

Opening Up and Guarding the Country

Benefits of the 15 Cross-Strait Agreements

July 2011

Mainland Affairs Council (MAC)

Results of the Six Rounds of Chiang-Chen Talks.....	2
Cross-Strait Negotiations	3
Defending Sovereignty.....	3
Implementation Results of the Cross-Strait Agreements.....	4
Implementation Review of Cross-Strait Agreements.....	5
Public Support	5
Legislative Oversight	7
Cross-Strait Air Transport Agreement	8
Cross-Strait Sea Transport Agreement	9
Cross-Strait Agreement on Mainland Tourists Traveling to Taiwan	9
Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement,,,,,,.....	11
Cross-Strait Postal Service Agreement	13
Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance..	13
Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement	15
Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Quarantine and Inspection of Agricultural Products.....	16
Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Standards, Metrology, Inspection and Accreditation.....	17
Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Fishing Crew Affairs	18
Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA)	19
Cross-Strait Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Cooperation	22
Cross-Strait Agreement on Medical and Health Cooperation.....	24

Results of the Six Rounds of Chiang-Chen Talks

Institutionalizing Cross-Strait Exchanges

Internationalizing Taiwan's Economy

The First Talks (June 13, 2008)

Minutes of Talks on Cross-Strait Charter Flights

Cross-Strait Agreement on Mainland Tourists Traveling to Taiwan

The Second Talks (November 4, 2008)

Cross-Strait Air Transport Agreement

Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement

Cross-Strait Sea Transport Agreement

Cross-Strait Postal Service Agreement

The Third Talks (April 26, 2009)

Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance

Supplementary Agreement on Cross-Strait Air Transport

Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement

Consensus on Mainland Investment in Taiwan

The Fourth Talks (December 22, 2009)

Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Quarantine and Inspection of Agricultural Products

Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Standards, Metrology, Inspection and Accreditation

Cross-Strait Agreement on the Cooperation in Respect of Fishing Crew Affairs

The Fifth Talks (June 29, 2010)

Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA)

Cross-Strait Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Cooperation

The Sixth Talks (December 21, 2010)

Cross-Strait Agreement on Medical and Health Cooperation

Cross-Strait Negotiations

Resuming Cross-Strait Negotiations

Advancing Taiwan in the World Market

Since May 20, 2008, the government, seizing a historic opportunity, has made

great efforts to improve cross-strait relations. In doing to, it has maintained the status quo of "no unification, no independence, and no use of force" in the Taiwan Strait and remained faithful to the highest principle of "putting Taiwan first for the benefit of the people." Through institutionalized cross-strait negotiations, it has sequentially and steadily promoted policy measures to advance benign cross-strait interactions and create a new era of cross-strait mutual benefit, win-win outcome, peace, and stability. As a result, the Taiwan Strait, once an East Asian flashpoint, is now an region of peace and prosperity.

The government and the Mainland side have resumed institutionalized negotiations between the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) and the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS). To date, they have held six Chiang-Chen Talks, signed 15 agreements, and reached one consensus. These agreements have established explicit norms for the order of cross-strait exchanges and sought the well-being of the people on both sides. The improvement of cross-strait relations has not only provided key benefits for Taiwan's own development, but also transformed cross-strait exchanges into a motive force to lead Taiwan into the world. It creates, moreover, new opportunities for peace and stability in East Asia and paves a new route for Taiwan's economy to link with the world.

Defending Sovereignty

Defending the Sovereignty of the Republic of China

Putting Taiwan First for the Benefit of the People

The Republic of China (ROC) is an independent sovereign state. The highest guiding principle of the government in promoting Mainland policy and carrying out cross-strait negotiations is to "put Taiwan first for the benefit of the people." Putting Taiwan first means defending Taiwan's identity; for the benefit of the people means that the fruits of cross-strait negotiations must be shared by all the people and not just benefit specific business groups. Under the SEF-ARATS framework, the two sides have held official-to-official negotiations and signed agreements, fully manifesting the fact that the Republic of China's sovereignty does exist. In the past six Chiang-Chen Talks, negotiations between the two sides have been conducted on a "mechanism-to-mechanism" and "official-to-official" basis, without any loss to sovereignty as a result. The 15 agreements signed between the two sides contain no political preconditions, nor any political language. All of the agreements signed are in black and white, fully disclosed, transparent, and available for viewing. The

implementation results of the agreements have benefited the people's livelihood and Taiwan's economy. Moreover, the sovereignty of the ROC not only has not suffered the slightest loss, but on the contrary has been further consolidated.

The improvement of cross-strait relations has broadened Taiwan's international space. Over the past three years, the number of diplomatic allies with the ROC has held steady. At the same time, Taiwan has successfully participated in the World Health Assembly (WHA) and become a contracting member of the Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA). Countries/areas including the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, European Union, and Malaysia have successively granted visa-free treatment to the people of Taiwan, who consequently can now travel to 114 countries/areas without advance visa application, an increase of 61 over the number of the countries/ areas that granted such treatment before President Ma Ying-jeou came into office in 2008. In addition, the government's success in establishing an office in Hokkaido, Japan, and other facts illustrate that the government's promotion of flexible diplomacy through cross-strait reconciliation has won a positive response from the international community. It also demonstrates that the government's Mainland policy is the "route to protect Taiwan," meaning working for the benefits of the people and defending our national sovereignty. Over the past three years, Taiwan has been increasingly active in the international arena and the Taiwanese people have been able to travel in the world more conveniently, with the result that Taiwan's national sovereignty is further consolidated.

Implementation Results of the Cross-Strait Agreements

Steadily Promoting Implementation of the Agreements

Benefiting the people on both sides

To date, the two sides have signed and successively brought into effect 15 agreements. These agreements have gradually realized policy effects and benefited the people on both sides. In the economic and trade realm, the Agreement which allows Mainlanders to visit Taiwan for tourism has promoted the development of Taiwan's tourism industry and enabled the Mainland people to personally experience Taiwan's democracy and freedom. The direct cross-strait sea and air transport links have moved forward in a gradual, orderly manner, providing the public with timesaving and convenient service, while also upgrading Taiwan's overall competitiveness. The Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement as well as the Memorandums of Understanding signed between the two sides on financial

supervision cooperation in the banking, securities, and insurance sectors have laid a foundation for Taiwan's financial institutions to establish branches in the Mainland. The Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) signed last year will help Taiwan break through the plight of economic marginalization, as well as further institutionalize cross-strait economic and trade relations. In addition, the Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement establishes a food safety management system to ensure the safety of the food consumed by the people of Taiwan. The Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance helps maintain law and order and provides the people on both sides with more direct protections for the security of life and property as well as justice.

