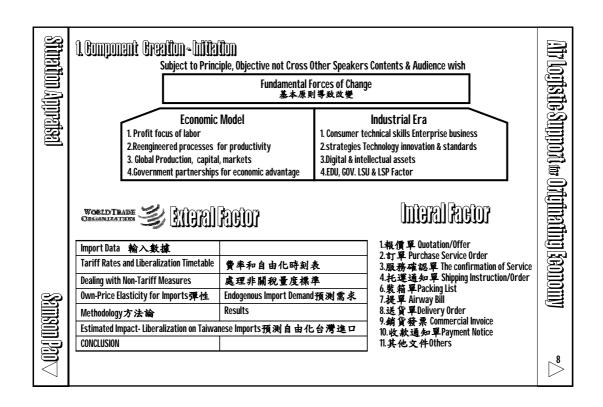
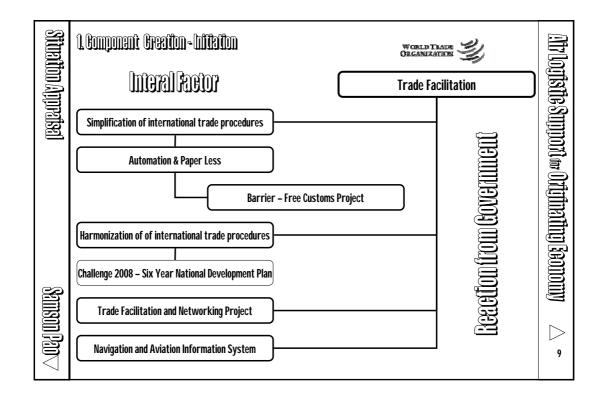
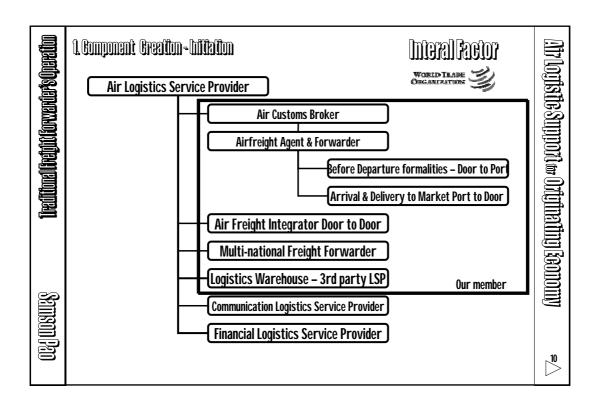


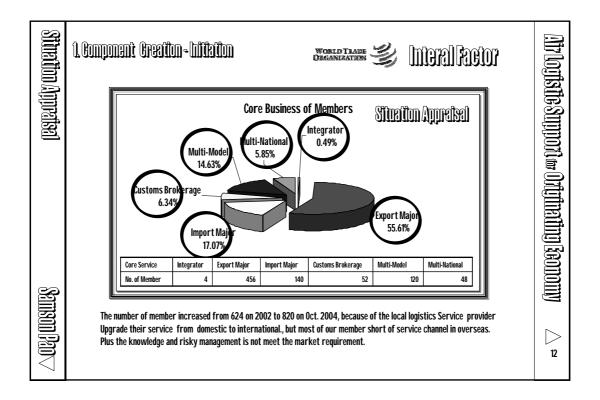
	201 9	-Bej	ore the Leeture Finalize of contents	nsansholdh
		Item	Description of lecture	<u></u>
		\triangleright	Component Creation - Air Logistic Support for Originating Economy Experience Share subject to Principle, Objective not Cross Other Speakers Contents & Audience wish	
			Trade Facilitation Demand & Supply World economy and environment Change air LSP vertical & horizontal I integration considerations	
			3. Before Departure & After Arrival Traditional International trade Practice	
			4. Physical Practice & Experience Share	
			(1)Government Physical Practice on Facilitation	
			(2) Comply the Customs Procedure Before enter WTO, Current & Future	Æ
			(3) Industries Automation — D Plan Simplify Documentation & Paperless trend	
			(4) IBS Project Support for Freeport Strategies , Free Zone, Distribution Center & Industries Process Zone	
			5. Summary & Conclusion	
4 WWW	•	31	ijeet to Market Practice citier 110% Success or 110% Fallure	1
				\ <u>\right\rig</u>

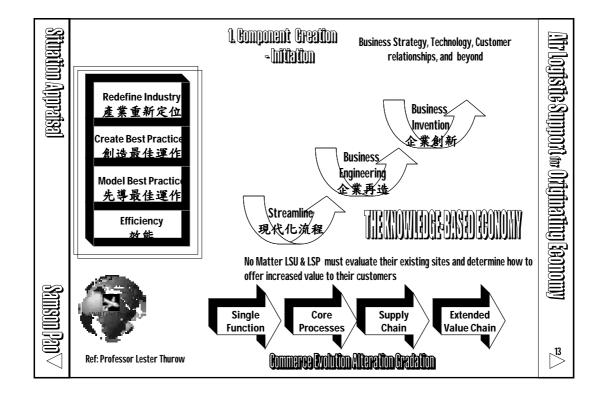


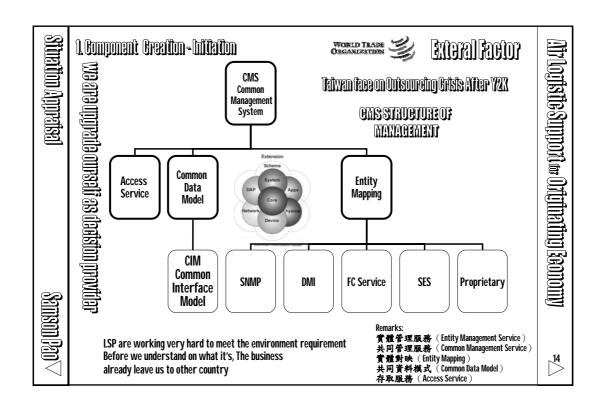


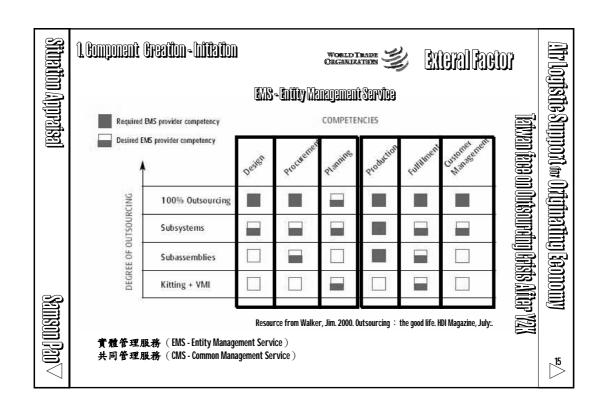


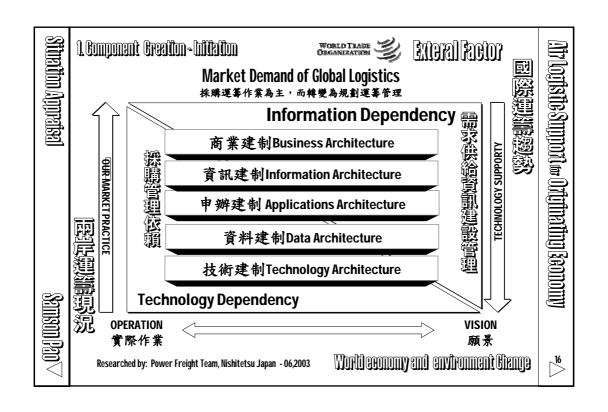
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Minalin	By Kilo	Genera			Release		tal	Air Mark			
	Rank	Shipment	Weight	Shipment	Weight	Shipment	Weight	Ratio	total	1. Component Greation	
I≣I	1 0	17111	27437019	0	0	17111	27437019	4.50%	4.50%	4	
	2	27966	24839957	436	346361	28402	25186318	4.13%	8.64%		
	3	37290	20892161	0	0	37290	20892161	3.43%	12.06%		
Repaility	4 (19549	17212750	38	3725	19587	17216475	2.83%	14.89%		E
∣≊ः।	5	20215	15882162	2	14	20217	15882176	2.61%	17.50%	The Year of 2009	
	6	28875	14654901	0	0	28875	14654901	2.41%	19.90%	1113 13111 31 233 1	
	7	25679	14473484	0	0	25679	14473484	2.38%	22.28%		mprodding apsyrop di
	8	33964	12742431	2	577	33966	12743008	2.09%	24.37%	והזקוזווווווקוקוווו	
	9 🔾	23893	12706153	0	0	23893	12706153	2.09%	26.45%		
	10	20	9425	5091	12503250	5111	12512675	2.05%	28.51%		
	11	41085	12464926	0	0	41085	12464926	2.05%	30.55%		
	12	6213	12399721	0	0	6213	12399721	2.03%	32.59%		
	13 🔾	8866	11929723	0	0	8866	11929723	1.96%	34.55%		
	14	34555	11899445	0	0	34555	11899445	1.95%	36.50%	23	A
	15	20156	11708434	0	0	20156	11708434	1.92%	38.42%	50.72%	
	16	12366	10873719	0	0	12366	10873719	1.78%	40.20%	/	100E]
	17	7752	10357846	0	0	7752	10357846	1.70%	41.90%	28	
	18 🔾	9138	10007235	0	0	9138	10007235	1.64%	43.55%	19.19%	
	19	4375	9678311	0	0	4375	9678311	1.59%	45.14%	50	y
	20	22863	9123048	0	0	22863	9123048	1.50%	46.63%	14.825%	
	21 🔾	21814	8758682	0	0	21814	8758682	1.44%	48.07%		
	22	12335	8651396	1	210	12336	8651606	1.42%	49.49%		
	23	11757	7501036	1	9	11758	7501045	1.23%	50.72%		∟11
		TAFA-R M	ember Frei	ght Forwa	rder 820	TCBA-ROC Cu	stoms Brok	er 531			

