

2012  
歐盟-台灣雙邊關係概況

**EU - TAIWAN**  
FACTFILE 2012



European Economic and Trade Office  
歐洲經貿辦事處

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# Overview

2

During 2011 bilateral EU-Taiwan trade made a full recovery from the 2008/09 global economic downturn.

## Key figures

*Taiwan is the EU's 19th biggest trading partner in 2011.*

*Overall EU-Taiwan trade is at its highest level in a decade.*

*EU exports to Taiwan have increased substantially and, at € 16.21 billion, have reached the highest level in the past 10 years.*

*Taiwan has held its position relative to other major EU export markets, it remains the EU's 22nd largest export partner.*

*Taiwan is currently the 14th largest provider of imports into the European Union.*

*The EU accounts for about 1/4 of total foreign direct investment stock in Taiwan, and more than 1/7 of new FDI in 2011.*

*Following a decline of 12% in 2009 for both exports and imports, trade in services between Taiwan and the EU rebounded in 2010 with an increase of +59% for EU services exported to Taiwan and +21% for Taiwanese services exported to the EU.*

The structure of trade in goods shows that the EU is an important industrial partner for Taiwan. The bulk of imports from Taiwan is made up of office/telecommunication equipment, while the EU's biggest export items are machinery equipment especially for ICT production, automotive components and chemicals including pharmaceuticals.

Trade in services leapt from □ 5.8bn in 2009 to □ 8.3bn in 2010, marking a 43% increase in one year. EU-Taiwan trade in services in 2010 was equivalent to almost 21 % of the overall trade in goods, showing a □ 2.5bn surplus for the EU in 2010.

According to Taiwan's figures for 2011, the EU provides 14.6% of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan. EU investment in Taiwan amounted to more than US\$ 715.8 million in 2011, ahead of flows from the US and Japan but behind those from Singapore and the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean.



# 1 Trade relations

## 1.1 Trade in goods: main trends in 2011

*There are discrepancies between Eurostat's trade statistics and Taiwan customs statistics, partly due to variations in exchange rates as well as shipments through third countries.*

*EU-Taiwan trade in goods remained stable, expanding by 3.1% in 2011.*

GDP growth rates in the EU were considerably lower than in previous years (1.5% in 2011, 2.0% in 2010) and the same was true for Taiwan's GDP growth rate (4.04 % in 2011, 10.72 % in 2010).

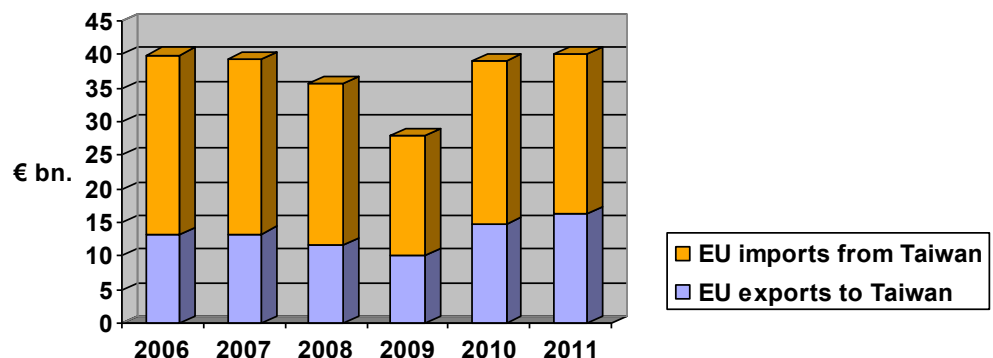
The EU's trade deficit with Taiwan shrank to €7.7bn in 2011, compared to €9.3bn in 2010.

*Following an acceleration of trade in 2010, in the wake of a difficult year in 2009, EU exports to Taiwan increased by 9.7% in 2011. Meanwhile, global EU exports saw a 13.4% increase during the past year.*

2011 saw an increase in EU exports to Taiwan of 9.7% on last year's figures, while EU exports to the rest of the world rose by 13.4% compared to last year. EU imports from Taiwan fell by 0.9% in 2011, while imports from the rest of the world increased by 11.6% in the same period.

**Figure 1. Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan in € bn.**

Source: Eurostat



**Table 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan in € bn.**

Source: Eurostat

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU exports to Taiwan in € bn	13.4	11.9	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2
Annual growth rate (%)	-11.3	-11.2	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5
EU imports from Taiwan in € bn	26.0	23.2	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	23.9
Annual growth rate (%)	-8.1	-10.8	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	-0.8
Total in € bn	39.4	35.1	33.7	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.4	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.1
Annual growth rate (%)	-9.2	-10.9	-4.0	9.2	1.1	7.3	-1.3	-9.4	-21.8	39.4	3.1
Balance for the EU in € bn	-12.6	-11.3	-11.6	-11	-11	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-7.7

## 1.2 Trade in services

*The compilation and publication of statistics on services trade usually lag behind by a year*

*EU-Taiwan trade in services grew by an impressive 43% in 2010.*

Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan leapt up from € 5.8bn in 2009 to € 8.3bn in 2010. EU exports in services to Taiwan showed impressive growth, expanding from € 3.4bn to € 5.4bn in a single year, while Taiwan's services exports to the EU grew from € 2.4bn to € 2.9bn in the same period.

*The EU's positive trade balance in services rose from € 1bn in 2009 to € 2.5bn in 2010.*

The EU's balance surplus in the services trade increased from € 1bn to € 2.5bn between 2009 and 2010. However, this amount was still far from sufficient to compensate for the deficit seen in the goods trade.

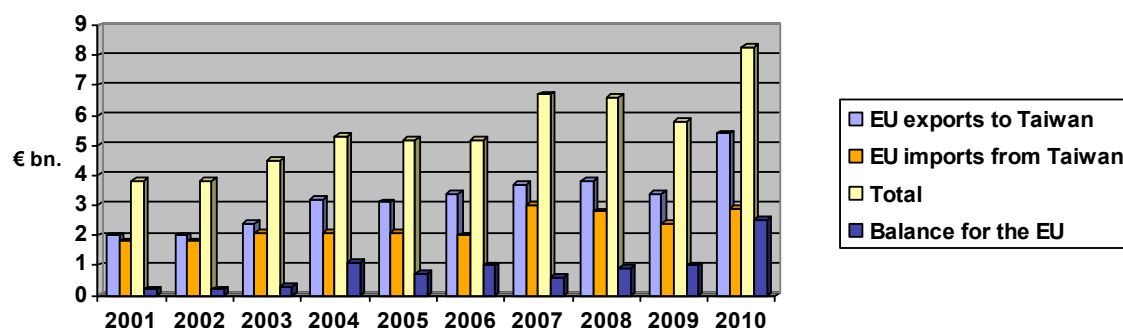
**Table 2: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan in € bn.**

Source: Eurostat

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EU exports to Taiwan	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	5.4
EU imports from Taiwan	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9
Total	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.6	5.8	8.3
Balance for the EU	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.5

**Figure 2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan.**

Source: Eurostat



### 1.3 Rankings: imports, exports and overall trade volume

After a significant drop from 13th to 20th place in 2008, Taiwan regained momentum in 2010 to become the EU's 15th largest trading partner. However, in 2011, Taiwan's rank has slipped again to 19th position. Taiwan is currently in the same league as Australia and Mexico and ahead of all ASEAN countries except Singapore.

Taiwan's position as a source of EU imports fell in 2011 by two places, from 12th place in 2010. Thus, Taiwan is currently the 14th largest supplier to the EU, a ranking comparable to that of Canada, Nigeria and Malaysia. Its share of the EU market fell from 1.6% in 2010 to 1.4% in 2011.

*The EU is not exploiting the full potential of the Taiwanese market — Taiwan is the 22nd largest EU export market.*

EU exports to Taiwan grew by 9.5% in 2011. Taiwan remains Europe's 22nd largest export market in 2011, purchasing 1.1% of total EU exported goods.

**Table 3: The EU's leading trade partners.**

Source: Eurostat

Major Imports Partners				Major Exports Partners			
Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%
	Extra EU27	1,683,931.0	100.0%		Extra EU27	1,531,122.0	100.0%
1	China	292,070.9	17.3%	1	United States	260,566.8	17.0%
2	Russia	198,178.2	11.8%	2	China	136,216.9	8.9%
3	United States	184,141.2	10.9%	3	Switzerland	121,690.6	7.9%
4	Norway	93,528.7	5.6%	4	Russia	108,448.9	7.1%
5	Switzerland	91,204.1	5.4%	5	Turkey	72,587.6	4.7%
6	Japan	67,444.8	4.0%	6	Japan	48,970.3	3.2%
7	Turkey	47,588.4	2.8%	7	Norway	46,531.0	3.0%
8	India	39,256.9	2.3%	8	India	40,419.4	2.6%
9	Brazil	37,751.6	2.2%	9	Brazil	35,729.7	2.3%
10	South Korea	36,057.0	2.1%	10	United Arab Emirates	32,614.2	2.1%
11	Saudi Arabia	27,933.3	1.7%	11	South Korea	32,418.5	2.1%
12	Algeria	27,534.4	1.6%	12	Australia	30,804.9	2.0%
13	Nigeria	24,190.0	1.4%	13	Hong Kong	30,189.6	2.0%
14	Taiwan	23,917.1	1.4%	14	Canada	29,607.2	1.9%
15	Canada	22,852.4	1.4%	15	Singapore	27,131.3	1.8%
16	Kazakhstan	22,672.7	1.3%	16	Saudi Arabia	26,395.5	1.7%
17	Malaysia	20,988.0	1.2%	17	South Africa	25,639.0	1.7%
18	Singapore	18,937.5	1.1%	18	Mexico	23,802.6	1.6%
19	South Africa	17,774.0	1.1%	19	Ukraine	21,197.0	1.4%
20	Thailand	17,534.2	1.0%	20	Algeria	17,204.7	1.1%
21	Mexico	16,269.1	1.0%	21	Israel	16,835.9	1.1%
22	Indonesia	16,152.5	1.0%	22	Taiwan	16,207.1	1.1%
23	Iran	15,887.6	0.9%	23	Morocco	15,168.0	1.0%
24	Ukraine	14,975.3	0.9%	24	Egypt	13,904.4	0.9%
25	Azerbaijan	14,785.5	0.9%	25	Nigeria	12,501.0	0.8%

Major Trade Partners				Major Trade Partners			
Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%
	Extra EU27	3,215,053.0	100.0%		Extra EU27	3,215,053.0	100.0%
1	United States	444,708.0	13.8%	14	Algeria	44,739.0	1.4%
2	China	428,287.8	13.3%	15	South Africa	43,412.9	1.4%
3	Russia	306,627.1	9.5%	16	Australia	42,559.7	1.3%
4	Switzerland	212,894.7	6.6%	17	United Arab Emirates	41,384.3	1.3%
5	Norway	140,059.6	4.4%	18	Hong Kong	40,322.4	1.3%
6	Turkey	120,176.0	3.7%	19	Taiwan	40,124.2	1.2%
7	Japan	116,415.1	3.6%	20	Mexico	40,071.8	1.2%
8	India	79,676.2	2.5%	21	Nigeria	36,691.1	1.1%
9	Brazil	73,481.3	2.3%	22	Ukraine	36,172.3	1.1%
10	South Korea	68,475.6	2.1%	23	Malaysia	32,903.0	1.0%
11	Saudi Arabia	54,328.8	1.7%	24	Israel	29,476.2	0.9%
12	Canada	52,459.6	1.6%	25	Thailand	29,393.5	0.9%
13	Singapore	46,068.8	1.4%				

## 1.4 Comparison of EU-Taiwan trade with other main trading partners

*The EU worldwide export growth rate slowed from 22.9% in 2010 to 13.4% in 2011.*

*Taiwan's exports to the EU expanded less quickly than Taiwan's exports to its other major export markets (China, US).*

According to Eurostat figures EU-Taiwan trade increased by only 3.12% in 2011. This year's figures for growth in bilateral trade are higher than the increase in trade between the EU and South Korea (1.94%) but smaller than the increase in trade between the EU and Japan (6.18%).

**Table 4: EU's trade with its main Asian partners in 2011, in € bn.**

Source: Eurostat

	China	Japan	Korea	India	Taiwan
Exports from EU	136.2	49.0	32.4	40.4	16.2
Imports into EU	292.1	67.4	36.1	39.3	23.9
Trade volume	428.3	116.4	68.5	79.7	40.1
Balance	-155.9	-18.4	-3.7	1.1	-7.7

*The ranking of the EU remains stable vis-à-vis other major exporters to Taiwan.*

China (incl. Hong Kong) remained Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2011, followed by the ASEAN bloc, Japan, the US and the EU. Taiwan's overall foreign trade increased by 12.1% in 2011. Imports into Taiwan grew by 12.0% and amounted to US\$ 281.61bn, while Taiwan's total exports increased by 12.3% and amounted to US\$ 308.3bn, according to Taiwan trade statistics. Taiwan's trade surplus increased by 14.79% over the same period.

*EU-Taiwan trade is equivalent to about 1/10 of EU-China trade and 3/5 of EU-Korea trade.*

EU exports fared well in the Taiwanese market, with a 12.5% increase between 2010 and 2011, according to Taiwanese statistics, amounting to a total value of US\$ 24bn. In this area, the EU outperformed Japan (+0.5%) and the US (+1.5%) but was outperformed by China (+21.3%) and the ASEAN bloc (+13.5%).

*The EU is Taiwan's fifth largest trading partner overall, when one counts ASEAN and the EU each as a single bloc.*

Taiwanese statistics show that between 2010 and 2011, the increase in Taiwanese goods destined for the EU was 4.6%. This figure is smaller than the increase in exports to China (+8.1%), the US (+15.6%) and ASEAN (+22.8%) but larger than the increase in exports to Japan (+1.2%).