Actively Reviewing Agreement Implementation Expanding Policy Benefits

The government is actively establishing a mechanism to review the results of the cross-strait agreements so as to continue expanding the policy benefits of these agreements and truly realize the benefits of institutionalized cross-strait negotiations. The first Cross-Strait Agreement Result and Review Meeting, held in Taipei on June 8, achieved important results. Regarding the tourism agreement, the two sides agreed to officially implement a policy to allow Mainland tourists to visit Taiwan for independent travel, effective by the end of June this year. On the air transport agreement, the two sides agreed to increase the number of weekly cross-strait flights from 370 to over 550, as well as to actively coordinate on lowering fares. Regarding the food safety agreement, the health authorities of the two sides have notified each other on recent cases involving the suspected addition of nitrates in Mainland dairy products and the contamination of Taiwan products with plasticizers. As for the melamine claim cases, face-to-face meetings with the related companies have been arranged to work out a solution. In the area of joint crime-fighting, the Philippines deported 14 Taiwan criminal suspects to mainland China in February this year. The two sides have verified that the 14 suspects will be repatriated to Taiwan for investigation and trial. As for quarantine and inspection of agricultural products, Taiwan-produced pork, poultry meat, and eggs have been granted approval for the addition of 12 companies on a list for priority review. The Mainland side has completed the review operations to promptly promote the export of Taiwan's livestock and poultry products to the Mainland.

Furthermore, the two sides have agreed to promote communication and coordination between the competent authorities of the two sides in the future. They have also agreed to meet regularly to jointly review the results of the phased

implementation of the agreements and work on ways for improvements, as well as jointly study and discuss concrete resolution methods, further realizing the benefits of the agreements.

Public Support

Majority of the People Support Cross-Strait Negotiations

The government has been promoting cross-strait negotiations for three years based on the principle of "national needs, public support, and legislative oversight." The 15 agreements signed at the six Chiang-Chen Talks have won majority support in Taiwan. This high level of public support has enabled the government to confirm that institutionalized negotiations are the best way to handle complicated cross-strait affairs and stabilize relations between the two sides. The government will continue to advance firmly and steadily in this direction to protect Taiwan, work for the benefits of the people, and defend Taiwan's national sovereignty.

Agreement Title or Public Opinion Survey Topic	Public Support
The First Chiang-Chen Talks	
* Conducive to the peace and stability of cross-strait relations	59.9%
* Agreements on weekend charter flights and Mainland tourists traveling to Taiwan	58.2%
The Second Chiang-Chen Talks	
* Handling issues related to cross-strait exchanges through institutionalized negotiations	71.8%
* Cross-Strait Air Transport Agreement	80.4%
* Cross-Strait Sea Transport Agreement	80.9%
* Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement	68.9%
* Cross-Strait Postal Service Agreement	84.6%
The Third Chiang-Chen Talks	
* Handling issues related to cross-strait exchanges through institutionalized negotiations	73.8%
* Holding two institutionalized high-level	58.1%

talks annually is "just right"	
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance	78.8%
* Supplementary Agreement on Cross-Strait Air Transport	71.8%
* Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement	58.8%
* Consensus on Mainland Investment in Taiwan	64.5%
The Fourth Chiang-Chen Talks	
* Conducive to the peace and stability of cross-strait relations	68.3%
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Standards, Metrology, Inspection and Accreditation	65.3%
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Fishing Crew Affairs	50.2%
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Quarantine and Inspection of Agricultural Products	61.3%
The Fifth Chiang-Chen Talks	
* The signing of the ECFA is conducive to Taiwan's signing FTAs with other countries	62.6%
* The results of ECFA negotiations	61.1%
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Cooperation	73.1%
* The signing of the ECFA and the Cross-Strait Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Cooperation upholds Taiwan's interests	66.8%
The Sixth Chiang-Chen Talks	
* Cross-Strait Agreement on Medical and Health Cooperation	61.6%
* Conducive to the peace and stability of	73.0%

cross-strait relations	
------------------------	--

(Sources: Mainland Affairs Council; Public opinion survey institutions: Election Study Center at National Chengchi University; China Credit Information Service; Berkeley Business Information Greater China; Center for Public Opinion and Policy, Taipei Municipal University of Education; TVBS Poll Center)

Legislative Oversight

Legislative Oversight Transparency of Issues

All cross-strait agreements, once signed, have to be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for deliberation as required by law. Without any exception, the content of the agreements has to be made open to the public and readily available to be reviewed word-for-word by the public.

Before the Talks: The MAC, the SEF and competent authorities for the issues covered by the agreements have to call on the legislators who are concerned with the issues to exchange opinions and ideas. Besides, they answer requests to present various special reports at the Legislative Yuan. The administrative agencies have to report to the Legislative Yuan at the latter's request.

After the Talks: As stipulated in Article 5 of the Act Governing Relations Between People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, the administrative agencies have to submit all of the agreements signed at the Chiang-Chen Talks to the Legislative Yuan for reference or deliberation. They also fully respect and accept the Legislative Yuan's oversight and resolution. Moreover, the administrative agencies have to present reports and briefings on the results of the talks to the joint meetings of relevant committees of the Legislative Yuan, subject to legislative oversight and interpellation.

Cross-Strait Air Transport Agreement

Time-saving, Comfortable, and Convenient

- **Creating a golden flight circle and linking with international flights**

The gradual and orderly development of direct cross-strait air transportation links is conducive to increasing the number of Mainland tourist visiting Taiwan. It

also increases the willingness of Taiwan businesses to invest back in Taiwan and reduces the export cost of Taiwan products. Furthermore, it creates a golden flight circle and links with international flights, making international businessmen travel more conveniently and connecting Taiwan with world markets.

- **Direct cross-strait transportation links are time-saving and convenient**

From July 4, 2008 when direct cross-strait air links were introduced, to May 29, 2011, over 12 million person-trips were made through direct flights across the Taiwan Strait. Passengers no longer need to bring their suitcases to land and transfer at a third place. The flight from Taoyuan to Shanghai used to take six to seven hours with plane transfers. Now with the direct cross-strait flight, it only takes 84 minutes, more time saved and more convenience gained.