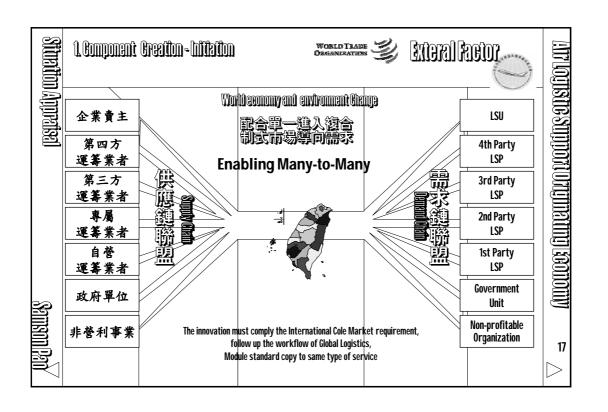




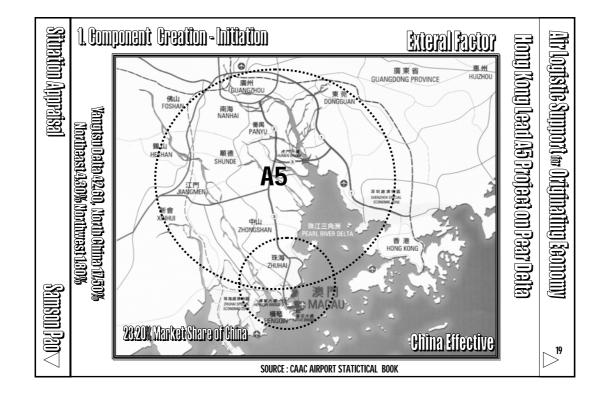


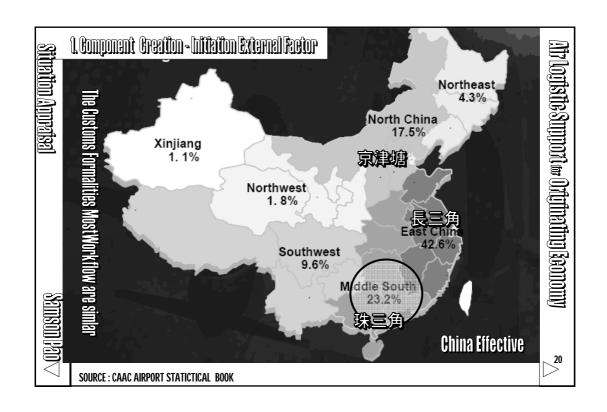


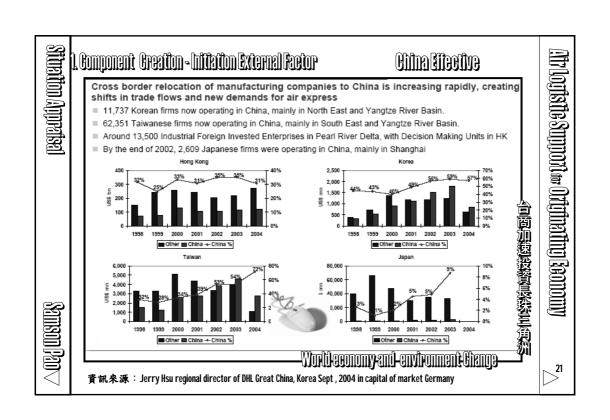




ANTIE.	Bomponenît Greaîî	DO - LITRADO WORLD TRADE SO	
ાકાયતીણ વધા		Review of Anticle II (MAND Exemptions; MICK) ROLO!	ALESTED
	Principle	Description	
	Comprehensiveness 周全性	The APEC liberalisation and facilitation process will be comprehensive, addressing all impediments to achieving the long-term goal of free and open trade and investment.	
	Transparency 透明性	Each APEC economy will ensure transparency of its respective laws, regulations and administrative procedures that affect the flow of goods, services and capital among APEC economies in order to create and maintain an open and predictable trade and investment environment in the Asia-Pacific region.	noeg Angrangang જ ભારતવીવાત્ક મુદ્રકાશિભાતા
	Flexibility 重活性	Considering the different levels of economic development among the APEC economies and the diverse circumstances in each economy, flexibility will be available in dealing with issues arising from such circumstances in the liberalisation and facilitation process.	OOT CHILL
	Cooperation 合作性	Economic and technical cooperation contributing to liberalisation and facilitation will be actively pursued.	
	Part 1: St	oject Structure The work program for the project falls into two distinct parts. udy of the Impact of Maritime Policy Reform' olicy Alternatives towards International Shipping Liberalisation'	18







1. Component Oresiton - Infiltriton External Factor

EUV rezeiton

- 1. Promoting a Liberalized and Internationalized Industrial Environment
- 2. Promoting Taiwan as an Asia-Pacific Regional Manufacturing Center
- 3. Strengthening R&D Systems and Implementing High-Tech Projects
- 4. **Development of High-Tech and High Value-Added Industries**
- Planning and Constructing Intelligent Industrial Parks 5.
- Adjusting Functions of Economic Processing Zones and Establishing Special Warehousing 6. **Zones for Transshipment**
- Accelerating Use of Defense Technology of Sun Yat-Sen Institute for Scientific Research to 7. Promote Development of Manufacturing Technology
- 8. Further Integrating Investment Operations and Actively Promoting Investment Projects
- 9. **Promoting Development of Ten Emerging Industries**
- 10. **Upgrading Competitiveness of Traditional Industries**
- 11. Promoting E-Commerce for Manufacturing Industry
- 12. **Promoting Industrial Cooperation**
- 13. Raising Industrial Standards through Mid- to Long-Term Planning

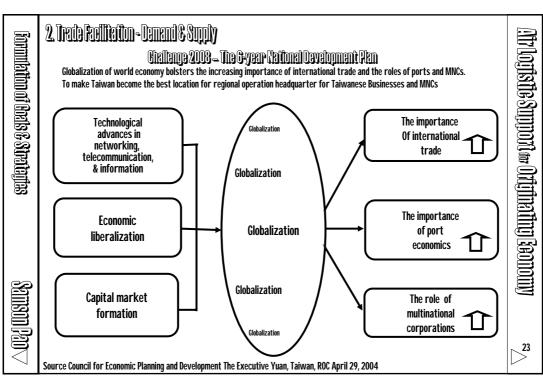




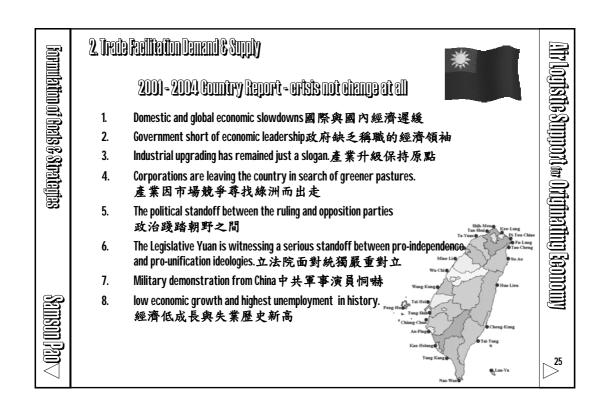


Air loyistie Support 🖙 Originating Economy

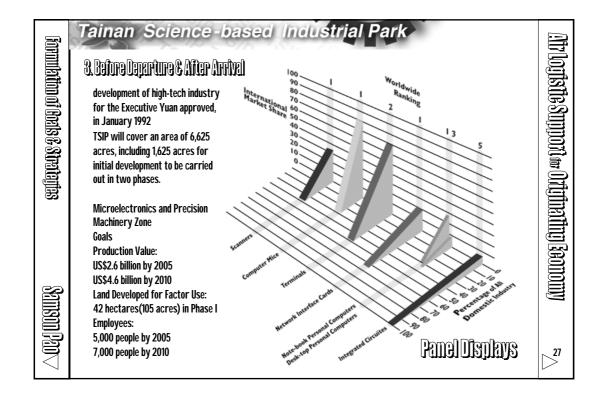
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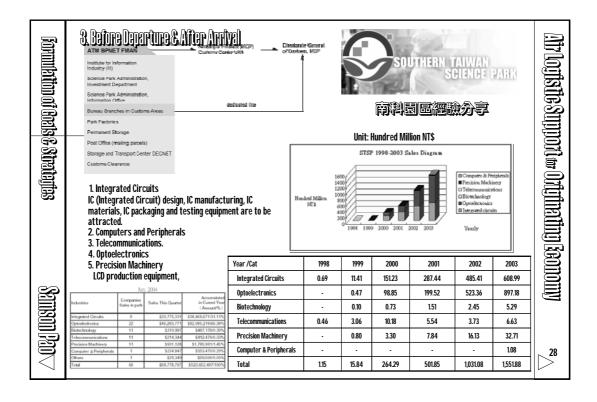


TOTALIS .	2. Trade Reditation De	44.4	M.W.
A CONTRACTOR	Free Ports	Challenge 2008 — The Gyear Childural Development Plan Planning single-window administration for free ports	નાકુશાયા
Tornulation of Goals & Stratejjes	Enterprise Operation Headquarters	Providing favorable measures for taxation and land	KO mytodl
\$\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{\vec{	Joint Air-/Sea Port	Strengthening infrastructure and integrating multi-modal transportation linkage	og Angranga
	Barrier-free Customs Clearance	Providing digital single-window trade platform to simplify trade procedures and documents	3000000
	Global E-Logistics	Establishing global e-supply chain system to enhance competitiveness	24



