

2013

歐盟-台灣雙邊關係概況

EU - TAIWAN

FACTFILE 2013



European Economic and Trade Office  
歐洲經貿辦事處

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# Overview

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## *Key figures*

*Taiwan was the EU's 23rd biggest trading partner in 2012.*

*In 2012, the EU exports to Taiwan decreased by 2.5% to €15.8bn compared with 2011.*

*EU-Taiwan trade is equivalent to 1/3 of EU-Japan trade and 1/2 of EU-South Korea trade.*

*In 2012, the EU was the biggest foreign investor in Taiwan.*

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 and telecommunication equipment, while the EU's biggest export items are machinery equipment especially for ICT production, automotive components and chemical products.

Economic slowdown in general, contributed to a decrease in bilateral EU-Taiwan trade in 2012.

Trade in services decreased by 10 % from €8.1bn in 2010 to €7.3bn in 2011. The EU maintained its positive trade balance in services, amounting to €1.9bn in 2011.

According to Taiwan's figures for 2012, the EU provided 31% of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan. EU investments in Taiwan amounted to US\$1.7billion in 2012 and Europe became again the biggest registered foreign investor in Taiwan, followed by Japan, the USA and Hong Kong.



# 1 Trade relations

## 1.1 Trade in goods: main trends in 2012

*Note: 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 decreased by 5.2% compared with 2011.*

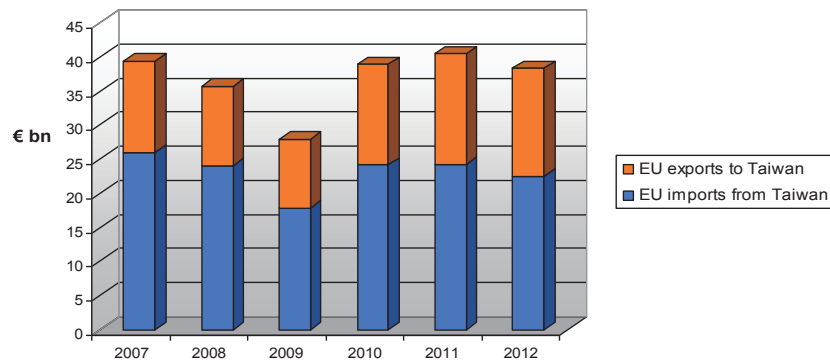
GDP growth rates in the EU were considerably lower than in previous years (-0.3% in 2012, 1.5% in 2011) and the same was true for Taiwan's GDP growth rate (1.26% in 2012, 4.04% in 2011). The general health of the economies naturally reflected in trade figures too.

2012 saw a decrease in EU exports to Taiwan of 2.5% from €16.2bn to €15.8bn, while EU exports to the rest of the world rose by 8.2%. EU imports from Taiwan fell by 7% from €24.2bn in 2011 to €22.5bn in 2012, while imports from the rest of the world increased by 4% in the same period.

The EU's trade deficit with Taiwan shrank to €6.7bn in 2012, compared with €8bn in 2011.

**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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
EU exports to Taiwan	11.9	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8
Annual growth rate (%)	-11.2	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5	-2.5
EU imports from Taiwan	23.2	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	24.2	22.5
Annual growth rate (%)	-10.8	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	0.4	-7.0
Total	35.1	33.6	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.3	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.4	38.3
Annual growth rate (%)	-10.9	-4.0	9.2	1.1	7.3	-1.3	-9.4	-21.8	39.4	3.9	-5.2
Balance for the EU	-11.3	-11.6	-11	-11	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-8	-6.7

## 1.2 Trade in services

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

*EU-Taiwan trade in services decreased by 10% in 2011 to €7.3bn.*

Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan decreased from €8.1bn in 2010 to €7.3bn in 2011. EU exports in services to Taiwan decreased from €5.2bn to €4.6bn in a single year, while Taiwan's services exports to the EU decreased from €2.9bn to €2.7bn in the same period.

*The EU maintained its positive trade balance in services, amounting to €1.9bn in 2011.*

The EU's balance surplus in the services trade decreased from €2.3bn to €1.9bn between 2010 and 2011.

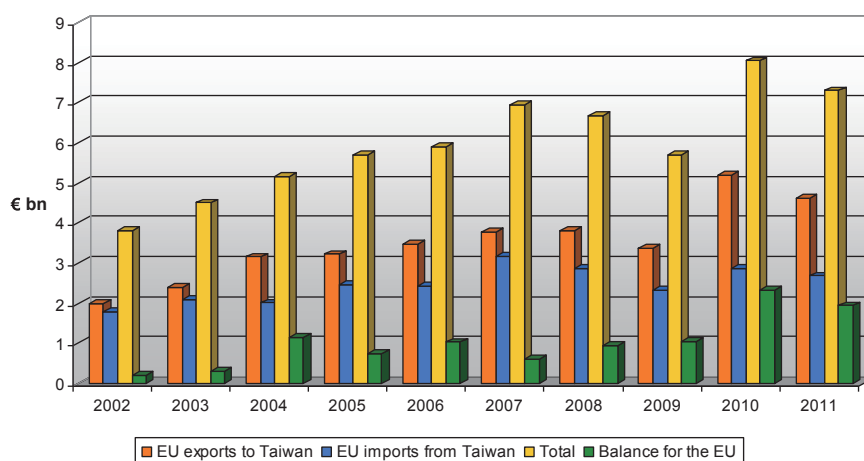
**Table 2: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan in € bn**

Source: Eurostat

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
EU exports to Taiwan	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	5.2	4.6
EU imports from Taiwan	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.7
Total	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.6	5.8	8.1	7.3
Balance for the EU	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.9

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

Source: Eurostat



**Table 3: The EU's leading partners in 2012 in trade in services**

Source: Eurostat

EU imports of services				EU exports of services				EU trade in services			
Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%
	Extra EU27	482,902	100.0%		Extra EU27	603,941	100.0%		Extra EU27	1,086,843	100%
1	United States	140,159	29.0%	1	United States	145,548	24.1%	1	United States	285,707	14.4%
2	Switzerland	54,742	11.3%	2	Switzerland	80,305	13.3%	2	Switzerland	135,047	6.8%
3	China	18,314	3.8%	3	China	26,245	4.3%	3	China	44,560	2.2%
4	Japan	15,909	3.3%	4	Russia	24,085	4.0%	4	Russia	38,338	1.9%
5	Turkey	14,787	3.1%	5	Japan	21,802	3.6%	5	Japan	37,711	1.9%
6	Russia	14,253	3.0%	6	Norway	20,984	3.5%	6	Norway	32,454	1.6%
7	Singapore	11,586	2.4%	7	Singapore	16,114	2.7%	7	Singapore	27,700	1.4%
8	Norway	11,470	2.4%	8	Canada	15,937	2.6%	8	Canada	26,031	1.3%
9	India	10,843	2.2%	9	Australia	15,905	2.6%	9	Turkey	24,216	1.2%
10	Canada	10,093	2.1%	10	Brazil	11,466	1.9%	10	Australia	23,247	1.2%
11	Hong Kong	8,245	1.7%	11	India	11,426	1.9%	11	India	22,269	1.1%
12	Australia	7,342	1.5%	12	Hong Kong	9,813	1.6%	12	Brazil	18,605	0.9%
13	Brazil	7,139	1.5%	13	Turkey	9,429	1.6%	13	Hong Kong	18,058	0.9%
14	Croatia	6,154	1.3%	14	South Korea	9,021	1.5%	14	South Korea	13,543	0.7%
15	Egypt	5,268	1.1%	15	South Africa	7,121	1.2%	15	South Africa	11,605	0.6%
16	Thailand	4,863	1.0%	16	Mexico	5,820	1.0%	16	Mexico	9,001	0.5%
17	South Korea	4,522	0.9%	17	Nigeria	5,306	0.9%	17	Egypt	8,270	0.4%
18	South Africa	4,485	0.9%	18	Israel	4,740	0.8%	18	Croatia	8,269	0.4%
19	Morocco	4,039	0.8%	19	Taiwan	4,625	0.8%	19	Israel	8,093	0.4%
20	Israel	3,353	0.7%	20	Argentina	3,502	0.6%	20	Thailand	7,463	0.4%
21	Mexico	3,181	0.7%	21	Morocco	3,368	0.6%	21	Morocco	7,407	0.4%
22	Taiwan	2,681	0.6%	22	Malaysia	3,198	0.5%	22	Taiwan	7,306	0.4%
23	Malaysia	2,549	0.5%	23	Chile	3,075	0.5%	23	Nigeria	7,068	0.4%
24	Argentina	2,147	0.4%	24	Egypt	3,002	0.5%	24	Malaysia	5,746	0.3%
25	Indonesia	1,843	0.4%	25	Venezuela	2,968	0.5%	25	Argentina	5,648	0.3%

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

Taiwan is currently the 23rd largest trading partner, in the same league and Ukraine and ahead of all ASEAN countries except Singapore.

*The EU is not fully exploiting the potential of the Taiwanese market — Taiwan is the 23rd largest EU export market.*

Taiwan's position as a source of EU imports fell in 2012 by two places, from 15th place in 2011. Thus, Taiwan is currently the 17th largest supplier to the EU, a ranking comparable to that of Kazakhstan, Singapore and South Africa. Its share of the EU market fell from 1.4% in 2011 to 1.3% in 2012.

The amount of EU exports to Taiwan in 2012 decreased by 2.5% in 2012 compared with 9.5% growth in 2011. Taiwan remains Europe's 23rd largest export market in 2012; purchasing 0.9% of total EU exported goods.

**Table 4: The EU's leading partners in 2012 in trade in goods**

Source: Eurostat

Major Imports Partners				Major Exports Partners				Major Trade Partners			
Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%	Rk	Partners	Mio euro	%
	Extra EU27	1,791,727	100.0%		Extra EU27	1,686,774	100.0%		Extra EU27	3,478,501	100.0%
1	China	289,915	16.2%	1	United States	291,880	17.3%	1	United States	497,658	14.3%
2	Russia	213,212	11.9%	2	China	143,874	8.5%	2	China	433,789	12.5%
3	United States	205,778	11.5%	3	Switzerland	133,341	7.9%	3	Russia	336,474	9.7%
4	Switzerland	104,544	5.8%	4	Russia	123,262	7.3%	4	Switzerland	237,885	6.8%
5	Norway	100,437	5.6%	5	Turkey	75,172	4.5%	5	Norway	150,258	4.3%
6	Japan	63,813	3.6%	6	Japan	55,490	3.3%	6	Turkey	122,961	3.5%
7	Turkey	47,789	2.7%	7	Norway	49,821	3.0%	7	Japan	119,303	3.4%
8	South Korea	37,861	2.1%	8	Brazil	39,595	2.3%	8	Brazil	76,685	2.2%
9	India	37,295	2.1%	9	India	38,468	2.3%	9	India	75,764	2.2%
10	Brazil	37,090	2.1%	10	South Korea	37,763	2.2%	10	South Korea	75,624	2.2%
11	Saudi Arabia	34,594	1.9%	11	United Arab Emirates	37,119	2.2%	11	Saudi Arabia	64,580	1.9%
12	Nigeria	32,937	1.8%	12	Australia	33,845	2.0%	12	Canada	61,805	1.8%
13	Libya	32,771	1.8%	13	Hong Kong	33,655	2.0%	13	Algeria	53,605	1.5%
14	Algeria	32,597	1.8%	14	Canada	31,291	1.9%	14	Singapore	51,859	1.5%
15	Canada	30,514	1.7%	15	Singapore	30,342	1.8%	15	Australia	48,324	1.4%
16	Kazakhstan	24,413	1.4%	16	Saudi Arabia	29,985	1.8%	16	Mexico	47,284	1.4%
17	Taiwan	22,524	1.3%	17	Mexico	27,920	1.7%	17	South Africa	47,167	1.4%
18	Singapore	21,517	1.2%	18	South Africa	26,622	1.6%	18	United Arab Emirates	45,413	1.3%
19	South Africa	20,545	1.1%	19	Ukraine	23,795	1.4%	19	Nigeria	44,382	1.3%
20	Malaysia	20,342	1.1%	20	Algeria	21,008	1.2%	20	Hong Kong	44,201	1.3%
21	Mexico	19,364	1.1%	21	Israel	17,023	1.0%	21	Libya	39,145	1.1%
22	Vietnam	18,514	1.0%	22	Morocco	16,938	1.0%	22	Ukraine	38,383	1.1%
23	Thailand	16,924	0.9%	23	Taiwan	15,797	0.9%	23	Taiwan	38,321	1.1%
24	Indonesia	15,396	0.9%	24	Egypt	15,413	0.9%	24	Malaysia	34,872	1.0%
25	Ukraine	14,588	0.8%	25	Thailand	14,799	0.9%	25	Thailand	31,723	0.9%

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

According to Eurostat figures EU-Taiwan trade decreased by 5.2% in 2012. However, the EU bilateral trade with South Korea grew significantly by 10.2%, with Hong Kong by 5.7% and with China and Japan the growth was under 1%. In 2012, trade between the EU and India decreased by 5.5%.

**Table 5: EU's trade with its main Asian partners in 2012, in € bn**

Source: Eurostat

	China	Hong Kong	India	Japan	South Korea	Taiwan
Exports from EU	143.9	33.7	38.5	55.5	37.8	15.8
Imports into EU	289.9	10.5	37.3	63.8	37.9	22.5
Trade volume	433.8	44.2	75.8	119.3	75.7	38.3
Balance	-146	23.2	1.2	-8.3	-0.1	-6.7

*The EU is Taiwan's fourth largest trading partner overall.*

Taiwan's statistics show that China remained Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2012, followed by the ASEAN bloc, Japan, the USA and the EU. According to Taiwan's trade statistics, in 2012, Taiwan's overall foreign trade decreased by 3.1%. Imports into Taiwan fell by 3.9% and amounted to 270.5 billion US\$, while Taiwan's total exports decreased by 2.3% and amounted to 301.2 billion US\$. However, Taiwan's trade surplus increased by 14.5% over the same period.

*The EU is Taiwan's fourth largest export market after China (incl. HK), the ASEAN bloc, and the USA.*

Taiwanese figures show that there was a relatively high drop in EU exports to Taiwan, with a 6.3 % decrease between 2011 and 2012, amounting to a total value of US\$22.5bn. This puts the EU on the fifth place regarding the export to Taiwan, behind Japan, China, ASEAN and the USA.

Taiwanese statistics show a 8.3% decrease in Taiwanese goods destined for the EU compared with 2011. Export to the USA declined by 9.3%, and to China by 3.9%. Taiwanese export to Japan grew by 4.2% and to ASEAN bloc by 9.7%.