- **Efficient cross-strait transportation raises overall competitiveness**

Direct cross-strait air links reduce the time and cost of cross-strait contacts, increase the efficiency of cross-strait transportation, reestablish Taiwan's economic strategic position in Asia and even the Asia-Pacific region, increase Taiwan's overall competitiveness, and strengthen Taiwan's links with the global market. With the establishment of direct cross-strait air transport links, Taiwan is now able to attract investment by more transnational enterprises and become an operational base for such companies to advance into the mainland Chinese and Southeast Asian markets. These benefits will gradually be produced and reaped.

Cross-Strait Sea Transport Agreement

Reducing Time and Cost

Improving Transportation Efficiency

- **Reestablishing Taiwan's position as an Asia-Pacific trade hub**

Direct shipping reestablishes Taiwan's position as an economic and trade hub in the Asia-Pacific region. It also strengthens links between Taiwan's economy and the international market, which in turn can attract more transnational enterprises to invest in Taiwan and encourage such companies to make Taiwan their operational base to access the markets in mainland China and Southeast Asia. Overseas Taiwanese businesses will also have greater incentives to invest and establish operational headquarters in Taiwan.

- **Tapping new opportunities to market Taiwan's agricultural products in mainland China**

Direct cross-strait sea links mean that ships no longer need to detour to a third place, reducing shipping time by 16 to 27 hours each voyage, saving about NT\$1.2 billion annually, and significantly boosting logistic and distribution efficiency. The direct links also create new opportunities to market Taiwan's agricultural products in mainland China. Exports of fresh agricultural products from Taiwan to the Mainland have already increased since the direct cross-strait sea links were launched on December 15, 2008. According to the statistics by the Council of Agriculture, the volume of exports of live fish from Taiwan to the Mainland in 2010 was multiplied by 1,094 times over the 2009 volume (to a total export value of approx. US\$32,602,000), and fruit exports to the Mainland increased by 2-fold (approx. US\$10,219,000). From January to May this year (2011), Taiwan's agricultural exports to the Mainland (incl. vegetables, fruit, fish, crustaceans, mollusks, and other products) rose by 44% over the same period last year (2010).

Take groupers, for example. According to the statistics by the Council of Agriculture and the customs, the value of grouper exports from Taiwan to the Mainland (including Hong Kong) increased 135-fold in January to May of 2011, compared with the same period a year earlier. The direct cross-strait transportation links have reduced the landed cost of grouper (per 15 metric tons) by about NT\$400,000, or 30.8%. As for the shipping time, a direct shipment to Shanghai via the direct cross-strait transportation links cuts the shipping time by about 27 hours and reduces the attrition rate by 50% (before the direct links, most shipments were routed through Hong Kong, which required 48 hours for the one-way trip).

From January to May 2011, Taiwan exports of agricultural products to the mainland China rose 106 percent in value (and 64 percent in volume) over the same period a year earlier. In the same comparison period, live fish and live crustacean exports from Taiwan to the Mainland soared by about 11-fold and 65-fold respectively in value (and by eight-fold and 188-fold respectively in volume), showing that, since the signing of the Cross-Strait Sea Transport Agreement, the time and cost of shipping fresh agricultural products to the Mainland has fallen and the freshness of such products has increased. This in turn has enhanced the market competitiveness of Taiwan's agricultural products.

Agreement on Mainland Tourists Traveling to Taiwan

Promoting Tourism Industry Development

Showcasing a Free and Democratic Taiwan

- **Directly generating over NT\$100 billion in tourism revenue**

Mainland tourists have been allowed to visit Taiwan since the Ma Administration came into office, and the first such visitor group arrived on July 4, 2008. According to the statistics, from July 2008 to the end of May 2011, over 2.35 million person-times of Mainland tourists visited Taiwan. In 2010, the number of Mainland tourists visiting Taiwan nearly doubled over the level of 2009. Not only has the number of Mainland tourists steadily increased over the years, but their average length of stay in Taiwan is the longest among Asian tourists. This is estimated to have generated NT\$119.7 billion in foreign exchange for tourism related industries in Taiwan.

- **Strict and effective management mechanism**

Since July 2008 when Taiwan first opened up to Mainland tourists, to the end of May 2011, only a total of 73 Mainland tourists overstayed and absconded from their tour groups. Of this number, 42 persons have been found and 31 are still missing, representing just 0.003% of the total number of tourists visiting Taiwan. This is the lowest ratio among all neighboring countries that allow Mainland tourists (For example: 0.09% of the Mainlanders visiting Japan abscond from their tour groups), indicating that Taiwan has achieved the best results in keeping watch.

- **Mainland tourists' visiting Taiwan has not squeezed out international tourists**

According to the statistics by the Tourism Bureau, in 2010, a total of 5.56 million international travelers visited Taiwan, reaching the new peak, of which 3.24 million came for tourism. During the same period, 1.22 million Mainland tourists visited Taiwan, a growth of 127.8% from the same period last year, making the Mainland Taiwan's biggest tourist source market. Moreover, after Taiwan opened up to Mainland tourists in July 2008, the number of international tourists visiting Taiwan grew by 4.7% and 14.7% in 2009 and in 2010 respectively compared to 2008. In 2010, the number of Singaporean tourists visiting Taiwan increased by 28.7% year-over-year, that of Korean tourists increased by 53.2%, that of Japanese tourists increased by 5.9%, that of American tourists increased by 7.3%, that of tourists from New Zealand and Australia increased by 11.8%, and that of Malaysian tourists increased dramatically by 95.4%. Therefore, it is clear that Mainland tourists are not squeezing out international tourists. On the contrary, the improved cross-strait relations coupled with the overall upgrading of the tourism quality in Taiwan have resulted in a steady growth in the numbers of international tourists visiting Taiwan.

- **Indirectly promoting development of related industries**

The continuous growth in the numbers of Mainland tourists and foreign tourists visiting Taiwan has driven development in related industries. According to the statistics compiled by the Tourism Bureau under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, between the second half of 2008 and the end of 2010, over 500 hotels were built or refurbished at a total investment amount of over NT\$70 billion. It is estimated that from 2011 to 2013, over 130 new hotels will be built at an investment of nearly NT\$80 billion, creating 16,000 job opportunities. Other sectors, such as travel agencies, guide services, tour coach operators, and the retail industry, have all grown steadily due to the increasing number of tourists.