*EU exports outperformed those of other major traders in the Taiwan market.*

#### **Table 5: Share of Taiwan's Imports and Exports by partner in 2011.**

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

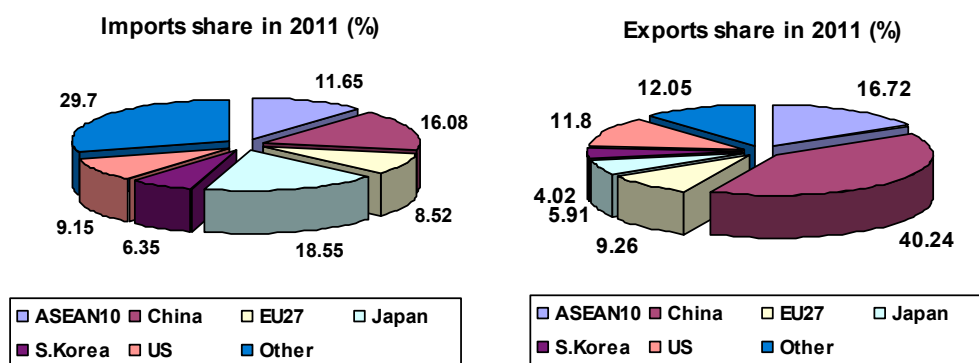
*The EU remains Taiwan's third largest export market after China and the US.*

	ASEAN10	China (incl. HK)	EU27	Japan	S.Korea	US	Other
Imports Share (%)	11.65	16.08	8.52	18.55	6.35	9.15	29.7
Exports Share (%)	16.72	40.24	9.26	5.91	4.02	11.80	12.05



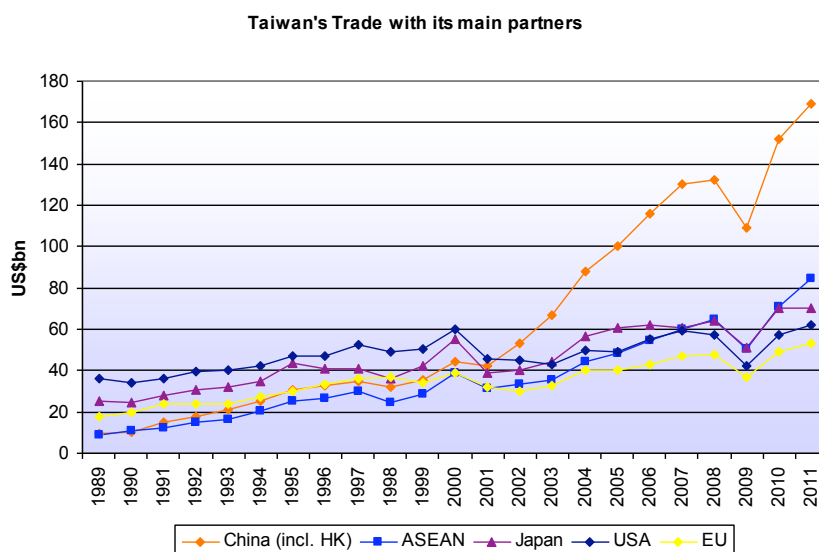
**Figure 3: Share of Taiwan's Imports and Exports by partner in 2011.**

Source: Directorate General of Customs MOF Source: Directorate General of Customs MOF



**Figure 4 Taiwan's trade with its main partners.**

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance



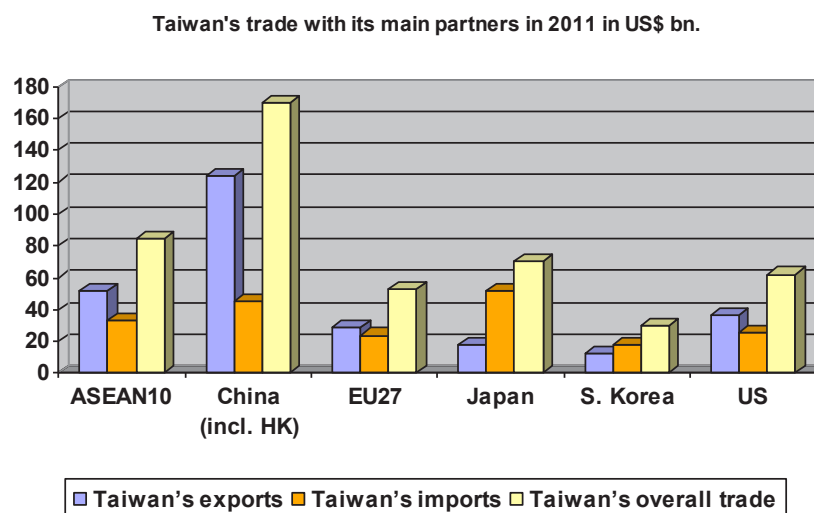
**Table 6: Taiwan's trade with its main partners in 2011.**

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

	ASEAN10	China (incl. HK)	EU27	Japan	S. Korea	US
Taiwan's export in US\$ bn	51.5	124.1	28.6	18.3	12.4	36.4
Taiwan's export change from 2010%	22.8	8.2	5.6	1.2	15.9	15.6
Taiwan's import in US\$ bn	32.8	45.3	24.0	52.2	17.9	25.8
Taiwan's import change from 2010 %	13.5	20.5	12.5	0.5	11.2	1.5
Taiwan's trade in US\$ bn	84.3	169.4	52.6	70.4	30.2	62.1
Taiwan's trade change from 2010 %	19.0	11.2	8.1	0.7	13.1	9.3

### Figure 5: Taiwan's trade with its main partners in 2011.

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance



## 1.5 Trade by EU Member States

*The EU's single market and the free movement of goods on that market make it difficult to attribute exact trade flows with non-EU economies to a specific EU Member State.*

*Of the EU Member States, Germany remains Taiwan's largest trading partner.*

*The top five Member States (Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, Italy and France) account for three-quarters of EU-Taiwan trade.*

In view of its leading position on the world market in areas such as machine tools and other mechanical equipment, Germany continues to be Taiwan's largest trading partner within the EU. Germany is followed by the Netherlands, the UK, Italy, and France. Together these five countries account for more than three-quarters of EU-Taiwan trade.

**Table 7: Taiwan's trade with EU Member States in 2011 in million €.**

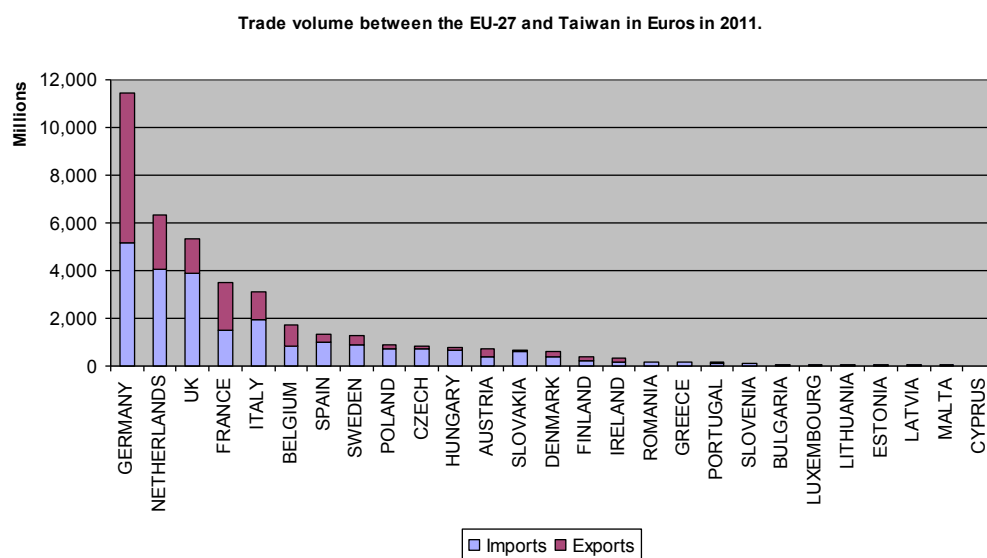
Source: Eurostat

	IMPORT	IMPORT	EXPORT	EXPORT	TOTAL	TOTAL
	Jan.-Dec. 2010	Jan.-Dec. 2011	Jan.-Dec. 2010	Jan.-Dec. 2011	Jan.- Dec.	Total in 2008
GERMANY	5,220.5	5,189.4	6,018.2	6,236.6	11,238.7	11,426.1
NETHERLANDS	3,947.3	4,072.3	2,468.5	2,264.1	6,415.9	6,336.5
UK	3,487.1	3,866.6	1,207.6	1,472.1	4,694.7	5,338.7
FRANCE	1,651.3	1,497.3	1,428.5	2,007.0	3,079.8	3,504.4
ITALY	2,033.5	1,965.7	1,012.9	1,133.0	3,046.5	3,098.8
BELGIUM	698.4	837.1	657.2	861.5	1,355.7	1,698.6
SPAIN	1,219.8	993.0	317.9	364.2	1,537.8	1,357.3
SWEDEN	718.7	879.8	349.2	414.6	1,067.9	1,294.4
POLAND	967.6	725.2	111.7	139.5	1,079.4	864.7
CZECH REPUBLIC	858.6	710.8	78.2	110.3	936.9	821.1
HUNGARY	815.6	688.0	61.8	71.7	877.5	759.7
AUSTRIA	395.6	369.3	339.7	344.4	735.4	713.8
SLOVAKIA	560.2	621.4	17.0	26.1	577.3	647.5
DENMARK	395.4	389.3	193.0	211.0	588.5	600.3
FINLAND	202.8	222.5	212.6	176.9	415.4	399.5
IRELAND	133.3	146.4	172.8	190.4	306.1	336.9
ROMANIA	167.6	167.4	9.8	13.1	177.5	180.6
GREECE	161.8	148.6	13.2	13.8	175.0	162.5
PORTUGAL	145.5	96.6	27.2	61.8	172.7	158.5
SLOVENIA	98.2	98.6	15.3	21.7	113.6	120.3
BULGARIA	58.1	58.0	22.9	21.2	81.1	79.3
LUXEMBOURG	31.3	45.6	12.8	19.8	44.2	65.5
LITHUANIA	44.0	50.7	5.4	5.8	49.4	56.5
ESTONIA	29.4	50.8	4.1	4.1	33.5	54.9
LATVIA	25.4	34.2	9.1	10.3	34.5	44.6
MALTA	27.9	29.0	11.1	10.4	39.0	39.5
CYPRUS	35.8	22.4	1.7	2.4	37.5	24.8

Over half of the EU's Member States reported an increase in trade with Taiwan during 2011. In all, 23 out of 27 Member States reported an individual trade deficit with Taiwan, the exceptions being Germany, France, Belgium and Ireland.

**Figure 6: Trade volume between the EU-27 and Taiwan in Euros in 2011 in million** □.

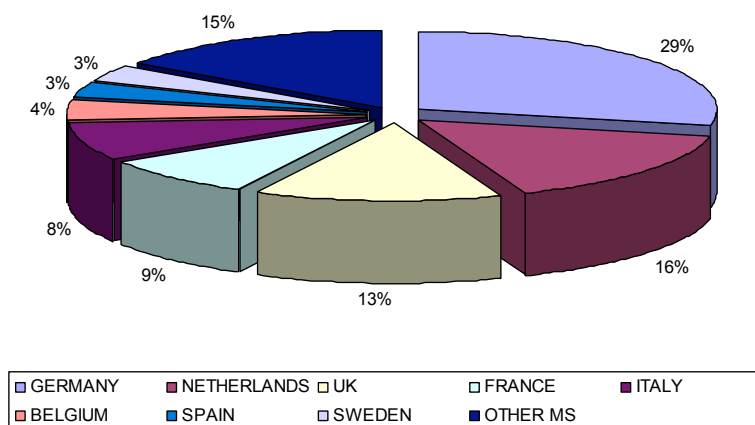
Source: Eurostat



**Figure 7: Share of EU trade volume with Taiwan in 2011 by member state.**

Source: Eurostat

**Share of EU trade volume with Taiwan in 2011 by member state.**



## 1.6 Structure by product

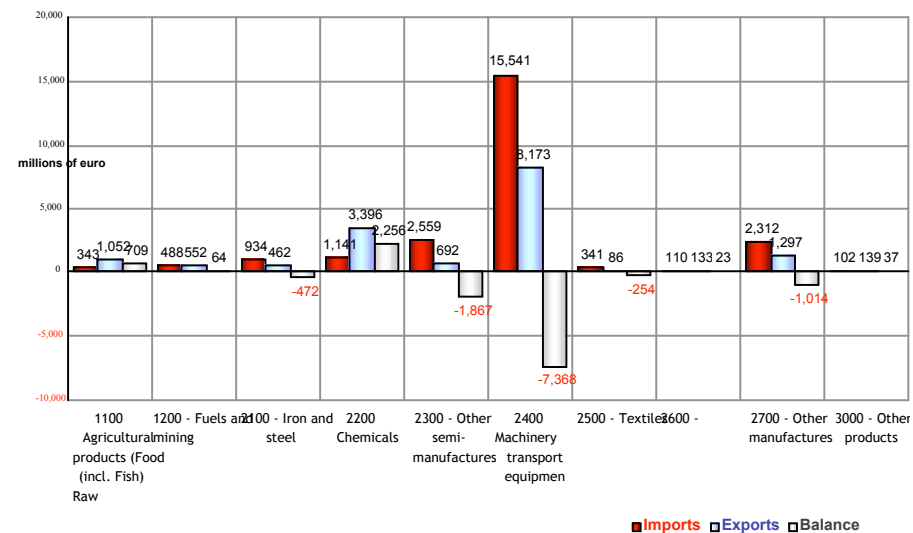
*Taiwan's export structure continues to be dominated by ICT.*

The Taiwanese economy is one of the world's leading suppliers of computer memory chips and semiconductors, as well as a leading supplier of LCD screens. The structure of Taiwan's exports to the EU is dominated by ICT products which are assembled in Taiwan or mainland China and then sold to Europe and the rest of the world.

Machinery and transport equipment account for the bulk of trade between the European Union and Taiwan in 2011, followed by chemicals, including pharmaceuticals and other manufactures and semi-manufactures. Agricultural goods, energy, iron and steel, and textiles and clothing are also traded, but in relatively smaller quantities compared to the leading items.

**Figure 8: EU trade with Taiwan by product group in 2011.**

Source: Eurostat



### a) EU imports from Taiwan in 2011

*Taiwan is the EU's third largest supplier of telecommunication equipment, integrated circuits and electronic components, and the seventh largest supplier of electronic data processing equipment.*

The most important EU imports from Taiwan are ICT products, such as office and telecommunication equipment (41.7% of EU imports from Taiwan). This includes data processing equipment (9.9%), and integrated circuits and electronic components (13.3%).

The structure of imported goods, predominantly sophisticated ICT products, has remained constant over the past years, reflecting Taiwan's specialisation in ICT products.