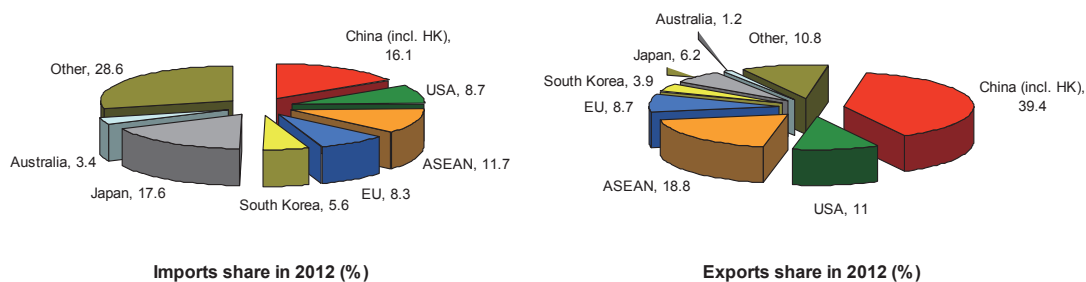
**Table 6: Share of Taiwan's imports and exports by partner in 2012**

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

	ASEAN	China (incl. HK)	EU 27	Japan	South Korea	USA	Australia	Other
Imports Share (%)	11.7	16.1	8.3	17.6	5.6	8.7	3.4	28.6
Exports Share (%)	18.8	39.4	8.7	6.2	3.9	11.0	1.2	10.8

**Figure 3: Share of Taiwan's imports and exports by partner in 2012**

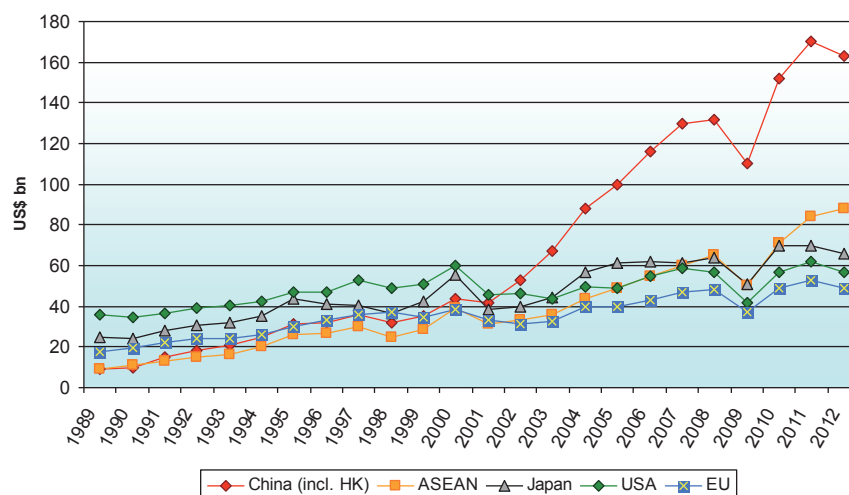
Source: Directorate General of Customs Ministry of Finance





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

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance



**Table 7: Taiwan's trade with its main partners in 2012**

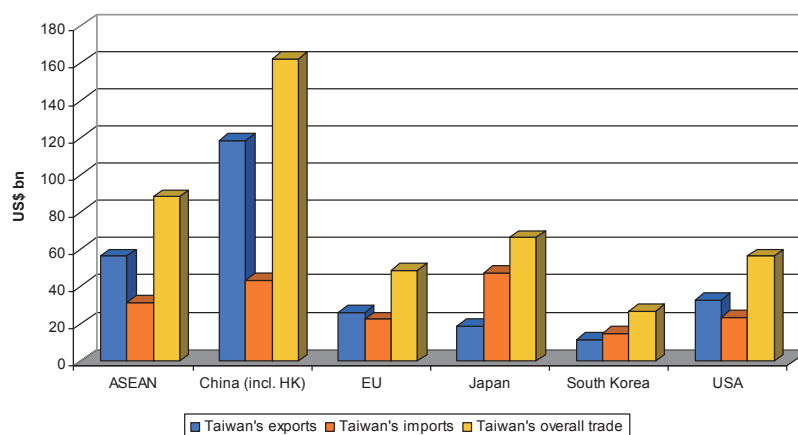
Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

Unit: US\$ bn

	ASEAN	China (incl. HK)	EU27	Japan	South Korea	USA
Taiwan's export	56.5	118.7	26.5	19	11.8	33.0
Change from 2011 (%)	9.7	-4.4	-8.3	4.17	-4.3	-9.3
Taiwan's import	31.5	43.6	22.5	47.6	15.1	23.6
Change from 2011 (%)	-3.9	-3.8	-6.3	-8.9	-15.6	-8.4
Taiwan's trade	88	162.3	49	66.6	26.9	56.6
Change from 2011 (%)	4.4	-4.3	-7.4	-5.5	-11	-8.9

**Figure 5: Taiwan's trade with its main partners in 2012**

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance



## 1.5 Trade by EU Member States

*Germany remains Taiwan's largest trading partner amongst the EU member states.*

*The five Member States (Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, France and Italy) account for more than 3/4 of EU-Taiwan trade.*

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

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, France, and Italy. Together these five countries account for more than 75% of EU-Taiwan trade.

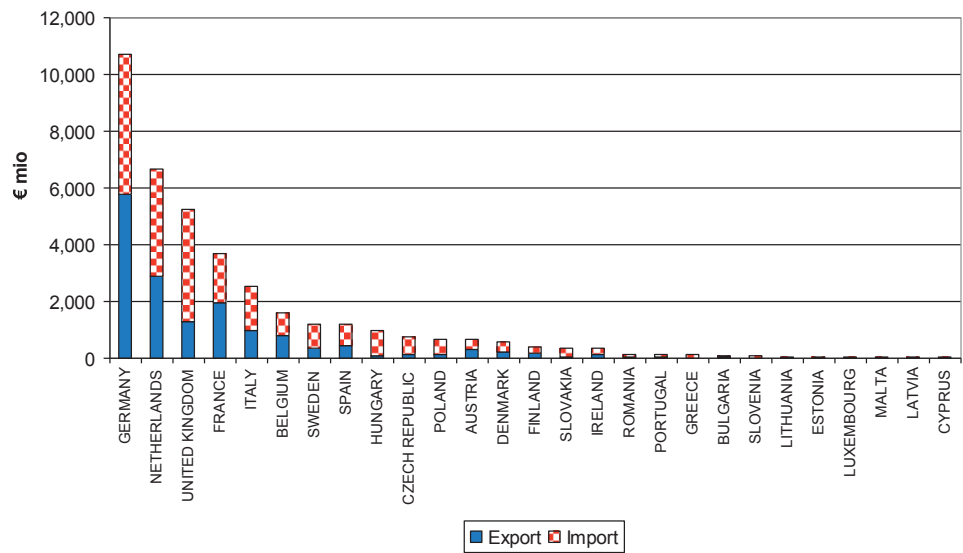
**Table 8: Taiwan's trade with EU Member States in million €**

Source: Eurostat

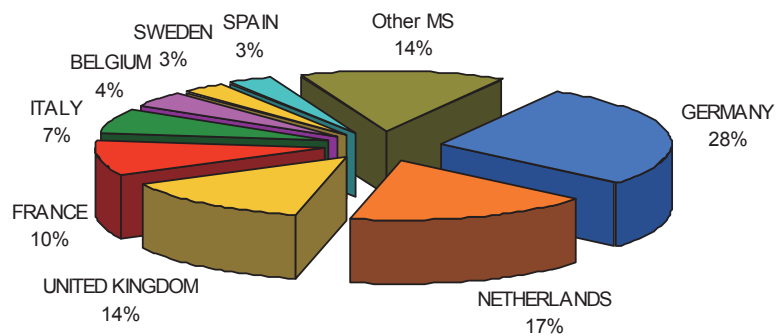
	IMPORT		EXPORT		TOTAL		Growth (%)
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2012
GERMANY	5,192.6	4,967.3	6,245.7	5,759.9	11,438.3	10,727.2	-6.2
NETHERLANDS	4,070.8	3,796.5	2,271.6	2,878.2	6,342.4	6,674.7	5.2
UNITED KINGDOM	3,866.6	3,924.2	1,472.2	1,302.7	5,338.8	5,226.9	-2.1
FRANCE	1,684.5	1,764.9	2,012.0	1,937.7	3,696.5	3,702.6	0.2
ITALY	1,964.0	1,563.7	1,131.5	972.7	3,095.5	2,536.4	-18.1
BELGIUM	859.2	779.6	841.4	800.9	1,700.6	1,580.5	-7.1
SWEDEN	880.5	813.0	414.6	368.6	1,295.1	1,181.6	-8.8
SPAIN	1,014.6	740.2	365.0	439.5	1,379.6	1,179.7	-14.5
HUNGARY	688.2	886.2	71.6	73.4	759.8	959.6	26.3
CZECH REPUBLIC	710.8	628.4	111.1	124.3	821.9	752.7	-8.4
POLAND	725.5	529.4	139.5	134.8	865.0	664.2	-23.2
AUSTRIA	369.3	362.8	344.5	301.4	713.8	664.2	-6.9
DENMARK	365.6	351.4	211	217.7	576.6	569.1	-1.30
FINLAND	222.9	199.1	177.1	191.5	400.0	390.6	-2.4
SLOVAKIA	621.4	317.4	26.1	30.9	647.5	348.3	-46.2
IRELAND	146.5	211.4	190.5	127.3	337.0	338.7	0.5
ROMANIA	167.5	127.2	13.2	22.7	180.7	149.9	-17.0
PORTUGAL	96.6	102.0	61.9	25.9	158.5	127.9	-19.3
GREECE	193.6	96.7	14.0	15.1	207.6	111.8	-46.1
BULGARIA	58.0	64.7	21.5	24.4	79.5	89.1	12.1
SLOVENIA	98.6	72.5	21.7	14.6	120.3	87.1	-27.6
LITHUANIA	50.7	48.7	5.8	4.6	56.5	53.3	-5.7
ESTONIA	50.8	47.8	4.1	5.0	54.9	52.8	-3.8
LUXEMBOURG	45.7	38.8	19.9	6.1	65.6	44.9	-31.6
MALTA	29.1	30.6	10.5	9.5	39.6	40.1	1.3
LATVIA	34.3	31.6	10.3	5.5	44.6	37.1	-16.8
CYPRUS	22.5	22.8	2.4	2.7	24.9	25.5	2.4

For the majority of EU member states, the figures showed a decrease with Taiwan during 2012. 24 out of 27 member states reported an individual trade deficit with Taiwan, the exceptions being Germany, France and Belgium.

**Figure 6: Trade volume between the EU-27 and Taiwan in 2012 in million €**  
Source: Eurostat



**Figure 7: Share of EU trade volume with Taiwan in 2012 by member state**  
Source: Eurostat



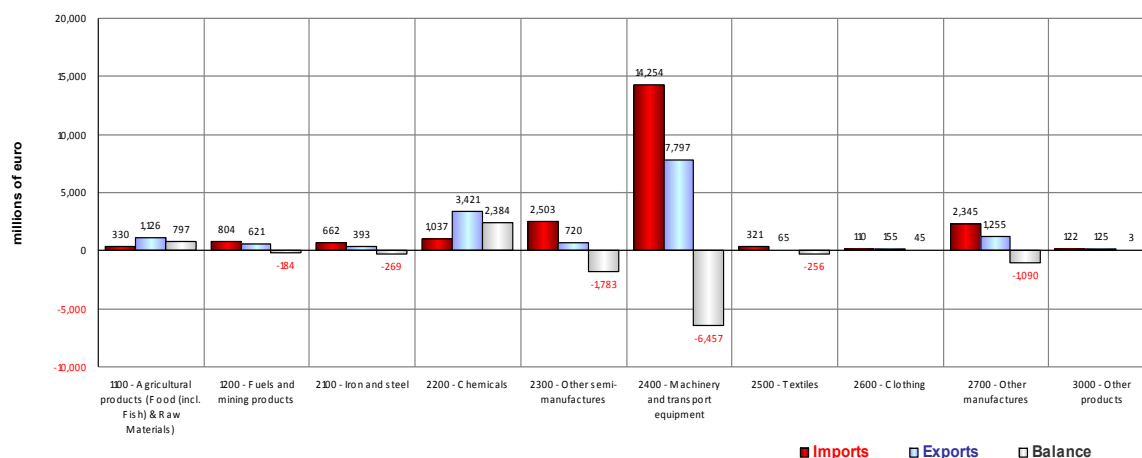
## 1.6 Structure by product

The Taiwanese economy is one of the world's leading suppliers of electronic components such as computer memory chips and semiconductors as well as personal computers and optoelectronics, including flat panel displays. 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.

In 2012, machinery and transport equipment accounted for the bulk of trade between the European Union and Taiwan, 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 2012**

Source: Eurostat



### 1.6.1 EU imports from Taiwan in 2012

*Import structure from Taiwan continues to be dominated by ICT.*

Taiwan is the EU's second largest supplier of integrated circuits and electronic components, fifth largest supplier of telecommunications and bicycles.

The most important EU imports from Taiwan are ICT products, such as office and telecommunication equipment (37.6% of EU imports from Taiwan). This includes telecommunications equipment (16.2%), integrated circuits and electronic components (12.2%), and electronic data processing and office equipment (9.2%).

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

**Table 9: EU imports from Taiwan in 2012 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>17</b>	<b>22,524</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>1000 - Primary products</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	55	330	1.5%	0.2%
1110 - Food	85	76	0.3%	0.1%
1111 - Fish	69	10	0.0%	0.1%
1112 - Other food products and live animals	79	66	0.3%	0.1%
1120 - Raw materials	24	254	1.1%	1.0%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	48	804	3.6%	0.1%
1210 - Ores and other minerals	44	82	0.4%	0.2%
1220 - Fuels	70	24	0.1%	0.0%
1221 - Petroleum and petroleum products	66	24	0.1%	0.0%
1222 - Other fuels	50	0	0.0%	0.0%
1230 - Non ferrous metals	15	698	3.1%	1.9%
<b>2000 - Manufactures</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21,232</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
2100 - Iron and steel	13	662	2.9%	2.4%
2200 - Chemicals	19	1,037	4.6%	0.6%
2210 - Pharmaceuticals	23	34	0.2%	0.1%
2220 - Plastics	9	473	2.1%	2.5%
2230 - Other chemicals	25	529	2.4%	0.6%
2300 - Other semi-manufactures	9	2,503	11.1%	3.0%
2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	7	14,254	63.3%	3.2%
2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	5	8,469	37.6%	4.7%
2411 - Electronic data processing and office equipment	8	2,080	9.2%	2.8%
2412 - Telecommunications equipment	6	3,652	16.2%	4.6%
2413 - Integrated circuits and electronic components	2	2,737	12.2%	10.3%
2420 - Transport equipment	8	2,303	10.2%	2.2%
2421 - Automotive products	12	607	2.7%	1.2%
2422 - Other transport equipment	5	1,696	7.5%	2.9%
2430 - Other machinery	7	3,482	15.5%	2.1%
2431 - Power generating machinery	17	212	0.9%	0.6%
2432 - Non electrical machinery	7	1,711	7.6%	2.5%
2433 - Electrical machinery	8	1,560	6.9%	2.4%
2500 - Textiles	11	321	1.4%	1.5%
2600 - Clothing	30	110	0.5%	0.2%
2700 - Other manufactures	12	2,345	10.4%	1.6%
2710 - Personal and household goods	15	311	1.4%	0.8%
2720 - Scientific and controlling instruments	10	421	1.9%	1.2%
2730 - Miscellaneous manufactures	7	1,612	7.2%	2.1%
<b>3000 - Other products</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Agricultural Products (AMA)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22,293</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>

## 1.6.2 EU exports to Taiwan in 2012

*The EU's main export to Taiwan is machinery and transport equipment, which makes 1/2 of the total export volume.*

The EU's most important export category to Taiwan in 2012 was machinery and transport equipment (49.4% of EU exports). This included the non electrical machinery (21.1%) and transport equipment (14%). Taiwan was also an important receiver of EU chemicals exports (21.7%).

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

While the basic structure of EU exports has remained constant, 2012 witnessed some slight changes on last year's figures. Although the total amount of EU exports to Taiwan decreased in 2012, exports of chemical products continued to grow (share in 2010: 15.7%, in 2011: 20%, in 2012: 21.7%). The EU's share of machinery exports continued to decline, especially for other machinery, including power generating machinery, non electrical machinery and electrical machinery (share in 2011: 29.8%, in 2012: 27.1%). By contrast, transport equipment showed healthy growth (share in 2010: 9.2%, in 2011: 13.6%, in 2012: 14%). Meanwhile, the share of EU exports represented by agricultural exports increased to 6.2% compared with 5.6% in 2011.



**Table 10: EU exports to Taiwan in 2012 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>23</b>	<b>15,797</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>1000 - Primary products</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
1100 - Agricultural products (Food (incl. Fish) & Raw Materials)	26	1,126	7.1%	0.9%
1110 - Food	27	909	5.8%	0.9%
1111 - Fish	24	42	0.3%	1.1%
1112 - Other food products and live animals	27	867	5.5%	0.9%
1120 - Raw materials	21	218	1.4%	1.0%
1200 - Fuels and mining products	35	621	3.9%	0.4%
1210 - Ores and other minerals	19	188	1.2%	1.0%
1220 - Fuels	47	213	1.4%	0.2%
1221 - Petroleum and petroleum products	45	184	1.2%	0.2%
1222 - Other fuels	29	29	0.2%	0.4%
1230 - Non ferrous metals	25	219	1.4%	0.9%
<b>2000 - Manufactures</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13,809</b>	<b>87.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
2100 - Iron and steel	27	393	2.5%	0.9%
2200 - Chemicals	19	3,421	21.7%	1.2%
2210 - Pharmaceuticals	19	908	5.7%	0.8%
2220 - Plastics	28	349	2.2%	0.9%
2230 - Other chemicals	13	2,164	13.7%	1.7%
2300 - Other semi-manufactures	31	720	4.6%	0.6%
2400 - Machinery and transport equipment	21	7,797	49.4%	1.1%
2410 - Office and telecommunication equipment	17	1,275	8.1%	1.6%
2411 - Electronic data processing and office equipment	29	139	0.9%	0.5%
2412 - Telecommunications equipment	25	265	1.7%	0.7%
2413 - Integrated circuits and electronic components	6	871	5.5%	5.6%
2420 - Transport equipment	24	2,216	14.0%	0.8%
2421 - Automotive products	22	1,425	9.0%	0.8%
2422 - Other transport equipment	24	791	5.0%	0.9%
2430 - Other machinery	20	4,283	27.1%	1.2%
2431 - Power generating machinery	31	291	1.8%	0.6%
2432 - Non electrical machinery	18	3,339	21.1%	1.5%
2433 - Electrical machinery	23	654	4.1%	0.9%
2500 - Textiles	40	65	0.4%	0.4%
2600 - Clothing	25	155	1.0%	0.7%
2700 - Other manufactures	21	1,255	7.9%	0.8%
2710 - Personal and household goods	19	217	1.4%	0.8%
2720 - Scientific and controlling instruments	19	520	3.3%	1.0%
2730 - Miscellaneous manufactures	23	517	3.3%	0.7%
<b>3000 - Other products</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Agricultural Products (AMA)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Non-Agricultural Products (NAMA)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14,624</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Other Products</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

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

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.