The signing of this Agreement has also created an opportunity for rapid growth in Taiwan's industry of specialty agricultural products. One example is pineapple cakes, which are the most popular souvenir gift among Mainland tourists. According to the statistics compiled by the Taipei Bakery Association, the annual sale of pineapple cakes in Taipei has climbed from NT\$2 billion in 2005 to NT\$20 billion in 2010. Related businesses believe that Mainland visitors are one of the main reasons for this gain.

Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement

Establishing a Food Safety Management System

Ensuring Food Safety for the People

- **Prompt notification, source suspension, and inspection to put people's minds at ease**

At the insistence of the Taiwan government, the "Cross-Strait Food Safety Agreement" was signed at the Second Chiang-Chen Talks. Since this Agreement came into effect on November 11, 2008, the two sides have used the notification window and the institutionalized handling mechanism of the Agreement to promptly report and request information on food problems. According to the statistics by the Department of Health, a total of 284 cross-strait cases involving unsafe food were reported from March 2009 when the reporting format was designated, to the end of May 2011. Problematic items in the reported cases, ranging from Mainland-exported tremella with pesticide residue, abalone with restricted veterinary drugs, to food-grade salt mixed with industrial salt, were effectively barred from entering Taiwan.

In the future, the health authorities of the two sides will use the agreement reporting mechanism to continuously foster communication and cooperation on information related to cross-strait food safety incidents and upgrade the advance warning function of the prompt reporting of unsafe food so as to prevent major food safety cases.

- **Expanding cooperation and reducing risk**

Regarding food safety, an issue that affects the health of the people on both sides, the health authorities of the two sides have held four expert meetings between competent business units for substantive and professional discussions on cross-strait food safety regulations, regulatory frameworks, inspection systems, and import and export monitoring systems. On the basis of the Agreement, specialists at operational agencies for food safety on the two sides will promote to establish task forces on cross-strait "food safety inspection and testing technology," "food safety standards," "safety of imported and exported food" and other issues, forming prompt and effective communication platforms to further improve mutual understanding and exchanges on food safety management affairs.

During the expert meeting held by the health authorities of the two sides in 2010, the two sides agreed to apply the decided "Operating Guidelines for the Rapid Reporting of Cross-Strait Food Safety Information," so that Taiwan can continue to improve imported food source management in all relevant aspects, reduce threats and risks of unsafe food from the Mainland, and protect our people's health.

- **Source management for healthy and fearless eating**

After communication through the agreement platform, the Mainland side has agreed to strengthen production-side source management of pesticides use. These food safety source controls will enable the public to eat more healthily and fearlessly. Furthermore, regarding imports of Chinese herbal medicine (CHM) from the Mainland, Taiwan has demanded under this Agreement that the Mainland side strengthen safety controls on medicinal and edible Chinese herbs. The Cross-Strait Agreement on Medical and Health Cooperation signed at the end of 2010 also covers affairs related to CHM safety controls among the areas of cooperation to create a sounder management mechanism.

The results of this Agreement, along with the "Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Quarantine and Inspection of Agricultural Products" signed at the Fourth Chiang-Chen Talks, facilitate the reporting of information on substandard food and agricultural products, helping Taiwan keep track of and comprehend information on related health and safety incidents in the Mainland while establishing a better food

security management system and further implementing source management from farms to dining tables so as to protect food safety for the people of Taiwan.

Cross-Strait Postal Service Agreement

Saving Time and Money

Improving Security

- **Fast, convenient, and secure direct mail service**

By avoiding third-point transfers, direct cross-strait postal service shortens the average delivery time by one to two days while reducing the risk of mail loss. The addition of mailing services for small packets, parcels, and express mails also improves postal convenience for the people and creates new business opportunities for enterprises.

From December 13, 2008 when the Cross-Strait Postal Service Agreement came into effect, to May 16, 2011, the average daily cross-strait mail volume amounted to 31,926 pieces (packets included) of ordinary mail and 2,726 registered letters (packets included), with mail delivery time reduced by about one to two days. In the same period, 371 parcels were delivered daily on average, while 1,508 express mail items were delivered per day on average.

- **Convenient and safe two-way postal remittance service**

Cross-strait postal remittance service was originally limited to one-way transfers to the Mainland area. This service has been expanded to include remittances from the Mainland Area, enabling Taiwanese in the Mainland to remit funds to relatives and friends back home, while also facilitating the inbound flow of overseas funds.

Since opening up two-way remittances, an average of 13 daily remittances have been made from the Mainland as of May 15, 2011, with a daily average amount of NT\$2.07 million.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance

Protecting the People's Safety, Property, and Judicial Rights

- **Jointly fighting crime and maintaining orderly exchanges**

In order to maintain the order of cross-strait exchanges, cut off routes for illegal behaviors, and prevent criminals from fleeing to the Mainland, the two sides signed the "Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance" at the insistence of the Taiwan side. The Agreement calls for the law enforcement agencies of the two sides to cooperate on arresting criminals.

- **Concrete results achieved in repatriating major criminals**

Since June 25, 2009 when the Agreement came into effect, to the end of April 2011, the Mainland side has repatriated 106 wanted criminals to Taiwan, including wanted criminal Huang X Feng , Chen X Chi, suspected murderer Hsu X Rong ,and Huang X Lung (suspected in a Taichung shooting case). The Criminal Investigation Bureau has also dispatched officers to bring back fraud perpetrator Liu X Hsing, kidnapper He X Lun, and drug offender Wu X Long. Furthermore, criminals that fled to the Mainland, including former Changhua County Council Speaker Pai X Shen, former legislator Kuo X Tsai, former judges Li X Ying and Chang X Lung, former confidential secretary of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications Sung X Wu, and major economic offender Liu X Chi, have been successfully repatriated to Taiwan through the agreement mechanism. This provides the most direct safeguards for maintaining law and order and the safety of the life and property of the people on both sides.