≂ a	Year	Exp	ort	lmp	ort	Tra	ade	3. Before Departure & After Arrival	-
Tommbilion of Acade & Strategies		US\$ Million	%	US\$ Million	%	US\$ Million	%	Sississipal days and the training	RATIFICATIVITY
墨!	1995	7,564	68%	6,652	116%	14,216	88%	300	\equiv
# I	1996	7,444	-1.50%	7,766	17%	15,136	6%	Control of the second s	Z
黒 I	1997	8,241	11%	8,666	12%	16,907	12%		E
∄ 1	1998	8,286	0.54%	8,279	-4.50%	16,565	-2.00%		Ž
圜	1999	11,137	34.40%	10,621	28.30%	21,758	31.00%	Fotoblished on Dog 1F 1000 the Usinghu Coionge Dark	₽
ळ्ळ ।	2000	15,989	43.60%	14,947	40.70%	30,936	42.20%	Established on Dec. 15, 1980, the Hsinchu Science Park (HSP) was the first science park of its kind in Taiwan.	₻
<u>ෂ</u>	2001	8,570	-46.40%	6,796	-54.50%	15,366	-50.30%	With its mission being to establish a high quality R&D base	
(₹	2002	8,087	-5.60%	7,217	6.20%	15,303	-0.40%	for the high-tech industry, the HSP has continuously	Ē
≓	2003	11,397	40.90%	6,451	-10.60%	17,848	16.60%	expanded its infrastructure and facilities with total	\equiv
∄ I	2004 1-9	11,014	39.40%	8,247	90.91%	19,261	57.40%	government investment to date of 1,121 million US dollars.	\equiv
		An	SHALE mual Ex				LOUIN	semiconductor, computer, telecommunication, and optoelectronics industries, have been established in the park at the end of December 2003.	
	186 . 350 350 250 250 150	00- 00- 00- 00-	NEW N	2170		m ₃ .	aput aput inde	Milestone 2004 Executive Yuan decided to development Yilan Base. 2003 198 hectares of land in Longtan was assigned as an extension site of Hsinchu Science Park. 2001 350 hectares of land in Tunglo was included in the Stage 4 development of Hsinchu Science Park.	JIIJIJIJ
	50	0 1794 1793	1994 1997 FF	E 1997 2001 :	2011 2012 201	7 2004 L#		1999 The Life Hub , Park's Exhibition Center, opened to Park residents and the community. Accquired 118 hectares of land in Jhunan for the Stage 4 development.	> ²⁶





3. Before Departure & After Arrival Air loyistie Supporter Originating Economy Formulation of thats & Stratagins (I) Land rent The land in the economic processing zone belongs to the government. Regardless of the purchase of standard factory or self-built factory, investors must lease land from the administration. The current monthly rent per square meter varies as listed in the following: Nantze Zone-NT\$11.50 Kaohsiung Zone—NT\$10.5 Taichung Zone—NT\$9.15 Taichung Harbor Zone-NT\$14.38 Chengkung Exclusive Zone—Annual rent calculated at 5% of the government announced land value for land owned by Taiwan Sugar Corporation. Rent should be paid on a monthly basis. The rent is calculated at 10% for all other land. Hsiaukan Exclusive Zone—Annual rent calculated at 5% of the government announced land value for land owned by Taiwan Sugar Corporation. Linhai Industrial Park—Annual rent calculated at 5%of the government announced land value to be paid on a monthly basis (2) Public facilities fee: Nantze Zone-NT\$2.79 per square meter per month for land in the original zone area and NT\$7.56 for land in the Taichung Zone—NT\$2.84 per square meter per month for land in the original zone area and NT\$5.38 for land in the expansion area. (3) Administration fee: For international trade business in the incoming goods zone, the administration fee is calculated at 0.15% of the turnover. The rate for those in the non-incoming goods zone is 0.05% of the turnover. There is a minimum for the administration fee of NT\$10,000 per month. Ref: http://portal.epza.gov.tw/www/Eng/a02/a02-4.htm **29**

Formulation of Beals & Strateg

3. Before Departure & After Arrival



Resource Group (TRG) Customs also Consults frequently with trade Groups Including but not limited to:

- 1. Air Couriers' Conference of America
- 2. Air Transport Association
- 3. American Association of Export & Import
- 4. American Association of Port Authorities
- 5. American Electronics Association
- 6. American Trucking Association
- 7. Association of American Railroads
- 8. Auto Industry Action Group
- 9. Customs Electronic Systems advisory Committee
- 10. Joint Industry Group
- 11. Joint Industry Group
- 12. National association of Foreign Trade Zones
- 13. National Customs house Brokers & Freight Forwarders Association of America



US Gustoms Sewice

Formulation of that's & Strategies

8. Before Departure & After Arrival

An-1820A

	Description	Keelung	Taipei	Taichung	Kaohsiung	Year amount
	Import Entry	67,531	117,255	14,671	40,055	2,693,669
=	Import Express	0	66,216	0	0	750,384
	Simplify Import Entry	0	471,178	0	0	4,794,513
	Export Entry	116,992	163,135	44,877	83,706	4,729,709
	Export Express	0	77,805	0	0	832,701
票	Simplify Import Entry	0	325,059	0	37	3,662,786
픨	In Transit Application	2,815	13,183	2,769	18,151	439,918
	Process Zone Manufacturers	0	0	54	194	
室	Science Parks Manufacturer	0	381	7	118	
3	Bonded Manufacturers	0	158	54	52	
	Export & Import Warehousing	33	22	19	30	
3	Customs Broker	533	542	103	319	
idiral linternational trade Praetice	3 rd parties Logistics warehouse	41	44	20	41	
	1 st party logistics warehouse	2	71	6	16	
	Logistics Center	0	7	0	3	

Custome Entry Summary Importe Export

http://web.customs.gov.tw/statistic/statistic/EIS5_10.asp

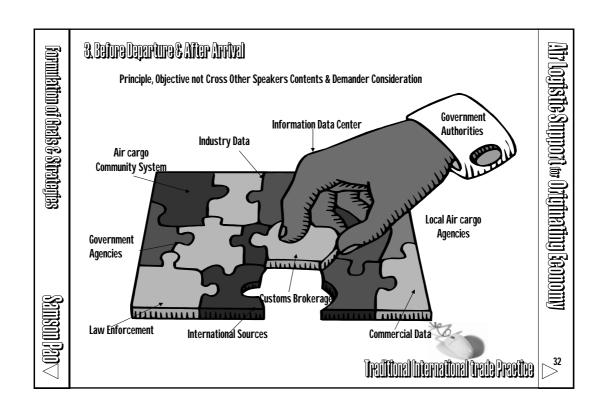
就空貨運與海運 進出口筆數 比重表

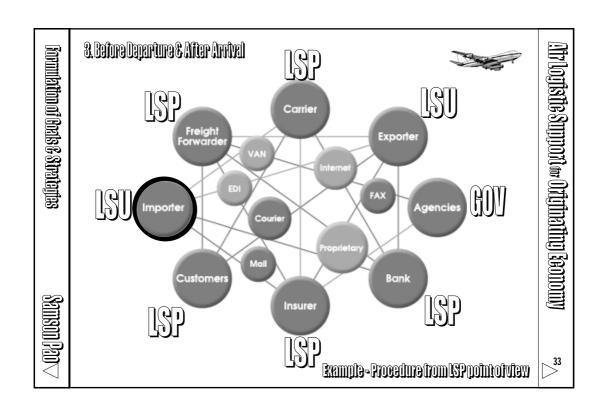
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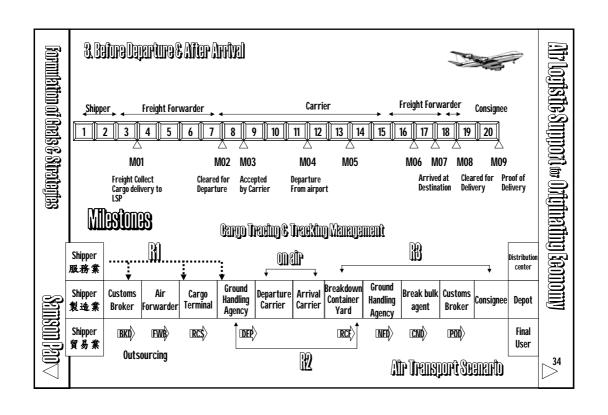
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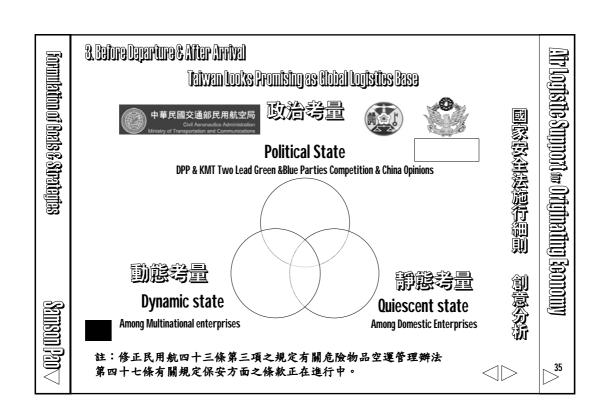
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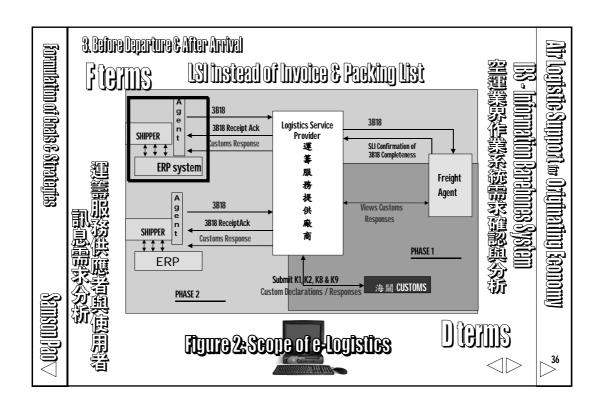
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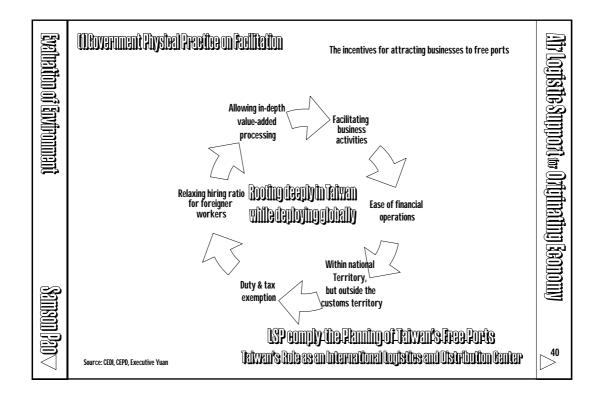