**Table 8: EU imports from Taiwan in 2011 by product category.**

Source: Eurostat

Product Groups	Rank	Value (in millions of euro)	Share of Total (%)	Share of Taiwan in EU Imports (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23,917.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
<b>1000 - Primary products</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	86	73.5	0.3%	0.1%
1110 - Food	59	21.9	0.1%	0.1%
1111 - Fish	83	51.5	0.2%	0.1%
1112 - Other food products and live animals	25	269.5	1.1%	1.0%
1120 - Raw materials	53	487.7	2.0%	0.1%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	37	127.9	0.5%	0.3%
1210 - Ores and other minerals	60	142.4	0.6%	0.0%
1220 - Fuels	54	142.3	0.6%	0.0%
1221 - Petroleum and petroleum products	61	0.1	0.0%	0.0%
1222 - Other fuels	25	217.4	0.9%	0.5%
1230 - Non ferrous metals	395.6	369.3	339.7	344.4
<b>2000 - Manufactures</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22,937.3</b>	<b>95.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>
2100 - Iron and steel	12	934.1	3.9%	2.7%
2200 - Chemicals	18	1,140.7	4.8%	0.7%
2210 - Pharmaceuticals	23	37.1	0.2%	0.1%
2220 - Plastics	10	507.5	2.1%	2.6%
2230 - Other chemicals	21	596.1	2.5%	0.7%
2300 - Other semi-manufactures	9	2,559.3	10.7%	3.0%
2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	7	15,541.1	65.0%	3.5%
2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	5	9,967.2	41.7%	5.6%
2411 - Electronic data processing and office equipment	7	2,359.4	9.9%	3.4%
2412 - Telecommunications equipment	3	4,433.5	18.5%	6.1%
2413 - Integrated circuits and electronic components	3	3,174.3	13.3%	8.6%
2420 - Transport equipment	9	2,209.1	9.2%	2.2%
2421 - Automotive products	11	618.4	2.6%	1.3%
2422 - Other transport equipment	7	1,590.7	6.7%	3.0%
2430 - Other machinery	7	3,364.8	14.1%	2.1%
2431 - Power generating machinery	16	209.6	0.9%	0.7%
2432 - Non electrical machinery	8	1,624.6	6.8%	2.4%
2433 - Electrical machinery	8	1,530.6	6.4%	2.5%
2500 - Textiles	12	340.6	1.4%	1.5%
2600 - Clothing	31	109.6	0.5%	0.2%
2700 - Other manufactures	11	2,312.0	9.7%	1.6%
2710 - Personal and household goods	15	334.2	1.4%	0.9%
2720 - Scientific and controlling instruments	11	410.3	1.7%	1.3%
2730 - Miscellaneous manufactures	7	1,567.5	6.6%	2.1%
<b>3000 - Other products</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Agricultural Products (AMA)</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23,719.1</b>	<b>99.2%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

## b) EU exports to Taiwan in 2011.

*The EU's main export to Taiwan is machinery, which makes up close to 1/3 of the total export volume. A significant part of this volume (22.7%) is non-electrical machinery.*

*Taiwan is the sixth largest export market for EU integrated circuits and electronic components and the eleventh largest for "other chemicals".*

The EU's most important exports to Taiwan are machinery (29.8% of EU exports) and chemicals (21.0%). Also significant is transport equipment (13.6%), particularly automotive products (9.6%). These items account for almost two thirds of the goods exported from the EU to Taiwan.

While the basic structure of the EU export has remained constant, 2011 witnessed some slight changes on last year's figures. After a period of steady decline, exports of chemical products rebounded (share in 2009: 23 %, in 2010: 15.7 %, in 2011: 20%). However, the EU's share of machinery exports continued to decline, especially for office and telecommunication equipment (share in 2009: 10.9%, in 2010: 7 %, in 2011: 6.7%). By contrast, transport equipment (mostly cars) showed healthy growth (share in 2009: 6.2 %, in 2010: 9.2%, in 2011: 13.6%). Meanwhile, the share of EU exports represented by agricultural exports remained stable at around 5.6%.

EU exports of luxury items to Taiwan grew substantially in 2011. Following a rise in consumer spending, cosmetics exports rose by 25%, leather handbags by 39%, jewellery by 61% and whisky by 33%.



**Table 9: EU exports to Taiwan in 2011 by product category.**

Source: Eurostat

Product Groups	Rank	Value (in millions of euro)	Share of Total (%)	Share of Taiwan in EU Imports (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16,207.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>1000 - Primary products</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,604.1</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	25	1,051.9	6.5%	0.9%
1110 - Food	25	829.4	5.1%	0.9%
1111 - Fish	25	29.5	0.2%	0.9%
1112 - Other food products and live animals	25	799.9	4.9%	0.9%
1120 - Raw materials	19	222.5	1.4%	1.1%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	35	552.2	3.4%	0.4%
1210 - Ores and other minerals	13	286.2	1.8%	1.5%
1220 - Fuels	68	50.3	0.3%	0.1%
1221 - Petroleum and petroleum products	69	46.7	0.3%	0.1%
1222 - Other fuels	40	3.6	0.0%	0.1%
1230 - Non ferrous metals	26	215.8	1.3%	0.8%
<b>2000 - Manufactures</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14,240.0</b>	<b>87.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
2100 - Iron and steel	20	462.1	2.9%	1.1%
2200 - Chemicals	18	3,396.3	21.0%	1.3%
2210 - Pharmaceuticals	19	816.0	5.0%	0.8%
2220 - Plastics	25	372.5	2.3%	1.1%
2230 - Other chemicals	11	2,207.9	13.6%	1.9%
2300 - Other semi-manufactures	31	692.1	4.3%	0.6%
2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	19	8,173.2	50.4%	1.3%
2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	19	1,083.0	6.7%	1.3%
2411 - Electronic data processing and office equipment	28	144.9	0.9%	0.6%
2412 - Telecommunications equipment	32	209.2	1.3%	0.5%
2413 - Integrated circuits and electronic components	6	728.9	4.5%	4.8%
2420 - Transport equipment	18	2,210.1	13.6%	0.9%
2421 - Automotive products	21	1,553.1	9.6%	1.0%
2422 - Other transport equipment	25	657.0	4.1%	0.8%
2430 - Other machinery	18	4,832.3	29.8%	1.5%
2431 - Power generating machinery	20	499.7	3.1%	1.1%
2432 - Non electrical machinery	14	3,673.5	22.7%	1.8%
2433 - Electrical machinery	25	659.1	4.1%	0.9%
2500 - Textiles	37	86.2	0.5%	0.5%
2600 - Clothing	25	132.7	0.8%	0.7%
2700 - Other manufactures	20	1,297.5	8.0%	1.0%
2710 - Personal and household goods	20	201.2	1.2%	0.8%
2720 - Scientific and controlling instruments	19	567.1	3.5%	1.3%
2730 - Miscellaneous manufactures	23	529.2	3.3%	0.8%
<b>3000 - Other products</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Agricultural Products (AMA)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>906.7</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14,994.9</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>305.5</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>



# 2 Investment flows and stocks

Foreign direct investment statistics are difficult to compile in a globalised world. For this reason, investment statistics may not reflect precise flows, but are nevertheless indicative of general trends.

## 2.1 The EU's foreign direct investment (FDI) in Taiwan

### a) FDI flows

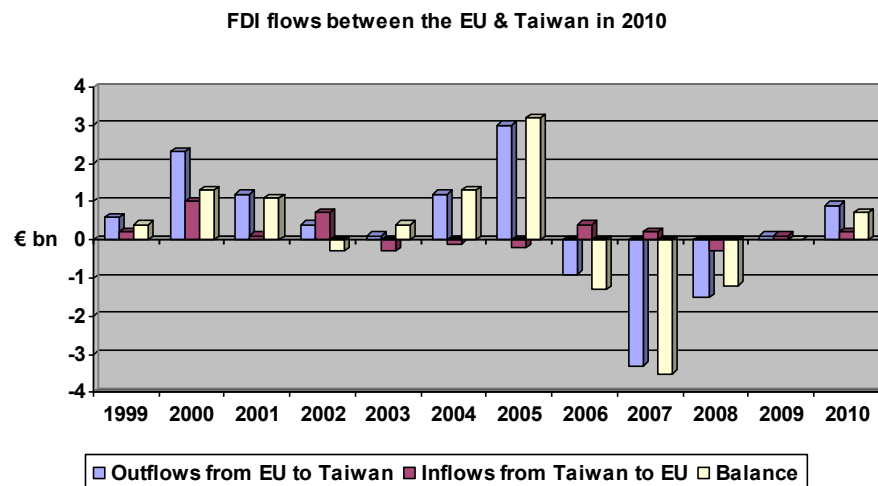
According to Taiwan's figures, the EU provided 14.6% of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan in 2011. EU investment in Taiwan amounted to more than US\$ 715.8 million in 2011, ahead of flows from the US and Japan but behind those from Singapore and the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean.

*In 2011, the EU accounted for 14.6 % of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan.*

According to Eurostat's figures for 2010 (the latest full year for which data are available), the EU's total global investment outflows fell from € 316.5bn in 2009 to € 145.6bn in 2010. For the first time since 2005, Asia (€29.7bn) overtook the US (€20.9bn) as the main destination for EU investment outflows. Of these outflows, €7.1bn were destined for China, while €10.6bn was destined for Singapore. Meanwhile, Taiwan received €0.9bn worth of FDI flows from the EU in 2010.

**Figure 9: FDI flows between the EU & Taiwan in 2010: inflows, outflows, balance (€ bn).**

Source: Eurostat



### b) FDI stocks

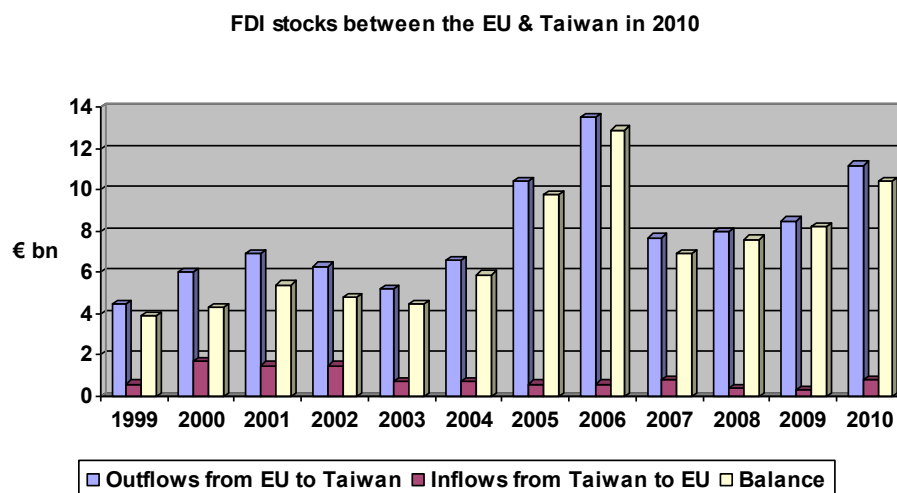
*In 2011, EU investment in Taiwan surpassed US\$30bn and accounted for about 1/4 of total foreign direct investment stock in Taiwan.*

Eurostat's figures show that, out of the total € 4.15 trillion of EU outward stocks in 2010, € 11.2bn was invested in Taiwan. Meanwhile the ASEAN bloc represented €192.7bn of EU stocks. China and Singapore each represented €75.1bn and € 122.3bn respectively.

The most recent figures from Taiwan's Investment Commission show that, between 1952 and January 2012, the EU has provided US\$30.24bn out of the total US\$112.00bn FDI stocks in Taiwan, making EU companies the biggest foreign investors in Taiwan ahead of those from Japan and the US.

**Figure 10: FDI stocks between the EU & Taiwan in 2010: inward, outward, balance (€ bn).**

Source: Eurostat



## 2.2 Taiwan's FDI in the EU

### a) FDI flows

Eurostat figures show that the EU attracted € 103.9bn of foreign direct investment flows in 2010. The largest foreign investor in the EU was the US (€ 44.9bn). Other major sources of investment in the EU included Canada (€ 23.9bn), Hong Kong (€ 14.3bn), Singapore (€ 8.7bn), and South Korea (€ 3.8bn).

*Taiwan's FDI in the EU doubled from €100m in 2009 to €200m in 2010, and FDI stock reached US\$2.8bn, but Taiwan is lagging behind Korea and other similar economies.*

Taiwan's FDI flows destined for the EU doubled from €100m in 2009 to €200m in 2010. Nonetheless, Taiwan's contribution to EU inward FDI flows is still very small compared to other investors.

Taiwan's MOEA Investment Commission reports that US\$50.60m (€ 38.62m) in investments to the EU were recorded in 2010, while US\$39.25m (€ 29.96m) were recorded in 2011. Taiwan's investment in the EU in 2011 represents only 1% of its total outward foreign investment. The main investment destinations for Taiwan in the EU were the Netherlands, the UK, Germany, the Czech Republic, and France.

The better part of Taiwan's FDI flows in 2011 were directed towards China, the US, tax havens and ASEAN countries. Taiwanese investment in China remained stable compared to last year's figures, settling at around US\$14bn according to MOEA Investment Commission figures.

### b) FDI stocks

Eurostat's figures show that out of €2.96 trillion of total worldwide inward stocks in 2011, the United States accounted for €1.20 trillion and Switzerland accounted for €365.4 billion. Taiwan, accounted for €0.8bn, in comparison South Korea accounted for €13.8bn.

According to figures from Taiwan's Investment Commission, between 1952 and January 2012, Taiwan has accounted for US\$2.80bn of investment stock in the EU.

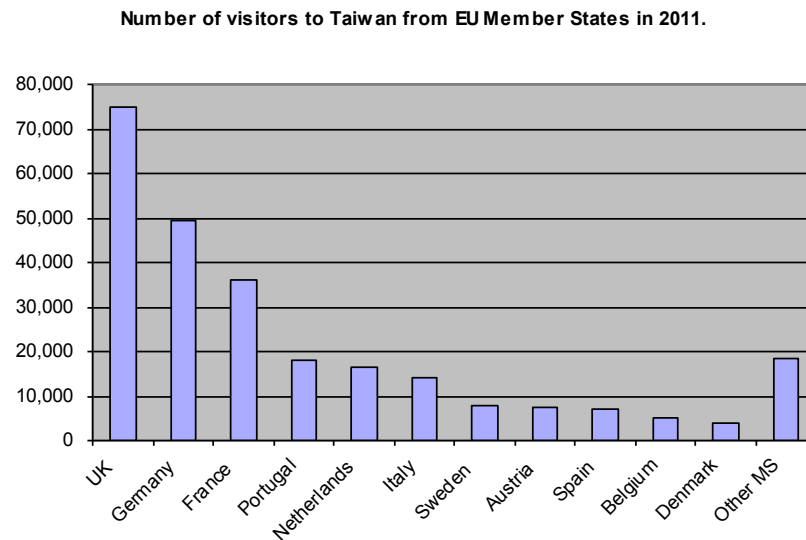
# 3 European presence in Taiwan and people-to-people exchanges

## 3.1. Europeans in Taiwan

*259,358 EU passport holders visited Taiwan in 2011, a big step up from 2010.*

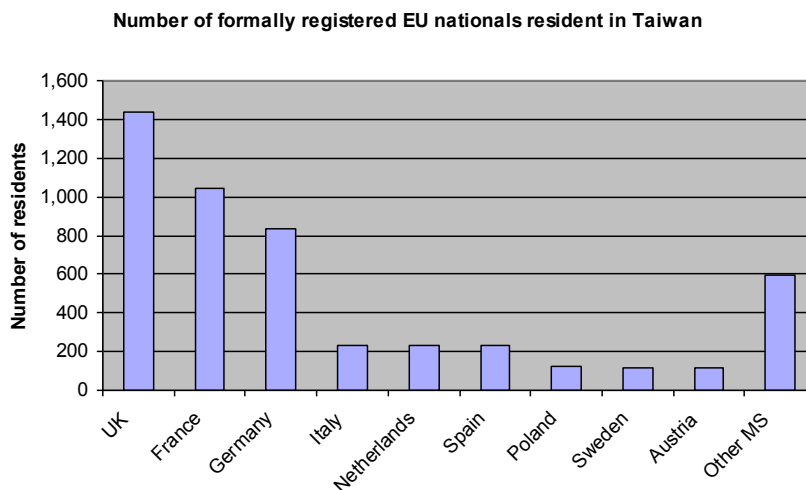
The number of European visitors to Taiwan increased dramatically between 2010 and 2011, from 197,844 to 259,358, according to the figures reported by the National Immigration Agency. This is mainly due to a rise in the number of visitors for business purposes (83,476), who still account for the majority of visitors. By contrast, the number of people visiting Taiwan for leisure purposes has decreased slightly to 45,131. EU passport holders can enter Taiwan without a visa for up to 90 days.

