東縣政府的遠景與計劃

1. 貴縣/市未來一年主要經濟規劃為何?

屏東縣為台灣農漁畜產業主要產地，在全球化競爭下，除了鼓勵縣內農民種植高品質、高價值的保健作物，更要推動綠能結合農業發展，例如推動溫網室結合綠能，將太陽能發電結合農業生產，以及鼓勵畜牧業者利用養殖廢水進行沼氣發電等。除此之外，縣政府也將持續協助業者拓銷農漁產品，除了鄰近的日本、香港、新加坡以及中國等消費市場，更將目標指向消費力雄厚的中東市場，積極爭取海外農漁產訂單。

2. 未來八年中，主要經濟支柱為何?

屏東縣以農業為根基，觀光業則是本縣發展的命脈，位在南端的恆春半島向來是最受歡迎的旅遊地區，未來將運用此一優勢，將觀光發展往北、往山區延伸，熱情呈現豐富的族群文化與自然生態給遠道而來的遊客。

3. 預期會遇到的困難有哪些?

本地薪資結構偏低導致人口外移形成勞力欠缺的狀況影響了產業發產，引進外勞僅能治標而未能治本，如何吸引年輕人口回流實為當前亟待改善的問題。

4. 目前規劃了哪些計畫以吸引外商投資在貴縣/市?

企業進駐能提供就業機會，是改善人口外流重要方式之一。外商企業的薪資、福利及升遷等制度完善為年輕人所嚮往。本縣有屏東、內埔、屏南等三座傳統工業區適合企業進駐，另有屏東加工出口區、屏東農業生物科技園區，更適合以出口為主的企業進駐，如有外商感興趣欲了解詳情，可洽縣政府招商單一窗口，將有專人專責專案提供服務。

5. 您希望商會如何輔助貴縣/市達到此經濟目標?

商會與屏東縣政府維持良好互動，可向有意願前來投資的美商公司介紹屏東縣各項條件與特色，也能使本府透過此正式管道結識眾多深具實力的美商公司，進一步建立友好關係，可為來日的合作以及進駐投資設廠奠定信任基礎。

縣長的話

1. 您對貴縣/市有什麼樣的願景?

治理縣市，規劃格局必須超越行政疆界，行動佈局必須具備國際觀，在國際城市競爭愈趨激烈的挑戰下，透過區域合作來擘劃南高屏生活圈下一個三十年的發展大計。本人與高雄市陳市長、台南市賴市長兩位前輩合作，整合高雄市、台南市的力量，共同打開觀光發展瓶頸，例如向中央爭取更多國際航班班次在南台灣，也要整合基層力量、

擴展彼此利基，一起行銷台灣，為屏東注入蓬勃生機，同時也積極促成各項區域跨域合作，包括事業廢棄物的流向監測。

2. 您預備如何達到這樣的目標？

為打造農業世貿的理想，讓屏東農產打進國際市場，我們有三項策略，第一項策略是「人才安居」，透過農民大學的興學計畫，培育新世代農業人才，也透過創業貸款、媒合耕作土地來推動青年返鄉務農。第二項策略是「化零為整」，我們打算成立國際農產運銷公司，透過農民整合合作，共同經營多元通路。第三項策略是「通路齊發」，我們正著手建構日、韓、中、新等城市通路，未來更鎖定中東市場，現在已展開一連串的整備工作。

除了要把屏東特產行銷出去，也要將觀光客拉進來。為了行銷屏東每一個精彩的角落，我們的團隊運用地特色、融入現代創意，推出屏東彩稻藝術節，不僅結合了最新育種的四色稻米，也運用了 3D 視覺科技專利，融合在地農產體驗元素，成功創造新的觀光景點與話題，為農村引進參觀人潮，接下來，我們會一次比一次精彩。屏東擁有高度多樣性的自然生態、人文景觀、多元文化及豐富物產，具有發展觀光的優勢條件。

中央政府機構支助南台灣

移民署南區事務大隊 104 年 1 月成立，負責八縣市相關事務

內政部入出國及移民署於 96 年 1 月 2 日成立，配合行政院組織改造及國際慣用名詞，自 104 年 1 月 2 日起更名為「內政部移民署」，同時啟動新機關組織架構，除原國境事務大隊不變外，將原設置之專勤、服務及收容等事務大隊業務整合，以管轄區域為基礎，分設北區、中區及南區事務大隊運作，以達到組織精簡、增加彈性及提升管理效能等目標。