### a) FDI flows

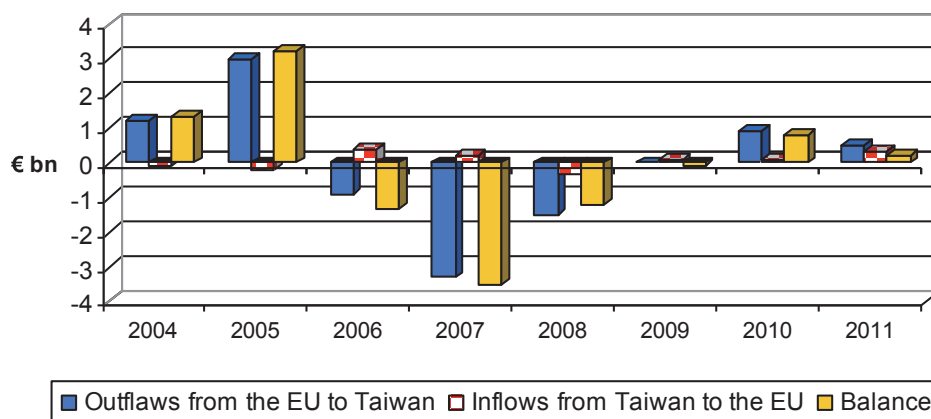
*In 2012, Europe accounted for 31% of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan.*

According to Taiwan's figures, Europe provided 31% of all foreign direct investment flows into Taiwan in 2012, for a total amount of US\$1.7bn. In 2012, Europe became again the biggest registered foreign investor in Taiwan with a sharp increase of more than 140%. The majority (70%) of the European FDI came from the Netherlands (US\$1.2bn). In terms of FDI, Europe was followed by Japan, the USA, and Hong Kong. However, investments from these countries showed significant decrease compared with 2011. Investments coming from the USA decreased by 45%, from Hong Kong by 9% and from Japan by 7% compared with 2011.

According to Eurostat figures for 2011, the extra EU's total investment outflows grew from €308.8bn in 2010 to €365.1bn in 2011. The major destination for the EU investments flows was the United States, receiving €123bn. Another €80.9bn was invested in Asia, of which €16.9bn in the ASEAN bloc and €17.5bn in China. Meanwhile, Taiwan received €482mio worth of FDI flows from the EU in 2011, which is a significant decrease compared with €935mio in 2010.

### Figure 9: FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan: inflows, outflows, balance in € bn

Source: Eurostat





*In 2012, European investments stock in Taiwan reached US\$31bn and accounted for more than ¼ of the total.*

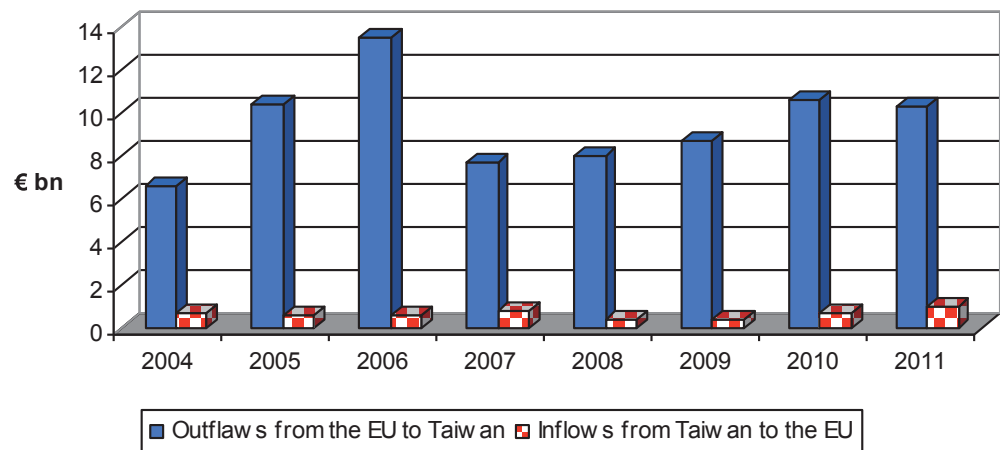
## b) FDI stocks

The figures from Taiwan's Investment Commission show that between 1952 and 2012, the Europe has provided US\$31bn, out of the total US\$117bn. FDI stocks in Taiwan. This makes European companies the biggest foreign investors in Taiwan ahead of those from Japan and the USA.

Eurostat figures show that, out of the total €4.98 trillion of EU outward stocks in 2011, €10.3bn was invested in Taiwan. Meanwhile the ASEAN bloc represented €199.6bn of EU stocks. China and Singapore each represented €101.5bn and €122.8bn respectively.

### Figure 10: FDI stocks between the EU and Taiwan: inward, outward in € bn

Source: Eurostat



## 1.8 Taiwan's FDI in the EU

### a) FDI flows

*Taiwan's FDI in the EU more than tripled from €91mio in 2010 to €347mio in 2011, and FDI stock reached €1bn, but Taiwan is lagging behind Korea and other similar economies.*

Eurostat figures show that the EU attracted €241.7bn of foreign direct investment flows in 2011. The largest foreign investor in the EU was the US (€150.2bn). Other major sources of investment in the EU included Switzerland (€19.5bn), Japan (€12bn), Singapore (€8.2bn), and Hong Kong (€7.6bn).

Taiwan's FDI flows destined for the EU more than tripled from €91mio in 2010 to €347mio in 2011. 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\$71.5mio in investments to Europe were recorded in 2012, which is a significant increase compared with 2011 (US\$39,3mio). Taiwan's investment in Europe in 2012 however represents less than 1% of its total outward investment flow. The main investment destinations for Taiwan in the EU were the Netherlands, Germany, the UK, and the Czech Republic.

The better part of Taiwan's FDI flows in 2012 were directed towards China, Singapore, Vietnam, and Australia. Taiwanese investment flow in China decreased significantly by 17% compared to 2011 figures, settling at around US\$11bn according to MOEA Investment Commission figures.

### **b) FDI stocks**

Eurostat figures show that out of €3.81 trillion of total worldwide inward stocks in 2012, the United States accounted for €1.34 trillion and Switzerland accounted for €467.3bn. Taiwan on the other hand accounted for €0.99bn in comparison with South Korea's €11.2bn. In comparison South Korea accounted for €11.2bn.

According to figures from Taiwan's Investment Commission, between 1952 and January 2012, Taiwan has accounted for US\$2.9bn of investment stock in Europe.

## **1.9. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT)**

The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan represents the interests of European companies operating in Taiwan by providing a platform for business networking and by proactive engagement with Taiwanese administration and institutions. Currently, the Chamber has close to 400 full corporate members and 680 individual members.

For more information about the ECCT, please visit:

<http://www.ecct.com.tw/index.aspx>



# 2 People-to-people relations

## 2.1. Education

The EU remains a popular destination for Taiwanese students because of the possibility to learn foreign languages, its diversity of educational opportunities and its reputation for academic excellence.

The 2012 European Education Fair in Taiwan attracted over 6,400 visitors to its events in Taipei and Kaohsiung, which is more than similar fairs organized in Japan or Hong Kong.

The Erasmus Mundus programme continues to fund scholarships for Taiwanese students to study in the EU, in cooperation with Taiwan's Ministry of Education.

2011 (the last year for which data are available) saw an increase in the number of Taiwanese students applying for visas to study in Europe. Europe maintains its appeal as the second most popular destination for Taiwanese students after the US.

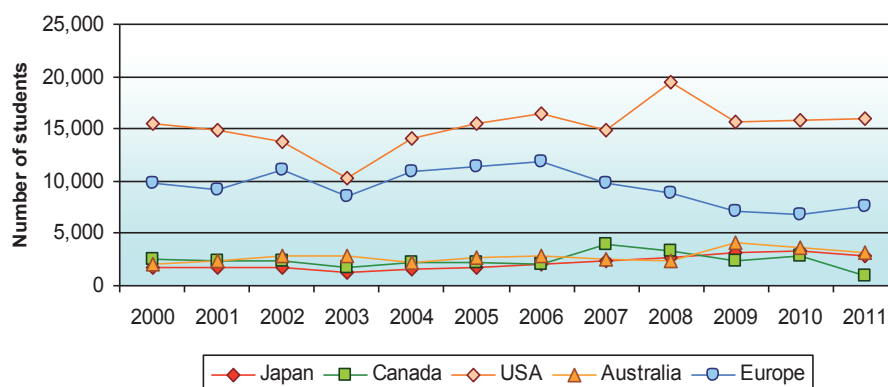
### 2.1.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

In 2011, 7,555 Taiwanese students applied for visas to study in Europe, which was almost an 11% increase compared with 2010. This is good sign after four years of decline in numbers. This positive tendency was caused mainly by a significant increase of Taiwanese students applying for visa to study in the United Kingdom (23% increase compared to 2010).

The most popular destination for Taiwanese students was the United Kingdom, totalling 70% of all applications, followed by France and Germany with 11% and 8% respectively.

**Figure 11: Taiwanese students applying for visas to study abroad**

Source: Taiwanese Ministry of Education



## 2.1.2 European Education Fair

For the past eleven years, EU member states have promoted their higher-education institutions at the annual European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT). The 2012 Fair was held in two venues, featuring 120 exhibitors at the Taipei event and 47 exhibitors at the Kaohsiung event. Thirteen European countries were represented (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). The EU was also represented by a booth run by the EETO. The 2012 Taipei and Kaohsiung fairs together attracted 6400 visitors. Taiwanese students mainly expressed interest to obtain higher education in business, economics and management, followed by art studies and law.



The 2012 EEFT was different compared to previous years, because the organizers decided to invite the European Chamber of Commerce and the French Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIFT) to join the fair. On the CCIFT stand four companies (Decathlon, Enspyre, L'Oreal and RT-Mart) organized on-site recruiting interviews in order to build a platform between education and career.

Responding to a survey conducted at the European Education Fair, Taiwanese students stated that their motivation to study in Europe is to learn foreign languages, followed by the diversity of educational opportunities and cultural experiences, and by Europe's reputation for academic excellence. Overseas work opportunities, better competitiveness on the job market in Taiwan and the possibility to travel and experience different cultures were some of the other reasons cited for choosing Europe as a destination for higher education.

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

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

## 2.1.3 Erasmus Mundus

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 104 Taiwanese students to attend master programmes since 2004 and to 5 PhD level students since 2010.



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)

For more information on studying in Europe, please visit:

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

## 2.1.4 EU Students in Taiwan

*In 2012, there were 4,350 students from the EU studying in Taiwan.*

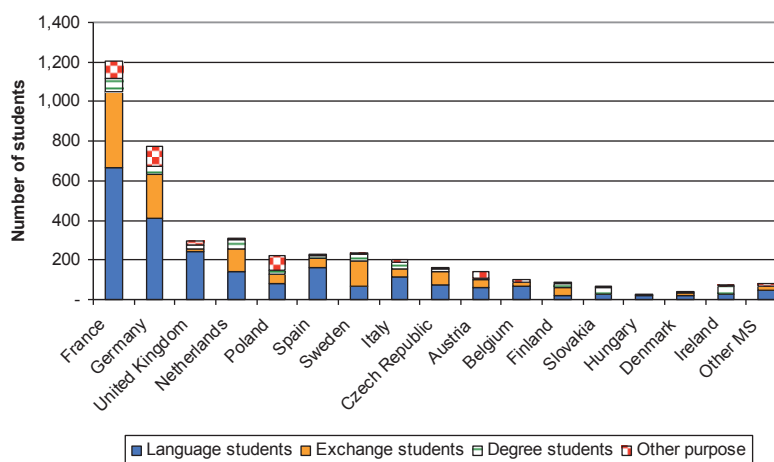
*52% of EU students were attending Chinese language programmes.*

In 2012, only 6.7% of foreign students in Taiwan came from the EU. However, compared with 2011, the number of EU students studying in Taiwan increased by 13%. The majority of EU students came from France, followed by Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Poland.

52% of EU students came to Taiwan to study Chinese language, 28% were exchange students and 11% were degree-seeking students. EU students willing to study Chinese language in Taiwan can apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Huayu Enrichment Scholarship (HES), and degree-seeking students can apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Scholarship. In 2012, 61 recipients of the HES and 155 recipients of the Taiwan Scholarship came from EU Member States. Postgraduate students can apply for special grants for advanced studies and research.

### Figure 12: EU students in Taiwan in 2012

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan



## 2.2 Science and technology cooperation

*In 2012, there were 21 active EU-funded research projects involving Taiwanese institutions.*

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. The most active Taiwanese partners were National Taiwan University, participating in five projects, and National Taiwan University of Science and Technology and Academia Sinica, both participating in three EU projects.

Thus by the end of 2012, FP7 has co-financed 25 projects involving Taiwanese institutions, working in a variety of areas, from environmental protection to nanotechnologies. In 2012, there were 21 active EU-funded projects involving Taiwanese institutions.

For more information on FP7, please visit:

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

**Table 11: Active FP7 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2012**

Source: Community Research and Development Information Service

PROJECT TITLE	DOMAIN	COORDINATOR	TAIWANESE PARTICIPANT(S)
E-SPONDER: A holistic approach towards the development of the first responder of the future	Security	Exodus A.E.	Institute for Information Industry
		Greece	
THESEUS: Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate	Environment	Alma Mater Studiorum- Universita di Bologna	National Cheng Kung University
		Italy	
SUS CON: Sustainable, innovative and energy-efficient concrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials	Nanosciences, Nanotechnologies, Materials and new Production Technologies	Centro di Progettazione, Design & Technologie dei Materiali	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
		Italy	
FISH4KNOWLEDGE: Supporting humans in knowledge gathering and question answering w.r.t. marine and environmental monitoring through analysis of multiple video streams	ICT	The University of Edinburgh	National Applied Research Laboratories
		United Kingdom	
ESCAPE: European study of cohorts for air pollution effects	Environment	Universiteit Utrecht	National Taiwan University
		The Netherlands	
CETIEB: Cost-Effective Tools for Better Indoor Environment in Retrofitted Energy Efficient Buildings	Environment	Universitaet Stuttgart	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
		Germany	
TROPOS: Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources	Transport	Consorcio para el Diseno, Construcción, Equipamiento y Explotacion de la Plataforma Oceanica de Canarias	National Sun Yat Sen University
		Spain	
RISE: Rising pan-european and international awareness of biometrics and security ethics	Science in Society	Centre for Science, Society and Citizenship	National Chengchi University
		Italy	
CORFU: Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas	Environment	The University of Exeter	National Taiwan University
		United Kingdom	
ZEROWIN: Towards zero waste in industrial networks	Environment	Osterreichische Gesellschaft fuer System- und Automatisierungstechnik	AU Optronics Corporation
		Austria	
SCALES: Securing the conservation of biodiversity across administrative levels and spatial, temporal, and ecological scales	Environment	Helmholtz-Zentrum fuer Umweltforschung GMBH – UFZ,	National Taiwan University
		Germany	
NANOCOOL: An Energy Efficient Air Conditioning systems with Temperature and Humidity independent controls based on the combination of a Liquid Desiccants Cycle with an adapted conventional air cooling system	Scientific research	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
		Spain	
GREENERBUILDINGS: An ubiquitous embedded systems framework for energy-aware buildings using activity and context knowledge	ICT	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
		The Netherlands	
SILVER: Small-molecule Inhibitor Leads Versus emerging and neglected RNA viruses	Health	Universite d'Aix Marseille	National Central University
		France	
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	Environment	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V	United Microelectronics Corporation LTD; Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
		Germany	

PROJECT TITLE	DOMAIN	COORDINATOR	TAIWANESE PARTICIPANT(S)
EUREC: European Research Ethics Committees' Network	Science in Society	Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelms Universitaet Bonn Germany	National Tsing Hua University
REAKT: Strategies and tools for Real Time EArthquake RiSk ReducTion	Environment	Amra - Analisi e Monitoraggio del r Ischio Ambientale Scarl Italy	National Taiwan University
ENVIROGENOMARKERS: Genomics biomarkers of environmental health	Environment	Ethniko Idryma Erevnon Greece	National Taiwan University
EGI-INSPIRE: European Grid Initiative: Integrated Sustainable Pan- European Infrastructure for Researchers in Europe	Infrastructures	Stichting European Grid Initiative The Netherlands	Academia Sinica
EMI: European Middleware Initiative	Infrastructures	European Organization for Nuclear Research Switzerland	Academia Sinica
DEGISCO: Desktop Grids for International Scientific Collaboration	Infrastructures	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Szamitastechnikai es Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet Hungary	Academia Sinica

In July 2012, a European Research Council (ERC) delegation headed by its Secretary General Prof. Donald Dingwell visited Taiwan. The main purpose of this visit was to inform Taiwanese top researchers about the ERC funding opportunities in Europe, and to foster relations with its counterparts in Taiwan.