**Figure 11: Number of visitors to Taiwan from EU Member States in 2011.**  
Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan.



The number of formally registered foreign residents in Taiwan has been rising steadily over the past few years and, according to the National Immigration Agency, now stands at 466,206. Of these, 4966 are nationals of EU member states.

**Figure 12: Number of formally registered EU nationals resident in Taiwan.**  
Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan.



There has been steady growth in the number of students attending the Taipei European School. From a student body of only 60 at its foundation in 1990, the school now educates 1,248 pupils, of which 460 (37%) are Europeans. The number of pupils has grown by 3% between 2011 and 2012.

The European Chamber of Commerce Taipei (ECCT) was established in 1988. It represents the interests of European business in Taiwan. The Chamber has a current membership of 695 individual members as well as 373 corporate members.

A total of 16 EU Member States have offices in Taipei. The European Economic and Trade Office is the office of the European Union in Taiwan.

### 3.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

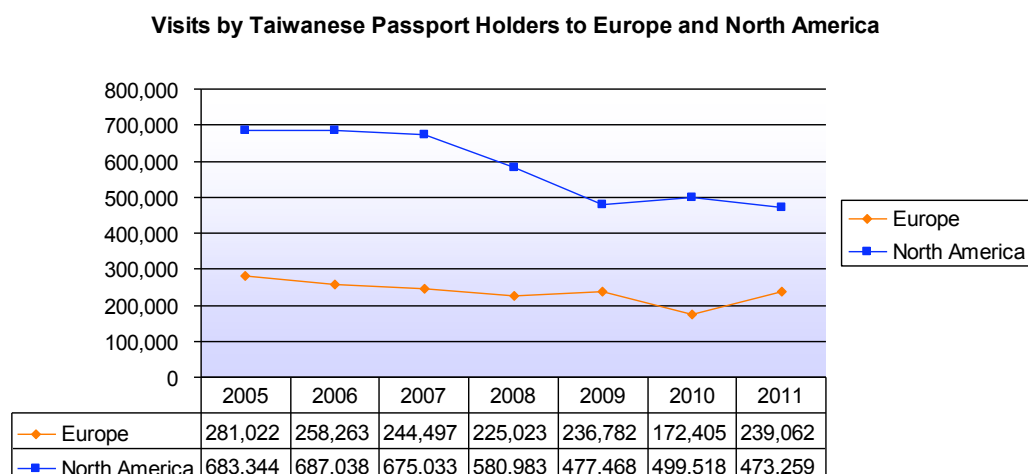
*2011 was marked by the entry into force of the EU visa waiver programme and by a 39% rise in visits by Taiwanese passport holders to the EU.*

The 11th of January 2011 saw the entry into force of the EU visa waiver programme for Taiwan passport holders. Taiwanese citizens can now enjoy visa free treatment for short stays in the Schengen area, following similar measures taken by the UK and Ireland. This major breakthrough has allowed Taiwanese people to travel visa-free to all 27 Member States of the EU and three additional countries (Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland) for a period of up to 90 days and has boosted tourism and business opportunities for Taiwanese people in Europe.

Following a dip in Taiwanese visits to EU Member States in 2010, the number of Taiwanese visitors to the EU rebounded in 2011 and stands at 239,062, a 39% increase on 2010 figures.

#### Figure 13: Visits by Taiwanese Passport Holders to Europe and North America.

Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan.



### 3.3 Taiwanese students in the EU

*The 2011 European Education Fair in Taiwan attracted over 12,000 visitors to its events in Taipei and Kaohsiung.*

For the past ten years, EU member states have promoted their higher-education institutions at the annual European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT). The 2011 fair was held in two venues, featuring 124 universities at the Taipei event and 58 universities at the Kaohsiung event. Twelve European countries were represented (Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). The EU was also represented by a booth run by the EETO. The 2011 Taipei and Kaohsiung fairs attracted 11,000 and 1000 visitors respectively.

For more information on the European Education Fair in Taiwan, please visit:

<http://www.eef-taiwan.org.tw/>

*The Erasmus Mundus programme continues to fund scholarships for Taiwanese students to study in the EU.*

Support for students studying in the EU remains widely available from various sources, such as individual Member States, the EU's Erasmus Mundus Programme and Taiwan's Ministry of Education. The Erasmus Mundus programme is aimed at those enrolled on Master or PhD level courses. Through this programme, generous sponsorship has been granted to close to 100 Taiwanese students since 2004.

For more information on Erasmus Mundus, please visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/mundus\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/mundus_en.htm)

For information on how to apply for a scholarship, please visit:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/education/application/application.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/application/application.htm)

*2010 (the last year for which data are available) saw a small drop in the number of Taiwanese students applying for visas to study in Europe.*

At 6,830 the number of Taiwanese students applying for visas to study in Europe in 2010 was only slightly lower than the previous year. These numbers have been in steady decline since their peak in 2006 (11,841).

*However, Europe maintains its appeal as the second most popular destination for Taiwanese students after the US.*

Just over half the Member States saw a small drop in the number of Taiwanese students in 2010. However, Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany and Spain all recorded an increase in the number of Taiwanese students. The UK, France and Germany remain the most popular destinations.

*The EU remains a popular destination for Taiwanese students because of its diversity of educational opportunities and its reputation for academic excellence.*

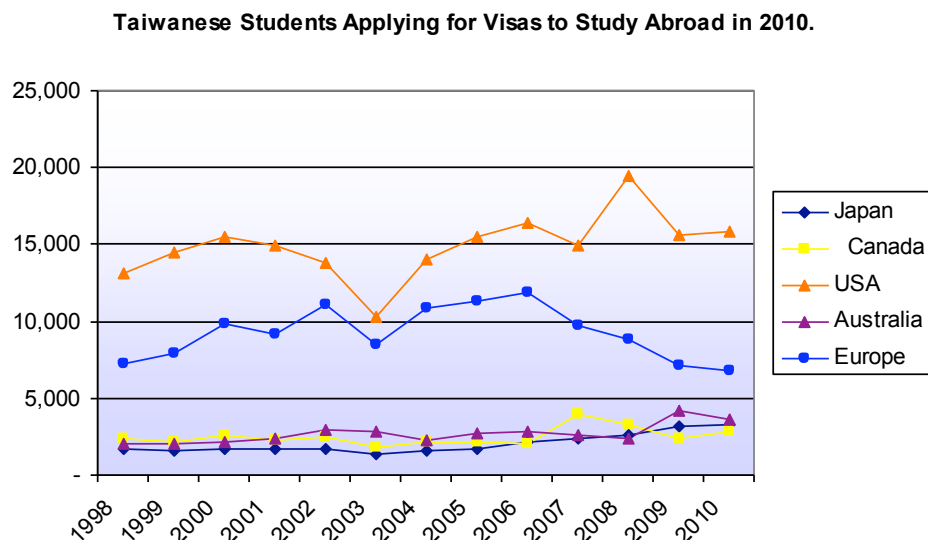
Responding to a survey conducted at the European Education Fair, Taiwanese students stated that Europe remains a popular destination for overseas study because of its diversity of educational opportunities and cultural experiences, and its reputation for academic excellence. Reasonable tuition fees, generous scholarship offers and the possibility of learning an additional foreign language were some of the other reasons cited for choosing Europe as a destination for higher education.

For more information on studying in Europe, please visit:

<http://ec.europa.eu/education/study-in-europe/>

**Figure 14: Taiwanese Students Applying for Visas to Study Abroad in 2010.**

Source: Taiwanese Ministry of Education



### 3.4 EU-Taiwan research cooperation.

In 2007, the European Commission launched the seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7). This programme brings together all research-related EU initiatives and provides grants for European and non-European research, technological development and demonstration projects.

*There are currently 18 active EU-funded projects involving Taiwanese institutions.*

Thus far, FP7 has co-financed 23 projects involving Taiwanese institutions, working in a variety of areas, from green technology development to earthquake risk reduction. The number of FP7 projects involving Taiwanese partners is greater than the number under FP6, which co-financed only nine such projects. Of the projects co-financed by FP7, 18 are currently active.

For more information on FP7, please visit:  
<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7>

**Table 10: Active FP7 projects involving Taiwanese partners**

Source:

Project title	Domain	Coordinator	Taiwanese participant(s)
Silver: Small-molecule inhibitor leads versus emerging and neglected rna viruses	Medical biotechnology - Medicine, health	Universite d'aix marseille France	National central university Taiwan
Corfu: Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas	Environmental protection - Meteorology	The university of exeter United kingdom	National taiwan university Taiwan
E-sponder: A holistic approach towards the development of the first responder of the future	Security	Exodus a.E. Hellas	Telcordia applied research center taiwan company Taiwan
Zerowin: Towards zero waste in industrial networks	Environmental protection - network technologies - Waste management	Osterreichische gesellschaft fuer system- und automatisierungstechnik Österreich	Au optronics corporation Taiwan
Theseus	Environmental protection - Coastal technologies for climate change	Universita di bologna	National cheng kung university
Scales	Environmental protection - Biodiversity	Helmholtz-zentrum fur umweltforschung-de	National taiwan university
Tropos	Environmental research - Offshore platform	Oceanic platform of the canary islands	National sun yat sen university
Lca to go Boosting life cycle assessment use in european small and medium-sized enterprises: serving needs of innovative key sectors with smart methods and tools	Environmental protection - Life sciences	Fraunhofer-gesellschaft zur foerderung der angewandten forschung e.V deutschland	United microelectronics corporation ltd Taiwan  Industrial technology research institute incorporated Taiwan
Eurec	Social science - Citizens participation in ethics councils	Rheinische friedrich wilhelms universitaet bonn	National tsing hua university
Sus con: Sustainable, innovative and energy-efficient concrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials	Industrial manufacture - Materials technology	Centro di progettazione, design & tecnologie dei materiali italia	National taiwan university of science and technology Taiwan
Escape	Environment protection - Air pollution effects	Universiteit utrecht	National taiwan university
Reakt	Disaster management - Earthquake risk reduction	Amra - it	National taiwan university
Envirogenomarkers: Genomics biomarkers of environmental health	Environmental protection	Ethniko idryma erevnon Hellas	National taiwan university Taiwan
Fish4knowledge: Supporting humans in knowledge gathering and question answering w.R.T. Marine and environmental monitoring through analysis of multiple video streams	Information, media - Innovation, technology transfer	The university of edinburgh United kingdom	National applied research laboratories Taiwan
Egi-inspire: European grid initiative: integrated sustainable pan-european infrastructure for researchers in europe	Information processing, information systems - Scientific research	Stichting european grid initiative Nederland	Academia sinica Taiwan
Greenerbuildings: An ubiquitous embedded systems framework for energy-aware buildings using activity and context knowledge	Information and communication technology applications - Information, media - Network technologies	Technische universiteit eindhoven Nederland	Industrial technology research institute incorporated Taiwan
Emi: European middleware initiative	Information processing, information systems - Scientific research	European organization for nuclear research Schweiz/suisse/svizzera	Academia sinica Taiwan
Degisco: Desktop grids for international scientific collaboration	Scientific research	Magyar tudomanyos akademia szamitastechnikai es automatizalasi kutato intezet Magyarország	Academia sinica Taiwan

# 4 News from the EETO



December 2010 saw the publication and launch of 'Let's Go to Europe', a graphic novel by the cartoonist Wan Wan, commissioned by the EETO. The launch of the book coincided with the entry-into-force of the visa waiver programme. Together, the two measures have helped to promote Europe as a destination for Taiwanese travellers, particularly amongst the younger generation.



Organised by the EETO together with EU member states offices in Taipei, the 7th edition of the European Film Festival in Taipei opened in Tainan in December 2011. Thirteen films from 12 EU member states were shown at 24 venues in 10 Taiwanese cities during the one month long festival. The films featured in the Festival ranged from comedy, drama to documentary, and attracted more than ten thousand viewers.



We are very happy to announce the creation of a Facebook page as the new way of transmitting useful information about EU-Taiwan relations and the EU in general to the public. Our Facebook page features events organised by or related to the EETO, as well as interesting articles, videos or website related to the EU and EU-Taiwan relations. Please visit us at: [www.facebook.com/euintaiwan](http://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan) Don't forget to click LIKE!

The EU is very much concerned by the global challenge raised by climate change and is spearheading efforts to tackle its impact on our planet. It has adopted a comprehensive policy and legal framework to reduce its Green House Gas emissions and turn its economy into a low carbon one. Taiwan is very much exposed to the adverse effects of climate change while being at the same time a significant source of CO2 emissions. The EU and its Member States hold regularly activities on this topic with Taiwan's administration, local governments and civil society organizations to share experiences on what can be done to address this challenge.



Taiwan successfully completed its democratic transition in the 1990s and can be proud of what it has achieved in the fields of Human Rights and Democracy. This is an area where the EU and Taiwan share a lot in common and can learn from each other experiences, especially on some of the remaining challenges like for instance, the use of capital punishment, which the EU opposes. The EU and its Member States organize regular events on these issues in cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders both from the government, the academia and the civil society.



