

中阿論壇簡介

中文

美國總統川普於 2025 年 1 月 20 日再度就任後，迅速推動一系列貿易措施。首先，他以打擊芬太尼毒品為由，自 2 月 1 日起對中國大陸商品課徵 10% 關稅，隨後又以防止毒品與非法移民為由，對加拿大與墨西哥(能源除外)商品加徵 25% 關稅。2 月 10 日再宣布對所有進口鋼鐵與鋁課 25% 關稅，3 月 12 日生效。4 月 2 日，川普更對 180 多國實施「對等關稅」，稅率介於 10% 至 47%，我國被課徵 32%。

川普主張對等關稅是為解決對美不公平貿易及巨額逆差。我國 2024 年對美出口順差達 739.2 億美元，為美第六大逆差來源，且對美車輛高關稅及限制農產品進口等措施，被美方視為不公平貿易。此事凸顯我國出口市場過度集中問題。2024 年我國對中國大陸與香港、美國與東協的出口比重分別為 31.7%、23.4% 與 18.5%，顯示市場過於集中。

相較之下，我國與中東地區的經貿關係明顯薄弱，2024 年對 GCC 六國出口不到 30 億美元，即使加上土耳其、以色列與伊拉克也僅占出口總額的 1.1%。然而中東多國具資源或科技優勢，若能深化合作，將有助提升外銷多元化與經濟韌性。本研討會將探討我國與中東的合作潛力、障礙及中國「一帶一路」在區內的進展。

英文

After being re-elected, U.S. President Donald Trump swiftly launched a series of trade measures following his inauguration on January 20, 2025. Citing the need to combat fentanyl trafficking, he announced that a 10% tariff would be imposed on goods from mainland China starting February 1. Shortly thereafter, he imposed a 25% tariff on goods from Canada and Mexico (excluding energy products), citing the prevention of drug trafficking and illegal immigration. On February 10, he further announced a 25% tariff on all imported steel and aluminum, effective March 12. Most strikingly, on April 2, Trump introduced “reciprocal tariffs” on products from over 180 countries,

with rates ranging from 10% to 47%; Taiwan was subjected to a 32% rate.

Trump claimed that these reciprocal tariffs aimed to address unfair trade practices and the massive U.S. trade deficit. In 2024, Taiwan had a trade surplus of USD 73.92 billion with the United States, making it the sixth-largest source of the U.S. trade deficit. In addition, Taiwan's high tariffs on U.S. vehicles and restrictions on U.S. agricultural products were seen by Washington as violations of fair trade. This development underscores Taiwan's overreliance on a few export markets. In 2024, exports to mainland China and Hong Kong, the United States, and ASEAN accounted for 31.7%, 23.4%, and 18.5% of Taiwan's total exports respectively, indicating a lack of market diversification.

In contrast, Taiwan's economic and trade relations with the Middle East remain limited. In 2024, exports to the six GCC countries totaled less than USD 3 billion. Even when including Turkey, Israel, and Iraq, total exports to these nine Middle Eastern countries amounted to only USD 5.3 billion, or 1.1% of Taiwan's total exports. However, many Middle Eastern countries possess abundant resources or technological capabilities. Strengthening cooperation with these nations could help Taiwan diversify its export markets and enhance economic resilience. This seminar aims to explore the potential, challenges, and prospects of Taiwan's economic and technological cooperation with the Middle East, as well as China's progress in the region under the Belt and Road Initiative.