For more information about the European Research Council, please visit:  
<http://erc.europa.eu/>

*Since 2007, 35 Taiwanese researchers were funded by the Marie Curie Research Fellowship Programme.*

Between 2007 and February 2013, 35 Taiwanese researchers were funded by the Marie Curie Research Fellowship Programme. These European research grants are available to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. The main idea is not only to offer generous research funding, but scientists have also the possibility to gain experience abroad and in the private sector, to complete their training with competences or disciplines useful for their careers.

For more information about Marie Curie Fellowships, please visit:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm)

## 2.3 Environmental protection

The European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) in Taipei, the Public Construction Commission (PCC) together with the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) organized the EU – Taiwan Seminar on Green Public Procurement in Taipei, on 11 December 2012. The EU and Taiwan have been cooperating on government procurement issues for many years, organizing joint seminars on best practices and also continuing a regulatory dialogue on government procurement issues. Both the EU and Taiwan are parties to the GPA (Government Procurement Agreement) under the World Trade Organization.

Around 160 people participated in the seminar, mainly from local and central environmental and procurement authorities together with representatives from industries.

For more information about the EU's policy on Green Public Procurement, please visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)

The EU Handbook on Green Public Procurement can be accessed here:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/buying\\_handbook\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/buying_handbook_en.htm)

For more information about European practices on green procurement, please visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case_en.htm)

## 2.4 Human rights dialogue and cooperation

The EU is committed to working with Taiwan on human rights issues in order to promote mutual discussion and raise public awareness of these topics.

*In 2012, two EU-Taiwan exchanges on human rights took place in Taipei.*

In March and August 2012, two EU-Taiwan exchanges on human rights took place in Taipei. Both visits were organized by the European Economic and Trade Office, the British Trade & Cultural Office, the French Bureau in Taipei, and the German Institute in Taipei. The main idea of these exchanges is to organize visits of EU judicial experts to Taiwan to share their extensive experience of working on human rights issues with their Taiwanese colleagues, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, legislators, NGO workers, but also academics and students.

The EU maintains a principled position against the death penalty. All member countries of the EU must have abolished it before they can join the Union. The EU is also trying to work in favour of abolition of death penalty worldwide, and conducts activities to this effect in a number of countries where capital punishment is still used, including Taiwan.

In 2012, six executions took place in Taiwan, and in the first quarter of 2013 another 6 persons were executed. There are currently 50 prisoners on the death row in Taiwan. Both executions were deplored by the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton. The EETO continues to work with Taiwanese authorities on this subject through exchanges and discussions.



The EU also works closely with Taiwan's civil society on the subject of death penalty, in particular the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP). The TAEDP was selected by the EU's European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) which will support a three-year programme to promote the abolition of the death penalty.

For more information about human rights and Q & A about the EU position on death penalty in Taiwan, please visit:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu\\_taiwan/human\\_rights/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/index_en.htm)

## 2.5 Expanding knowledge about the EU

### 2.5.1 EU Centres and EU Information Centres

In order to promote greater understanding of the EU, its institutions and policies, and encourage cooperation, and civil and academia exchanges between the EU and third countries, the EU has since 1998 established European Union Centres at prestigious universities in developed countries. The EU established its first European Union Centres in the United States, later in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The first European Union Centre in Asia was established in Tokyo Japan in 2004. There are currently 37 centres worldwide, 12 of them located in Asia. For now Japan and Korea each have four centres, whilst there is one respectively in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Singapore. The EU Centre in Taiwan (EUTW), a consortium formed by seven universities, with National Taiwan University as the lead university, was established on 31 December 2008 with support from the European Union.

For more information about the EU Centre Taiwan, please visit:

<http://www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php>

2012 Brochure on EU centres can be downloaded here:

[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/eu-centres\\_brochure\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/eu-centres_brochure_2012_en.pdf)

The EU Information Centres (EUi) promote and disseminate information and documentation from and about the EU, and support academic and professional researchers. Their resources include publications by the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Parliament and other EU institutions and organizations as well as various reports, policy statements, statistical figures etc.

The EUi at Tamkang University was established already in 1979, under the name European Documentation Centre (EDC). Since April 2004, it has been publishing quarterly the EUi Newsletter (already 37 issues). Each newsletter includes current developments in research on the EU, academic analysis of European integration, readers' views on EU-related subjects, a list of new EU-related publications and an update on the latest EU activities.

In September 2006, the second EUi Centre was established at the National Central Library to make the access to documents on the EU more convenient.

For more information about the EUi at the Tamkang University, please visit:

<http://eui.lib.tku.edu.tw/main.php>

For more information about the EUi at National Central Library, please visit:

<http://eui.ncl.edu.tw/en/source.htm>

## 2.6 Culture

### 2.6.1 Taipei International Book Exhibition 2013

The Taipei International Book Exhibition (TIBE) is one of the largest trade shows for the publishing industry in Asia. The exhibition took place between January 30 and February 4 in Taipei World Trade Centre.

In 2013, exhibitors from 15 EU Member States presented their products. Compared with previous year, exhibitors from Lithuania and Estonia also joined the exhibition. This year's guest of honour was Belgium, presenting its publishing industry and popular cartoons. This year for the first time, the European Union was represented by the EETO booth, showing publication from the EU Centre in Taiwan, but also publications by the EU, which can be also freely downloaded in the EU Publication Office Bookshop.

For more information about the Publication Office, please visit:

[http://publications.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://publications.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

To access the EU Bookshop, please visit:

<https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/home/>

### 2.6.2 The 8th Taiwan European Film Festival

The 8th Taiwan European Film festival offered to Taiwanese audience free screening of 15 European films from 15 EU Member States. Screenings took place in 16 colleges, 4 public cinemas, and 5 local cultural centres across Taiwan.

In one month (10 November – 10 December 2012), there were 232 screenings with a total number of 11,238 viewers.



### 2.6.3 Europa Cinemas Mundus

Europa Cinemas has been extending its work in promoting European cinema beyond the borders of the European Union. Since 2011, Taiwan has been also benefiting from Europa Cinemas Mundus, financed by European Union programmes MEDIA Mundus and MEDIA. The funding covers up to 50% of the printing and advertising expenses incurred by distributors. To be eligible for a grant ranging from €8,500 to €30,000 a minimum of 28 screenings over a period of two consecutive weeks is a requirement.

Altogether 8 Taiwanese cinemas participated in 2011, seven of them in Taipei, and one in Tainan.

For more information on Europa Cinemas Mundus, please visit:

<http://www.europa-cinemas.org/en/Supports/EUROPA-CINEMAS-MUNDUS>

## 2.7 Travellers and residents

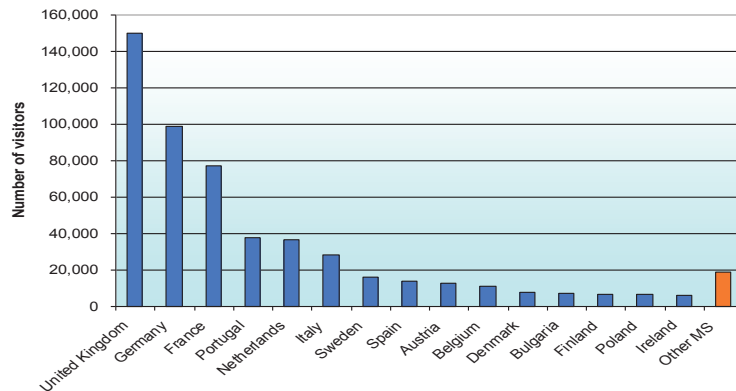
### 2.7.1 Europeans in Taiwan

*269,837 EU passport holders visited Taiwan in 2012, which is a 4% increase compared with 2011.*

According to the figures reported by the National Immigration Agency, the number of European visitors to Taiwan increased by 4% in 2012, from 259,358 to 269,837. Regarding the purpose of stay, which visitors stated upon arrival, 44% came to Taiwan for business reasons, and 28% for leisure, which is a 2 percentage points increase compared with 2011. EU passport holders can enter Taiwan without a visa for up to 90 days.

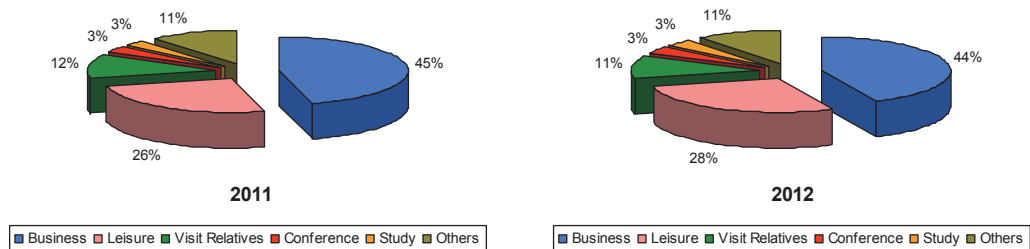
**Figure 13: Number of visitors to Taiwan from EU Member States in 2012**

Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan



**Figure 14: European visitors by purpose of visit**

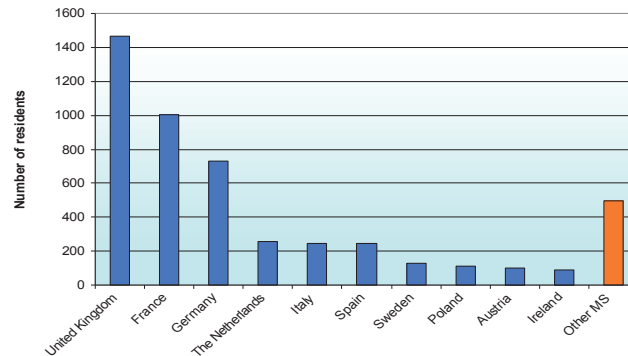
Source: National Immigration Agency



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 542,643. Of these, 4,882 are nationals of EU Member States, which means 1.7% decrease compared with 2011.

**Figure 15: Number of formally registered EU nationals resident in Taiwan**

Source: National Immigration Agency



There has been a steady growth in the number of students attending the Taipei European School. From a student body of only 60 at its foundation in 1990, there were 1,260 pupils in 2012, of which 403 (32%) were Europeans. The number of pupils has grown by 3% between 2011 and 2012.

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.

## 2.7.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

*In 2012, the number of Taiwan passport holders to Europe continued to grow and amounted to 240,760 visits.*

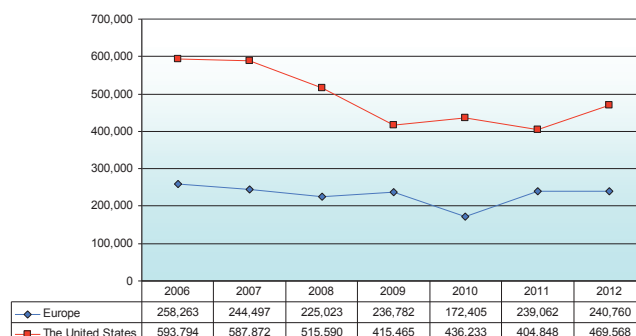
Since the 11th of January 2011, Taiwan passport holders can enjoy the EU visa waiver programme, which allows Taiwanese citizens to travel in the Schengen area for short stays without visa requirement. Similar measures had been taken earlier by non-Schengen EU Member States the UK and Ireland. This major 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.

*Compared to 2010, before the EU visa waiver programme entered into force, it is a 40% increase in visits by Taiwanese passport holders to Europe.*

According to Taiwanese figures this new measure has boosted tourism and business opportunities for Taiwanese people in Europe. The number of Taiwanese visitors to Europe continued to grow in 2012 and amounted to 240,760. If we compare this number with figures for 2010, before the EU visa waiver programme came into effect, it is almost a 40% increase in number of Taiwanese visitors.

**Figure 16: Visits by Taiwanese passport holders to Europe, United States**

Source: National Immigration Agency, Taiwan



# 概論

## 重要數據

在2012年台灣是歐盟第23大的貿易夥伴。

2012年歐盟對台出口較2011年減少2.5%，僅達158億歐元。

台歐貿易相當於歐日貿易的1/3，歐(南)韓貿易的1/2。

2012年，歐盟是台灣最大外資來源。

商品的貿易結構則顯示出歐洲是台灣的重要產業夥伴。台灣銷歐的大宗主要是辦公和電信設備，而歐盟對台最大出口項目則是機械設備，尤其是用於全球資通生產、汽車零件和化學產品的設備。

整體而言，景氣低迷造成台歐2012年雙邊貿易銳減。

服務業貿易從2010年的81億歐元下滑至2011年的73億歐元，減幅達10%。歐盟在服務業仍維持貿易順差，2011年達到19億歐元。

根據台灣2012年的數據，歐盟占對台外人直接投資(FDI)總額的31%。歐盟2012年在台投資總額達17億美元，再次榮登台灣最大外資來源，緊接著是日本、美國和香港。



# 1 貿易關係

## 1.1 商品貿易：2012 年主要趨勢

編按：歐盟統計局的貿易數據和台灣海關的統計數據不一致，部分是因為採用不同匯率和經由第三國的出貨量不同所致。

台歐商品貿易規模較 2011 年減少了 5.2%。

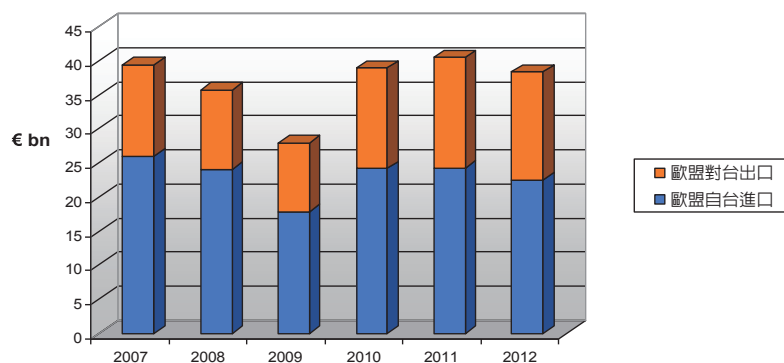
歐盟的 GDP 成長率較往年低許多（2012 年 -0.3%、2011 年 1.5%），台灣亦然（2012 年 1.26%、2011 年 4.04%）。一國的經濟體質自然也會反映在貿易數據上。

2012 年歐盟對台出口下滑 2.5%，從 162 億歐元減至 158 億歐元，歐盟對全球其他國家的出口則增加 8.2%。歐盟自台灣進口從 2011 年的 242 億歐元下滑 7% 至 2012 年的 225 億歐元，同期間來自世界其他國家的進口則增加 4%。

歐盟對台的貿易赤字規模從 2011 年的 80 億歐元縮小至 2012 年 67 億歐元。

圖一. 台歐之間的商品貿易（十億歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



表一. 台歐之間的商品貿易（十億歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
歐洲出口至台灣	11.9	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8
年成長率 (%)	-11.2	-7.6	17.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	-12.8	-13.8	48.0	9.5	-2.5
歐洲自台灣進口	23.2	22.6	23.9	24.1	26.7	26.0	24.1	17.9	24.1	24.2	22.5
年成長率 (%)	-10.8	-2.6	5.8	0.8	10.8	-2.6	-7.3	-25.7	34.6	0.4	-7.0
合計	35.1	33.6	36.8	37.2	39.9	39.3	35.7	27.9	38.9	40.4	38.3
年成長率 (%)	-10.9	-4.0	9.2	1.1	7.3	-1.3	-9.4	-21.8	39.4	3.9	-5.2
對歐洲之貿易餘額	-11.3	-11.6	-11	-11	-13.5	-12.7	-12.5	-7.9	-9.3	-8	-6.7

## 1.2 服務貿易

編按：服務貿易的彙整與公布通常會延遲一年。

台歐 2011 年服務貿易衰退  
10% 成為 73 億歐元。

台歐之間的服务貿易規模從 2010 年的 81 億歐元下滑至 2011 年的 73 億歐元。歐盟對台灣的服务貿易出口總額在一年內從 52 億歐元縮小至 46 億歐元，同期間台灣對歐盟的服务貿易出口總額也從 29 億歐元下滑至 27 億歐元。