# 概況

經過2008/09年的全球經濟蕭條後，歐盟台灣雙邊貿易於2011年完全恢復。

## 關鍵數據

在2011年台灣為歐盟  
第十九大貿易夥伴。

歐盟台灣貿易總量創  
十年來新高。

歐盟對台灣出口量在去年有顯  
著成長，162.1億歐元的對台  
灣出口也是十年來最高。

相較於歐盟的其他出口市場，  
台灣仍維持歐盟第二十二大出  
口市場的地位。

台灣目前是歐盟  
第十四大進口國。

歐盟對台灣累積投資占外資累  
積總投資的四分之一。歐盟於  
2011年對台灣投資也超過該年  
總額的七分之一。

2009年雙邊服務貿易量下降了  
約12%，但於2010年雙邊服  
務貿易量皆強勁反彈，歐盟對  
台灣服務貿易出口成長59%，  
而台灣對歐盟服務貿易出口成  
長21%。

從貨品貿易結構來看，歐盟是台灣的一個重要工業夥伴。歐盟主要從台灣進口辦公通訊設備，而歐盟主要對台出口機械設備，特別是資通科技業製造設備、汽車零件、化學及藥品等。

雙邊服務貿易量則從2009年的58億歐元大幅成長為2010年的83億歐元，一年內成長43%。歐盟台灣於2010年的服務貿易總量為貨品貿易總量的21%，並提供歐盟在服務貿易上25億歐元的順差

2011年台灣方面數據顯示，歐盟對台直接投資占整年外資對台直接投資的14.6%，其投資額為7億1580萬美元，超過美國及日本的對台投資額，僅少於新加坡及英國於加勒比海的海外屬地。



# 1 貿易關係

## 1.1 貨品貿易: 2011年的主要趨勢

歐盟統計局與台灣海關所統計的雙邊貿易數據略有出入，這主要是因為雙方所用的匯率不同，且計算經第三國貿易的基準不同。

歐盟台灣貿易維持穩定成長，於2011年成長3.12%。

歐盟於2011年的經濟成長率略低於2010年(2011年為1.5%，2010年為2%)，台灣於這兩年的經濟成長率也呈現類似趨勢(2011年為4.04%，2010年為10.72%)。

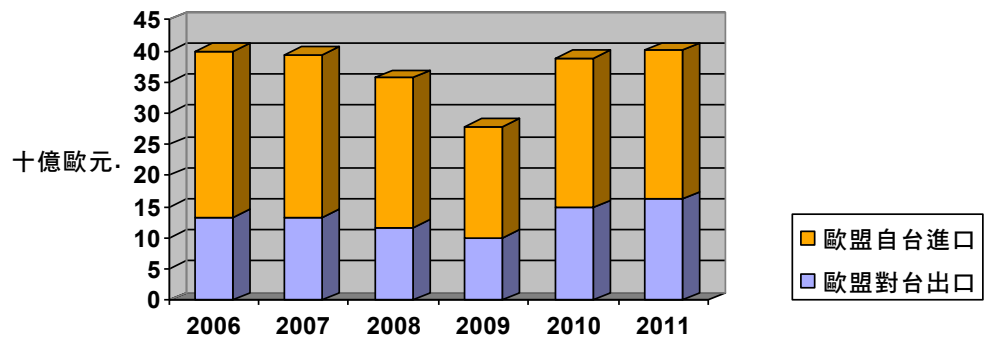
歐盟對台貿易逆差從2010年的93.5億歐元下降至2011年的77.1億歐元。

2009年歐台貿易呈現停滯，也因如此歐台貿易於2010年加速成長，歐盟於2011年對台出口量成長9.7%，而歐盟對全球出口總量也成長了13.4%。

歐盟對台出口量於2011年成長9.7%，而歐盟全球出口量則成長13.4%。歐盟自台進口量於2011年下降0.9%，但同時歐盟的全球進口量成長11.6%。

圖一. 歐盟與台灣貨品貿易圖 (單位：十億歐元)

來源：歐盟統計局



表一: 歐盟與台灣貨品貿易 (單位：十億歐元)

來源：歐盟統計局

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
歐盟對台灣出口	13.4	11.9	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2
年成長率 (%)	-11.3	-11.2	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5
歐盟自台灣進口	26.0	23.2	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	23.9
年成長率 (%)	-8.1	-10.8	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	-0.8
貿易總額	39.4	35.1	33.7	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.4	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.1
年成長率 (%)	-9.2	-10.9	-4.0	9.2	1.1	7.3	-1.3	-9.4	-21.8	39.4	3.1
歐盟對台貿易順(逆)差	-12.6	-11.3	-11.6	-11	-11	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-7.7

## 1.2 服務貿易

服務貿易數據通常比貨品貿易數據晚一年公布。

歐盟與台灣間的服務貿易量於2010年強勁成長43%。

歐盟與台灣間的服務貿易量從2009年的58億歐元大幅成長至2010年的83億歐元。歐盟對台的服務出口量也展現亮眼成長，一年內從34億歐元成長至54億歐元。台灣對歐盟的服務出口也同時從24億歐元成長至29億歐元。

歐盟對台服務貿易順差從2009年的10億歐元成長至2010年的25億歐元。

歐盟對台服務貿易順差從2009年的10億歐元成長至2010年的25億歐元，但此順差仍不足彌補歐盟對台在貨品貿易上的逆差。

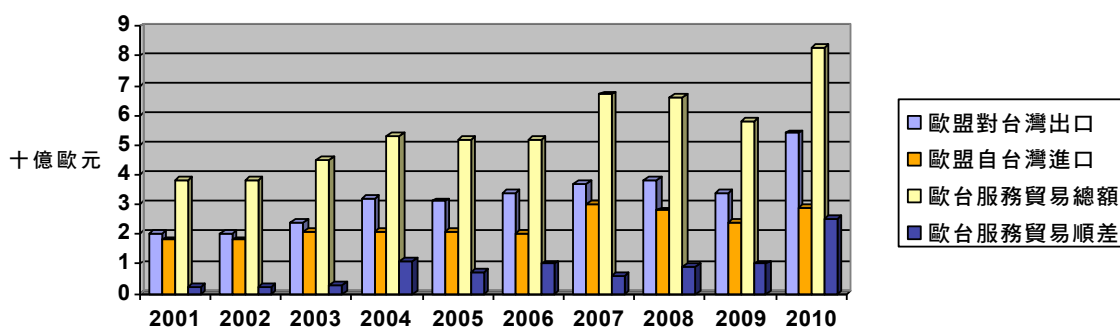
表二：歐盟與台灣間的服務貿易額（單位：十億歐元）

來源：歐盟統計局

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
歐盟對台出口	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	5.4
歐盟自台進口	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9
服務貿易總額	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.6	5.8	8.3
歐盟對台服務貿易順(逆)差	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.5

圖二：歐盟與台灣間服務貿易

來源：歐盟統計局



### 1.3 貿易排名：進口、出口及貿易總額

台灣於2008年從歐盟第十三大貿易夥伴下降至第二十位，台灣於2010年找回動力，成為歐盟第十五大貿易夥伴，然而於2011年台灣的排名再度下降至第十九位。台灣與歐盟的貿易總額相當於澳洲及墨西哥，勝過新加坡以外的東協各國。

台灣在歐盟進口國的排名也從2010年的第十二位下降兩位至第十四位，其排名與加拿大、奈及利亞及馬來西亞相當。歐盟自台灣的進口額占歐盟進口總額也從2010年的1.6%下降至2011年的1.4%。

歐盟尚未完全利用台灣市場的  
潛能－台灣是歐盟第二十二大  
出口市場。

歐盟對台出口量於2011年成長9.5%，台灣仍是歐盟第二十二大出口市場，佔歐盟出口總額的1.1%。

表三：歐盟主要貿易夥伴

來源：歐盟統計局

主要進口夥伴				主要出口夥伴			
排名	合作夥伴	百萬歐元	%	排名	合作夥伴	百萬歐元	%
	歐盟會員國外	1,683,931.0	100.0%		歐盟會員國外	1,531,122.0	100.0%
1	中國	292,070.9	17.3%	1	美國	260,566.8	17.0%
2	俄羅斯	198,178.2	11.8%	2	中國	136,216.9	8.9%
3	美國	184,141.2	10.9%	3	瑞士	121,690.6	7.9%
4	挪威	93,528.7	5.6%	4	俄羅斯	108,448.9	7.1%
5	瑞士	91,204.1	5.4%	5	土耳其	72,587.6	4.7%
6	日本	67,444.8	4.0%	6	日本	48,970.3	3.2%
7	土耳其	47,588.4	2.8%	7	挪威	46,531.0	3.0%
8	印度	39,256.9	2.3%	8	印度	40,419.4	2.6%
9	巴西	37,751.6	2.2%	9	巴西	35,729.7	2.3%
10	南韓	36,057.0	2.1%	10	阿拉伯聯合大公國	32,614.2	2.1%
11	沙烏地阿拉伯	27,933.3	1.7%	11	南韓	32,418.5	2.1%
12	阿爾吉利亞	27,534.4	1.6%	12	澳洲	30,804.9	2.0%
13	奈及利亞	24,190.0	1.4%	13	香港	30,189.6	2.0%
14	台灣	23,917.1	1.4%	14	加拿大	29,607.2	1.9%
15	加拿大	22,852.4	1.4%	15	新加坡	27,131.3	1.8%
16	哈薩克	22,672.7	1.3%	16	沙烏地阿拉伯	26,395.5	1.7%
17	馬來西亞	20,988.0	1.2%	17	南非	25,639.0	1.7%
18	新加坡	18,937.5	1.1%	18	墨西哥	23,802.6	1.6%
19	南非	17,774.0	1.1%	19	烏克蘭	21,197.0	1.4%
20	泰國	17,534.2	1.0%	20	阿爾吉利亞	17,204.7	1.1%
21	墨西哥	16,269.1	1.0%	21	以色列	16,835.9	1.1%
22	印尼	16,152.5	1.0%	22	台灣	16,207.1	1.1%
23	伊朗	15,887.6	0.9%	23	摩洛哥	15,168.0	1.0%
24	烏克蘭	14,975.3	0.9%	24	埃及	13,904.4	0.9%
25	亞塞拜然	14,785.5	0.9%	25	奈及利亞	12,501.0	0.8%

主要貿易夥伴				主要貿易夥伴			
排名	合作夥伴	百萬歐元	%	排名	合作夥伴	百萬歐元	%
	歐盟會員國外	3,215,053.0	100.0%		歐盟會員國外	3,215,053.0	100.0%
1	美國	444,708.0	13.8%	14	阿爾吉利亞	44,739.0	1.4%
2	中國	428,287.8	13.3%	15	南非	43,412.9	1.4%
3	俄羅斯	306,627.1	9.5%	16	澳洲	42,559.7	1.3%
4	瑞士	212,894.7	6.6%	17	阿拉伯聯合大公國	41,384.3	1.3%
5	挪威	140,059.6	4.4%	18	香港	40,322.4	1.3%
6	土耳其	120,176.0	3.7%	19	台灣	40,124.2	1.2%
7	日本	116,415.1	3.6%	20	墨西哥	40,071.8	1.2%
8	印度	79,676.2	2.5%	21	奈及利亞	36,691.1	1.1%
9	巴西	73,481.3	2.3%	22	烏克蘭	36,172.3	1.1%
10	南韓	68,475.6	2.1%	23	馬來西亞	32,903.0	1.0%
11	沙烏地阿拉伯	54,328.8	1.7%	24	以色列	29,476.2	0.9%
12	加拿大	52,459.6	1.6%	25	泰國	29,393.5	0.9%
13	新加坡	46,068.8	1.4%				

#### 1.4 歐台貿易與其他貿易夥伴的比較

根據歐盟統計局的數據，歐盟與台灣貿易總額於2011年成長3.12%，此成長率高於今年歐盟與韓國貿易成長率（1.94%），但低於今年歐盟與日本貿易成長率（6.18%）。

表四：2011年歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴貿易額（單位：十億歐元）

來源：歐盟統計局

	中國	日本	韓國	印度	台灣
歐盟出口	136.2	49.0	32.4	40.4	16.2
歐盟進口	292.1	67.4	36.1	39.3	23.9
貿易總額	428.3	116.4	68.5	79.7	40.1
順(逆)差	-155.9	-18.4	-3.7	1.1	-7.7

中國（包含香港）仍為台灣於2011年的最大貿易夥伴，其次為東協、日本、美國及歐盟。台灣的貿易總額於2011年成長12.1%。台灣進口額為3083億美元，成長12.3%，而台灣的貿易順差也成長14.79%。

根據台灣數據，歐盟對台出口成長相當亮眼，2011年成長12.5%，額度為240億美元。在此方面，歐盟對台出口成長率高於日本(0.5%)、美國(1.5%)，但低於中國(21.3%)及東協(13.5%)。

當東協及歐盟作為單一貿易實體時，歐盟是台灣第五大貿易夥伴。

當東協及歐盟作為單一貿易實體時，歐盟是台灣第五大貿易夥伴。

歐盟對台出口量超越大多數台灣其他貿易夥伴。

歐盟仍為台灣第三大出口市場，僅次於中國及美國之後。

台灣數據顯示，台灣對歐盟出口量於2011年成長4.6%，相較於台灣對其他貿易夥伴出口成長率，此數額低於中國的8.1%，美國的15.6%，東協的22.8%，但高於日本的1.2%。

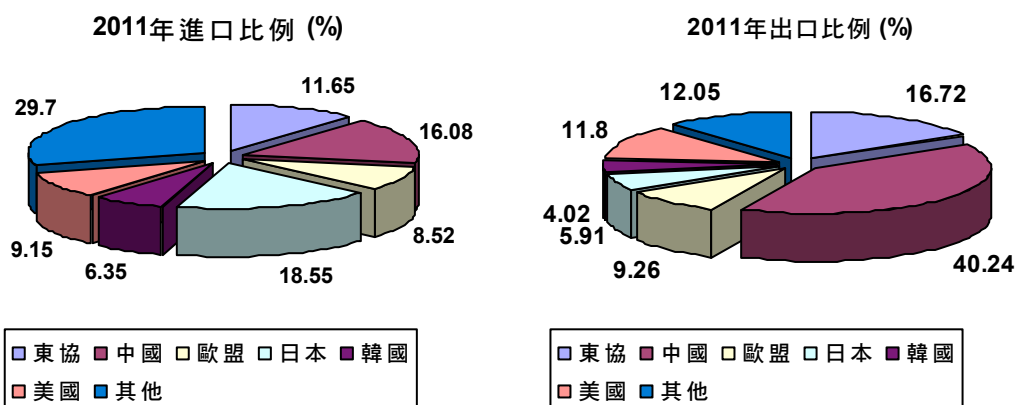
表五：2011年台灣進出口貿易比例

資料來源：台灣財政部海關

	東協	中國(包括香港)	歐盟	日本	韓國	美國	其他
進口比例(%)	11.65	16.08	8.52	18.55	6.35	9.15	29.7
出口比例(%)	16.72	40.24	9.26	5.91	4.02	11.80	12.05