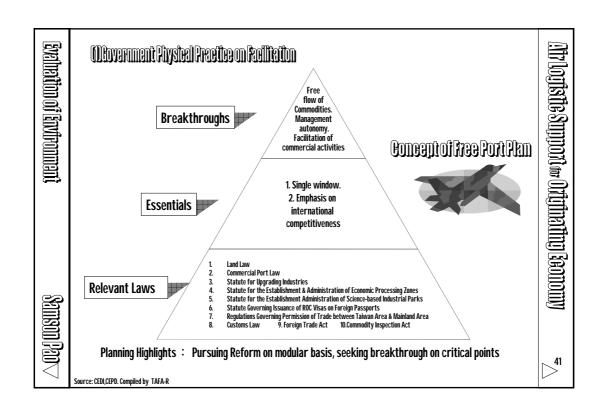


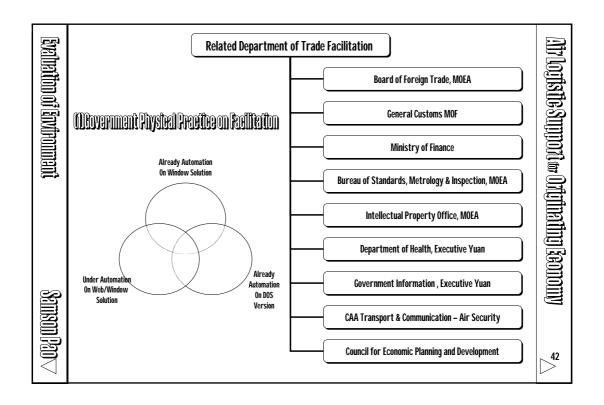
Formulation of Boals & Strategies	3. Before Departure & After		rengihingromoting privatization	Satisticol di.
	Governing Authority	Company Name	Date Set for Privatization	
	MOEA	Taiwan Power Company Chinese	December 2005	
35	INIVER	Petroleum Corporation Taiwan Salt	December 2003	
		Industrial Corporation Aerospace	June 2003	
		Industrial Development Corporation	December 2003	
물		China Shipbuilding Corporation	December 2003	
		Tang Zong Iron Works Co.,.	August 2004 for the stainless steel Plan, which is under reconstruction	
		Kao-Hsiung Ammonium Sulphate	December 2002	
		Corporation Agricultural and Industrial Enterprise Co., Ltd.	December 2002][30000
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	 Annual trading values Significant number of privatize 	of US\$127.6 billion excluding 365 OTC listing firms) about US\$525 billion (2001)	Source: Compiled by CEDI,CEPD	37

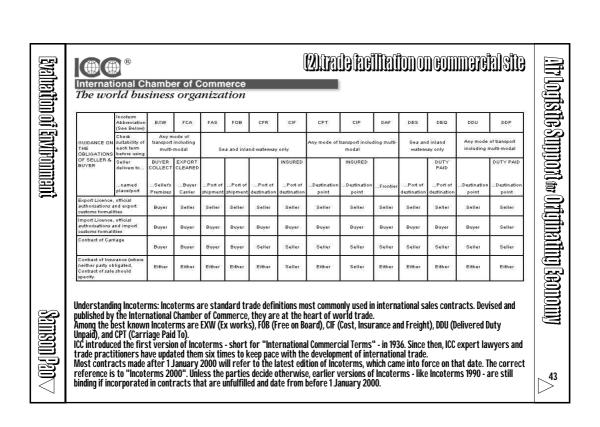
Obloverument Physical Practice on Radification Ally logifistic Support or Originating Economy Organization of the roc Customs Service After WTO Member irector General **Functionalities** Deputy Director Deputy Director General 1.Collection of import duty Chief Secretary 2.Entrusted by other government agencies to collect commodity tax, business tax, tobacco and alcohol tax, and other fees or charges 3. Clearance of exported goods 4. Prevention and interception of smuggling and handling of goods Department of Maritime Affairs 5. Management of the clearance of means of transport and the establishment of customs brokers 6. Supervision of import/export warehouses and container yards 7. Management and supervision of the establishment of bonded factories and bonded warehouses 8. Assisting other government agencies to execute their laws and regulations Handling the clearance of goods into or out of special areas Supervision and maintenance of Customs preventive vessels and communication equipment 11. Other customs affairs 38

	(DGovernment Physteal (Praettee on Reditation	
કુમાં ત્યારા કુમાં કુમાં કુમાં કુમાં આ આ જો છે. જો		Directorie General di Graciana	
<u>즉</u>	Name of Unit	Functions	
	Department of Collection and Procedures	Taking charge of cargo clearance, collection and exemption of duties and fees, management of means of transport, warehouses and customs brokers as well as international customs cooperation affairs	
	Department of Tariffs	Taking charge of the interpretation and classification of tariffs and laboratory tests for import/export goods	m fill
~	Department of Investigation	Planning and enforcing smuggling prevention operations	
	Department of Maritime Affairs	Taking charge of the construction, management, maintenance and supplies for lighthouses and other navigational facilities and the management of radio equipment	
	Department of Information Management	Responsible for customs clearance information processing and other related work	
	Department of Valuation	Responsible for the scrutiny, investigation and determination of customs values for import goods and post clearance auditing for import/export goods	TAGE GITTOTHE
و	Department of Bonding and Drawbacks	Managing operations concerning duty drawback and various bonding businesses including bonded factories, bonded warehouses, science parks and duty-free shops	
	Department of General Affairs	Conducting relevant businesses including official seal endorsing, corresponding and filing of official documents, general affairs	
		Adjuston Customs functionalities	