- **Cross-strait cooperation smashes Taiwan fraud syndicates and leads to the arrest of telecommunication criminals**

As of the end of April 2011, the two sides had mutually exchanged crime-related information on over 1,300 cases. They also cooperated in breaking 31 cases of fraud, kidnapping, drug trafficking, and robbery, arresting 1,423 suspects (838 from the Taiwan Area and 585 from the Mainland Area). The cases included 22 cross-border telecommunication fraud cases, netting the arrest of 1,385 suspects (815 from the Taiwan Area and 570 from the Mainland Area). The Mainland Affairs Council will continue negotiating with the Mainland side on its active assistance in sending back Taiwan's major suspects, further realizing the mutual assistance consensus of the Agreement and safeguarding the order of the society.

Major cases broken between the two sides to date include the following: on June 22, 2010, the police on both sides simultaneously launched the "Operation 1011"—the largest and highest-level cross-strait anti-fraud operation in history. Both sides began their full searching actions at the same time. In Taiwan, the police conducted a comprehensive sweep of 57 locations in 12 counties, leading to the arrest of 76 people, while the Mainland police conducted a sweep of hundreds of locations

in over 20 provinces and cities, leading to the arrest of 82 criminal suspects, for a total of 158 arrests. The Taiwan police also recovered NT\$63 million in stolen money from the ringleaders.

In another example, on August 25, 2010, the two sides jointly raided the headquarters of the biggest cross-strait online auction fraud ring, the headquarters of the largest type 2 telecommunication fraud ring, and the headquarters of the largest ring involving the fraudulent use of official agencies. A total of 3,268 police officers were mobilized on the two sides, leading to the arrest of 572 suspects and the recovery of NT\$11.12 million in stolen money.

Police on both sides of the Strait have jointly broken numerous cases involving cross-border fraud rings. The number of all fraud cases in the Taiwan Area (including telecommunication and internet fraud) fell from 38,802 in 2009 to 28,820 in 2010, a 25.73% drop. Furthermore, the amount of money stolen through fraud fell by over NT\$4.1 billion in 2010 compared to 2009, clearly showing the initial benefits of the agreement implementation.

- **Cross-strait judicial mutual assistance protects the rights and interests of the people**

As of the end of April 2011, the two sides had mutually provided judicial documents, conducted investigations and gathered evidence, and assisted with arrest and repatriation in over 16,300 request cases. These include over 12,500 cases involving the mutual sending of judicial documents and nearly 2,000 cases involving investigation and evidence gathering, assuming custody of inmates, and reporting important information. In April 2010, Taiwan also successfully took custody of Feng X Hsin, a convicted Taiwan criminal, from the Mainland Area.

Institutionalized coordination mechanisms ensure notification of cross-strait court cases and delivery of documents. Moreover, they have allowed the people of Taiwan to make humanitarian family visits to Taiwan persons incarcerated in the Mainland Area. Therefore, the mutual assistance carried out actively by related agencies of the two sides under the Agreement can effectively protect the life, property, and judicial rights of the people.

Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement

Advancing Taiwan as a Regional Financial Center

- **MOU signing**

Since the signing of the "Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement," the financial supervisory agencies of the two sides have completed the signing of three memorandums of understanding (MOUs) on financial supervision and cooperation in the banking, securities and futures, and insurance industries, laying a foundation for Taiwan financial institutions to establish branches in the Mainland.

- **Protecting Taiwan's financial market**

The issue of market access in the cross-strait financial service sector is still under discussion between the financial authorities of the two sides. On the other hand, the government will control the number of Mainland banks allowed in Taiwan and regulate the operational scope of such banks in order to strictly protect Taiwan's financial market.

- **Helping Taiwan's financial institutions enter the Mainland market and creating a regional financial center**

Nine Taiwan banks have established branches in the Mainland to date, including the Land Bank of Taiwan, Taiwan Cooperative Bank, First Commercial Bank, Hwa Nan Bank, Chang Hwa Bank, Cathay United Bank, Chinatrust, Bank of Taiwan, and Megabank. Six of these branches, including Land Bank of Taiwan (Shanghai), Taiwan Cooperative Bank (Suzhou), First Commercial Bank (Shanghai), Hwa Nan Bank (Shenzhen), Chang Hwa Bank (Kunshan), Cathay United Bank (Shanghai), have started operations in the Mainland and became profitable in their first year of operation. The branches can enjoy benefits from the ECFA Early Harvest Program and apply to provide renminbi services to Taiwanese-funded enterprises in the Mainland.

After Taiwan financial institutions establish branches in the Mainland and begin local operations, they will be able to provide financial services to tens of thousands of Taiwanese enterprises and millions of Taiwanese businessmen based in the Mainland. They can also establish regional financial networks and support the development of Taiwan as a regional financial service center.

- **Renminbi cash currency exchange, supply and backflow services**

Under the "Cross-Strait Financial Cooperation Agreement," the currency authorities of the two sides will designate commercial banks and other appropriate institutions to arrange cash currency exchange, supply and backflow services, in addition to cooperating on anti-counterfeiting technology and other areas. After several negotiations, the currency authorities of the two sides reached a consensus that Renminbi cash supply shall be directly handled by designated banks of the two

sides. The Central Bank has revised and issued the "Regulations Governing the Administration and Settlement of Renminbi in the Taiwan Area." After applying for permission, designated foreign exchange banks in Taiwan can provide Renminbi covering services with institutions designated by the People's Bank of China.

According to the above-mentioned regulations and the consensus reached between the currency authorities of the two sides, the Central Bank and the Financial Supervisory Commission on October 19, 2010, designated the Bank of Taiwan and the Mega Bank as Renminbi cash-covering banks. The two banks signed Renminbi coverage agreements with the PCB-designated Bank of China (Hong Kong) and have been supplying Renminbi cash since October 26.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Quarantine and Inspection of Agricultural Products

Maintaining Safe Farm Production

Boosting Agricultural Exports

- **Establishing verification, communication and negotiation channels**

Under this Agreement, the two sides have assigned direct contacts and established mechanisms for communication and negotiation between their respective quarantine and inspection authorities to promptly resolve quarantine and inspection issues related to cross-strait import and export trade in agricultural products and accelerate customs clearance. Under the framework of this Agreement, the two sides have established a regular liaison mechanism between their respective operational agencies, with contact persons designated by the agencies to ensure smooth operation of the liaison channels.