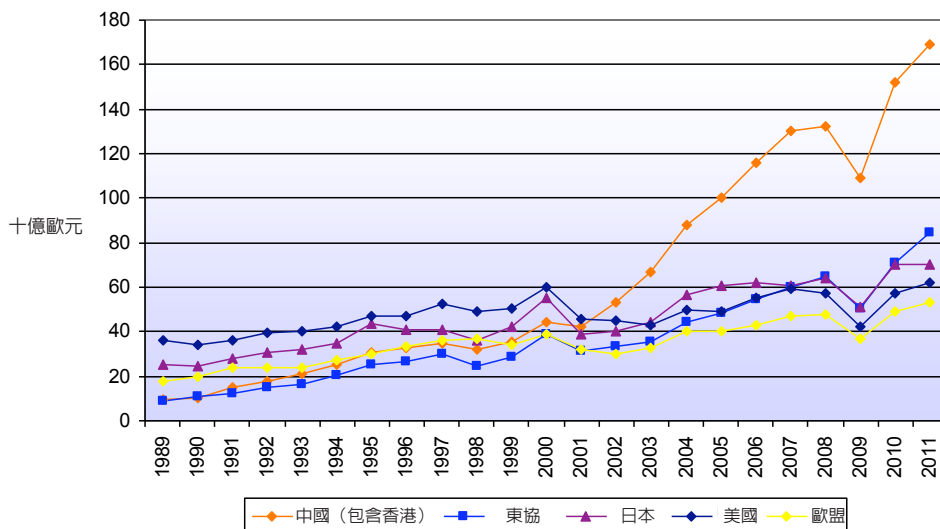
圖三：2011年台灣進出口貿易比例

資料來源：台灣財政部海關



圖四：歷年台灣與主要夥伴貿易額

資料來源：台灣財政部海關



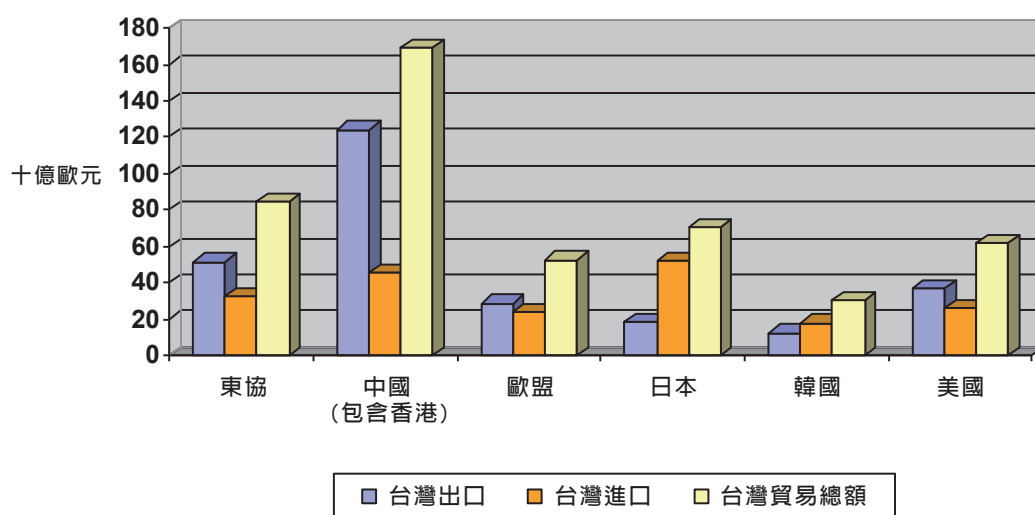
表六：2011年台灣與主要夥伴貿易額

資料來源：台灣財政部海關

	東協	中國 (包含香港)	歐盟	日本	韓國	美國
台灣出口 (十億美元)	51.5	124.1	28.6	18.3	12.4	36.4
台灣自2010年 出口成長率(%)	22.8	8.2	5.6	1.2	15.9	15.6
台灣進口 (十億美元)	32.8	45.3	24.0	52.2	17.9	25.8
台灣自2010年 進口成長率(%)	13.5	20.5	12.5	0.5	11.2	1.5
台灣貿易總額 (十億美元)	84.3	169.4	52.6	70.4	30.2	62.1
台灣自2010年貿易 總額成長率(%)	19.0	11.2	8.1	0.7	13.1	9.3

圖五：2011年台灣與主要夥伴貿易總額

資料來源：台灣財政部海關



## 1.5 台灣與歐盟各會員國貿易概況

由於歐盟為單一市場，且市場內貨品自由流通，導致非歐盟經濟體與特定歐盟會員國的獨立貿易流量難以準確估算。

在歐盟會員國中，  
德國仍是台灣最大貿易夥伴

德國的機械工具及其他機械設備向來處於世界領導地位，也因此德國仍然是台灣在歐盟會員國內最大的貿易夥伴，在德國之後依序為荷蘭、英國、義大利及法國。這五個國家與台灣的貿易額占歐盟台灣貿易總額的四分之三。

台灣與歐盟會員國  
前五大貿易夥伴（德國、荷蘭、  
英國、義大利及法國）佔台灣與  
歐盟貿易總額的四分之三。

表七：2011年台灣與歐盟會員國貿易額(百萬歐元)

來源：歐盟統計局

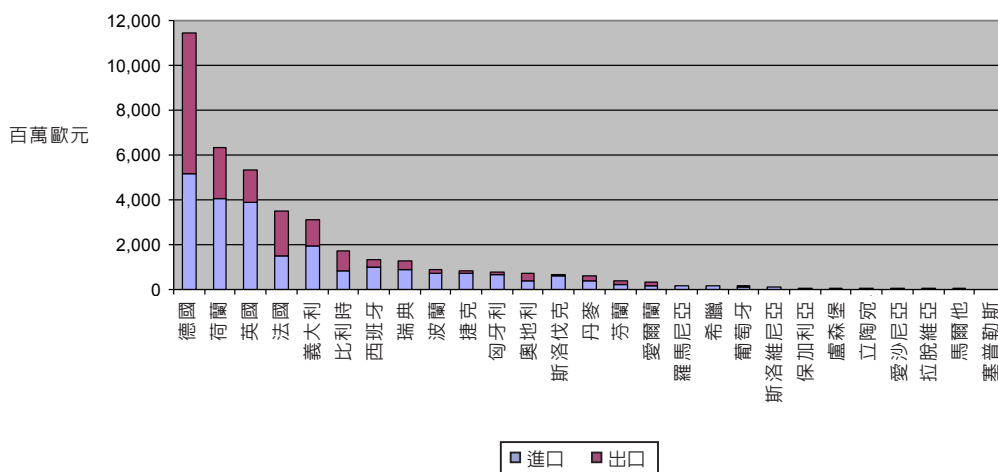
	進口	出口	進口	出口	總額	總額
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
德國	5,220.5	5,189.4	6,018.2	6,236.6	11,238.7	11,426.1
荷蘭	3,947.3	4,072.3	2,468.5	2,264.1	6,415.9	6,336.5
英國	3,487.1	3,866.6	1,207.6	1,472.1	4,694.7	5,338.7
法國	1,651.3	1,497.3	1,428.5	2,007.0	3,079.8	3,504.4
義大利	2,033.5	1,965.7	1,012.9	1,133.0	3,046.5	3,098.8
比利時	698.4	837.1	657.2	861.5	1,355.7	1,698.6
西班牙	1,219.8	993.0	317.9	364.2	1,537.8	1,357.3
瑞典	718.7	879.8	349.2	414.6	1,067.9	1,294.4
波蘭	967.6	725.2	111.7	139.5	1,079.4	864.7
捷克	858.6	710.8	78.2	110.3	936.9	821.1
匈牙利	815.6	688.0	61.8	71.7	877.5	759.7
奧地利	395.6	369.3	339.7	344.4	735.4	713.8
斯洛伐克	560.2	621.4	17.0	26.1	577.3	647.5
丹麥	395.4	389.3	193.0	211.0	588.5	600.3
芬蘭	202.8	222.5	212.6	176.9	415.4	399.5
愛爾蘭	133.3	146.4	172.8	190.4	306.1	336.9
羅馬尼亞	167.6	167.4	9.8	13.1	177.5	180.6
希臘	161.8	148.6	13.2	13.8	175.0	162.5
葡萄牙	145.5	96.6	27.2	61.8	172.7	158.5
斯洛維尼亞	98.2	98.6	15.3	21.7	113.6	120.3
保加利亞	58.1	58.0	22.9	21.2	81.1	79.3
盧森堡	31.3	45.6	12.8	19.8	44.2	65.5
立陶宛	44.0	50.7	5.4	5.8	49.4	56.5
愛沙尼亞	29.4	50.8	4.1	4.1	33.5	54.9
拉脫維亞	25.4	34.2	9.1	10.3	34.5	44.6
馬爾他	27.9	29.0	11.1	10.4	39.0	39.5
塞浦路斯	35.8	22.4	1.7	2.4	37.5	24.8

一半以上的歐盟會員國與台灣的貿易量在2011年都有所增長，但23個會員國與台貿易上仍顯示逆差，只有德國、法國、比利時及愛爾蘭除外。



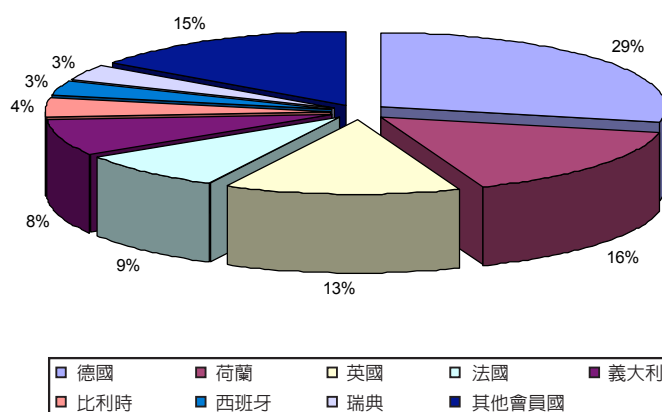
表六：歐盟各會員國與台灣貿易量（百萬歐元）

來源：歐盟統計局



圖七：歐盟各會員國與台貿易比例

來源：歐盟統計局



## 1.6 貿易貨品結構

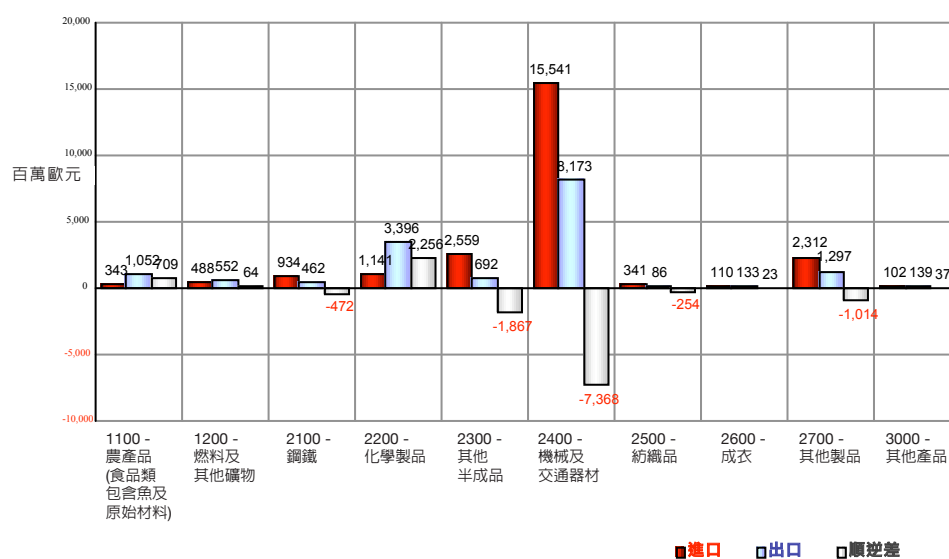
台灣的出口產品類別仍以資通科技產品為主。

台灣是世界電腦記憶晶片、半導體及面板的領導供應者，台灣出口至歐盟的產品大多為資通科技產品，這些產品在台灣或中國組裝完成後再賣向歐洲或其他地方。

機械及交通器材是2011年歐盟台灣貿易中的大項，接著為包括藥品的化學製品，及其他製造品及半製造品。其他產品如農產、能源、鋼鐵及紡織產品亦有貿易往來，但與主要貿易項目比較相對小。

圖八：2011年歐盟台灣貿易之產品類別

來源：歐盟統計局



### a) 2011年歐盟自台進口類別

台灣是歐盟第三大的電信器材及電子零件供應者，也是第七大電子資訊處理器材供應者。

台灣出口歐盟的最大宗產品類別為資通科技產品，如辦公室及電信器材（41.7%歐盟在此類別的進口來自台灣），這也包括資訊處理器材（9.9%），及積體電路與電子零件（13.3%）。

表八：2011年歐盟自台灣進口產品類別

來源：歐盟統計局

產品類別	排名	價值 百萬歐元	比例 (%)	站歐盟進口 比例 (%)
總額	14	23,917.1	100.0%	1.4%
<b>1000 - 原始產品</b>	61	830.7	3.5%	0.1%
1100 - 農產品 (食物 (包括魚) & 原始物料)	54	342.9	1.4%	0.3%
1110 - 食物	86	73.5	0.3%	0.1%
1111 - 魚	59	21.9	0.1%	0.1%
1112 - 其他食物製品及活體動物	83	51.5	0.2%	0.1%
1120 - 原始物料	25	269.5	1.1%	1.0%
1200 - 燃料及礦物	53	487.7	2.0%	0.1%
1210 - 礦物	37	127.9	0.5%	0.3%
1220 - 燃料	60	142.4	0.6%	0.0%
1221 - 汽油	54	142.3	0.6%	0.0%
1222 - 其他燃料	61	0.1	0.0%	0.0%
1230 - 無色金屬	25	217.4	0.9%	0.5%
<b>2000 - 製造品</b>	8	22,937.3	95.9%	2.4%
2100 - 鋼鐵	12	934.1	3.9%	2.7%
2200 - 化學製品	18	1,140.7	4.8%	0.7%
2210 - 藥品	23	37.1	0.2%	0.1%
2220 - 塑膠	10	507.5	2.1%	2.6%
2230 - 其他化學製品	21	596.1	2.5%	0.7%
2300 - 其他半製造品	9	2,559.3	10.7%	3.0%
2400 - 機械及交通器材	7	15,541.1	65.0%	3.5%
2410 - 辦公室及電信器材	5	9,967.2	41.7%	5.6%
2411 - 電子資訊處理及辦公室器材	7	2,359.4	9.9%	3.4%
2412 - 電信器材	3	4,433.5	18.5%	6.1%
2413 - 積體電路及電子零件	3	3,174.3	13.3%	8.6%
2420 - 交通器材	9	2,209.1	9.2%	2.2%
2421 - 汽車零件	11	618.4	2.6%	1.3%
2422 - 其他交通器材	7	1,590.7	6.7%	3.0%
2430 - 其他機械	7	3,364.8	14.1%	2.1%
2431 - 發電機械	16	209.6	0.9%	0.7%
2432 - 非電力機械	8	1,624.6	6.8%	2.4%
2433 - 電力機械	8	1,530.6	6.4%	2.5%
2500 - 紡織品	12	340.6	1.4%	1.5%
2600 - 成衣	31	109.6	0.5%	0.2%
2700 - 其他製造品	11	2,312.0	9.7%	1.6%
2710 - 個人及居家產品	15	334.2	1.4%	0.9%
2720 - 科學及控管儀器	11	410.3	1.7%	1.3%
2730 - 其他製造品	7	1,567.5	6.6%	2.1%
<b>3000 - 其他產品</b>	24	101.7	0.4%	0.3%
農業產品	75	88.9	0.4%	0.1%
非農業產品	12	23,719.1	99.2%	1.5%
其他產品	-	109.1	0.5%	0.7%

## b) 2011年歐盟對台灣出口產品類別

歐盟對台主要出口機械，幾乎佔對台總出口的三分之一，其中非電力機械佔22.7%。

台灣是歐盟在積體電路及電子零件的第六大出口市場，也是「其他化學製品」的第十一大出口市場。

歐盟出口台灣最大宗產品為機械（對台總出口的29.8%）及化學製品（21.0%），另外交通器材（13.6%）特別是汽車零件（9.6%）也是主要出口產品。這些項目佔歐盟對台灣出口總額的三分之二。