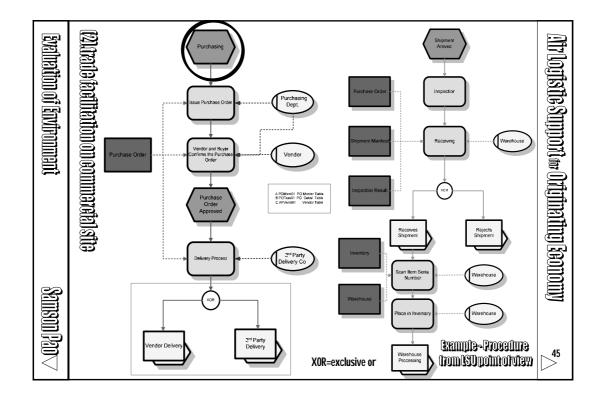


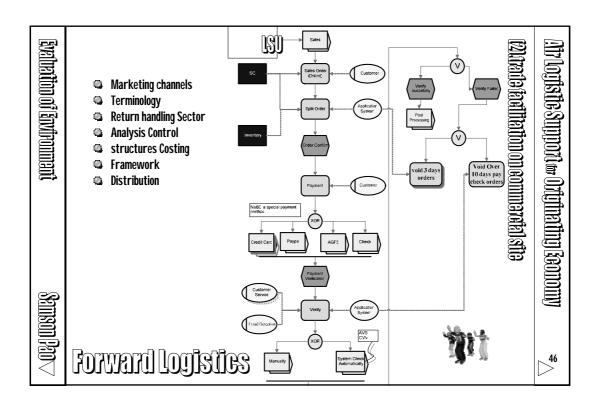


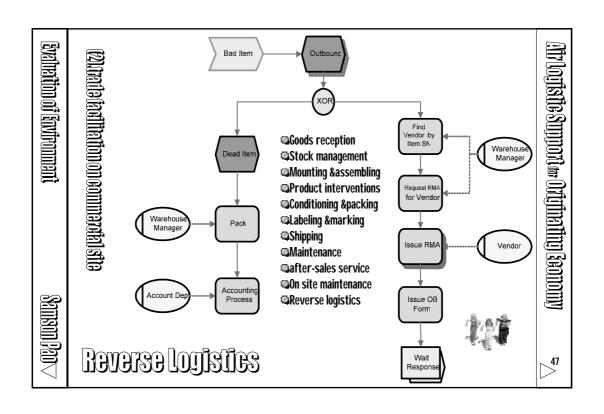




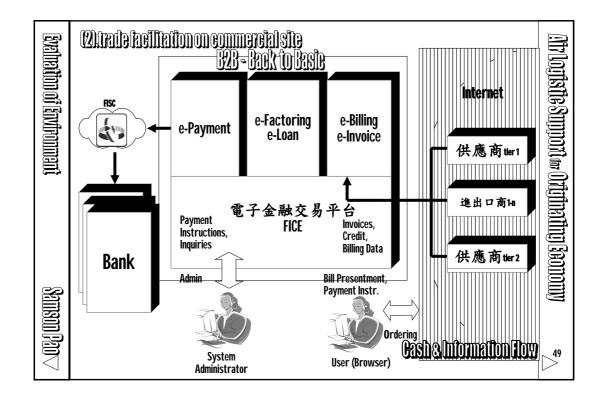
項目	HP (惠普)	Asus (華碩)	Mitac (神達)	Tatung (大同)	IEC (英業達)	FIC (大聚)	ARIMA (華宇)	CMC (中環)	SAMPO (新寶)	TV (開貿)
導入 PIP	3B3 3B18	3B3 3B18 3B4	3B3 3B18 3B4 · 3B2 4B2 · 4C1	3B3 3B18 4C1	3B3 3B18 3B4	3B3 3B18	3B3, 3B18	3B3, 4C1	3B12, 3B3, 3B18, 4C1	3B3, 3B18, 3B4
主要物流館 點 (Logistic node: 出 /到貨點)	3B18),	台灣 (3B3, 3B18), 大陸 (3B3), 捷克 (3B3)	台灣 (3B18/3B 3,3B2,4B 2,4C1) 大陸(3B3) 美國(3B3) 英國(3B3) 香港 (3B3/3B4)	香港,大陸, 泰國 (3B3) 美國	台灣 (3B3,3B1 8,3B4) 大陸 (3B3), 美國 (3B3), 蘇格蘭 (3B3)	台灣 (3B18,3B 3)香港 (3B3) 美 國(3B3)	台灣 (3B18/3B 3), 日本 (3B3), 美國(3B3)	4C1)	台灣 (3B12/3B1 8/3B3) 大陸(3B3) 香港(3B3) 美國(3B3) 荷蘭 (3B3,4C1) 韓國(3B3)	台灣 (3B18/3B3/3B4 4) 大陸(3B3/3B4 美(US AMS spec) 香港,英,新加坡 (CargoImp)
貨況追蹤	7 個 (含現存3 個)	7個	7個	6個	7個	7個	7個	26 個 (含海運貨災)	7個	7 個
串連方式	AP2AP	AP2AP	AP2AP	AP2AP	ASP	AP2AP	ASP	AP2AP ASP	AP2AP	AP2AP
連 LSP 數	11	5	5	10	5	4	2	. 5	3	5

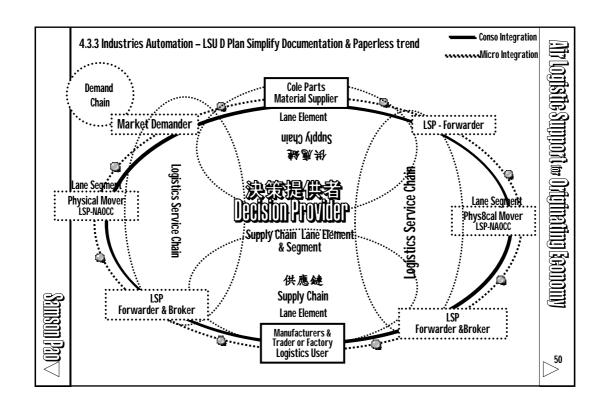


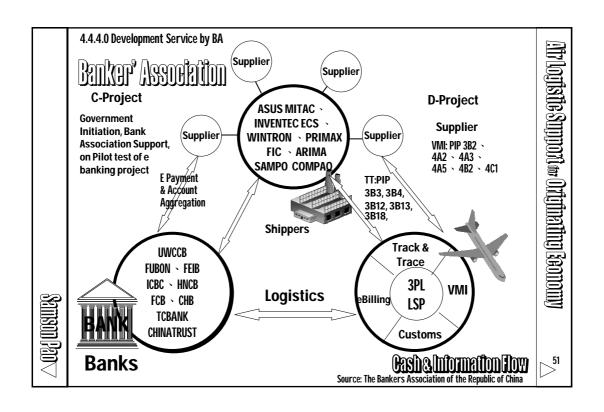


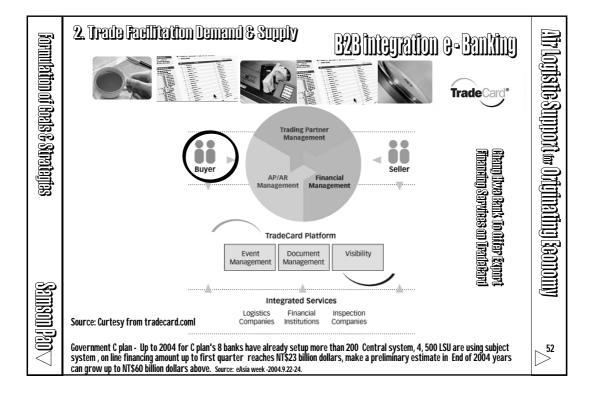


	Work S	eone of Plan	D Common Practice	
Category	Plan D Common Practices (By RFP)	Business Scenario	Users Cases	Common Process
Transaction & Distribution	Track and Trace(T/T)	Shipping Order Management	Shipper⇔Freight Forwarder(FF)	3B12, 3B13, 3B18
DISCH IDUCTION		Munugomont	Shipper⇔Carrier	
			Shipper↔Customs Broker]
			Customs Broker⇔FF	
			FF⇔Carrier	
		Shipment Status	Freight Forwarder	3B3, 3B4
ļ		VIIII (ODI	Carrier	404 400 000 440
Inventory Management	Vendor Managed inventory(VMI)	VMI/3PL	Mfr. play as supplier	4C1, 4B2, 3B2, 4A2
managomone	incontor y(com)		Mfr. play as buyer	
Return & Finance		Invoicing		3C3
		RMA		3C2, 3B2, 3B11, 3B13,4B2









ામાં માર્યા તા તાલુકામાં આ પ્રાથમિક માર્ચા માર્ચિકા માર્ચા માર્ચા માર્ચા માર્ચા માર

(2) Comply Local Customs procedure, confliton & after WIO Member

24/7 manner

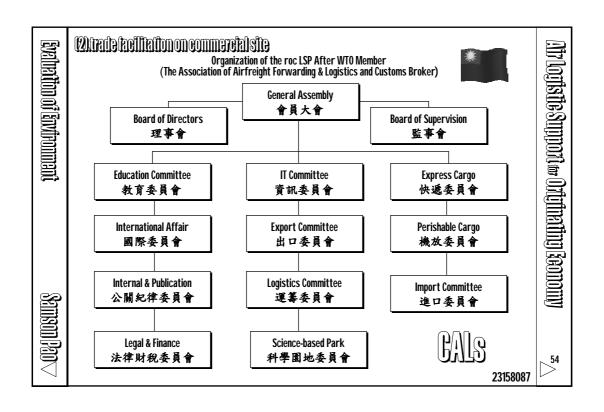


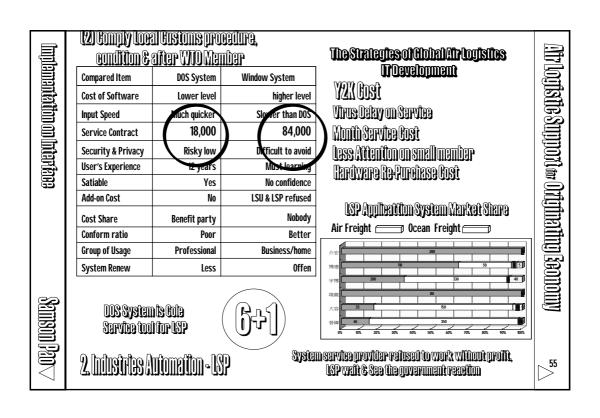
To expedite clearance operations, the ROC Customs has offered various services in a, including passenger clearance, express consignment clearance, duty collection, on-line transmission of manifest, issuance of transit permit, on-line import/export declaration, clearance of bypassed cargoes, as well as clearance operation alongside ship. Furthermore, to keep pace with the modern trend of international trade that demands just-in-time management and speedy logistics, the Customs Service has also taken some contingent measures after office hours to enlarge the service of barrier-free clearance. Universal contingent measures provided by district Customs

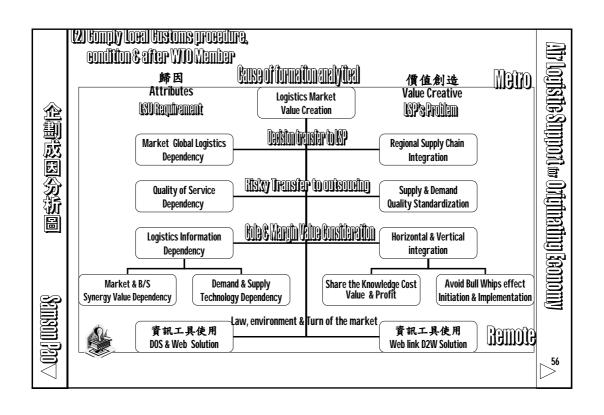
- 1. Saturday: Services available for import/export cargo clearance during 09:00a.m.~13:00p.m.
- (Kaohsiung Customs Office is open if requested in advance)
- Other Holidays: Services available for urgent shipment if requested in advance. Special services provided by district Customs offices1.
- 3.Keelung Customs:
- a. Head office: Single window services available for urgent cases
- on Saturday 08:00 a.m. ~ 12:00 a.m.
- b. Other branch offices: Single window services available on holidays
- if requested before 4:00 p.m. of the previous day.
- c. For strategic business partners: Single window service
- available after office hours and on holidays if requested before 4:00p.m. on the workday or the previous day of the holiday.
- d. Óther services: Single window services available during evening for importers who defer the payment of trade promotion service fee but need to claim imported goods at once.