- **Facilitating access to epidemic information to safeguard safety of agricultural production**

Under the Agreement, the two sides handle emergency reporting of imported and exported agricultural products with diseases or pests, toxic and hazardous substances, and other substandard conditions. They also inform each other of quarantine and inspection laws, regulations and standards to help Taiwan keep track of and comprehend epidemic situations, health safety incidents, and related laws and regulations in the Mainland. This in turn enables Taiwan to adopt early response measures to prevent possible outbreaks of epidemics and safeguard agricultural production and the people's health.

- **Boosting exports of agricultural products from Taiwan**

This Agreement can facilitate exchanges on health and safety standards relevant to pesticide and veterinary drug residue and coordinate handling of issues related to standard discrepancies so as to smooth exports of fruit and other agricultural products to the Mainland.

- **Creating a mutually beneficial trade environment for agricultural products**

From March 21, 2010 when the Agreement came into effect, to June 10, 2011, the two sides used the liaison mechanism for 284 cases of mutual inquiry, reporting and contact, including 138 cases involving substandard products, 36 cases involving inquiries about product import and quarantine regulations, 77 cases involving operational contact, and 33 cases involving message reply. These exchanges have enhanced operational understanding between the two sides and helped resolve product customs clearance problems, bringing major benefits and creating an environment conducive to agricultural trade between the two sides.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Standards, Metrology, Inspection and Accreditation

Enhancing Industrial Competitiveness

Protecting Consumer Rights and Interests

- **Driving industrial upgrading and expanding international markets**

The two sides are cooperating on standards in emerging technology areas with collaboration niches, while also further leading the way in setting international standards. Over the short term, this will help domestic industries cultivate the Mainland's domestic market. Over the long-term, it will help domestic industries occupy key positions in the international industrial chain and drive industrial upgrading.

- **Upgrading metrology capability and promoting industrial development**

The two sides have jointly developed establishment of measurement standards and technology of absolute calibration, which have upgraded Taiwan's measurement standards ability. Moreover, through bilateral intercomparison, it is hoped that the Mainland will approve Taiwan's metrology capability and calibration reports so that industries from Taiwan can expand in the Mainland.

- **Eliminating trade barriers and expanding market opportunities**

The competent authorities of the two sides have established modes for cooperation on statutory product testing and certification systems as well as on consulting and communication mechanisms so as to understand and accept confidently the inspection and verification capacity of the other side. This will help Taiwan exports gain a competitive advantage in the Mainland.

- **Harmonizing accreditation differences and facilitating trade**

The competent authorities of the two sides have established mechanisms for cooperation and communication on accreditation systems. Through technical exchanges on accreditation systems, the two sides can reduce differences in implementing compliance assessment operations, increase industrial mutual acceptance and utilization willingness, and facilitate cross-strait trade.

- **Blocking unsafe goods and protecting consumer rights and interests**

The competent authorities of the two sides have established a contact and coordination mechanism for consumer product safety information reporting in order to strengthen communication and coordination on handling substandard consumer goods. From March 21, 2010, when the Agreement came into effect, to May 31, 2011, a total of 197 cases involving substandard Mainland-produced consumer goods has been reported to the Mainland side through the reporting and coordination mechanism established under this Agreement. With cooperation of the Mainland side, export bans have been adopted for the related Mainland manufacturers and exporters, while supervision and management being strengthened and corrective measures being taken. This has truly overcome border restrictions and strengthened controls at the manufacturing source.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Cooperation in Respect of Fishing Crew Affairs

Improving the Fishing Labor Management System

Facilitating the Development of the Fishing Industry

The Taiwan government has been allowing the offshore employment of Mainland crew members by Taiwan fishing boats for over 18 years. However, the lack of a system for fishing crew cooperation between the two sides has created

difficulties in checking crew identities, resolving labor disputes, and handling follow-up matters after crew member accidents, resulting in bloodshed, escaping, and other at-sea illegalities from time to time.

In 1991, the government began to allow deep-sea fishing boats operating overseas for long periods to hire Mainland crewmembers at offshore sites to assist with their operations. In 1993, such permission was extended to fishing boats operating in coastal waters, under the precondition that no Mainlanders shall be allowed to work in Taiwan and under a policy of "offshore employment, offshore operations, and temporary transit settlement." In the more than 18 years since then, Mainland crewmembers have supplemented Taiwan's fishing workforce at suitable times, making a definite contribution to the development of Taiwan's fishing industry.

This Agreement has resolved these long-standing problems. It not only is consistent with Taiwan's long-term policy and approach of "offshore employment, offshore operations, and temporary transit settlement," but also strictly abides by the government's pledge not to allow Mainland laborers to work in Taiwan. The main content of the Agreement includes the following:

- **Enhancing the management system**

Mainland crewmembers are dispatched by a Mainland agency and received by a Taiwan intermediary designated, respectively, by the competent authorities of the two sides. This has normalized the order of cross-strait fishing crew cooperation and improved the management system for the two sides.

- **Reducing illegalities and lowering management costs**

Under the Agreement, Taiwan can demand that the Mainland side take responsibility for screening and upgrading the quality of dispatched crew members, reducing the occurrence of duessing, escaping , and other illegalities (according to the statistics by the Fisheries Agency, there have been no cases of crew flight since the Agreement was signed), reducing administrative costs on the Taiwan side and safeguarding the life and property of fishing boat owners. The Agreement also stipulates protections for crew welfare, highlighting Taiwan's position of protecting human rights.

- **Establishing an assurance mechanism to protect the rights and interests of both sides**

After signing the Agreement, the government recovered the authority to license intermediaries. Intermediaries on the Taiwan side no longer need to apply for approval from or pay a security deposit to the Mainland side. Instead, the Taiwan

government can directly grant approval. The use of intermediaries or agencies designated by the two sides establishes joint guaranteed responsibility between fishing boat owners and crew members to protect the interests of both sides. Through the intermediaries and agencies designated by the two sides, disputes between boat owners and crew members can be handled in a timely manner, resolving conflicts and promoting harmonious employer-employee relations.

Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA)

A Milestone in the Globalization of Taiwan's Economy

The signing of the Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) has major significance for Taiwan's economy. It also marks a new milestone in cross-strait economic cooperation. On the whole, the ECFA enables Taiwan to take three major steps forward: First, the ECFA is a major step for Taiwan in breaking through its economic isolation, as it heads off the threat of economic marginalization. Second, the ECFA is a major step forward for the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in economic and trade reciprocity and cooperation. Under a systematized framework, the Agreement will help Taiwan generate more business opportunities and create more jobs. Third, the ECFA constitutes a major step in facilitating economic integration in Asia and gives Taiwan a chance of becoming a springboard for companies from throughout the world seeking to access the Mainland market.