歐盟在服務業仍維持貿易順  
差，2011 年達到 19 億歐元。

歐盟在服務貿易的順差在 2010 年至 2011 年間從 23 億歐元降為 19 億歐元。

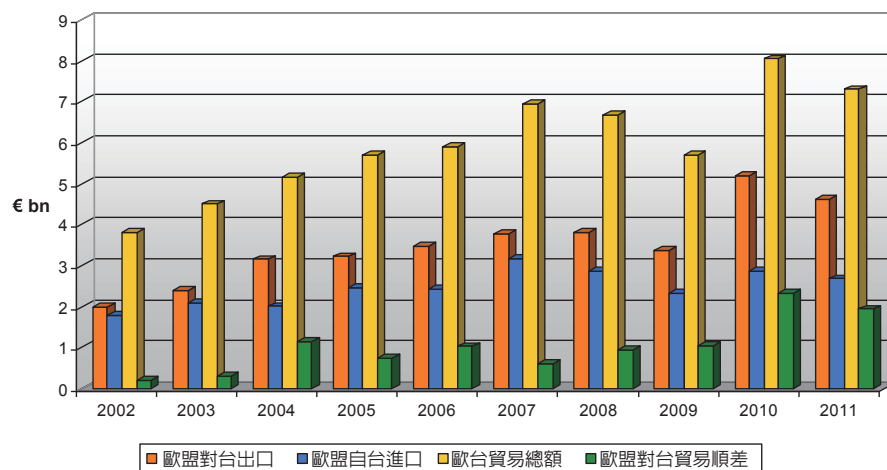
表二. 台歐之間的服务貿易（十億歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
歐洲出口至台灣	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	5.2	4.6
歐洲自台灣進口	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.7
合計	3.8	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	6.7	6.6	5.8	8.1	7.3
對歐洲之貿易餘額	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.9

圖二. 台歐之間的服务貿易

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



表三：歐盟主要服務貿易夥伴

來源：歐盟統計局

歐盟服務貿易進口				歐盟服務貿易出口				歐盟服務貿易總額			
排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%	排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%	排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%
	歐盟 27 國以外	482,902	100.0%		歐盟 27 國以外	603,941	100.0%		歐盟 27 國以外	1,086,843	100%
1	美國	140,159	29.0%	1	美國	145,548	24.1%	1	美國	285,707	14.4%
2	瑞士	54,742	11.3%	2	瑞士	80,305	13.3%	2	瑞士	135,047	6.8%
3	中國	18,314	3.8%	3	中國	26,245	4.3%	3	中國	44,560	2.2%
4	日本	15,909	3.3%	4	俄羅斯	24,085	4.0%	4	俄羅斯	38,338	1.9%
5	土耳其	14,787	3.1%	5	日本	21,802	3.6%	5	日本	37,711	1.9%
6	俄羅斯	14,253	3.0%	6	挪威	20,984	3.5%	6	挪威	32,454	1.6%
7	新加坡	11,586	2.4%	7	新加坡	16,114	2.7%	7	新加坡	27,700	1.4%
8	挪威	11,470	2.4%	8	加拿大	15,937	2.6%	8	加拿大	26,031	1.3%
9	印度	10,843	2.2%	9	澳洲	15,905	2.6%	9	土耳其	24,216	1.2%
10	加拿大	10,093	2.1%	10	巴西	11,466	1.9%	10	澳洲	23,247	1.2%
11	香港	8,245	1.7%	11	印度	11,426	1.9%	11	印度	22,269	1.1%
12	澳洲	7,342	1.5%	12	香港	9,813	1.6%	12	巴西	18,605	0.9%
13	巴西	7,139	1.5%	13	土耳其	9,429	1.6%	13	香港	18,058	0.9%
14	克羅埃西亞	6,154	1.3%	14	南韓	9,021	1.5%	14	南韓	13,543	0.7%
15	埃及	5,268	1.1%	15	南非	7,121	1.2%	15	南非	11,605	0.6%
16	泰國	4,863	1.0%	16	墨西哥	5,820	1.0%	16	墨西哥	9,001	0.5%
17	南韓	4,522	0.9%	17	奈及利亞	5,306	0.9%	17	埃及	8,270	0.4%
18	南非	4,485	0.9%	18	以色列	4,740	0.8%	18	克羅埃西亞	8,269	0.4%
19	摩洛哥	4,039	0.8%	19	台灣	4,625	0.8%	19	以色列	8,093	0.4%
20	以色列	3,353	0.7%	20	阿根廷	3,502	0.6%	20	泰國	7,463	0.4%
21	墨西哥	3,181	0.7%	21	摩洛哥	3,368	0.6%	21	摩洛哥	7,407	0.4%
22	台灣	2,681	0.6%	22	馬來西亞	3,198	0.5%	22	台灣	7,306	0.4%
23	馬來西亞	2,549	0.5%	23	智利	3,075	0.5%	23	奈及利亞	7,068	0.4%
24	阿根廷	2,147	0.4%	24	埃及	3,002	0.5%	24	馬來西亞	5,746	0.3%
25	印尼	1,843	0.4%	25	委內瑞拉	2,968	0.5%	25	阿根廷	5,648	0.3%



### 1.3 排名：商品進出口及整體貿易額

台灣目前是歐盟第 23 大貿易夥伴，與烏克蘭並列，並超越所有東協國家（新加坡除外）。

歐盟尚未徹底開發台灣市場的潛力－台灣是歐盟第 23 大的出口市場。

2012 年間，台灣在歐盟進口國家當中的排名，從 2011 年的第 15 名下滑了兩位。因此，台灣目前是歐盟的第 17 大進口夥伴，與哈薩克、新加坡和南非相當。台灣在歐盟市場的市占率，從 2011 年的 1.4% 下滑至 2012 年的 1.3%。

歐盟在 2012 年外銷台灣總額下滑了 2.5%，相較於 2011 年成長 9.5%。2012 年，台灣仍是歐洲第 23 大出口市場；購買總額占歐盟商品出口總額的 0.9%。

表四. 歐盟 2012 年商品貿易主要夥伴國

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

主要進口夥伴國				主要出口夥伴國				主要貿易夥伴國			
排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%	排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%	排名	夥伴國	百萬歐元	%
	歐盟 27 國以外	1,791,727	100.0%		歐盟 27 國以外	1,686,774	100.0%		歐盟 27 國以外	3,478,501	100.0%
1	中國	289,915	16.2%	1	美國	291,880	17.3%	1	美國	497,658	14.3%
2	俄羅斯	213,212	11.9%	2	中國	143,874	8.5%	2	中國	433,789	12.5%
3	美國	205,778	11.5%	3	瑞士	133,341	7.9%	3	俄羅斯	336,474	9.7%
4	瑞士	104,544	5.8%	4	俄羅斯	123,262	7.3%	4	瑞士	237,885	6.8%
5	挪威	100,437	5.6%	5	土耳其	75,172	4.5%	5	挪威	150,258	4.3%
6	日本	63,813	3.6%	6	日本	55,490	3.3%	6	土耳其	122,961	3.5%
7	土耳其	47,789	2.7%	7	挪威	49,821	3.0%	7	日本	119,303	3.4%
8	南韓	37,861	2.1%	8	巴西	39,595	2.3%	8	巴西	76,685	2.2%
9	印度	37,295	2.1%	9	印度	38,468	2.3%	9	印度	75,764	2.2%
10	巴西	37,090	2.1%	10	南韓	37,763	2.2%	10	南韓	75,624	2.2%
11	沙烏地阿拉伯	34,594	1.9%	11	阿拉伯聯合大公國	37,119	2.2%	11	沙烏地阿拉伯	64,580	1.9%
12	奈及利亞	32,937	1.8%	12	澳洲	33,845	2.0%	12	加拿大	61,805	1.8%
13	利比亞	32,771	1.8%	13	香港	33,655	2.0%	13	阿爾及利亞	53,605	1.5%
14	阿爾及利亞	32,597	1.8%	14	加拿大	31,291	1.9%	14	新加坡	51,859	1.5%
15	加拿大	30,514	1.7%	15	新加坡	30,342	1.8%	15	澳洲	48,324	1.4%
16	哈薩克	24,413	1.4%	16	沙烏地阿拉伯	29,985	1.8%	16	墨西哥	47,284	1.4%
17	台灣	22,524	1.3%	17	墨西哥	27,920	1.7%	17	南非	47,167	1.4%
18	新加坡	21,517	1.2%	18	南非	26,622	1.6%	18	阿拉伯聯合大公國	45,413	1.3%
19	南非	20,545	1.1%	19	烏克蘭	23,795	1.4%	19	奈及利亞	44,382	1.3%
20	馬來西亞	20,342	1.1%	20	阿爾及利亞	21,008	1.2%	20	香港	44,201	1.3%
21	墨西哥	19,364	1.1%	21	以色列	17,023	1.0%	21	利比亞	39,145	1.1%
22	越南	18,514	1.0%	22	摩洛哥	16,938	1.0%	22	烏克蘭	38,383	1.1%
23	泰國	16,924	0.9%	23	台灣	15,797	0.9%	23	台灣	38,321	1.1%
24	印尼	15,396	0.9%	24	埃及	15,413	0.9%	24	馬來西亞	34,872	1.0%
25	烏克蘭	14,588	0.8%	25	泰國	14,799	0.9%	25	泰國	31,723	0.9%

## 1.4 比較台歐之間與其他主要貿易夥伴的貿易情況

歐盟的全球出口成長率，  
從 2011 年的 13% 下滑至  
2012 年的 8.14%。

歐盟在台灣的市占率  
仍相對穩定。

台歐貿易大約達到歐日貿易的  
1/3，歐韓貿易的 1/2。

整體而言，歐盟是  
台灣第四大貿易夥伴

歐盟也是台灣的第四大出口市  
場，次於中國（包括香港）、  
東協與美國。

根據歐盟統計局，台歐 2012 年貿易總額下滑了 5.2%。然而，歐盟與南韓的雙邊貿易大幅成長 10.2%、與香港成長 5.7%，與中國及日本則不到 1%。2012 年，歐盟與印度之間的貿易額下滑了 5.5%。

表五. 歐盟 2012 年對亞洲主要貿易夥伴的貿易額（十億歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

	中國	香港	印度	日本	南韓	台灣
歐盟對外出口	143.9	33.7	38.5	55.5	37.8	15.8
歐盟對內進口	289.9	10.5	37.3	63.8	37.9	22.5
貿易量	433.8	44.2	75.8	119.3	75.7	38.3
貿易順差	-146	23.2	1.2	-8.3	-0.1	-6.7

台灣統計數據顯示，中國仍是台灣 2012 年最大貿易夥伴國，接著為東協、日本、美國與歐盟。根據台灣 2012 年貿易數據，台灣外貿總額小幅萎縮了 3.1%。台灣的進口貿易額下滑了 3.9%，總額為 2,705 億美元，與此同時，台灣出口貿易規模下跌 2.3%，達 3,012 億美元。不過，同期的台灣貿易順差不減反增，成長 14.5%。

台灣數據顯示，歐盟對台出口衰退相對嚴重，2011 年至 2012 年間下滑了 6.3%，總額為 225 億美元。如此一來，歐盟遂在對台出口國家當中排名第五，落後日本、中國、東協與美國。

台灣數據顯示，與 2011 年相比，台灣運往歐盟的貨品總額下滑了 8.3%。對美出口也降低 9.3%，對中出口縮減 3.9%。台灣對日本出口貿易攀升了 4.2%，對東協地區的出口貿易成長 9.7%。

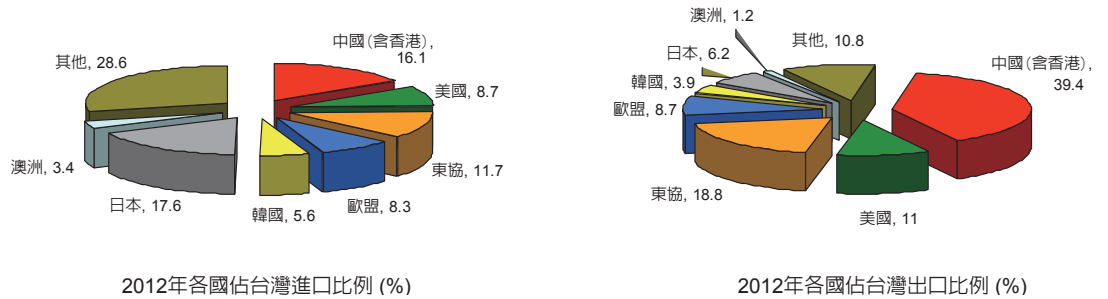
表六. 台灣 2012 年對各國進出口比重

資料來源：財政部關務署

	東協	中國（包 含香港）	歐盟 27國	日本	南韓	美國	澳洲	其他
進口比重 (%)	11.7	16.1	8.3	17.6	5.6	8.7	3.4	28.6
出口比重 (%)	18.8	39.4	8.7	6.2	3.9	11.0	1.2	10.8

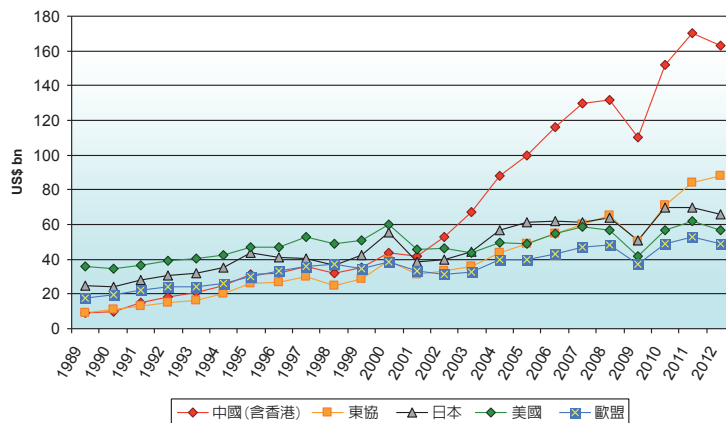
圖三. 台灣 2012 年對各國進出口比重

資料來源：財政部關務署



圖四. 台灣與主要貿易夥伴國的貿易情況

資料來源：財政部關務署



表七. 台灣 2012 年與主要貿易夥伴國的貿易情況

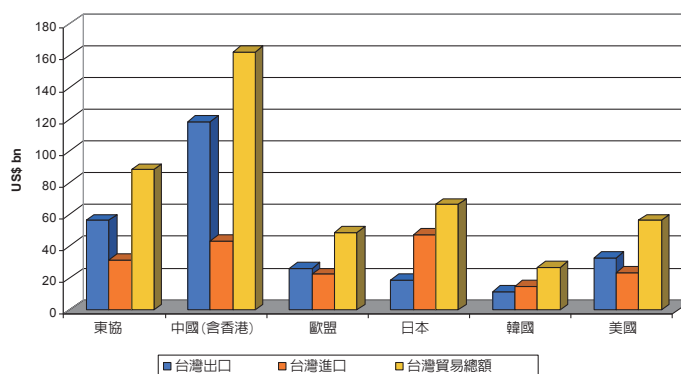
資料來源：財政部關務署

單位：十億美元

	東協	中國(包含香港)	歐盟 27 國	日本	南韓	美國
台灣出口	56.5	118.7	26.5	19	11.8	33.0
較 2011 年變動 (%)	9.7	-4.4	-8.3	4.17	-4.3	-9.3
台灣進口	31.5	43.6	22.5	47.6	15.1	23.6
較 2011 年變動 (%)	-3.9	-3.8	-6.3	-8.9	-15.6	-8.4
台灣貿易總額	88	162.3	49	66.6	26.9	56.6
較 2011 年變動 (%)	4.4	-4.3	-7.4	-5.5	-11	-8.9

圖五. 台灣 2012 年與主要貿易夥伴國的貿易情況

資料來源：財政部關務署



### 1.5 台灣與歐盟各會員國的貿易

在歐盟會員國當中，德國仍是台灣最大貿易夥伴。

受制於歐盟的單一市場制度與貨品的自由移動，欲將確切的貿易流動總額劃歸於歐盟某特定會員國並不容易。

前五大會員國（德國、荷蘭、英國、法國和義大利）占台歐貿易總額比重超過 3/4。

有鑑於德國在機械工具與其他機械設備上在全球的頂尖地位，德國仍是台灣在歐盟的最大貿易夥伴國，其次為荷蘭、英國、法國和義大利。這五個國家占去了台歐貿易總額的 75% 以上。

表八. 台灣對歐盟會員國的貿易總額（百萬歐元）

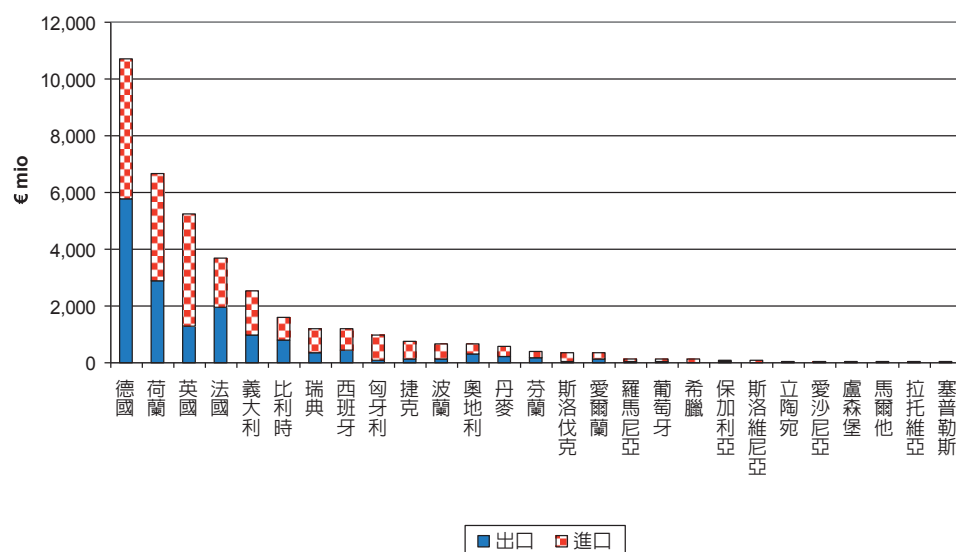
資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