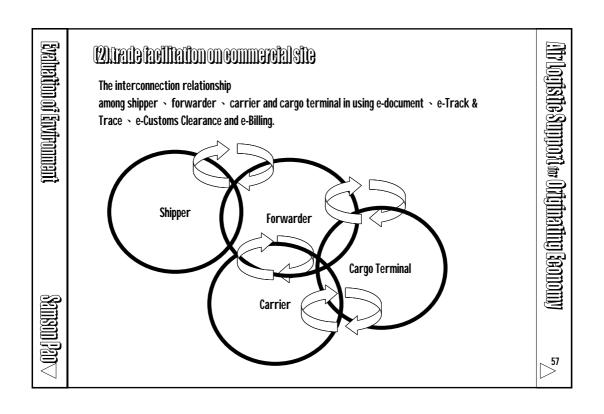
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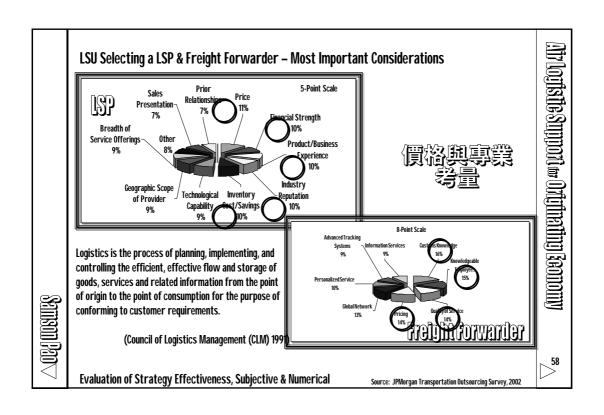
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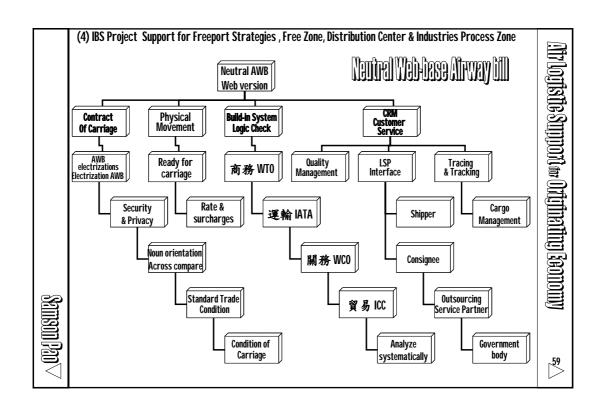


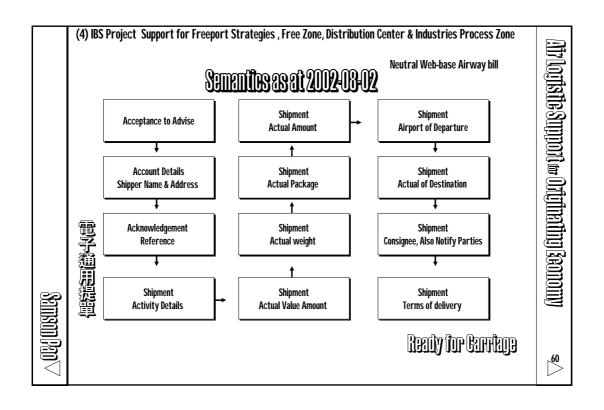


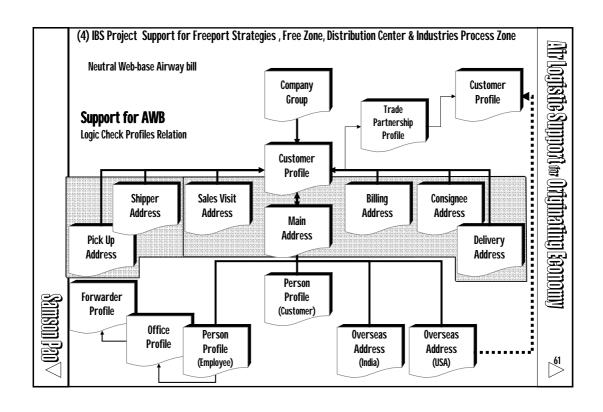






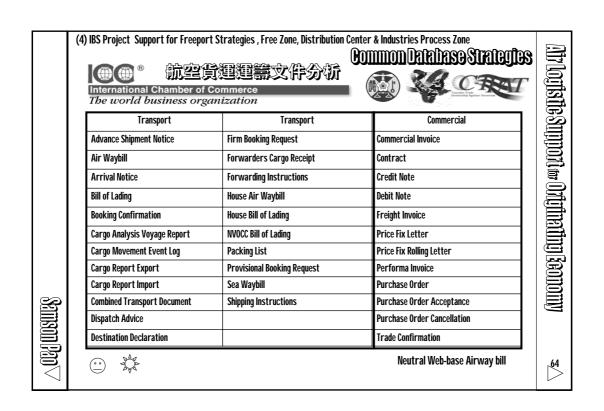


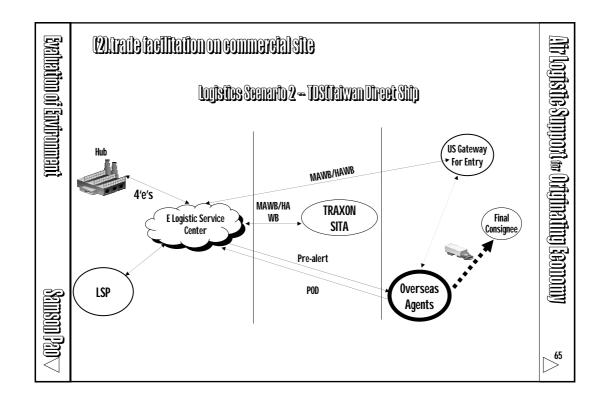


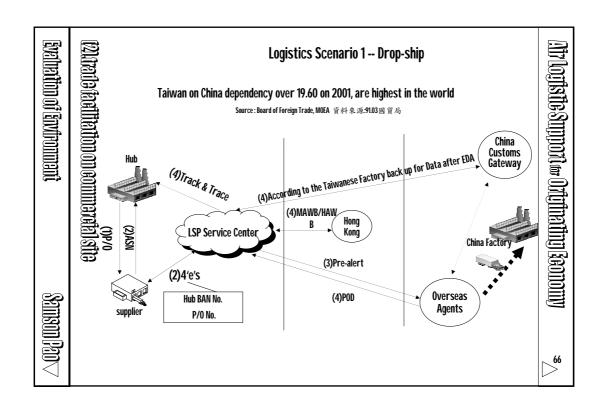


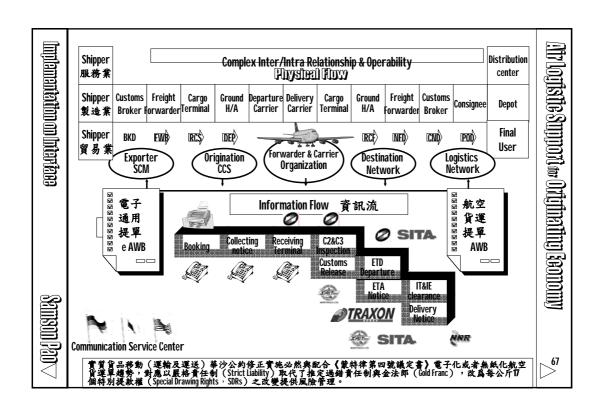
L		Mwke			声論態此較表
Invoice	P/L	Customs	Form A	e-neutual Airway Bill Description	Cargo Manifest 7509 standard
				Shipment Id	
				Exporting agent	
				Name of Shipper&Address	
				Consolidatie/Direct shipment	
→	⊹	♦	⊹	Date of issue	
		♦		Master Air Waybill nr	
		♦		House Air Waybili nr	
				Weight charge	
*************************	♦	♦		Gross Weight	
	⊹	♦	⊹	Number of units Total_pieces (CNT)	
→	⊹	♦	⊹	Place/location of departure	
→	♦	♦	→	Place/location of arrival	
⊹		♦		Flight number	
				Estimated date of departure	
				Carrier 1	
				Destination 1	
				Currency (CUX+4)	
				Other charges	

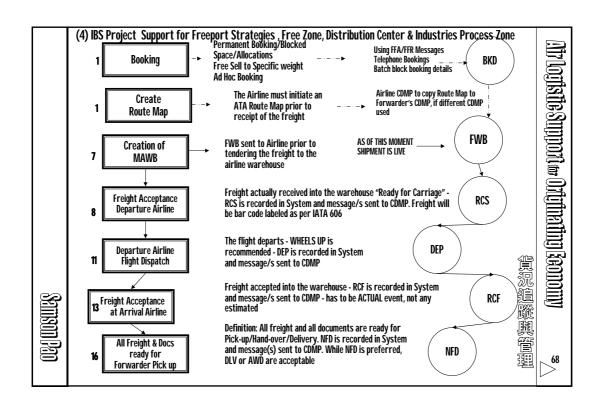
	-	1	الشت	e Cheekfor Input Strue	ı
Field	Туре	Length	Status	Description	EDIFACT mapping
ADD_NTF_ID	N	8	M	Shipment id (address)	Link Unique shipment number
ADDR_TYPE	C	3	M	Address type	Party type (NAD)
ADDR_ID 1)	С	17	M/C	Address identification	Party identification (NAD)
ADDR_NAME 1)	С	35	M/C	Name	Name (NAD)
ADDR_ADDR	С	35	С	Address	Street (NAD)
ADDR_POST	С	9	С	Postal code	Postcode (NAD)
ADDR_CITY 1)	С	35	M/C	City	City (NAD)
ADDR_STATE	С	9	С	State/province	Country_sub_entity (NAD)
ADDR_CNTRY	С	2	С	Country	Country_code (NAD)
ADDR_CNTCT	С	35	С	Contact	(CTA) for NAD:CN+CZ+NI
ADDR_PHONE	С	25	С	Telephone number	Telephone (NAD)
ADDR_FAX	С	25	С	Fax number	Telefax (NAD)
ADDR_RFF	С	35	С	Reference number: CZ — Consignor's reference number CN — Buyer's order number	Account number (NAD+RFF)