歐盟對台灣出口產品架構在過去沒有太多變動，但在2011年看到些許變化。過去幾年化學製品出口量有下降趨勢，卻在去年回升（2009年佔總出口 23%，2010年 15.7%，2011年 20%）。但是機械類別佔出口比例逐年下降，特別是辦公室及電信器材（2009年 10.9%，2010年 7%，2011年 6.7%）。相較之下，交通器材（主要為汽車）則顯示良好的成長（2009年 6.2%，2010年 9.2%，2011年 13.6%）。歐盟農產品佔對台出口量則維持平穩水準（5.6%）。

歐盟對台灣出口奢侈品也在2011年有不錯的成長，化妝品成長25%，皮包成長39%，珠寶成長61%，威士忌酒成長33%。



表九：2011年歐盟對台灣出口產品類別

來源：歐盟統計局

產品類別	排名	價值 百萬歐元	比例 (%)	站歐盟進口 比例 (%)
總額	22	16,207.1	100.0%	1.1%
<b>1000 - 原始產品</b>	32	1,604.1	9.9%	0.6%
1100 - 農產品 (食物 (包括魚) & 原始物料)	25	1,051.9	6.5%	0.9%
1110 - 食物	25	829.4	5.1%	0.9%
1111 - 魚	25	29.5	0.2%	0.9%
1112 - 其他食物製品及活體動物	25	799.9	4.9%	0.9%
1120 - 原始物料	19	222.5	1.4%	1.1%
1200 - 燃料及礦物	35	552.2	3.4%	0.4%
1210 - 礦物	13	286.2	1.8%	1.5%
1220 - 燃料	68	50.3	0.3%	0.1%
1221 - 汽油	69	46.7	0.3%	0.1%
1222 - 其他燃料	40	3.6	0.0%	0.1%
1230 - 無色金屬	26	215.8	1.3%	0.8%
<b>2000 - 製造品</b>	20	14,240.0	87.9%	1.2%
2100 - 鋼鐵	20	462.1	2.9%	1.1%
2200 - 化學製品	18	3,396.3	21.0%	1.3%
2210 - 藥品	19	816.0	5.0%	0.8%
2220 - 塑膠	25	372.5	2.3%	1.1%
2230 - 其他化學製品	11	2,207.9	13.6%	1.9%
2300 - 其他半製造品	31	692.1	4.3%	0.6%
2400 - 機械及交通器材	19	8,173.2	50.4%	1.3%
2410 - 辦公室及電信器材	19	1,083.0	6.7%	1.3%
2411 - 電子資訊處理及辦公室器材	28	144.9	0.9%	0.6%
2412 - 電信器材	32	209.2	1.3%	0.5%
2413 - 積體電路及電子零件	6	728.9	4.5%	4.8%
2420 - 交通器材	18	2,210.1	13.6%	0.9%
2421 - 汽車零件	21	1,553.1	9.6%	1.0%
2422 - 其他交通器材	25	657.0	4.1%	0.8%
2430 - 其他機械	18	4,832.3	29.8%	1.5%
2431 - 發電機械	20	499.7	3.1%	1.1%
2432 - 非電力機械	14	3,673.5	22.7%	1.8%
2433 - 電力機械	25	659.1	4.1%	0.9%
2500 - 紡織品	37	86.2	0.5%	0.5%
2600 - 成衣	25	132.7	0.8%	0.7%
2700 - 其他製造品	20	1,297.5	8.0%	1.0%
2710 - 個人及居家產品	20	201.2	1.2%	0.8%
2720 - 科學及控管儀器	19	567.1	3.5%	1.3%
2730 - 其他製造品	23	529.2	3.3%	0.8%
<b>3000 - 其他產品</b>	25	138.9	0.9%	0.3%
農業產品	26	906.7	5.6%	0.9%
非農業產品	21	14,994.9	92.5%	1.1%
其他產品	-	305.5	1.9%	1.8%

# 2 投資量及累積投資

外資直接投資在現今全球化世界中難以計算，也因此投資相關數據無法完全準確，但仍可顯示大概趨勢。

## 2.1 歐盟對台灣直接投資

### a) 直接投資量

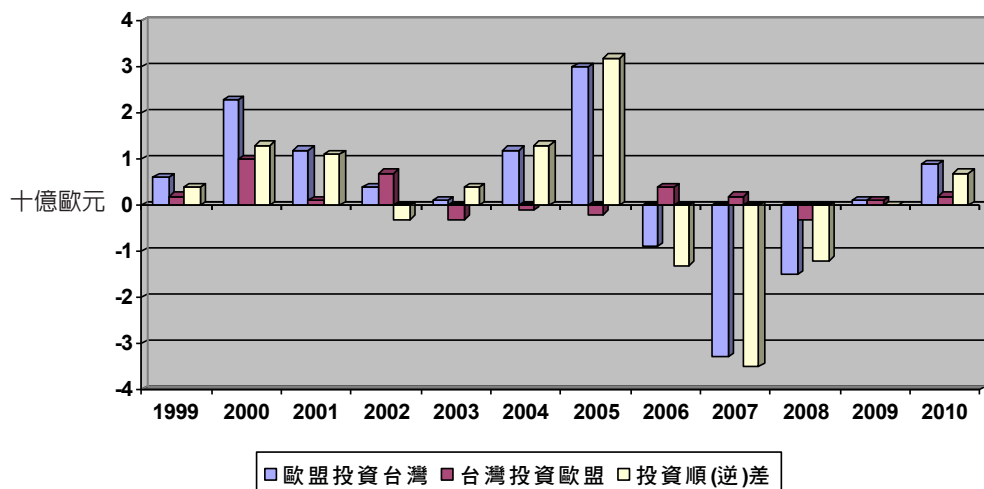
台灣數據顯示，歐盟於2011年投資台灣額度佔外資投資總額的14.6%，其額度達7億1580萬美元，高於美國及日本，但低於新加坡及加勒比海英屬海外領地。

歐盟於2011年對台灣投資量佔外資投資台灣總額的14.6%。

根據歐盟統計局的2010年數據，歐盟對外投資總額從2009年的3165億歐元下降至2010年的1456億歐元。亞洲(297億歐元)自2005年來第一次超越美國(209億)成為歐盟投資的最大目的地。歐盟於2010年的對外投資有71億歐元前往中國，106億前往新加坡，9億歐元則流向台灣。

圖九：2010年歐盟與台灣投資流向

來源：歐盟統計局



### b) 累積投資

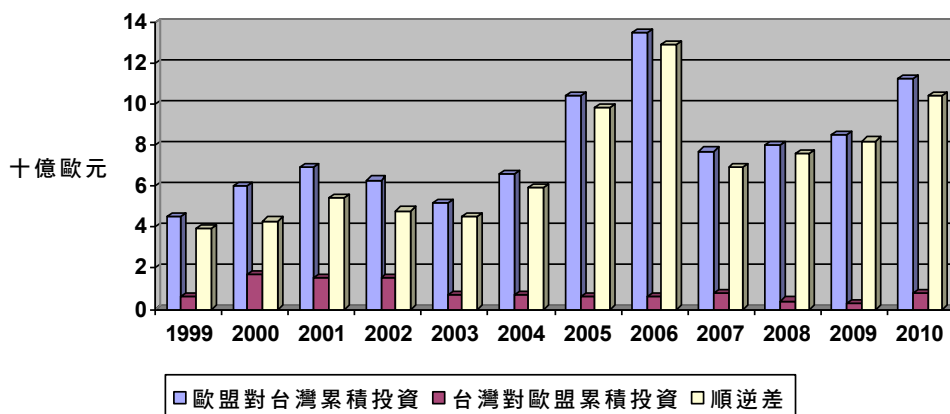
歐盟對台灣累積投資於2011年超過300億美元，佔外資累計投資總額的四分之一。

歐盟統計局數據顯示，歐盟至2010年的對外累積投資高達4.15兆歐元，其中112億歐元投資至台灣，歐盟於東協的累積投資則達1927億歐元，歐盟在中國的累積投資為751億歐元，在新加坡則為1223億歐元。

經濟部投審會的最新數據則顯示，歐盟自1952年至2012年1月的累積投資額達302.4億美元，外資累計投資總額則為1120億美元，歐盟企業為台灣最大的外來投資者，高於美國及日本企業。

圖十：2010年歐盟與台灣累計投資

來源：歐盟統計局



## 2.2 台灣對歐盟直接投資

### a) 直接投資量

歐盟統計局數據顯示歐盟於2010年吸引1039億歐元的外資投資，其中最大投資者為美國（449億歐元），其他主要投資者包括加拿大（239億歐元）、香港(143億歐元)、新加坡(87億歐元)、韓國(38億歐元)。

台灣對歐盟投資從2009年的1億歐元提高至2010年的2億歐元，台灣於歐盟的累積投資也達28億歐元，但台灣對歐盟的投資仍遠低於韓國或其他類似經濟體。

台灣對歐盟直接投資從2009年的1億歐元增加至2010年的2億歐元。雖然如此，相較於其他國家，台灣對歐盟投資額仍然偏低。

台灣經濟部投審會數據顯示台灣於2010年投資歐盟額為5060萬美元(3862萬歐元)，2011年則為3925萬美元(2996萬歐元)。台灣投資歐盟的額度只達對外投資總額的1%，台灣對歐投資的主要目的地為荷蘭、英國、德國、捷克及法國。

台灣對外投資主要目的地為中國、美國、避稅地及東協國家。台灣對中國投資仍維持穩定，根據投審會統計，額度為140億美元。

### b) 累積投資

歐盟統計局數據顯示，至2011年外資累積投資歐盟達2.96兆歐元，其中美國累積投資為1.2兆歐元，瑞士為3654億歐元，台灣為8億歐元，韓國則為138億歐元。

根據台灣投審會統計，台灣自1952年至2012年1月對歐盟的累積投資為28億美元。

# 3 歐洲在台灣及民間交流概況

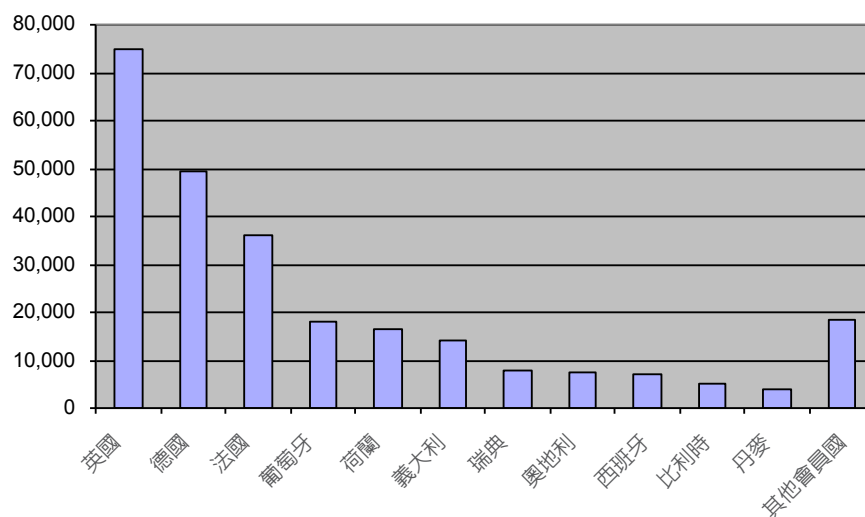
## 3.1 在台灣歐洲人

25萬9358名歐盟會員國護照持有者在2011年造訪台灣，比較於2010年大幅提升。

根據移民署數據，歐洲來台訪客從2010年的19萬7844名大幅增長至2011年的25萬7844名，這些訪客主要以洽商為主（8萬3476名），相對的來台觀光的歐洲訪客反而略有下降至4萬5131名。

圖十一：2011年歐盟來台訪客數目（按會員國別）

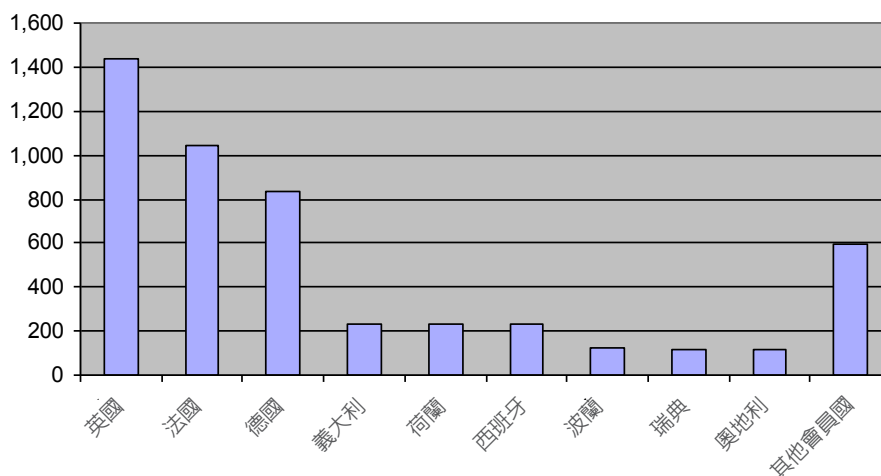
來源：台灣移民署



來台的外國學生數在過去幾年穩定成長，移民署數據顯示2011年有46萬6206名外國學生，其中4966名來自歐盟會員國。

圖十二：歐盟公民在台灣居留數目（按會員國別）

來源：台灣移民署





台北歐洲學校學生數目在過去幾年也都穩定成長，1990年創校時學生數為60名，目前學生數已達1248名，其中460名為歐洲人(佔37%)。學校學生數從2011年至2012年成長3%。

台北歐洲商務協會於1988年創立，它代表歐洲在台灣企業的利益，商會目前擁有695位個人會員及373個企業會員。

共有十六個歐盟會員國在台北設有辦事處，歐洲經貿辦事處為歐盟在台灣辦事處。

### 3.2 造訪歐盟的台灣人

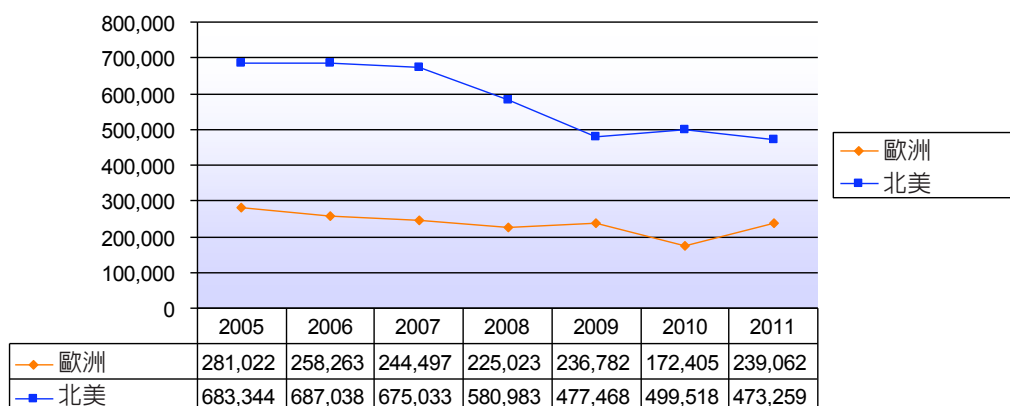
2011年為歐盟免簽證的第一年，台灣人造訪歐盟的人數也成長了39%。

歐盟針對台灣護照持有者的免簽證待遇於2011年1月11日生效，台灣公民在英國及愛爾蘭相繼實行免簽證後，更可以享受申根區的免簽證待遇。這個突破性的措施讓台灣人民可以在九十天內免簽證的方式，造訪歐盟27個會員國及3個非歐盟申根會員國(瑞士、挪威、冰島)，在過去一年提升了台灣人前往歐洲觀光及洽商的意願。