	進口		出口		合計		成長率(%)
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2012
德國	5,192.6	4,967.3	6,245.7	5,759.9	11,438.3	10,727.2	-6.2
荷蘭	4,070.8	3,796.5	2,271.6	2,878.2	6,342.4	6,674.7	5.2
英國	3,866.6	3,924.2	1,472.2	1,302.7	5,338.8	5,226.9	-2.1
法國	1,684.5	1,764.9	2,012.0	1,937.7	3,696.5	3,702.6	0.2
義大利	1,964.0	1,563.7	1,131.5	972.7	3,095.5	2,536.4	-18.1
比利時	859.2	779.6	841.4	800.9	1,700.6	1,580.5	-7.1
瑞典	880.5	813.0	414.6	368.6	1,295.1	1,181.6	-8.8
西班牙	1,014.6	740.2	365.0	439.5	1,379.6	1,179.7	-14.5
匈牙利	688.2	886.2	71.6	73.4	759.8	959.6	26.3
捷克	710.8	628.4	111.1	124.3	821.9	752.7	-8.4
波蘭	725.5	529.4	139.5	134.8	865.0	664.2	-23.2
奧地利	369.3	362.8	344.5	301.4	713.8	664.2	-6.9
丹麥	365.6	351.4	211	217.7	576.6	569.1	-1.30
芬蘭	222.9	199.1	177.1	191.5	400.0	390.6	-2.4
斯洛伐克	621.4	317.4	26.1	30.9	647.5	348.3	-46.2
愛爾蘭	146.5	211.4	190.5	127.3	337.0	338.7	0.5
羅馬尼亞	167.5	127.2	13.2	22.7	180.7	149.9	-17.0
葡萄牙	96.6	102.0	61.9	25.9	158.5	127.9	-19.3
希臘	193.6	96.7	14.0	15.1	207.6	111.8	-46.1
巴爾及利亞	58.0	64.7	21.5	24.4	79.5	89.1	12.1
斯洛維尼亞	98.6	72.5	21.7	14.6	120.3	87.1	-27.6
立陶宛	50.7	48.7	5.8	4.6	56.5	53.3	-5.7
愛沙尼亞	50.8	47.8	4.1	5.0	54.9	52.8	-3.8
盧森堡	45.7	38.8	19.9	6.1	65.6	44.9	-31.6
馬爾他	29.1	30.6	10.5	9.5	39.6	40.1	1.3
拉脫維亞	34.3	31.6	10.3	5.5	44.6	37.1	-16.8
賽普勒斯	22.5	22.8	2.4	2.7	24.9	25.5	2.4

2012 年間，歐盟大多數會員國與台灣的貿易總額有減無增。歐盟 27 個會員國當中，除德國、法國與比利時外，多達 24 國對台呈現了貿易赤字。

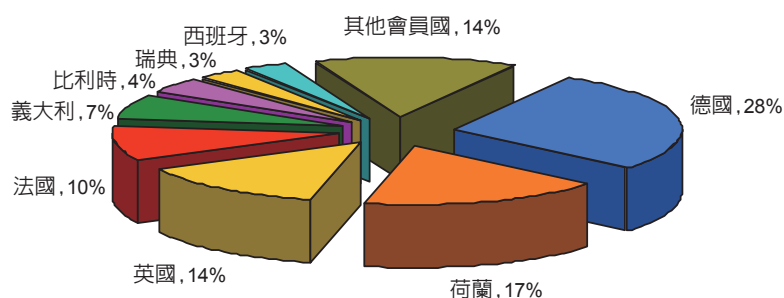
圖六. 歐盟 27 國和台灣 2012 年貿易量 (百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



圖七. 歐盟 2012 年對台貿易比重 (依各會員國)

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



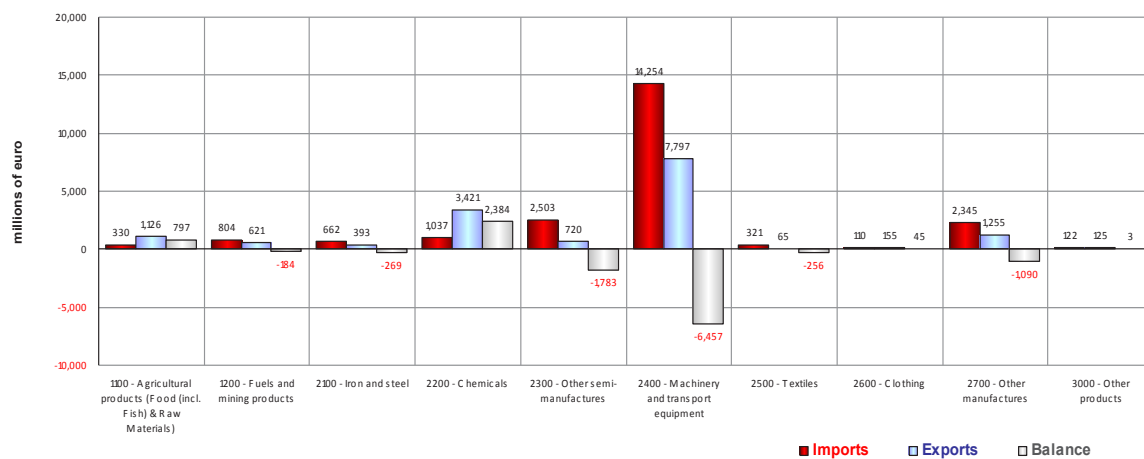
## 1.6 各產品結構

台灣是全球主要電子零件供應國之一，如電腦記憶體晶片和半導體，以及個人電腦和光電，包括液晶面板等。台灣對歐盟的出口產品主要為資通產品，在台灣或中國組裝後銷往歐洲和全球其他地方。

2012 年，機械和運輸設備占台歐貿易的大宗，接著是化學品，包括藥品和其他製成品和半製成品。農產品、能源、鐵礦石、鋼鐵、紡織和服飾也在貿易商品之列，但數量少於主要項目。

圖八. 台歐 2012 年貿易總額（依產品種類）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



### 1.6.1 歐盟 2012 年自台進口

台灣貨品外銷的結構，仍以資通產品為主。

台灣是歐盟的第二大積體電路和電子零件供應國，也是第五大電信與腳踏車供應國。

歐盟自台灣進口的最重要產品為資通產品，如辦公和電信設備（歐盟自台灣進口 37.6%）。這包括電信設備 (16.2%)、積體電路和電子零件 (12.2%)，以及電子資料處理系統和辦公設備 (9.2%)。

進口貨品的結構，多年來仍以精密的資通產品為主，反映了台灣在資通產業的專業化。



表九. 歐盟 2012 年自台灣進口 (依產品種類)

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

產品種類	排名	總額 (百萬 歐元)	占總額比 率 (%)	台灣在歐盟進 口中的比重 (%)
合計	17	22,524	100.0%	1.3%
<b>1000 — 主要產品</b>	56	1,134	5.0%	0.2%
1100 — 農產品 (食品 (包括魚類) 與原物料)	55	330	1.5%	0.2%
1110 — 食品	85	76	0.3%	0.1%
1111 — 魚類	69	10	0.0%	0.1%
1112 — 其他食品與生禽	79	66	0.3%	0.1%
1120 — 原物料	24	254	1.1%	1.0%
1200 — 燃料與礦業產品	48	804	3.6%	0.1%
1210 — 鐵礦石與其他礦物	44	82	0.4%	0.2%
1220 — 燃料	70	24	0.1%	0.0%
1221 — 石油與石化產品	66	24	0.1%	0.0%
1222 — 其他燃料	50	0	0.0%	0.0%
1230 — 非鐵金屬	15	698	3.1%	1.9%
<b>2000 - 製造品</b>	8	21,232	94.3%	2.2%
2100 — 鐵礦石與鋼鐵	13	662	2.9%	2.4%
2200 — 化學品	19	1,037	4.6%	0.6%
2210 — 製藥	23	34	0.2%	0.1%
2220 — 塑膠	9	473	2.1%	2.5%
2230 — 其他化學品	25	529	2.4%	0.6%
2300 — 其他半製成品	9	2,503	11.1%	3.0%
2400 — 機械與運輸設備	7	14,254	63.3%	3.2%
2410 — 辦公與電信設備	5	8,469	37.6%	4.7%
2411 — 電子資料處理系統與辦公設備	8	2,080	9.2%	2.8%
2412 — 電信設備	6	3,652	16.2%	4.6%
2413 — 積體電路與電子零件	2	2,737	12.2%	10.3%
2420 — 運輸設備	8	2,303	10.2%	2.2%
2421 — 汽車產品	12	607	2.7%	1.2%
2422 — 其他運輸設備	5	1,696	7.5%	2.9%
2430 — 其他機械	7	3,482	15.5%	2.1%
2431 — 發電機械	17	212	0.9%	0.6%
2432 — 非電子機械	7	1,711	7.6%	2.5%
2433 — 電子機械	8	1,560	6.9%	2.4%
2500 — 紡織	11	321	1.4%	1.5%
2600 — 服飾	30	110	0.5%	0.2%
2700 — 其他製成品	12	2,345	10.4%	1.6%
2710 — 個人與家庭貨品	15	311	1.4%	0.8%
2720 — 科學與控制用儀器	10	421	1.9%	1.2%
2730 — 雜項	7	1,612	7.2%	2.1%
<b>3000 - 其他產品</b>	23	122	0.5%	0.2%
農產品 (AMA)	70	111	0.5%	0.1%
非農產品 (NAMA)	17	22,293	99.0%	1.3%
其他產品	-	120	0.5%	0.7%

## 1.6.2 歐盟 2012 年對台出口

歐盟銷台的主要產品為機械和運輸設備，占出口總額的 1/2。

2012 年，歐盟對台最重要的出口種類為機械和運輸設備（占歐盟出口的 49.4%）。這包括非電子機械 (21.1%) 和運輸設備 (14%)。台灣亦是歐盟化學品出口的重要海外市場 (21.7%)。

台灣是歐盟積體電路和電子零件的第六大出口市場。

歐盟的出口貿易結構固然保持不變，但仍可從 2012 年數據觀察到若干些幅變化。雖然歐盟 2012 年對台出口總額下滑，化學產品出口持續成長（2010 年比重：）2011 年為 15.7%：2012 年為 20%：21.7%）。歐盟的機械出口比重持續下滑，尤其是其他機械，包括發電機械、非電子機械和電子機械（2011 年比重：）2012 年 29.8%：27.1%）。相較之下，運輸設備顯示成長健全（2010 年比重：）2011 年 9.2%：2012 年 13.6%：14%）。在此同時，歐盟出口貿易當中的農產品出口比重，從 2011 年的 5.6% 增至 6.2%。





表十. 歐盟 2012 年對台出口 (依產品種類)

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)

產品種類	排名	總額 (百萬 歐元)	占總額比 率 (%)	台灣占歐盟 出口比重 (%)
合計	23	15,797	100.0%	0.9%
<b>1000 - 原始產品</b>	32	1,604.1	9.9%	0.6%
1100 - 農產品 (食品 (包括魚類) 與原物料)	26	1,126	7.1%	0.9%
1110 - 食品	27	909	5.8%	0.9%
1111 - 魚類	24	42	0.3%	1.1%
1112 - 其他食品與生禽	27	867	5.5%	0.9%
1120 - 原物料	21	218	1.4%	1.0%
1200 - 燃料與礦業產品	35	621	3.9%	0.4%
1210 - 鐵礦石與其他礦物	19	188	1.2%	1.0%
1220 - 燃料	47	213	1.4%	0.2%
1221 - 石油與石化產品	45	184	1.2%	0.2%
1222 - 其他燃料	29	29	0.2%	0.4%
1230 - 非鐵金屬	25	219	1.4%	0.9%
<b>2000 - 製造品</b>	22	13,809	87.4%	1.0%
2100 - 鐵礦石與鋼鐵	27	393	2.5%	0.9%
2200 - 化學品	19	3,421	21.7%	1.2%
2210 - 製藥	19	908	5.7%	0.8%
2220 - 塑膠	28	349	2.2%	0.9%
2230 - 其他化學品	13	2,164	13.7%	1.7%
2300 - 其他半製成品	31	720	4.6%	0.6%
2400 - 機械與運輸設備	21	7,797	49.4%	1.1%
2410 - 辦公與電信設備	17	1,275	8.1%	1.6%
2411 - 電子資料處理系統與辦公設備	29	139	0.9%	0.5%
2412 - 電信設備	25	265	1.7%	0.7%
2413 - 積體電路與電子零件	6	871	5.5%	5.6%
2420 - 運輸設備	24	2,216	14.0%	0.8%
2421 - 汽車產品	22	1,425	9.0%	0.8%
2422 - 其他運輸設備	24	791	5.0%	0.9%
2430 - 其他機械	20	4,283	27.1%	1.2%
2431 - 發電機械	31	291	1.8%	0.6%
2432 - 非電子機械	18	3,339	21.1%	1.5%
2433 - 電子機械	23	654	4.1%	0.9%
2500 - 紡織	40	65	0.4%	0.4%
2600 - 服飾	25	155	1.0%	0.7%
2700 - 其他製成品	21	1,255	7.9%	0.8%
2710 - 個人與家庭貨品	19	217	1.4%	0.8%
2720 - 科學與控制用儀器	19	520	3.3%	1.0%
2730 - 雜項	23	517	3.3%	0.7%
<b>3000 - 其他產品</b>	26	125	0.8%	0.2%
農產品 (AMA)	26	984	6.2%	0.9%
非農產品 (NAMA)	23	14,624	92.6%	0.9%
其他產品	-	189	1.2%	1.1%

## 1.7 歐盟在台灣的外資直接投資 (FDI)

在全球化的世界裡，FDI 相關數據頗難彙整。因此，投資數據未必反映了確切的資金流動，但仍能顯示整體趨勢。

### a) FDI 資金流

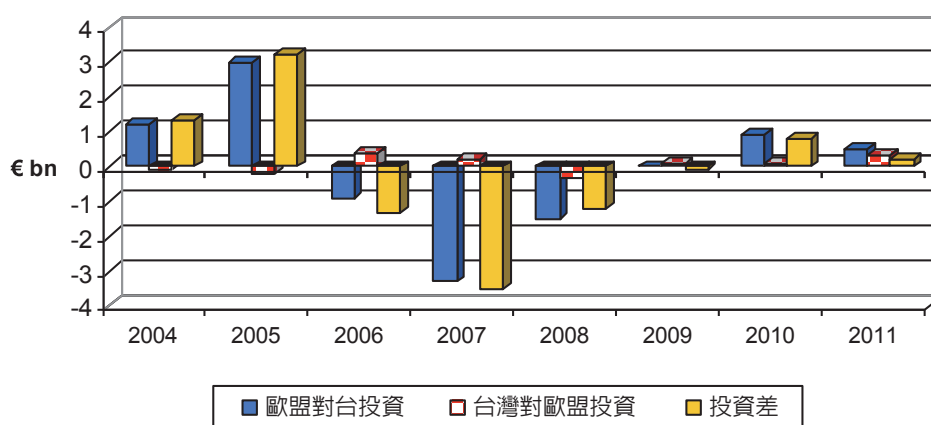
2012 年，歐洲占流入台灣所有 FDI 的 31%。

根據台灣方面的數據，台灣 2012 年 FDI 總流量，高達 31% 來自歐洲，總金額達 17 億美元。歐洲 2012 年再次成為台灣最大外資來源，大增逾 140%。歐洲 FDI 主要 (70%) 以荷蘭資金 (12 億美元) 為主。以 FDI 來說，歐洲比重最高，接著是日本、美國和香港。不過，來自上述國家的投資，較 2011 年大幅銳減。與 2011 年相比，來自美國的投資縮減了 45%、香港 9%、日本 7%。

根據歐盟統計局 2011 年數據，歐盟對外投資總額從 2010 年的 3,088 億歐元增加至 2011 年的 3,651 億歐元。歐盟對外投資主要流向美國，計達 1,230 億歐元。另外 809 億歐元投資亞洲，當中 169 億歐元流往東協，175 億歐元流向中國。與此同時，台灣 2011 年獲得歐盟投資 4.82 億歐元，遠低於 2010 年的 9.35 億歐元。