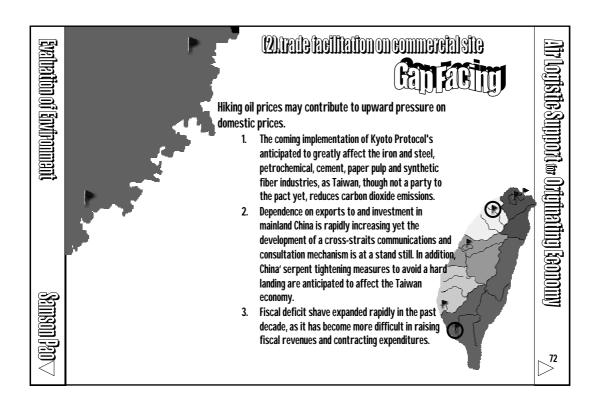


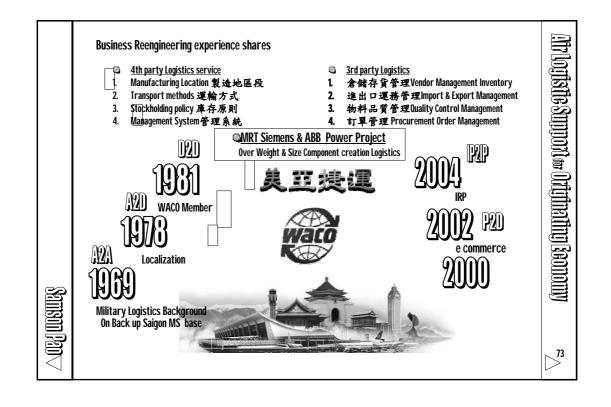


			貨»		Ball	题		Neutral	Web-base	e Airway	/ bill	
Ex city	P0-number	MAWB no.	HAWB no.	Flight no.	Booking Date	Pick-up date	ETD	ETA	Delivery date	no. of collies	weigh t kgs	
TPE	IDE0204681 IDE0204717	074-55328884	TAC-057256	KL878	31-Dec	2-Jan	3-Jan	4-Jan	4-Jan	6 CTNS	108 K	
TPE	RCB2C288-9	074-55328884	TAC-057255	KL878	31-Dec	31-Dec	3-Jan	4-Jan	4-Jan	7 CTNS	64 K	
TPE	RCB2C284	117-60520305	TAC-057258	C1695	31-Dec	31-Dec	1-Jan	3-Jan	2-Jan	9 CTNS	74 K	İ
TPE	1DE0300039	105-42680046	TAC-057283	BR075	6-Jan	6-Jan	7-Jan	8-Jan	9-Jan	2 CTNS	26 K	İ
TPE	0454134	105-42680046	TAC-057284	BR075	6-Jan	6-Jan	7-Jan	8-Jan	9-Jan	8 CTNS	122 K	İ
TPE	RCB31218-9	105-42680046	TAC-057286	BR075	6-Jan	7-Jan	7-Jan	8-Jan	9-Jan	15 CTNS	172 K	İ
TPE	RCB31220-3	105-42680046	TAC-057288	BR075	6-Jan	6-Jan	7-Jan	8-Jan	9-Jan	10 CTNS	126 K	İ
TPE	RCB31224	105-42680046	TAC-057290	BR075	6-Jan	7-Jan	7-Jan	8-Jan	9-Jan	9 CTNS	76 K	İ
TPE	RCB31211	117-60521473	TAC-057285	C1695	6-Jan	6-Jan	8-Jan	10-Jan	9-Jan	8 CTNS	72 K	İ
0	54371	074-55329046	TAC-140010	KL878	10-Jan	10-Jan	12- Jan	13-Jan	14-Jan	9 CTNS	140 K	
Q	53449	074-55329046	TAC-140019	KL878	10-Jan	11-Jan	12- Jan	13-Jan	14-Jan	5 CTNS	82 K	
TPE	53861	117-60521576	TAC-140020	BR211	13-Jan	13-Jan	14- Jan	16-Jan	15-Jan	5 CTNS	84 K	
TPE	53861	074-55329116	TAC-140022	KL878	13-Jan	13-Jan	14- Jan	15-Jan	15-Jan	4 CTNS	74 K	
		□Transit period	over allowance ale	rt								'

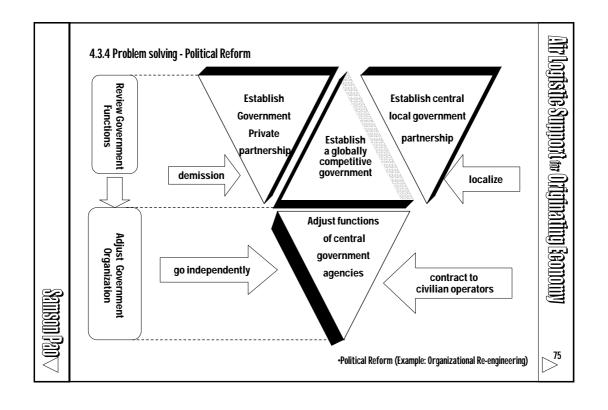
(4) IBS Project Support for Freeport Strategies , Free Zone, Distribution Center & Industries Process Zone All'a lloyfisthe Support 🖙 Orlyffnething Geomonny Benefft Evaluation and IRP **Neutral Web-base Airway bill** Airway Bill System D2 W Tracing & Tacking 效益評估方法 **Collocation cost** Hardware Cost & Security Router & Performance performance & Privacy service SW0T ✡ Square difference test -AHP **Key Performance Indicator,** KPÍ (Differential Display) 壹、交叉比對差異表現分析法(Differential Display) 輸入式速度分析法、使用者習慣分析法、作業系統軟硬體傳統式鑑定法、國際制式能力分析法交叉比對差異表現,引用歸納分析法(analytic Induction ... 進行檢核、分析,再遂系統進行比對、討論、協商 ... 交叉比對,進行三角校正,以流程速量通控雨軸交叉成表取綜效最佳質為評定依據。 貳、層次分析法(A H P 法)設營運競爭力報告中參評平台總數為 n (n < 100);第 i 項指標對映的市場排名為 N i (NeN i ≤ n),則該系統的具體作業方法為: (1)每項系統予指標的得分採用百分制。設第 i 項得分為 x i ,則 x i = 100·N i; (2)單準則排序。先採用專家打分的方法構造兩兩比較判斷矩阵,利用層次分析法中9級標度法給判斷矩阵的元素指派,再用規範列平均法得到每一組予指標的權重向量w=(w1w2w3...w n) T; ②屬文綜合排序。在單準則排序的基礎上,可以計算每一層次中各元素相對于銀份。 (4)利用加線法求出最後得分。 http://www.mantraco.com.tw/tao/2003/D231104.htm http://www.mantraco.com.tw/tao/2003/D231228.htm http://www.mantraco.com.tw/tao/2004/D240826.htm (4)利用加總法求出最後得分。 70

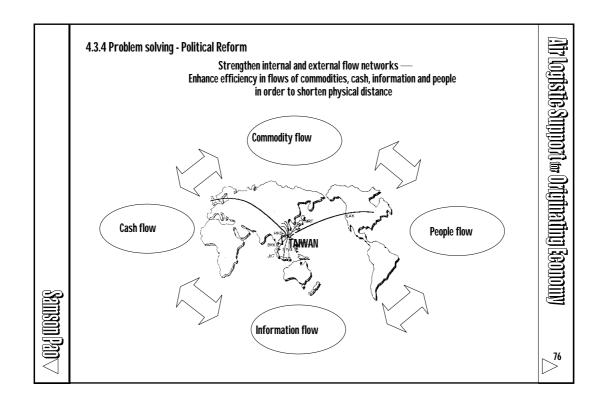
દેશની કરો છે. જે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે કે	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Is US and EU forcing un-necessary security measures on the rest of world? Security looks like it is working but little evidence to show why.? Are initiatives like C-TPAT, BASC and the "Known Shipper" programme worth pursuing? Are Customs the appropriate body to strike a balance between Security and trade? Most of the new security regulations are being created by the two main trading blocks – the USA and EU – and everyone else has to follow in their footsteps. Are standards being imposed where they are not required and are theses measures providing competitive advantages to the more sophisticated trading nations? Is there perhaps a need for a Global body to ensure that we have a more coordinated approach to security? Should this be a new body or are Customs the appropriate body to strike a balance between Security and Trade because they have an interest in collecting revenue, they are more likely to strike a better balance (between trade and security). What do they think of the various initiatives like The Customs Trade Partnership against Terrorism and Business Against Smuggling and Corruption and of course the Known Shipper Programme? Finally, I would like to finish by stating where TIACA sits in this debate between Security and Facilitation.	Ances failteaufifu moodifficestestably an
Valleon Pao \		Sales people are usually reluctant to flylithelreus tomers	

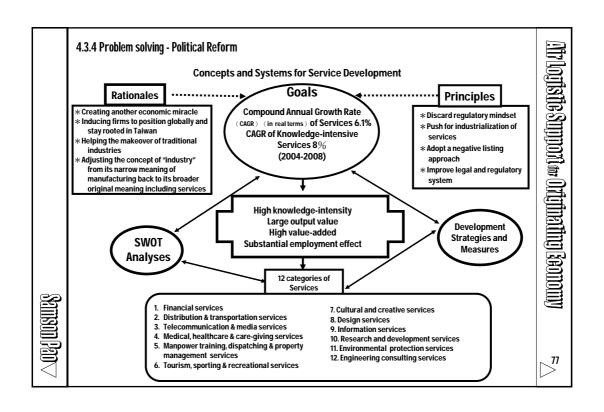


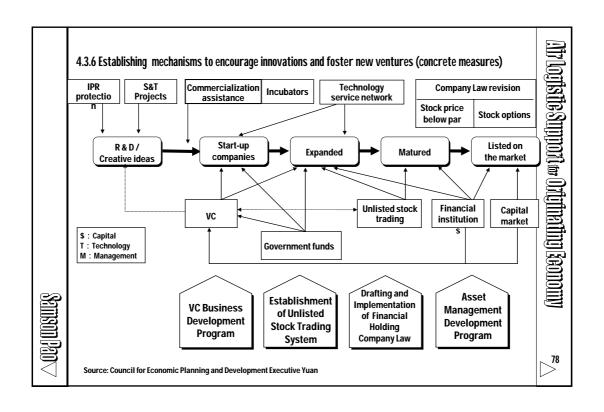


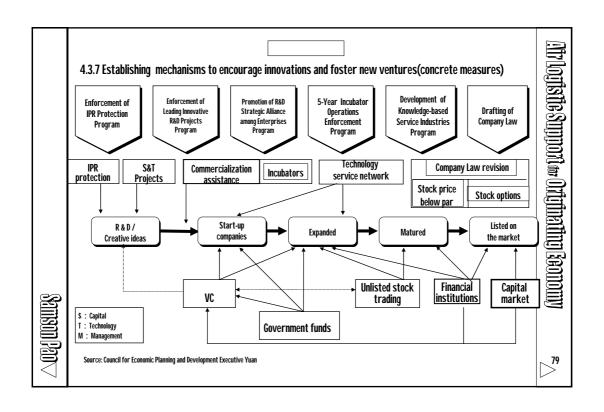
	Origination and Id	eas of Business M	odernization Plan	
Consequences of P	Problem			
The emergence of business service is getting urgent	Large-scale business, chain store, Internet business, multiple shop, versatile product à consumer-oriented	Different concepts about values promote the demands for recreation.	Old system and new system arise surges, violations and disorder, and aren't incorporated into modern life.	Distribution undergoes revolution and foreign investment penetrate into the channels.
Solution of Probler	m	•		
Business Moderniz	zation & Automation			
Realization & Pron	notion			
To construe a world of modernized business	f Support Value-added Distribution Network Piloting System	Establish Central Material Distribution Institute	Set up a system to promote, offer consultancy and encourage business modernization	More emphasis on training of personnel for business modernization