The ECFA is a New Engine for Taiwan's Economic Growth

- **Overall economic benefits**

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) estimates that the ECFA will accelerate Taiwan's GDP growth by 1.65% to 1.72% (an increase of NT\$226.5 billion to NT\$236.1 billion), increase output growth by 2.75% to 2.83% (an increase of NT\$897.6 billion to NT\$924.5 billion), and boost employment growth by 2.5% to 2.6% (an increase of 257,000 to 263,000 jobs).

The overall benefits of the ECFA include giving Taiwan a lead over competitor countries in entering the Mainland market, helping traditional industries transform and upgrade, enabling Taiwan to use its geographical advantages to attract foreign enterprises to establish Asia-Pacific operations centers in Taiwan, encouraging overseas Taiwan businesses to establish global operations headquarters in Taiwan, and helping improve Taiwan's overall economic environment.

- **ECFA Early Harvest benefits**

The Mainland has included 539 items (557 items if based on 2011 tariff rules) on the Early Harvest list granting tariff reductions to Taiwan. The value of exports of these products to the Mainland totaled US\$13.84 billion in 2009, accounting for 16.1% of mainland China's imports from Taiwan that year, and the average tariff rate on exports to the Mainland was 9.5%. Following the implementation of the ECFA Early Harvest list on January 1, 2011, tariffs on included products exported to the Mainland have fallen or been eliminated, increasing the competitiveness of Taiwan exports.

- **Agricultural benefits**

The ECFA negotiations did not result in further opening of Taiwan to Mainland agricultural imports. Rather, they pushed the Mainland side to include 18 types of Taiwan agricultural product as Early Harvest items for tariff-free treatment. Prior to their inclusion on the Early Harvest list, these products were subject to an average tariff rate of 13.3% when exported to the Mainland, which amounted to tariff payments of about US\$2.23 million in 2009 based on the US\$16.8 million value of Taiwan exports of these items to the Mainland that year. Since Taiwan is a competitive producer of these important products, the reduced tariffs will be highly conducive to expanding exports to the Mainland market. The Council of Agriculture estimates that the tariff concessions will increase the export competitiveness of tea, golden shower orchids, enoki mushrooms, groupers and milkfish, and push the export value of these products to over US\$100 million within three years, truly upgrading the interests of Taiwan farmers.

- **SME benefits**

There are 539 items on the Taiwan Early Harvest list. In addition to agricultural products, the list also includes petrochemicals (including plastic materials), textiles, transportation equipments (including automobile parts), and machinery (including machine tools), most of which are in areas related to the interests of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and traditional industries in Taiwan. Based on initial estimates, over 22,000 SMEs are expected to benefit after the ECFA Early Harvest program for trade in goods is implemented, countering claims that the ECFA only benefits consortiums and big businesses.

- **Benefits for the manufacturing industry**

Between January 1, 2011, when the Early Harvest list was implemented, to March 28, 6,469 ECFA Certificates of Origin were issued. The value of ECFA preferential tariff exports to mainland China during this period reached as high as

US\$1,143,060,000. In terms of the numbers of ECFA Certificate of Origin issued, the top five industries were the petrochemical (2,288 certificates), machinery (1,614 certificates), textile (657 certificates), metal (561 certificates) and transportation equipment (425 certificates) sectors. Taiwan businesses do not need to leave to enjoy the competitive pricing advantage of preferential tariffs on exports to the Mainland market, further demonstrating that "a hard-working government makes businesses happy."

The ECFA Will Help Institutionalize Cross-Strait Economic and Trade Relations and Globalize Taiwan's Economy

- **The ECFA is the first step in "bringing the world to Taiwan and Taiwan into the world"**

The official implementation of the ECFA started on September 12, 2010, marking an important milestone for institutionalized cross-strait economic and trade exchanges. It also represents a major action under the government's overall economic strategy to "strengthen Taiwan, connect with the Asian Pacific region, and adopt a global outlook." Furthermore, it is conducive to creating a liberalized and international business environment in Taiwan and can further motivate other countries to sign FTAs with Taiwan. In August 2010, Taiwan and Singapore jointly announced that they would explore the feasibility of an economic cooperation agreement, and both countries have actively started work related to the negotiations.

With the signing of the ECFA and the loosening of cross-strait economic and trade policy, Taiwan businesses have shown a sharply higher willingness to invest back in Taiwan. As of the end of April 2011, such companies planned to make 26 concrete investment cases in Taiwan, with an estimated amount of about NT\$20.3 billion. This figure is 49% higher compared to the same period last year and the annual rate of achievement is 46%. Among the 26 investment cases, the majority are in the manufacturing industry, totaling 19 cases (73% of the total), with an investment amount of NT\$18.1 billion (89% of the total). Among the cases invested in the manufacturing industry, the most cases were in the electronic components manufacturing sector, followed by the power equipment manufacturing and the machinery and equipment manufacturing sectors.

Regarding the promotion of ECFA follow-up negotiations, the ECFA Cross-Strait Economic Cooperation Committee (CSECC) held its first regular meeting on February 22, 2011. During the meeting, the two sides agreed to establish six working groups focusing on trade in goods, trade in services, investment, dispute

resolution, industrial cooperation, and customs cooperation. On this working platform, the competent authorities for economic and trade affairs on the two sides will be able to institutionalize the past cross-strait talks on operational issues and work more efficiently in the hope that cross-strait economic and trade cooperation affairs can be handled and promoted more quickly and effectively.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection and Cooperation

Fighting crimes, Upholding the Law, and Protecting People's Intellectual Fruits

- **Protecting Cross-Strait Intellectual Property Rights**

This Agreement was signed on June 29, 2010, and came into effect on September 12 in the same year. The major results of the Agreement include: mutual acknowledgement of priority rights for patents, trademarks, and plant variety rights; establishment of a communication platform and coordination mechanisms between the competent agencies of the two sides; protection against the malicious registration of Taiwan's well-known trademarks; cooperation on combating piracy, counterfeiting, and false origin labeling of agricultural products; and direct copyright accreditation of Taiwan audio-visual products in the Mainland market by the Taiwan-designated Taiwan Association for Copyright Protection (TACP).

