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| 考試科目 | 經濟學 | 系所別 | 商學院共同科 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第二節 |
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Multiple Choice (1 point each)

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- A consumer's utility function is $U(x, y, z) = 5y + \min\{x, 2z\}$. Now, at $p_x = 1, p_y = 5$, and $p_z = 2$, which of the following descriptions is correct as p_z marginally decreases.
 - The income effect increases the consumption of y .
 - There is no substitution effect.
 - There is no income effect.
 - The substitution effect increases the consumption of z .
- Suppose a consumer with a monotonic preference consumes only two goods. Then,
 - both goods need to be normal goods.
 - two goods are substitutes for each other.
 - if she has a downward sloping demand on one good, so as on another good.
 - None of the above is correct.
- Ann's preferences can be represented by the utility function $U(x, y) = (x - 3)^2 + (y - 4)^2$, then which of following is correct?
 - Her preference is convex.
 - Her preference is monotonic.
 - Commodity x is a "bad" for Ann.
 - If Ann has 10 dollars and $p_x = p_y = 1$, then Ann will consume $x = y = 5$.
- Consider a monopolistic competition market with a limited number of licenses that can be traded. In the long run, which of the following statements is incorrect?
 - All firms in the market earn zero profit.
 - Some firms have incentives to sell their licenses.
 - The potential entry firms will be indifferent between entering the market or not.
 - All firms produce at a quantity with decreasing average cost.
- Consider a market with demand, $Q_D = 200 - 5P$ and supply, $Q_S = 5P - 75$. The production process causes pollution for the environment as a negative external cost per unit is represented as $E_C = Q_S/5 + 10$. If the government plans to levy a Pigouvian ad valorem tax, which of the following is the correct tax rate?
 - 45%
 - 66%
 - 75%
 - 100%

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註

- 作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 試題請隨卷繳交。

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| 考試科目 | 經濟學 | 系所別 | 商學院共同科 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第二節 |
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6. What is the producer surplus of the monopoly when it conducts perfect price discrimination, given the demand function and marginal cost as $Q = 10 - P$ and $MC = 5$, respectively?

- A. 3.125
- B. 6.25
- C. 12.5
- D. 25

7. Among the following total cost functions of firms in a perfectly competitive market, which one has a meaningful shutdown point ($Q_{shutdown} > 0$)?

- A. $5Q^3 + 20Q^2 + 50Q + 100$
- B. $5Q^3 - 20Q^2 + 50Q + 100$
- C. $5Q^3 + 20Q^2 + 50Q - 400$
- D. $5Q^3 + 2Q^2 - 100Q + 100$

8. The long-run total cost function of a firm in a monopolistic competitive market is $TC(Q) = 7700Q - 100Q^2 + 1/3Q^3$. Which of the following represents a possible long-run equilibrium price and output?

- A. $(P, Q) = (100, 100)$
- B. $(P, Q) = (200, 150)$
- C. $(P, Q) = (500, 120)$
- D. $(P, Q) = (500, 180)$

9.

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|----------|---|----------|-------|-------|
| | | Player 2 | | |
| | | A | B | C |
| Player 1 | A | (1,2) | (2,1) | (1,0) |
| | B | (0,5) | (1,2) | (7,4) |
| | C | (-1,1) | (3,X) | (2,2) |

Which of the following values of X yields the above game exactly two pure strategy Nash equilibria?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 1.5
- D. 3

10. Suppose a market has the following well-defined market supply curve: $Q = P + 3$. The market structure of this market could be:

備註

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| 考試科目 | 經濟學 | 系所別 | 商學院共同科 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第二節 |
|---|-------------------------------|-----|--------|------|------------|
| <p>(i) Perfect competition. (ii) Monopolistic competition. (iii) Monopoly. (iv) Oligopoly. A. (i) only B. (ii) and (iii) C. (ii), (iii), and (iv) D. (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)</p> <p>11. Suppose Iran has a comparative advantage over other countries in producing pistachios, but other countries have an absolute advantage over Iran in producing pistachios. If trade in pistachios is allowed, Iran A. will import pistachios. B. will export pistachios. C. will have nothing to gain either from exporting or importing pistachios. D. will either import or export pistachios, but it is not clear from the given information.</p> <p>12. In the United States, the CPI was 100 in 1983 and is 250 in 2018, then \$100 in 2018 purchases the same amount of goods and services as A. \$25 purchased in 1983. B. \$40 purchased in 1983. C. \$100 purchased in 1983. D. \$250 purchased in 1983.</p> <p>13. Seeing a looming credit crunch, banks choose to hold more excess reserves relative to their deposits. This action A. does not change the money multiplier, but increase the money supply. B. does not change the money multiplier, but decrease the money supply. C. increases the money multiplier, and increase the money supply. D. decreases the money multiplier, and decrease the money supply.</p> <p>14. Suppose the inflation rate is high, but unemployment is at its natural rate. If the central bank pursues a contractionary monetary policy, which of the following results would be expected in the short run? A. The short-run Phillips curve would shift to the left. B. The short-run Phillips curve would shift to the right. C. The economy would move up and to the left along a given short-run Phillips curve. D. The economy would move down and to the right along a given short-run Phillips curve.</p> | | | | | |
| 備註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。 | | | | |

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| 考試科目 | 經濟學 | 系所別 | 商學院共同科 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第二節 |
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15. Which of the following would transfer wealth from old to young?
- Increases in the budget deficit
 - Increases in housing prices
 - More generous education subsidies
 - Indexation of Social Security benefits to inflation
16. Which of the following results in higher inflation and higher unemployment in the short run?
- The Fed institutes an interest rate cut.
 - The Fed raises interest rates.
 - The price of oil increases.
 - All of the above.
17. Other things being equal, as the price level of a country increases,
- its real value of money falls and its currency appreciates.
 - its real value of money rises and its currency appreciates.
 - its real value of money falls and its currency depreciates.
 - its real value of money rises and its currency depreciates.
18. Which of the following shifts both the long-run aggregate supply curve and the short-run aggregate supply curve?
- a change in the price level
 - a change in the money wage rate
 - an advance in technology
 - All of the above.
19. If the price level is constant and the slope of the aggregate expenditure curve in the Keynesian model is 0.75, a decrease in investment of \$100 leads to a(n) _____ in real GDP of _____.
- decrease; \$75.
 - increase; \$75.
 - increase; \$400.
 - decrease; \$400.
20. Suppose the economy is experiencing an unanticipated event. Real borrowing costs rise for debtors due to the occurrence of this event. What kind of event might it be and what kind of action could the Fed take to help the debtors?
- An unexpected fall in price; increase the money supply.
 - An unexpected fall in price; decrease the money supply.
 - An unexpected rise in price; decrease the money supply.
 - An unexpected rise in price; increase the money supply.

備

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- 試題請隨卷繳交。

考試科目

經濟學

系所別

商學院共同科

考試時間

2月6日(二)第二節

Problems and Short-essay Questions

1. David consumes two goods: pencils (x_1) and erasers (x_2). The price of a pencil is P_1 while the price for an eraser is P_2 . David has m dollars. David's utility function is

$$u(x_1, x_2) = \min\{6x_1 + x_2, x_1 + 2x_2\}.$$

- (7 points) Calculate the marginal rate of substitution ($\frac{dx_2}{dx_1}$) for David.
- (7 points) What are David's demand functions in terms of P_1 , P_2 , and m .
- (6 points) Suppose $P_1 = 2$, $P_2 = 4$, and $m = 40$. Moreover, if one buys 10 pencils or more, he will get 5 erasers for free. What is David's optimal choice now?

2. A perfectly competitive market in a small country has 50 identical firms. Suppose the market demand function is $P = 130 - Q$ and the supply curve of a firm is $P = -50 + 50q$, where P is the market price, Q is the market quantity supplied, and q is a firm's quantity supplied. Please answer the following questions in detail:

- (5 points) What is the market supply curve?
- (5 points) What is the market equilibrium under autarky?
- (10 points) Suppose the world price of the market product is 30, and the small country is currently under free trade. What level of import tariff should the government impose to make consumer surplus equal to 4512.5?