原移民署國際事務組組長謝文忠派任南區事務大隊首任大隊長。南區事務大隊管轄區域涵蓋雲林、嘉義、臺南、高雄、屏東、臺東及金門等縣市，所屬單位共有 8 個專勤隊、10 個服務站及未來即將在高雄市開設之大型收容所。業務職掌則包含各項外來人口申請案件之審核、移民輔導、移民業務機構管理、跨國（境）婚姻媒合檢查及查處、外來人口訪查、國境內面談及違反入出國及移民相關法規之調查、收容、強制出境及驅逐出國等各項有關入出國（境）與移民服務有關之工作。

移民署南區事務大隊首任大隊長謝文忠，中正大學犯罪學博士，曾於哈佛大學班甘迺迪政府學院及法國國家行政學院（ENA）研習。多面向的學經歷，對於處理攸關國家安全、人流管理及人口政策等各項繁雜工作，有相當大的助益。

謝文忠是少數歷練過警職、軍職及文職機關的官員，亦曾在警政、海巡及移民的學術領域著墨多年，擔任移民署國際事務組組長期間，負責海外事務、兩岸共同打擊犯罪等業務，陸續與印尼、越南、宏都拉斯及巴拉圭等多個國家簽署合作瞭解備忘錄或協定。

南區事務大隊成立後，秉持敦親睦鄰理念，結合在地資源，除推動移民署與高雄美國學校及國立高雄海洋科技大學簽署策略聯盟合作協議書外；並於 104 年 6 月 16 日舉辦「大高雄策略聯盟學校成果交流暨移民政策咖啡館」，由移民署莫天虎署長與高雄大學、高雄師範大學、高雄第一科技大學、文藻外語大學、正修科技大學、義守大學等策略聯盟校長及代表，對於人才培育及移民政策等議題進行交流，以營造國際友善環境。

此外，因聯合國於西元 2000 年將每年 12 月 18 日訂為「國際移民日」，內政部亦於 100 年 10 月 6 日正式核定將 12 月 18 日定為中華民國政府官方之「移民節」，以倡導重視人權及尊重多元文化精神。移民署於 104 年 12 月 18 日在高雄市國立科學工藝博物館舉辦「『新』手深耕 築夢傳承」移民節慶祝活動，以彰顯新住民及其子女在臺築夢過程為主軸，除了由各國家地區之新住民帶來的精彩表演外，會場還有各國文化展示、美食品嚐、DIY 體驗及政策宣導等豐富攤位。內政部邱昌嶽次長、移民署莫天虎署長、美國在臺協會高雄分處楚杰生副處長（Jason Chu）、日本交流協會高雄事務所中村隆幸所長（Takayuki Nakamura）、馬尼拉經濟文化辦事處高雄分處墨倪納處長（Mario I. Molina）、泰國貿易經濟辦事處蘇佳姐處長（Sujada Bhodhidej）、高雄美國學校斐德仕校長（Thomas Farrell）、高雄美國商會史進會長（John Stephenson）、高雄市日僑學校高橋友幸校長、台灣日本人會高雄支部北村克紀會長、高雄韓國國際學校許仁壽校長、高雄市韓人會尹桓鎬會長等貴賓均共襄盛舉，共同與現場的新住民朋友同樂。

美國商會在此要特別感謝內政部移民署的協助，幫助外國企業及教師了解外國人來台居住的規定及需求，這對外國人來說助益是非常大的，透過移民署讓我們了解各方面台灣定居的相關規則，包含勞工和就業法規、簽證和移民事務。高雄美國學校和馬禮遜美國學校想在此獻上最大的敬意。

結語

我們在此想感謝參與這份白皮書製作的各個單位，我們必須攜手開發更穩固的信任感。到時會有許多不同的觀點甚至是反對聲浪，但我們一定要同心協力，帶著堅定的熱情開發南台灣，讓南台灣也能走向國際舞台。現在是時候把我們所一同建立的願景推向未來。美國商會在此表示感謝，感謝你們的付出的努力，讓我們堅定信心！