- **Mutual acknowledgement of priority rights for patents, trademarks and plant variety rights**

The two sides agreed to begin accepting and considering priority right claims for patents and trademarks of the other side on November 22, 2010. They also agreed that the base date for priority right claims would be made retroactive to September 12, 2010. Between November 22, 2010, and the end of March 2011, the Mainland side has accepted and processed 1,243 Taiwan patent applications and 13 trademark applications (including three that had priority rights). The Taiwan side has processed 434 patent applications and 16 trademark applications from the Mainland side. To date, there have been no cases involving plant variety rights.

- **Launching a two-way coordination mechanism**

Based on the Agreement, the two sides have established a law enforcement coordination mechanism to appropriately handle affairs concerning the protection of intellectual property rights and to jointly fight various types of cross-border

infringement. Regarding requests for assistance in coordinated handling of trademark cases, as of the end of May 2011, the competent authorities in Taiwan had received 69 requests for such assistance. Of which, 17 cases have been reported to the Mainland and completed processing, 26 cases have been reported to the Mainland and are still under processing, and 26 cases have been provided with legal assistance. Many cases have been successfully resolved through this mechanism, including cases involving the malicious registration of well-known domestic trademarks, such as "MSI," "Bank of Taiwan," and "Taiyen Biotech," by unscrupulous companies.

- **Designating domestic institutions to handle copyright accreditation to accelerate access for domestic audio-visual products to the Mainland market**

On December 16, 2010, the TACP was approved by the Mainland's National Copyright Administration to formally carry out copyright accreditation work for Taiwan audio-visual products entering the Mainland market. As of the end of May 2011, the TACP had received 54 accreditation requests from Taiwan audio-visual companies, including 48 for audio recording products and six for movie and television products.

- **Plant variety rights**

A Taiwan enterprise has submitted an application to the Mainland side for a new variety of phalaenopsis. Moreover, Taiwan has expressed its hope to include 10 items in the next announcement of qualified plant varieties (including butterfly orchids, golden shower orchids, Indian jujube, guava, mango, pineapple, papaya, carambola, loquat, and dragon fruit). The Mainland's Ministry of Agriculture has responded that it will carry out research on the first five items. Taiwan will continue to request that the Mainland side actively handle intellectual property rights cases for these and other agriculture items in order to protect the rights and interests of Taiwan farmers.

Cross-Strait Agreement on Medical and Health Cooperation

Protecting the People's Health Rights

Caring for Biotech Industry Development

- **Accelerating epidemic reporting, establishing a disease prevention cooperation mechanism, and maintaining strict safeguards for the health safety of the people**

The two sides will establish an information exchange and reporting mechanism

for normal times and during major epidemics to help Taiwan reduce the time needed to obtain epidemic information, promptly follow the development of epidemics in the Mainland, gain firsthand information, fight for more time to adopt quarantines, avoid disease spread, and further protect the health safety of the people. The two sides will also cooperate on vaccine research and control for major communicable diseases in order to manage the risk of disease transmission.

- **Implementing safety management of medical and pharmaceutical products' and Chinese herbal medicine's quality to uphold consumer rights and interests**

Based on the Agreement, the two sides will establish reporting, coordination, and other mechanisms for safety management of medical and pharmaceutical products (including pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, health food, and cosmetics). The two sides can, in accordance with internationally recognized safety management norms, establish a cooperation mechanism to ensure the quality and safety of medical and pharmaceutical products. They can also establish a mechanism to report, handle, and follow-up on pharmaceutical safety management information, adverse reactions, and adverse events to prevent the circulation of shoddy medical and pharmaceutical products in Taiwan.

Furthermore, the Agreement will also establish a source management mechanism for Chinese herbal medicine (CHM), strengthen CHM import and export inspection measures, and promote a reporting mechanism for CHM-related major safety incidents and adverse reactions in order to ensure the quality and safety of CHM imported from the Mainland, making the public consume such products with peace of mind.

- **Promoting cross-strait cooperation on new drug research and development to upgrade the competitiveness of Taiwan's biotech industry**

Through this Agreement, the two sides will promote cross-strait cooperation on new drug R&D and clinical trials so as to create a cooperation platform compliant with internationally recognized standards for medical and pharmaceutical management. This will accelerate clinical trials and shorten the time needed to develop and commercialize drugs, upgrading the competitiveness of Taiwan's biotech industry.

- **Establishing an emergency treatment coordination mechanism to protect the people's health safety**

In view of increasingly frequent cross-strait personnel contacts, this Agreement

also includes content on "emergency treatment." In the event of a major accident involving persons on either side, the Agreement provides a platform for exchanging information on emergency treatment, arrangement of hospital admission and medical measures, and even related services for transport back to Taiwan. The health agencies on both sides will provide professional assistance on medical treatment, establishing a complete and sound coordination mechanism to further safeguard the life and health of the people on both sides.

Accomplishing What Once Could Not Be Done

The resumption of institutionalized cross-strait negotiations by the government after May 20, 2008 is not about leaning toward mainland China, nor does it constitute selling out of Taiwan. Rather, it is a brave, confident, and wise move to face and resolve problems created by many years of close cross-strait exchanges.

Cross-strait negotiations handled on "mechanism-to-mechanism" and "official-to-official" levels have not only reaped results shared by all of the people and enabled the orderly progress of exchanges, but also further consolidated Taiwan's national sovereignty.

Through the agreements, the two sides have established orderly cross-strait exchanges, pragmatically resolved cross-strait economic and trade, cultural and social issues that arose from cross-strait exchanges and pertained to the interests of the people, protected their rights, and laid a foundation for benign cross-strait interactions and development.

Trade is the backbone of Taiwan's economy. Without trade, it will be impossible for Taiwan to survive. Under the government's leadership, Taiwan's economy and trade are once again making major strides, connecting with the Asia-Pacific region and advancing into the world. The signing of the ECFA is the correct path that will lead Taiwan back on the world economic and trade stage.

We have accomplished what once could not be done.

Upgrading National Strength, Building a Stronger and More Powerful Taiwan, and Upholding Taiwan's Identity

封底文字：

開大門，走大路，有氣魄的台灣人，才是未來的新主人！

Opening Up to the World,

Taking the Right Path:
Taiwan Can Seize the Future!

門打開，阮顧厝
Opening Up and Keeping Watch