3. Below are some data from the land of milk and honey.

| Year | Price of Milk | Quantity of Milk | Price of Honey | Quantity of Honey |
|------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 2020 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 15 |
| 2021 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| 2022 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 6 |

- (6 points) Compute the percentage change in nominal GDP between 2020 and 2022.
- (8 points) Suppose the government adopts the fixed-based approach to measure the real GDP by setting 2020 as the base year. What is the cumulative real GDP growth rate between 2020 and 2022?
- (6 points) Suppose the government adopts the chain-linked approach to measure the real GDP. What is the cumulative real GDP growth rate between 2020 and 2022?

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- 試題請隨卷繳交。

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| 考試科目 | 經濟學 | 系所別 | 商學院共同科 | 考試時間 | 2 月 6 日(二)第二節 |
|------|-----|-----|--------|------|---------------|

4. Suppose the nominal exchange rate between the dollar and the euro is 2 euros per dollar. Answer the following questions.

a. (5 points) The price of a book in Europe is 20 euros. If the purchasing power parity holds, how much will the same book cost in the United States?

b. (10 points) If the price level in the U.S. is 120 and the price level in Europe is 150, what is the real exchange rate in terms of European goods per U.S. good? By how much is the Euro undervalued or overvalued than predicted by the purchasing-power parity?

c. (5 points) If the nominal exchange rate between the dollar and the euro becomes 1.5 euros per dollar, what will happen to U.S. net capital outflow?



備註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

| 考試科目 | 統計學 | 系所別 | 國際經營與貿易學系 國際經營組一班生 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第四節 |
|---|-----|-----|-----------------------|------|------------|
| <p>1. (20%) Answer True or False with a brief explanation for each of the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If A and B are independent, we must have $P(A \cap B) = P(A)P(B)$. (4%) If A and B are independent, we must have $P(A \cap B) = P(A) + P(B)$. (4%) If A and B are disjoint, A and B must be independent. (4%) If $P(A) + P(B) > 1$, $P(A \cap B) > 0$. (4%) If $P(A) + P(B) > 1$, $P(A \cup B) = 1$. (4%) <p>2. (10%) A financial analyst is conducting a statistical test with a significance level of 0.05, and it is known that the test has a power of 97.5%:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the probability of a type I error when the null hypothesis is true? (5%) What is the probability of a type II error when the alternative hypothesis is true? (5%) <p>3. (10%) A rapid test for a medical condition has a 3% false positive rate and a 2% false negative rate. Suppose also, that the prevalence of the medical condition in the population is 5%. For a randomly selected person who tests positive for the condition, what is the probability that the person actually has the medical condition? (FYI: a false positive is a Positive test result while the person taking the test actually does not have the condition, and a false negative is a negative test result while the person taking the test actually has the condition.)</p> <p>4. (10%) An urn contains 6 numbered color balls which look like: (1G) (2G) (3G) (1W) (2W) (?W), where the letter "G" stands for a green ball, and the letter "W" stands for a white ball. Let A be the event that the ball has a number "2" on it, and B be the event that the ball is green.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suppose $P(B A) = 1/3$, what is the number corresponding to the ball marked "?"? (5%) Is $P(B A) = 2/3$ possible? Why or why not? (5%) <p>5. (20%) A local hair salon is home to three hairdressers. The hairdressers appear identical but vary in their ability to provide good haircuts. Assume that every custom is randomly assigned to a hairdresser. In other words, the probability that any particular hairdresser cuts your hair is $1/3$. From past experience, you also know that the probability that you receive a good haircut from hairdresser 1 is 1, the probability that you receive a good haircut from hairdresser 2 is $1/2$, while the probability that you receive a good haircut from hairdresser 3 is x, where $x \in [0,1]$.</p> | | | | | |

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| 考 試 科 目 | 統計學 | 系 所 別 | 國際經營與貿易學系 國際經營組一班生 | 考 試 時 間 | 2 月 6 日 (二) 第 四 節 |
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- a. Assume the probability that you receive a good haircut is 0.6. Find x . (5%)
- b. Assume that the hairdresser who cuts your hair on the first visit will cut your hair on all subsequent visits. Calculate

$$Pr(H_1|G_1 \cap NG_2 \cap G_3 \cap G_4 \cap G_5 \cap G_6),$$

where G_i is the event that you received a good haircut on visit $i \in \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$, NG_2 is the event that you received a bad haircut on your second visit and H_1 is the event that your hair is cut by hairdresser 1. (5%)

- c. Suppose now that you have visited the hair salon only once and received a good haircut. Assume also that the hairdresser who cut your hair on the first visit will cut your hair on the second visit. What is the probability that you will get a good haircut in your second visit (assume x is the value you found in part a.) (10%)

6. (10%) Suppose that the joint probability density function (pdf) of two random variables X and Y is given by $f(x,y) = e^{-x-y}$ for $0 < x < \infty$ and $0 < y < \infty$.