圖九. 台歐之間的 FDI 資金流量 資金流入、流出、餘額 (十億歐元)。

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



### b) FDI 累積

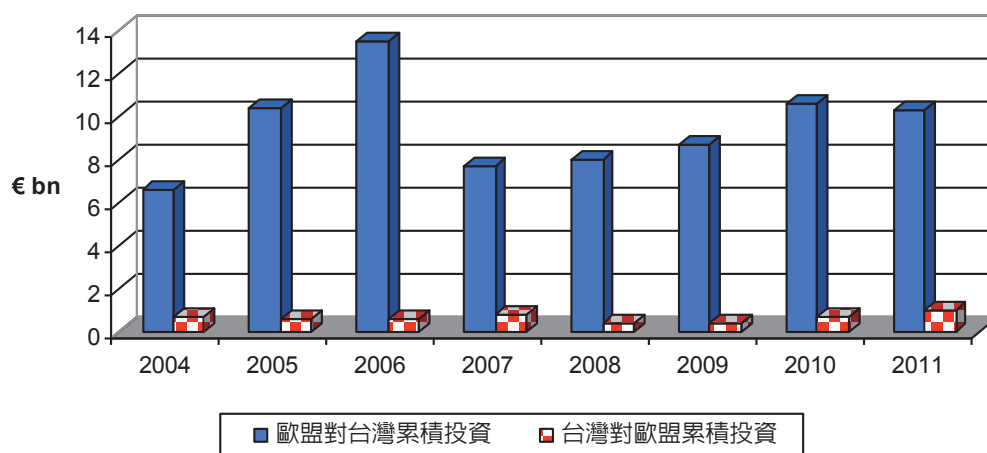
歐洲 2012 年在台投資存量達 310 億美元，占台灣 FDI 存量逾 1/4。

經濟部投資審議委員會的數據顯示，1952 年至 2012 年間外資總投資金額共 1,170 億美元，其中歐洲投資 310 億美元。在台 FDI 存量。如此一來，歐洲企業遂成為台灣最大的外資主力，超越日本與美國。

歐盟統計局數據顯示，歐盟 2011 年對外總投資 4.98 兆歐元中有 103 億歐元投資於台灣。1,996 億歐元用於投資東協。中國和新加坡各占 1,015 億歐元和 1,228 億歐元。

圖十. 台歐之間的 FDI 累積：對內累積、對外累積（十億歐元）

資料來源：歐盟統計局 (Eurostat)



## 1.8 台灣在歐盟的外資直接投資 (FDI)

### a) 直接投資量

台灣在歐盟的 FDI 從 2010 年的 9,100 萬歐元增至 2011 年的 3.47 億歐元，FDI 存量達 10 億歐元，但台灣仍落後南韓和其他類似國家。

根據歐盟統計局的數據，歐盟 2011 年共獲得 2,417 億歐元的 FDI。歐盟最大外資是美國（1,502 億歐元）。其他主要外資為瑞士（195 億歐元）、日本（120 億歐元）、新加坡（82 億歐元）和香港（76 億歐元）。

2011 年台灣對歐盟的 FDI 投資從 2010 年的 9,100 萬歐元增至 3.47 億歐元，增逾三倍。儘管如此，相較於其他國家，台灣在歐盟的 FDI 規模仍舊是非常小。

台灣經濟部投審會的報告指出，2012 年台灣在歐洲的投資金額為 7,150 萬美元，較 2011 年（3,930 萬美元）大幅增加。但台灣 2012 年對歐投資占台灣對外投資總額的比例不到 1%。台灣在歐盟的主要投資對象為荷蘭、德國、英國和捷克。

台灣 2012 年 FDI 資金主要流往中國、新加坡、越南和澳洲。根據經濟部投審會的數據，相較於 2011 年，台灣流向中國的投資大減 17%，金額約在 110 億美元左右。

### b) FDI 累積

歐盟統計局數據顯示，2012 年全球外資在歐洲的 FDI 累積達 3.81 兆歐元，其中美國 1.34 兆歐元、瑞士 4,673 億歐元、台灣 9.9 億歐元，南韓則為 112 億歐元。

根據台灣投審會的數據，1952 年至 2012 年 1 月間，台灣在歐洲的 FDI 累積達 29 億美元。

## 1.9 台灣歐洲商會 (ECCT)

台灣歐洲商會代表著在台歐洲企業的利益，提供建立商業網絡的平台，並與台灣政府和機構積極溝通聯繫。台灣歐洲商會目前有近 400 家全權法人會員和 680 位個人會員。

關於台灣歐洲商會的更多資訊，請造訪：

<http://www.ecct.com.tw/index.aspx>

# 2 民間交流

## 2.1 教育

歐盟依然是廣受台灣學生歡迎的求學地點，不僅外語學習環境佳、同時提供各種教育課程，也以歐洲各國崇高的學術成就著稱。

2011 年（數據已確認的最近年份）台灣申請簽證赴歐求學的人數增加。歐洲仍舊是第二受歡迎的留學地點，僅次於美國。

2012 年歐洲教育展台北場與高雄場共吸引逾 6,400 人次，超越了日本或香港類似教育展的熱絡程度。

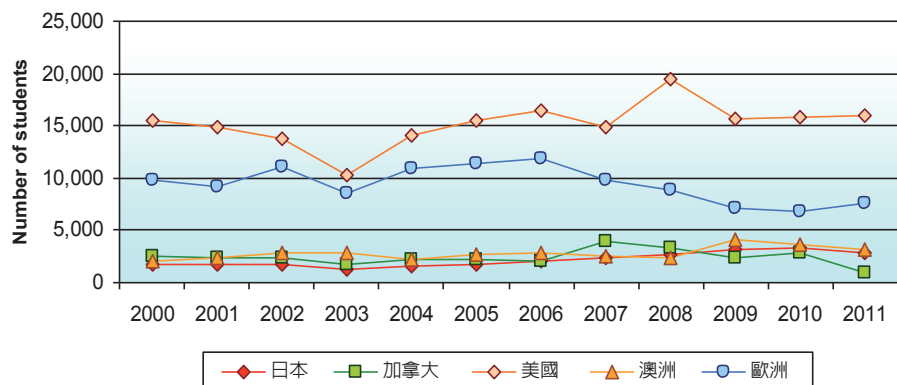
### 2.1.1 在歐盟的台灣學生

2011 年有 7,555 位台灣學生申請赴歐求學簽證，較 2010 年幾乎增加 11%。經過了 4 年的人數持續下滑，這樣的現象令人寬慰。人數出現成長，主要是因為台灣申請赴英求學的簽證大幅增加（較 2010 年增加 23%）。

最受台灣學生歡迎的國家是英國（占所有申請的 70%），接著是法國和德國，各為 11% 和 8%。

圖十一. 台灣學生申請簽證赴國外求學

資料來源：台灣教育部



### 2.1.2 歐洲教育展

過去 11 年來，歐盟會員國在台灣每年都會舉行歐洲教育展，推廣歐洲高等教育機構。2012 年教育展在兩個地方舉行，台北場共有 120 家教育機構參展，高雄場有 47 家。歐洲共有 13 國參展（奧地利、比利時、捷克、丹麥、法國、德國、匈牙利、義大利、荷蘭、波蘭、西班牙、瑞士和英國）。歐盟也設有一個攤位，由歐洲經貿辦事處負責。2012 年台北與高雄教育展共吸引 6,400 人參加。台灣學生主要對商業、經濟和管理領域的深造感興趣，接著是藝術和法律。



2012 年的歐洲教育展和往年不太一樣，因為主辦單位決定邀請歐洲商會和法國工商會 (CCIFT) 一同參與。法國工商會攤位上，4 家廠商 (Decathlon、Enspyre、L'Oreal 與 RT-Mart) 現場舉行了徵才面試，主要是為了建立教育與就業之間的平台。

根據歐洲教育展上進行的一項調查，台灣學生赴歐就讀的動機主要是為了學習外語，其次是著眼於歐洲多元的教育課程和文化涵養，以及歐洲各國崇高的學術成就。海外工作機會、增加個人在台灣就業市場的競爭力，以及有機會四處旅遊、體驗不同文化，是台灣學生選擇赴歐深造的若干其他理由。

在台歐洲教育展詳情請至：

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

### 2.1.3 歐盟 Erasmus Mundus 獎學金

歐盟 Erasmus Mundus 獎學金與台灣教育部合作，繼續提供台灣學生赴歐深造的獎學金。

赴歐求學學生有各種獎學金申請管道，包括歐盟各國、歐盟 Erasmus Mundus 獎學金和台灣教育部。歐盟 Erasmus Mundus 獎學金主要是針對碩士或博士課程。自 2004 年以來，台灣共有 104 位學生獲得 Erasmus Mundus 獎學金攻讀碩士，2010 年以來有 5 位台灣學生獲得獎學金攻讀博士。



Erasmus Mundus 獎學金詳情請至：

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

獎學金申請辦法請至：

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

更多關於赴歐求學的資訊，請至：

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

## 2.1.4 在台灣的歐盟學生

2012 年在台求學之歐盟學生  
共 4,350 人。

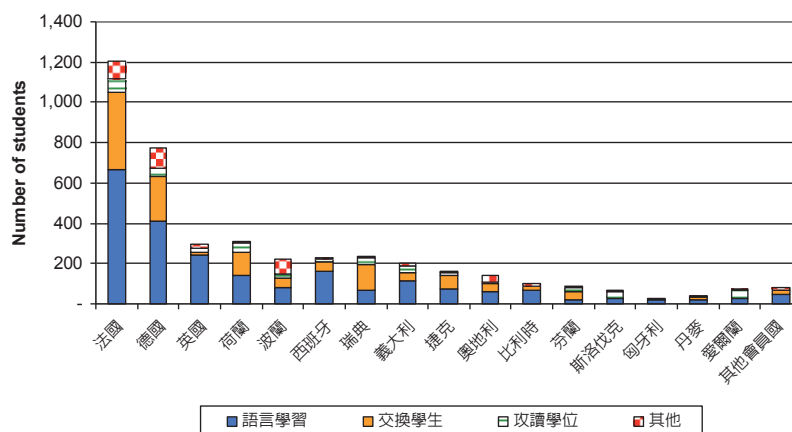
52% 的歐盟學生來台  
修習中文課程。

2012 年在台外籍生只有 6.7% 來自歐盟。但與 2011 年相比，在台歐盟學生增加 13% 之多。主要來自法國，接著是德國、英國、荷蘭和波蘭。

52% 來台學中文、28% 是交換學生、11% 攻讀學位。欲於台灣學習中文的歐盟學生可以申請台灣教育部的華語文獎學金，攻讀學位者可以申請台灣教育部獎學金。2012 年華語文獎學金有 61 位得主、台灣獎學金有 155 位得主來自歐盟會員國。研究生可申請深造和研究專項獎學金。

圖十二. 2012 年在台歐盟學生人數

資料來源：台灣教育部



## 2.2 科技合作

2012 年間，共有 21 項歐盟  
資助的研究計畫同時有  
台灣機構共襄盛舉。

2007 年，歐洲執委會針對研究與科技發展推出第七期科研架構計畫 (FP7)。本計畫結合歐盟所有研究相關機構，並提供研究資金給歐洲和歐洲以外的研究、科技發展和展示計畫。最活躍的台灣夥伴是台灣大學，共參與五項計畫，以及台灣科技大學和中研院，雙方都參與了三項歐盟計畫。

因此，到 2012 年底，FP7 協同贊助的計畫當中，有 25 項計畫有台灣機構參與，涵蓋各個領域，從環境保護到奈米科技。2012 年共有 21 項歐盟贊助的研究計畫同時有台灣機構共襄盛舉。

第七期科研架構計畫的詳情請至：

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

表十一. 2012 年間獲得台灣人士參與的現行 FP7 計畫

資料來源：歐洲共同研究與發展資訊服務 (Community Research and Development Information Service)

計畫名稱	主要	協辦人	台灣參與機構
E-SPONDER : 未來第一線急難處置團隊發展的整體研究方法 (A holistic approach towards the development of the first responder of the future)	安全	Exodus A.E. 希臘	資策會
THESEUS : 氣候變遷下提高歐洲海岸安全的創新海岸技術 (Innovative coastal technologies for safer European coasts in a changing climate)	環境	義大利波隆那 Alma Mater Studiorum-Universita di Bologna 大學 義大利	國立成功大學
SUS CON : 整合廢料製作持久、創新與節能的混凝土 (Sustainable, innovative and energy-efficient concrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials)	奈米科學、奈米技術、材料和新生產技術	義大利 Centro di Progettazione, Design & Technologie dei Materiali 中心 義大利	國立台灣科技大學
FISH4KNOWLEDGE : 透過分析各種影像協助人類蒐集和解答海洋和環境監測資料 (Supporting humans in knowledge gathering and question answering w.r.t. marine and environmental monitoring through analysis of multiple video streams)	資通	愛丁堡大學 英國	國家應用研究實驗室
ESCAPE : 歐洲空污影響的世代研究 (European study of cohorts for air pollution effects)	環境	荷蘭烏特列支大學 (Universiteit Utrecht) 荷蘭	台灣大學
CETIEB : 使用低成本工具改建節能大樓打造更優質的室內環境 (Cost-Effective Tools for Better Indoor Environment in Retrofitted Energy Efficient Buildings)	環境	德國斯圖加特大學 (Universitaet Stuttgart) 德國	國立台灣科技大學
TROPOS : 管理與維護地中海、副熱帶和熱帶海洋與海洋資源的多用途深海平台 (Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources)	運輸	Consorcio para el Diseno, Construcción, Equipamiento y Explotación de la Plataforma Oceanica de Canarias 西班牙	國立中山大學
RISE : 提高泛歐洲與國際對生物識別與安全倫理的認識 (Rising pan-european and international awareness of biometrics and security ethics)	社會科學	義大利 CSSC 中心 義大利	國立政治大學
CORFU : 市區防範水災的合作研究 (Collaborative research on flood resilience in urban areas)	環境	英國艾斯特大學 (The University of Exeter) 英國	台灣大學
ZEROWIN : 實現工業網絡中的零浪費 (Towards zero waste in industrial networks)	環境	Osterreichische Gesellschaft fuer System- und Automatisierungstechnik 奧地利	友達光電
SCALES : 保護生物多樣性 (Securing the conservation of biodiversity across administrative levels and spatial, temporal, and ecological scales)	環境	Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung GMBH – UFZ 德國	台灣大學
NANOCOOL : 配備溫度與濕度獨立控制的節能空調系統 (An Energy Efficient Air Conditioning systems with Temperature and Humidity independent controls based on the combination of a Liquid Desiccants Cycle with an adapted conventional air cooling system)	科學研究	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation 西班牙	國立台灣科技大學
GREENERBUILDINGS : 用於節能大樓的全面嵌入式系統架構 (An ubiquitous embedded systems framework for energy-aware buildings using activity and context knowledge)	資通	荷蘭安荷芬科技大學 (Technische Universiteit Eindhoven) 荷蘭	工研院
SILVER : 發展抑制新興與被忽略RNA病毒之小分子先導藥物 (Small-molecule Inhibitor Leads Versus emerging and neglected RNA viruses)	健康醫療	法國艾克斯馬賽大學 (Universite d'Aix Marseille) 法國	國立中央大學

計畫名稱	主要	協辦人	台灣參與機構
LCA TO GO : 加強歐洲中小型企業使用生命週期評估 (Boosting Life Cycle Assessment Use in European Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) : 使用聰明方法與工具滿足重要創新產業的需求 (Serving Needs of Innovative Key Sectors with Smart Methods and Tools)	環境	Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Angewandten Forschung E.V 德國	聯華電子 ; 工研院
EUREC : 歐洲研究倫理委員會的網絡 (European Research Ethics Committees' Network)	社會科學	德國波恩大學 (Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelms Universitaet Bonn) 德國	國立清華大學
REAKT : 地震風險即時降低之策略與工具 (Strategies and tools for Real Time Earthquake Risk Reduction)	環境	Amra - Analisi e Monitoraggio del r Ischio Ambientale Scarl 義大利	台灣大學
ENVIROGENOMARKERS : 環境衛生的基因體生物標記 (Genomics biomarkers of environmental health)	環境	Ethniko Idryma Erevnon 希臘	台灣大學
EGI-INSPIRE : 歐洲網絡計畫 (European Grid Initiative) : Integrated Sustainable Pan-European Infrastructure for Researchers in Europe	基礎設施	Stichting European Grid Initiative 荷蘭	中研院
EMI : 歐洲中介軟體計畫 (European Middleware Initiative)	基礎設施	歐洲核子研究組織 瑞士	中研院
DEGISCO : 國際科學研究的桌機網絡 (Desktop Grids for International Scientific Collaboration)	基礎設施	Magyar Tudományos Akademia Szamitastechnikai es Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet 匈牙利	中研院

2012 年 7 月，歐洲研究協會 (ERC) 秘書長 Donald Dingwell 教授率領代表團訪台。此項主要目的是向台灣主要研究機構說明 ERC 提供的贊助機會，並加強台歐關係。