4.3.8 SWOT of Service Sector Development

- 1. A solid manufacturing base.
- 2. Basis for service industries already in place to a certain extent.
- 3. High-quality, highly malleable manpower.
- 4. Advantages in geographic location and regional cultural and linguistic affinities.
- 5. The transnational mode of Taiwanese firms' regional business operations provides a sound basic model for the development of Taiwan's service industries.

Weaknesses (problems faced)

- 1. The service sector is highly regulated by the government, and many service businesses need to apply to the central government for special permission to operate.
- 2. Most service industries are subject to strict urban land-use zoning regulations imposed by local governments, which creates added uncertainty for businesses, especially those offering new kinds of services, when they choose business locations to build up their market presence. Law-abiding companies lose business opportunities while flouters of the law proliferate.
- 3. Some kinds of services are still not clearly categorized in Taiwan's current industrial classification system, so that relevant statistics on their number of establishments, output value, number of employees, and so on, are hard to obtain.
- 4. There is still insufficient understanding in Taiwan about intellectual property protection
- 5. Lack of drive to commercialize or legal restrictions mean that the domestic market for some services is limited or still non-existent, making it harder for providers of those services to raise capital, obtain funding, and recruit personnel.

Source: Council for Economic Planning and Development Executive Yuan

4.3.8 SWOT of Service Sector Development

Opportunities

- 1. Taiwan is now at a critical juncture in its industrial and economic transformation. It needs to seize this opportunity to carry out reform, set up mechanisms for boldly taking on decision-making responsibility, and pave the way for industry to undergo a smooth and timely transition, to enable the creation of tremendous business opportunities.
- 2. Through the good ties it has built up in the past with foreign manufacturing and services industries, and the opportunities for cooperation arising there from, Taiwan may be able to obtain valuable know-how and strategies for developing knowledge-intensive service industries.
- 3. Capital markets in mainland China are currently in the early stage of development, while Taiwan is undergoing transition to a service economy. Taiwan should take advantage of and enlarge this gap between its development level and mainland China's.

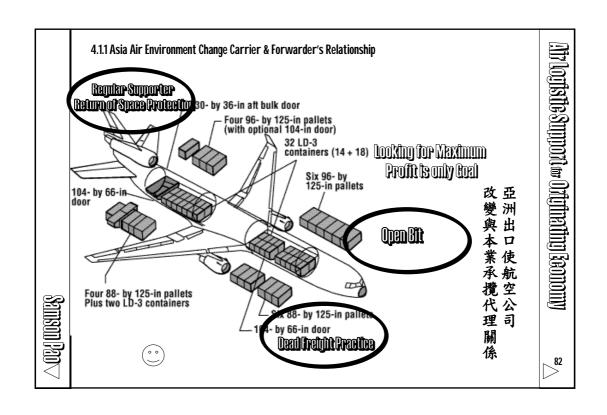
- 1. Among the four Asian dragons, Hong Kong and Singapore have better-developed service sectors than Taiwan, and are therefore the first choice for Western firms entering Asia.

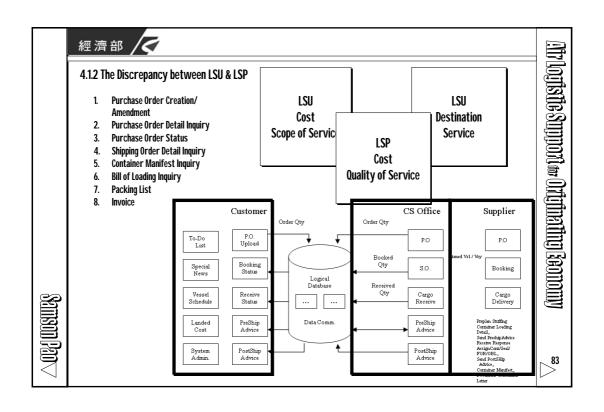
 2. Mainland China is rapidly developing its financial services and introducing other service industries (e.g., opening up to foreign investment in international logistics centers and chain stores, and mulling the wholesale importation of Hong Kong's logistics management system), so that Taiwanese firms' service needs in the mainland are almost exclusively catered to by non-Taiwanese firms.
- a. Major international manufacturers dominate the setting of industry standards, with a small elite asserting control over many areas of information applications, so that Taiwanese firms have no way of gaining market leadership. At the same time, a spate of mergers and strategic alliances among major international information companies threatens to put the squeeze on Taiwanese firms' space for future development.
- 4. Under the prevailing trends of globalization and internationalization, Taiwanese firms have to contend with competition from large-scale foreign firms and well-known international brands. This makes it obviously difficult for Taiwan's service industries, consisting largely of small and midsized firms, to expand into international markets.

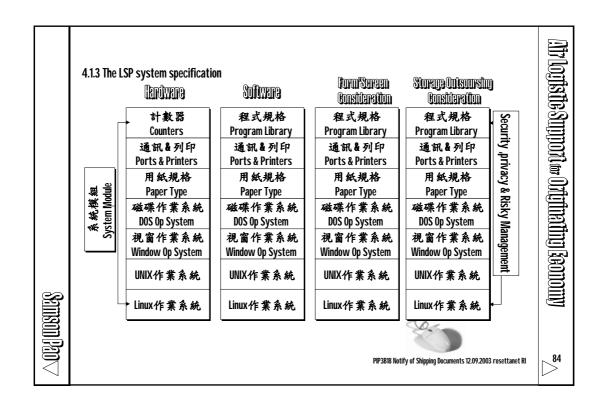


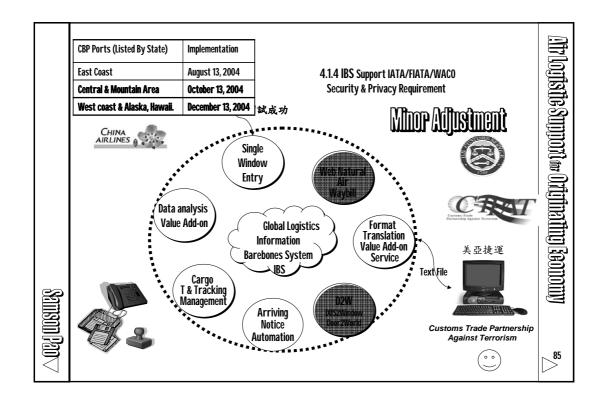
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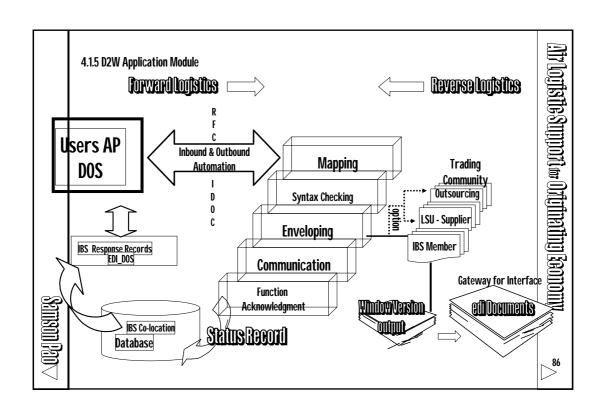












		Profit analysis backup	_	p Requiremen	iit.	l	Jnit: NT Dolla	ır	
8	IN/OUTPUT	Year/Item	First year	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Sub-total	
	OUPUT	Month Member Fee	1,435,500	3,158,100	2,679,600	1,626,900	1,052,700	9,952,800	mm
	IN/OUTPUT OUPUT Business income INPUT Operating cost Gross Profit Per share	Usage Revenue	1,306,616	4,165,798	8,208,620	7,404,155	8,275,232	29,360,420	i imi
90		OUTPUT小計	2,742,116	7,323,898	10,888,220	9,031,055	9,327,932	39,313,220	ПЯП
	INPUT	Operation Cost (co-location)	5,512,500	5,821,200	4,983,300	3,836,700	3,836,700	23,990,400	
المالية	Operating cost	System Setup	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	18,000,000	TOGETHE
C C		International Router	82,263	219,717	326,647	270,932	279,838	1,179,397	ЛПП
ු ි		INPUT小計	9,112,500	9,421,200	8,583,300	7,436,700	7,436,700	41,990,400	ушшу
; []	Gross Profi	t	(6,370,384)	(2,097,302)	2,304,920	1,594,355	1,891,232	(2,677,180)	
	Per share		(2.32)	(0.29)	0.21	0.18	0.20	(0.07)	