- a. Find the joint cumulative distribution function (cdf) of X and Y , $F(x,y)$. (5%)
- b. Derive the conditional distribution of Y given $X = x$, $f(y|x)$. (5%)

7. (10%) Assume x_1, \dots, x_n are n independent observations drawn from a distribution with the following probability density function (pdf)

$$f(x|\theta) = \theta x^{-\theta-1}, \text{ for } x \geq 1 \text{ and } \theta > 0.$$

Find the maximum likelihood estimate of θ .

8. (10%) To determine how well calories in common food items (such as Big Mac, Double WHOPPER, Fried Chickens, etc.) can predict the fat content in the food item, calories (x_i) and fat (y_i) of 30 food items are collected to produce the following summary measures:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i = 6860; \sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i^2 = 6791400; \sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i = 356; \sum_{i=1}^{30} y_i^2 = 17792; \sum_{i=1}^{30} x_i y_i = 341930.$$

Estimate the intercept and the slope from a simple linear regression of fat (y_i) on calories (x_i).

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| 備 註 | 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。 |
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|------|-----|-----|---------|------|------------|
| 考試科目 | 微積分 | 系所別 | 國際經營與貿易 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第四節 |
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Show all your work for full credit.

- Evaluate the volume of the solid bounded by the cylinder $y = x^2$ and the planes $y + z = 2$ and $y - z = 0$. (15%)
- Find the largest volume of a rectangular box with sides parallel to the coordinate planes that is contained in the solid ellipsoid $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{9} \leq 1$. (15%)
- Find an equation of the tangent line to the curve $(x^2 + y^2)^5 = 32x^2y$ at the point $(x, y) = (1, 1)$. (15%)
- Determine if the improper integral $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} dx$ converges. (15%)
- Evaluate the limits:
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x-1} \int_1^{\sqrt{x}} e^{t^2} dt$.
 - $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^{\frac{2}{x-3}}$ (20%)
- Determine whether the series converges. (20%)
 - $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$
 - $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n(n+1)}$

備註

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| 考 試 科 目 | 國際經貿時事分析 | 系 所 別 | 國際經營與貿易學系/國際經貿法組一般生 | 考 試 時 間 | 2 月 6 日(二) 第 2 節 |
|---------|----------|-------|---------------------|---------|------------------|

本試題共四題，第一題及第二題為申論題，第三提及第四題為評論題，每題 25 分（各子題 12.5 分）。請依考生所學專業知識與分析方法，針對所詢問題之指示作答。

一、2023 年 4 月 WTO 公布「印度資通訊產品關稅案 (DS588)」之爭端解決小組裁決，我國獲得勝訴。本案涉及印度根據其關稅法，自 2014 年起調高 32 類資通訊產品關稅，調整幅度高達 20%，包括手機、電話聽筒、電信用電線、靜態轉換器、基地台等資通訊產品或零組件。我國業者因美中貿易戰等地緣政治因素投資印度，受調高關稅影響甚鉅，我國政府遂於 2019 年向印度提出諮商未果提起控訴。我國聲稱，印度所採措施導致實際徵收的關稅超過其於減讓表中承諾的關稅，違反 1994 年《關稅暨貿易總協定》(GATT) 第 2 條 1(a)和(b)款的規定。印度辯稱，其具有約束力的關稅承諾係在《資訊科技協定》(ITA) 中規定，並且這些承諾的內容是靜態的，不會因系爭產品事後納入印度的關稅減讓表而改變；甚者，印度在將其減讓表從「世界海關組織」(WCO) 所採 HS 2002 年版轉換為 HS 2007 年版時，誤將系爭產品納入其減讓表中，構成《維也納條約法公約》(VCLT) 第 48 條足以致使條約無效的「錯誤」，應可依據 1980 年有關「關稅減讓表修訂與更正程序」之決定，予以更正。試從本案事實背景與爭議，回答下列問題：

- (一) 何謂實際徵收的關稅(率)？其與減讓表中的關稅(率)有何不同？我國所控訴印度違反 GATT 第 2 條 1 (a) 和 (b) 款之規定內容為何？依據該條，印度違反何等義務？而 WCO 所定「國際商品統一分類代碼制度」(HS) 在 WTO 小組審理本案、適用 GATT 條文時的角色與定位為何？
- (二) 何謂《資訊科技協定》？其主要規範內容為何？何以印度援引 ITA 主張系爭新產品不在 ITA 規範(產品)範圍內，但我國於本案並未直接根據 ITA 主張印度違反 ITA 義務(而係直接依據印度之關稅減讓表及 GATT 第 2 條規定)？請扼要說明 ITA 與解決本案爭議的關連性為何？

二、自 2017 年以來，美國總統川普為因應中國政府長期採取的不公平貿易行為(如竊取智慧財產權或強制技術移轉等)，採取一系列的提高關稅或貿易保護措施予以反制，而中國政府亦相應採取課徵反傾銷稅或報復關稅等措施，與之對抗，稱之為美中貿易戰。具體而言，美國於 2018 年 1 月針對太陽能板課徵防衛性關稅(貿易法第 201 條)；同年 3 月，針對鋼鋁產品基於國家安全提高進口關稅(貿易擴張法第 232 條)；又針對中國不公平貿易行為進行調查，決定課徵一定金額的額外關稅，並分階段確定課徵關稅之產品清單(貿易法第 301 條)。部分措施經當事國提交 WTO 爭端解決進行控訴，如美國矽晶電池產品防衛措施案(DS562)、美國鋼鋁產品案(DS544)、中國特定產品額外關稅案(DS558)等，裁決結果，互有輸贏。試從美中貿易戰與地緣政治的脈絡，回答下列問題：

- (一) 國與國間之經濟衝突常採用貿易保護措施作為手段，包括關稅、配額、補貼、貨幣貶值等措施，性質上皆屬貿易障礙措施。美中貿易戰中主要採取「關稅」措施，但各基於不同的理由與機制。其中，中國曾採取「反傾銷稅」反制美國之「防衛性關稅」。試問：兩者基於 WTO 相關協定規範，在規範依據、性質、要件、效果、程序或適用限制上有何不同？
- (二) 美國針對鋼、鋁產品基於國家安全為理由提高關稅，而非採取如同太陽能板與電池案之防衛性關稅措施，其可能的理由或考量為何？試根據 WTO 相關協定規範，說明美國於鋼、鋁產品案不採防衛措施的理由，以及改以國家安全為理由提高進口關稅可能面臨的困難與質疑為何？

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| 考 試 科 目 | 國際經貿時事分析 | 系 所 別 | 國際經營與貿易學系/國際經貿法組一般生 | 考 試 時 間 | 2 月 6 日(二) 第 2 節 |
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三、Senior Officials Meeting paves way for progress on deliverables at MC13:

A two-day meeting of senior trade officials concluded at the WTO on 24 October 2023 served as an important milestone in the preparations for the WTO's MC13, to be held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, from 26 to 29 February 2024.

The aim of the meeting was to take stock of progress on issues on the negotiating agenda, take decisions as appropriate, and solve specific problems. Participants also sought to point the way to possible deliverables for MC13, provide political guidance and support for the ministerial preparations, and deliberate on pressing global issues.

At the start of the Senior Officials Meeting, WTO members, in a special General Council meeting adopted a decision to assist least-developed countries (LDCs) on the path to graduation from LDC status. During the two-day meeting, senior officials had the opportunity to engage with each other on WTO members' priority areas in various configurations, including plenary meetings of the full membership, breakout sessions on specific issues, bilateral talks, group coordination meetings, and consultations with the chairs or facilitators of negotiations.

The breakout sessions on the first day, where members split into three groups to enable interactive conversations, focused on the issues of agriculture, including food security; trade and development; the "second wave" of the fisheries subsidies negotiations; and dispute settlement reform. On the second day, the breakout sessions took place in two groups and focused on the issues of trade and industrial policy, and trade and environmental sustainability.

The plenary meetings included an opening "scene-setting" session, reports from the breakout group facilitators at the end of day one, a session on other areas of work in view of MC13 preparations (including the issues of WTO reform, the e-commerce work programme and moratorium, the MC12 Decision on the TRIPS Agreement, and others), and a closing session on the way forward, including a concluding summary from the General Council Chair and the Director-General.

The GC Chair also stressed that delegations in Geneva have been putting a lot of effort into improving the daily functioning of WTO bodies through the so-called "reform by doing" process. She invited senior officials to commend the hard work of Geneva delegates and to continue to reform by doing for the benefit of the membership.

The Director-General said "The world is looking to the WTO and other multilateral institutions to show that we can contribute to solutions and bring a bit of certainty in a sea of uncertainty," and "That is why at MC13 we need to show the world some solid deliverables on all fronts: fisheries and sustainability; agriculture and food security; development; e-commerce moratorium; services and digital trade; investment; and above all on WTO reform, particularly on reforming our dispute settlement system." [Source: WTO News/General Council, 24 Oct. 2023]

根據 WTO 此段報導，試問：

- (一) 文中所提會議的召開目的為何？文件中提及的會議形式有哪些？採取不同會議形式的原因？
- (二) WTO 第 13 屆部長會議可能納入議程之談判實質議題有哪些？請列舉並扼要說明各議題要旨。

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| 考試科目 | 國際經貿時事分析 | 系所別 | 國際經營與貿易學系/國際經貿法組一般生 | 考試時間 | 2月6日(二)第2節 |
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四、WTO Secretariat launches trade policy toolkit at COP28 to support action on climate goals:

The WTO Secretariat on 2 December 2023 launched a 10-point set of “Trade Policy Tools for Climate Action” at the 28th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai to present governments with a toolkit to draw from in their efforts to meet global climate targets.

The new publication explores how integrating the trade policy options into national strategies can help economies mitigate the effects of climate change and adapt to its consequences. Director-General says that “In this publication, the WTO Secretariat explores 10 trade policy tools that can accelerate progress towards climate goals. Each element could be integrated into nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs) as economies look to ratchet up the ambition of their climate strategies.”

The options include: (1) introducing trade facilitation measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with cumbersome border customs procedures; (2) deploying green government procurement policies; (3) using international standards to avoid fragmentation when upgrading energy efficiency regulations; (4) reviewing regulations and restrictions on providers of climate-related services to support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts; (5) rebalancing import tariffs to increase the uptake of low-carbon technologies;

(6) reforming environmentally harmful subsidies to unlock additional resources for climate action; (7) facilitating and increasing trade finance to support the diffusion of climate-related technologies and equipment; (8) improving how food and agricultural markets function to support climate adaptation and mitigation by easing trade in food; (9) strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary systems to protect economies from the spread of disease, pests and other related risks heightened by climate change; and (10) improving the coordination of climate-related internal taxes, including carbon pricing and equivalent policies, to reduce policy fragmentation and compliance costs.

On the issue of import tariffs, the publication notes that crude oil and coal face average tariffs of 0.8% and 1.6% respectively while renewable energy equipment faces average tariffs of 3.2%, with some economies applying tariffs as high as 12%. Import tariffs could be reviewed with a view to promoting the affordability and uptake of green energy, it states. At least 30 WTO members from all regions and levels of economic development, furthermore, have already used tariff reductions for environmental purposes, mostly for renewable technologies and low-carbon and electric vehicles. [Source: WTO News/Publications, 2 Dec. 2023]

根據 WTO 此段報導，試問：

- (一) 何以國際貿易規則與氣候變遷議題或規範有所關連？WTO 在聯合國氣候變遷大會 COP28 之角色？並說明文中所提進口關稅之例。
- (二) 文中所提之貿易政策工具有哪些？扼要說明何以這些政策有助於達成氣候變遷的政策目標？

備

註

- 一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。
- 二、試題請隨卷繳交。