更多關於歐洲研究協會 (ERC) 的資料請至：

<http://erc.europa.eu/>

2007 年來，共有 35 位台灣研究人員獲得居禮夫人學人計畫 (Marie Curie Research Fellowship Programme) 贊助。

2007 年至 2013 年 2 月間，台灣共有 35 位研究人員獲得居禮夫人學人計畫的贊助。不論國籍與研究領域，研究人員均能申請相關的歐洲研究基金補助。成立宗旨不僅在於提供豐厚的研究基金，也鼓勵科學家在國外和民間部門汲取經驗，完成對其職涯有用的能力或學科訓練。

更多關於居禮夫人學人計畫的資料請至：

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm)



## 2.3 環境保護

歐洲經貿辦事處、公共工程委員會及環保署於 2012 年 12 月 11 日一同主辦了在台北舉行的台歐綠色採購研討會。台歐在政府採購議題上已合作多年，主辦討論最佳實務規範的聯合研討會，並持續對政府採購議題進行定期溝通。台歐雙方都加入了 WTO 下轄的政府採購協議 (GPA)。

研討會約有 160 人出席，主要是地方和中央的環境與採購單位，以及各產業代表。

更多關於歐盟政府綠色採購政策的資訊請至：

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/index_en.htm)

歐盟政府綠色採購手冊可由此下載：

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/buying\\_handbook\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/buying_handbook_en.htm)

更多關於歐盟綠色採購實務的資訊請至：

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/case_en.htm)

## 2.4 人權對話與合作

*2012 年，台歐雙方在台北舉行  
人權交流對話。*

歐盟致力與台灣在人權議題上進行合作，以推動雙邊討論並提高民衆的人權意識。

台歐雙方 2012 年 3 月和 8 月在台北舉行人權交流對話。兩次交流訪問是由歐洲經貿辦事處、英國貿易文化辦事處、法國在台協會與德國在台協會共同舉辦。交流邀請歐洲司法專家來台，與法官、檢察官、律師、立委、非政府組織工作人員，以及學者、學生等台灣同儕分享他們從事人權工作的經驗。

歐盟原則性的反對死刑。在加入歐盟之前，申請國須先廢除死刑。歐盟也設法推動全球各地廢除死刑，並在仍舊執行死刑的區域中（包括台灣）展開遊說與宣導。

台灣 2012 年執行了 6 人的死刑，2013 年第一季又再處決 6 人。台灣目前共有 50 名死刑犯，歐盟外交與安全政策最高代表艾希頓 (Catherine Ashton) 女士均在兩波死刑執行後表達強烈遺憾。歐洲經貿辦事處持續透過交流與討論就廢除死刑與台灣當局一同努力。

歐盟也與台灣公民社會針對死刑問題密切合作，尤其是台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟 (TAEDP)。歐盟的歐洲民主人權工具 (EIDHR) 將支持該聯盟一項 3 年計畫，以推動台灣廢除死刑。

更多關於人權和歐盟對台灣死刑立場的問答資料請至：

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu\\_taiwan/human\\_rights/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/index_en.htm)

## 2.5 進一步瞭解歐盟

### 2.5.1 歐盟中心與歐盟資訊中心

為促使各界更加瞭解歐盟、機構與政策，並鼓勵歐盟與第三國的合作及民間和學術交流，自 1998 年起，歐盟在已開發國家各知名大學成立了歐盟中心。歐盟首先在美國成立第一所歐盟中心，接著在加拿大、澳洲和紐西蘭也成立歐盟中心。歐盟在亞洲的第一所歐盟中心於 2004 年在日本東京成立。目前全球共有 37 所歐盟中心，其中 12 所位於亞洲。目前日本和南韓各設有 4 所中心，香港、澳門、台灣和新加坡各有 1 所。台灣歐洲聯盟中心 (EUTW) 由七所大學共同組成，由台灣大學負責召集，在歐盟的支持下於 2008 年 12 月 31 日成立。

更多關於歐盟在台中心的資訊請至：  
<http://www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php>

2012 年歐盟中心手冊可到此下載：  
[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/eu-centres\\_brochure\\_2012\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/eu-centres_brochure_2012_en.pdf)

歐盟資訊中心 (EUi) 推廣並發佈關於歐盟的資訊和文件，同時支援、協助學術和專業研究人員。中心資源包括了歐盟執委會、歐盟理事會、歐洲議會和其他歐盟機構、組織的出版品，以及各種報告、政策聲明、統計數據等。

淡江大學的 EUi 成立於 1979 年，原名為歐洲文獻中心 (EDC)。自 2004 年 4 月起，EUi 每季都會出版歐盟資訊中心通訊 (EUi Newsletter) (迄今已 37 期)。各期通訊的內容包括目前在歐盟的研究發展、關於歐洲整合的學術分析、讀者對歐盟相關議題的看法，歐盟新出版品名單，以及歐盟最新的活動通知。

2006 年 9 月在國立中央圖書館成立了第二所 EUi，讓取得歐盟文獻更為簡便。

更多關於淡江大學歐盟資訊中心的資訊請至：  
<http://eui.lib.tku.edu.tw/main.php>

更多關於央圖歐盟資訊中心的資訊請至：  
<http://eui.ncl.edu.tw/en/source.htm>

## 2.6 文化

### 2.6.1 2013 年台北國際書展

台北國際書展是亞洲出版業的最大書展之一。書展係於 1 月 30 日至 2 月 4 日在台灣世貿中心舉行。

2013 年的盛會裡，歐盟共有 15 個會員國參展展示商品。相較於去年，今年參展廠商還多了立陶宛和愛沙尼亞。今年的主題國家是比利時，介紹該國的出版業和流行卡通。歐盟今年首次由歐洲經貿辦事處代表，展示歐盟在台中心的出版品以及歐盟出版品，歐盟出版局線上書店 (EU Publication Office Bookshop) 可免費下載相關出版品。

更多關於歐盟出版局的資訊，請至：

[http://publications.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://publications.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

造訪歐盟書店請至：

<https://bookshop.europa.eu/en/home/>

### 2.6.2 第 8 屆台灣歐洲電影節 (歐洲魅影)

第 8 屆台歐電影節讓台灣觀眾免費欣賞歐盟 15 個會員國出品的 15 部歐洲電影。全台放映地點包括 16 所大學、4 間電影院和 5 個地方文化中心。

1 個月之內 (2012 年 11 月 10 日 - 12 月 10 日) 共放映了 232 場，觀賞人次達 11,238 人。



### 2.6.3 歐洲電影聯盟獎金 (Europa Cinemas Mundus)

Europa Cinemas 持續致力推廣歐洲電影至歐盟以外國家。台灣自 2011 年起持續獲得 Europa Cinemas Mundus 贊助，Europa Cinemas Mundus 的資金來自歐盟 MEDIA Mundus 計畫和 MEDIA 計畫。相關獎助與輔導，最高可支付電影院五成的印刷與廣告費用。

申請 8,500 歐元至 3 萬歐元的獎金，必須連續兩個禮拜放映至少 28 場以上。

2011 年台灣共有 8 家電影院參加，7 家在台北，1 家在南台。

更多關於 Europa Cinemas Mundus 的資訊請至：

<http://www.europa-cinemas.org/en/Supports/EUROPA-CINEMAS-MUNDUS>

## 2.7 觀光客與居民

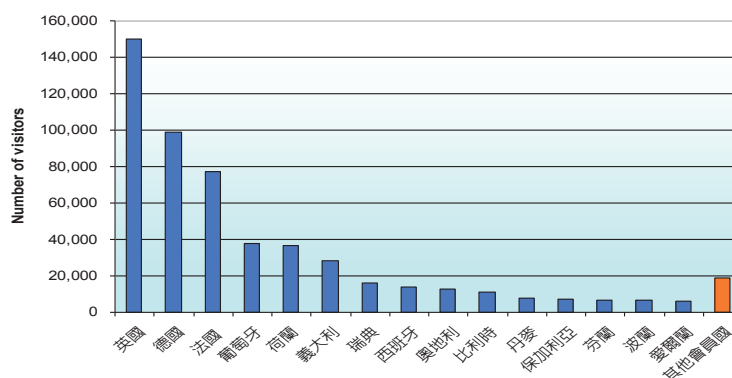
### 2.7.1 歐洲人在台灣

2012 年裡，共有 269,837 位  
歐盟護照持有人造訪台灣，  
較 2011 年增加 4%。

根據入出國及移民署公布的數據，2012 年歐洲來台旅客人數成長 4%，從 259,358 人增至 269,837 人。至於停留目的，根據旅客抵台時之回答，有 44% 是來台洽商，28% 來台遊玩，較 2011 年增加 2 個百分點。歐盟護照持有人可免簽在台停留 90 日之久。

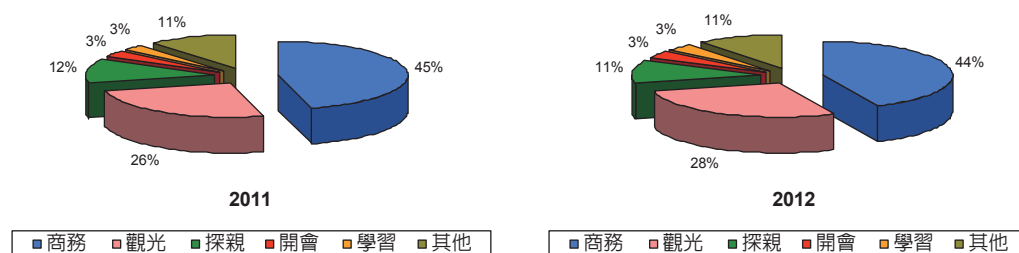
圖十三. 2012 年歐盟會員國造訪台灣的觀光人數

資料來源：入出國及移民署



圖十四. 歐盟訪客 (依旅行目的)

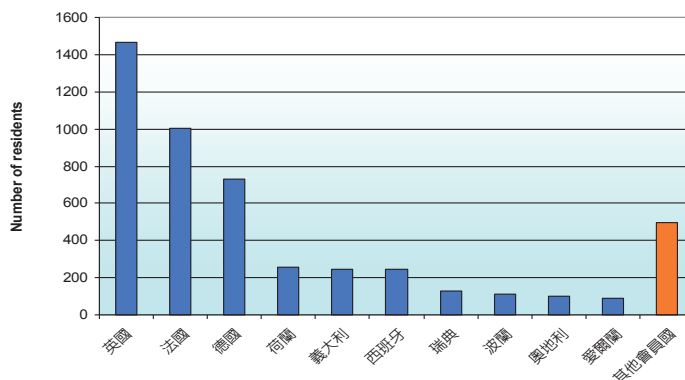
資料來源：入出國及移民署



根據入出國及移民署資料，台灣有正式登記的外籍居民過去幾年來穩定增加，目前為 542,643 人。當中有 4,882 人是歐盟會員國公民，這代表較 2011 年減少了 1.7%。

圖十五. 在台有正式登記的歐盟公民人數

資料來源：入出國及移民署



台北歐洲學校的學生人數持續穩定成長。1990 年該校只有 60 位學生，2012 年學生已達 1,260 人，當中有 403 人 (32%) 是歐洲人。2011 年到 2012 年間，學生人數成長 3%。

歐盟共有 16 個會員國在台北設有辦事處。歐洲經貿辦事處是歐盟在台辦事處。

## 2.7.2 台灣觀光客造訪歐盟

台灣護照持有人 2012 年造訪歐洲的人數持續成長，已達 240,760 人次。

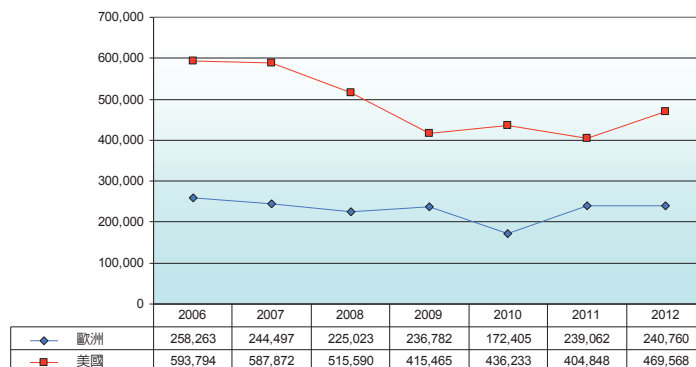
自 2011 年 1 月 11 日起，台灣護照持有人赴歐可享免簽，讓台灣國民可以在申根地區短暫停留，無需申請簽證。非申根歐盟會員國如英國和愛爾蘭之前即已採取類似作法。這一項重大突破讓台灣人民可以免簽周遊歐盟 27 國以及另外三個國家（瑞士、挪威與冰島），最長可停留 90 日。

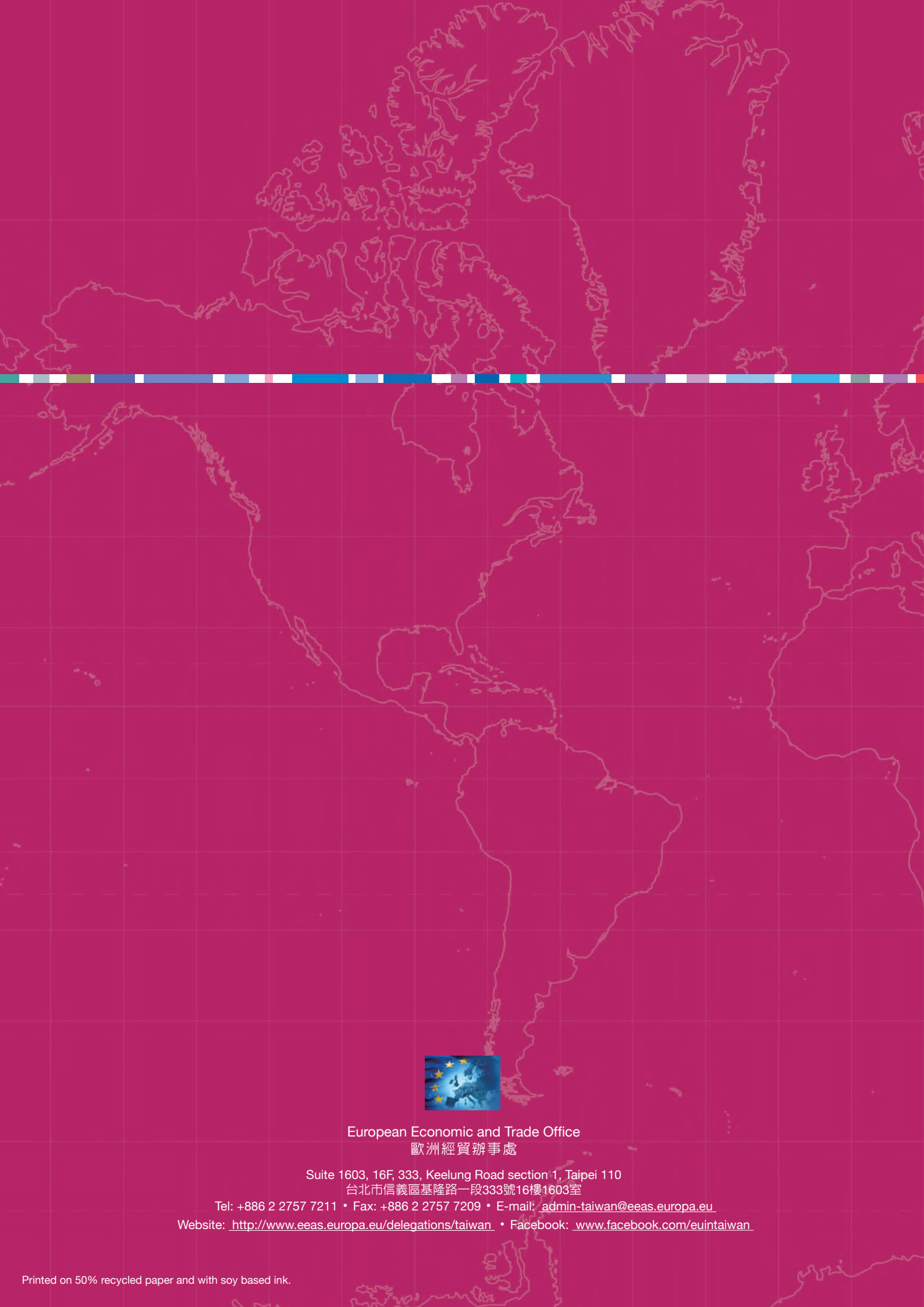
相較於 2010 年在歐盟免簽實施前，台灣護照持有人赴歐人數增加了 40%。

根據台灣方面的數據，這項新措施帶動台灣人民在歐洲的觀光機會與商機。2012 年台灣赴歐旅客人數持續成長，達 240,760 人次。倘若我們將此數字與 2010 年相比，在歐盟免簽生效前，台灣旅客人數幾乎增加了 40%。

圖十六. 台灣護照持有人造訪歐洲、美國人次

資料來源：入出國及移民署





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