台灣人前往歐盟人數於2010年減少，但在2011年人數反彈至23萬9062人，成長39%。

圖十三：台灣護照持有者造訪歐洲及北美洲人數

來源：台灣移民署



### 3.3 在歐盟的台灣學生

2011年歐洲教育展吸引了超過1萬2000名學生參觀其台北及高雄展場。

歐盟會員國在過去十年皆舉辦了歐洲教育展，已推廣歐洲的高等教育。2011年的歐洲教育展在台北及高雄舉行，在台北有124間的歐洲大學參展，在高雄則有58間大學參展。12個歐洲國家參與展覽(奧地利、丹麥、法國、德國、匈牙利、愛爾蘭、義大利、荷蘭、波蘭、西班牙、瑞士及英國)。歐洲經貿辦事處在展中也設有攤位代表歐盟，教育展在台北場吸引1萬1000名學生，高雄場則吸引1000名學生。

想知道更多關於歐洲教育展的訊息請至官方網站：

<http://www.eef-taiwan.org.tw/>

歐盟伊拉斯謨世界計畫 (Erasmus Mundus) 持續提供獎學金給台灣學生去歐盟留學。

有數個管道能夠提供台灣學生至歐盟留學的協助，包括歐盟各會員國，歐盟的Erasmus Mundus及台灣的教育部。歐盟Erasmus Mundus 主要提供碩博士學程的入學機會，申請時並可同時申請高額獎學金，從2004年至今已經有接近一百位台灣學生因此獲得留學歐盟的機會。

有關Erasmus Mundus更多訊息請至:

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/mundus\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/external-relation-programmes/mundus_en.htm)

有關申請Erasmus Mundus 碩博士學程及獎學金請至:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/education/application/application.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/application/application.htm)

台灣學生於2010年申請歐盟學生簽證數些許下降，但歐盟仍然是僅次於美國的台灣學生第二留學目的地。

有 6830 名台灣學生於2010年申請歐盟學生簽證，比前年略減，學生簽證數自2006年的高峰(1萬1841名)後便逐年下降。

有超過一半的歐盟會員國於2010年的台灣留學生數略低於前年，但是前往奧地利、捷克、芬蘭、法國、德國、及西班牙的台灣留學生數仍有增長。英國、法國及德國仍然是台灣學生最喜歡留學的歐盟會員國。

歐盟仍是台灣學生留學的主要選擇至一，其多元教育機會及卓越學術成就是主要原因。

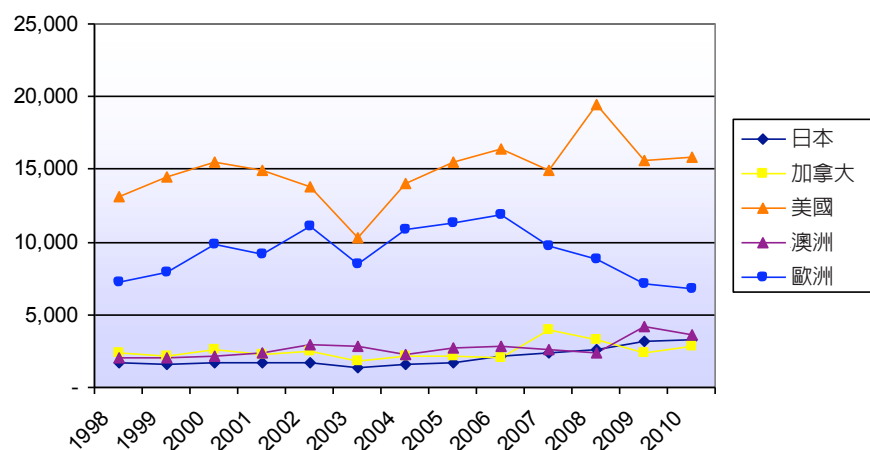
根據歐洲教育展所做的調查顯示，台灣學生會選擇去歐洲留學主要是因為其多元化的教育機會及文化經驗，以及卓越的學術水準。相對低廉的學費、豐富的獎學金、能夠學習第二外語的機會也是台灣學生會想去歐洲留學的原因。

查詢更多留學歐洲訊息請至：

<http://ec.europa.eu/education/study-in-europe/>

圖十四：2010年台灣學生申請海外留學簽證數

來源：台灣教育部



### 3.4 歐盟與台灣研究合作

歐盟執委會於2007年推動了第七次研究及技術發展框架計畫(FP7)。這個計畫讓許多歐盟所發起的研究計畫能夠得到需要的資金，並提供給參與研究計畫的歐盟及非歐盟單位。

目前台灣有十八所研究單位  
參與歐盟出資的研究計畫

到目前為止 FP7 已共同提供資金給23所台灣的研究單位，這些研究計畫包含多元面向，如綠色科技及減少地震風險，參與FP7的台灣研究單位數超過之前的FP6，當年僅贊助9個研究計畫。FP7所贊助的研究計畫中仍有18個正在進行。

有關FP7的相關訊息請至:

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7>

表十：台灣研究單位參與仍在進行中的 FP7 研究計畫列表

來源：台灣教育部

計畫名稱	領域	協調單位	台灣單位
SILVER: Small-molecule inhibitor leads versus emerging and neglected rna viruses	生技醫學	UNIVERSITE D' AIX MAR-SEILLE FRANCE	國立中央大學 國立清華大學 / 胡紀如 教授
CORFU: Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas	環境保護 – 都市防洪	THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER UNITED KINGDOM	國立台灣大學 生物環境系統工程學系 許明熙 教授
E-SPONDER: A holistic approach towards the development of the first responder of the future	安全	EXODUS A.E. HELLAS	財團法人資訊工業策進會 卓訊科技研發股份有限公司
ZEROWIN: Towards zero waste in industrial network	環境保護 – 廢棄物防治	OSTERREICHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUER SYSTEM- UND AUTOMATISIERUNGSTECHNIK ÖSTERREICH	友達光電
THESEUS:	環境保護 – 海岸維護科技	UNIVERSITA DI BOLOGNA	國立成功大學 近海水文中心
SCALES	環境保護 – 生態多樣性及永續發展	HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM FUR UMWELTFORSCHUNG-DE	國立臺灣大學生物環境系統
TROPOS	環境保護 – 海域浮台研究	OCEANIC PLATFORM OF THE CANARY ISLANDS	國立中山大學 海洋環境及工程學系
LCA TO GO Boosting Life Cycle Assessment Use in European Small and Medium-sized Enterprises: Serving Needs of Innovative Key Sectors with Smart Methods and Tools	環境保護	FRAUNHOFER-GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V DEUTSCHLAND	聯華電子股份有限公司 工業技術研究院
EUREC	社會科學	RHEINISCHE FRIEDRICH WILHELM'S UNIVERSITAET BONN	國立清華大學
SUS-CON: Sustainable, innovative and energy-efficient concrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials	奈米科學技術及新式產品科技	CENTRO DI PROGETTAZIONE, DESIGN & TECNOLOGIE DEI MATERIALI ITALIA	國立台灣科技大學 台科大歐盟科研計畫辦公室
ESCAPE	環境保護 – 空氣污染之影響	UNIVERSITEIT UTRECHT	台灣大學公衛學院
REAKT	環境保護 – 災害防治	AMRA - IT	國立台灣大學
ENVIROGENOMARKERS: Genomics biomarkers of environmental health	環境保護 – 環境污染對健康之影響	ETHNIKO IDRYMA EREVNON HELLAS	國立台灣大學研究發展處
FISH4KNOWLEDGE: Supporting humans in knowledge gathering and question answering w.r.t. marine and environmental monitoring through analysis of multiple video streams	資料與通訊科技	THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH UNITED KINGDOM	國家實驗研究院國家高速網路與計算中心
EGI-INSPIRE: European Grid Initiative: Integrated Sustainable Pan-European Infrastructure for Researchers in Europe	資訊系統研究架構	STICHTING EUROPEAN GRID INITIATIVE NEDERLAND	中央研究院
GREENERBUILDINGS: An ubiquitous embedded systems framework for energy-aware buildings using activity and context knowledge	資料與通訊科技 – 網絡監視與操控系統	TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT EINDHOVEN NEDERLAND	工業技術研究院
EMI: European Middleware Initiative	資訊系統研究架構	EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA	中央研究院
DEGISCO: Desktop Grids for International Scientific Collaboration	科學研究基礎架構	MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA SZAMITASTECHNIKAI ES AUTOMATIZALASI KUTATO INTEZET MAGYARORSZAG	中央研究院

# 4 歐洲經貿辦事處2011年新聞



歐洲經貿辦事處與台灣名漫畫家彎彎合作，出版了歐洲GO了沒，鼓勵台灣民眾，特別是年輕朋友藉著2011年1月生效的歐盟免簽證措施前往歐洲旅遊。



歐洲經貿辦事處及其他歐盟會員國駐台辦事處聯合舉辦第七屆歐洲電影節，但不同於往年，第七屆電影節於台南開幕。來自12個會員國的13部電影在為期一個月的電影節在台灣十個城市及24個場所播映，吸引超過一萬名觀眾。



歐洲經貿辦事處很高興宣布臉書專業的成立，我們會在這裡提供辦事處及歐盟的相關重要訊息，包括辦事處的活動，歐台關係的發展等。

請來下面網址看看

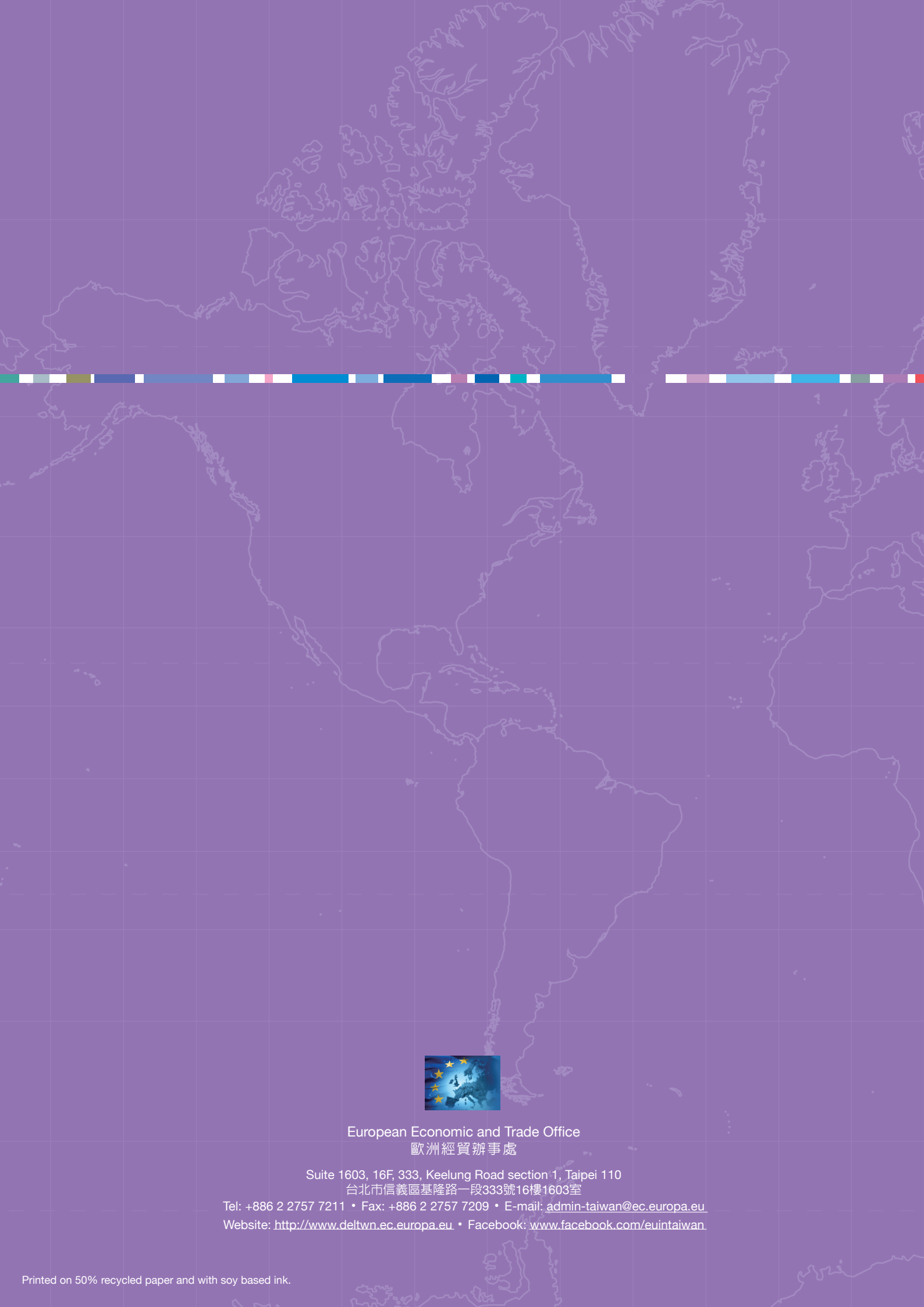
[www.facebook.com/euintaiwan](http://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan)

別忘了按'讚'！

歐盟非常關切氣候變遷所帶來的挑戰，也因此歐盟率先承諾減緩溫室氣體排放，並致力於轉型為低碳經濟。台灣尤其受到氣候變遷的威脅，但同時也是一個溫室氣體的高排放者，歐洲經貿辦事處及其他歐盟會員國在台辦事處時常與台灣政府單位或非政府組織舉辦活動，希望藉此與台灣社會分享歐盟在對抗氣候變遷的經驗，以共同合作面對此一挑戰。



台灣於九零年代完成民主轉型，締造了令人驕傲的民主及人權成績，歐盟與台灣共同擁有這些核心價值觀，也因此雙方可以分享經驗及相互學習，特別是在某些議題上，如死刑的使用等。歐盟及其會員國在台辦事處也與台灣相關單位舉辦研討會等活動，希望能夠促進雙方再此一議題上的更多交流。



European Economic and Trade Office  
歐洲經貿辦事處

Suite 1603, 16F, 333, Keelung Road section 1, Taipei 110  
台北市信義區基隆路一段333號16樓1603室

Tel: +886 2 2757 7211 • Fax: +886 2 2757 7209 • E-mail: [admin-taiwan@ec.europa.eu](mailto:admin-taiwan@ec.europa.eu)  
Website: <http://www.deltwn.ec.europa.eu> • Facebook: [www.facebook.com/euintaiwan](http://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan)