

歐盟 - 台灣雙邊關係概況
EU-TAIWAN
FACTFILE 2016



European Economic and
Trade Office
歐洲經貿辦事處

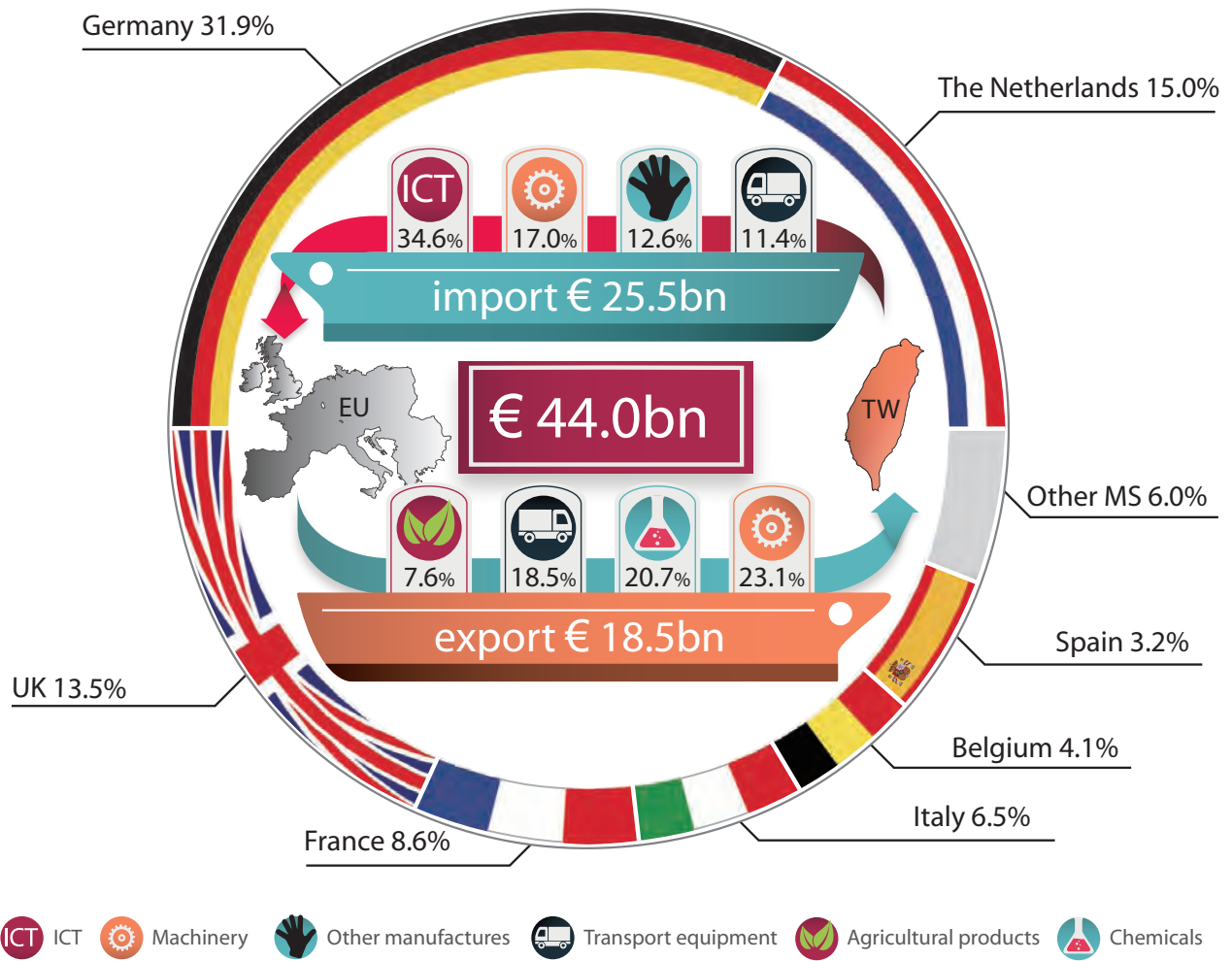
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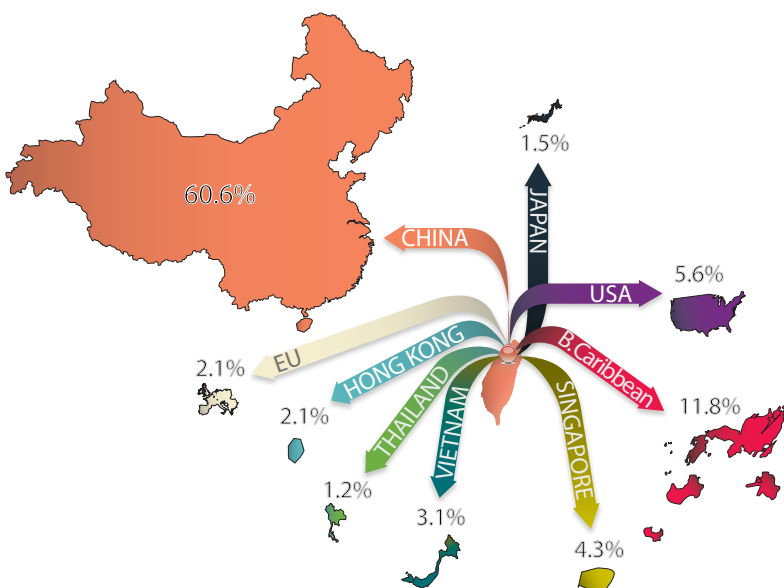
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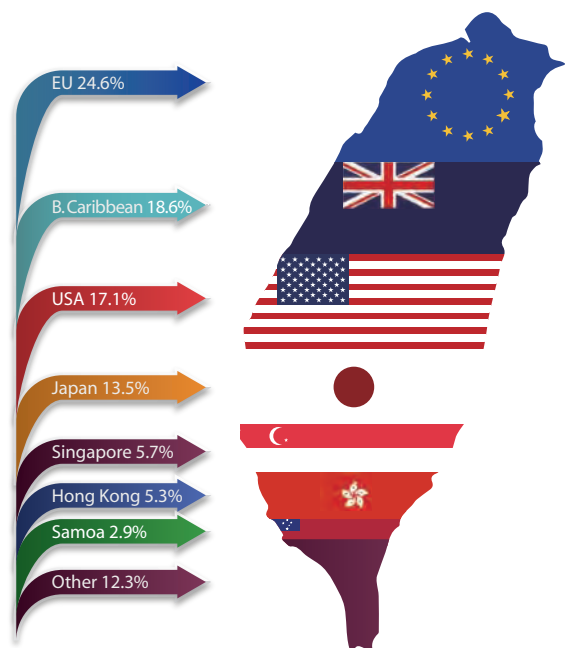
Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2015



Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2015



FDI stock in TW 2015



Economic and trade relations

Bilateral trade relations between the EU and Taiwan are overall very good and expanding. Taiwan is the EU's 18th trading partner and the 7th in Asia, with €44bn of goods traded in 2015 (9.4% up with respect to 2014). The EU is Taiwan's 5th trading partner, after China, the ASEAN block, US and Japan. EU-Taiwan bilateral trade accounts for 1.3% of EU's world trade 2015, EU's exports to Taiwan (€18.5bn) grew last year by 9%. Total trade in services between the EU and TW was €7bn in 2014, with a shrinking surplus for the EU (€1.3bn).

ICT products dominate Taiwanese exports to the EU (35%), followed by machinery (17%) and transport equipment (11%). The share of Taiwan in integrated circuits and electronic components in EU's imports worldwide is more than 15%. Machinery is the main export of the EU to Taiwan (23%); transport equipment takes also a significant part of EU's exports to Taiwan (18%), followed by ICT products (9%), pharmaceuticals (8%) and agri-food (7%).

With a stock of FDI of €10bn the EU is the largest investor in Taiwan. EU's FDI accounts for 25% of all foreign investment in the island. At the same time, Taiwanese investment in the EU remains at a very low level (stock of €1bn). The EU as a whole only accounts for 2% of the stock of Taiwanese FDI.

The inclusion of Taiwan in the Commission's "Trade for All" trade communication, adopted in October 2015 is a major development.¹ The prospect of a bilateral investment agreement is an opportunity to create an overall better business environment in Taiwan for EU investment.

In 2015, the EU continued its intense and well-structured dialogue on economic and trade matters with Taiwan. Four technical expert-level working-groups, that deal with questions related to sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules (including food safety), Technical Barriers to Trade / Automotive (including standards, certification and testing requirements), intellectual property rights, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and medical devices, meet twice a year. Ad hoc regulatory dialogues are held on government procurement, customs, telecom, complemented by seminars and workshops on issues of mutual interest, organised jointly by European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) and Taiwanese stakeholders aimed at strengthening our cooperation. At the joint events European experts from European Commission, EU Member States, industry and academia share best practices and advocate international and EU regulatory principles. The first Industrial Policy Dialogue took place in June 2015 focused on innovation through digitalisation, standardisation and SMEs internationalisation and clusters cooperation, notably in the framework of the Enterprise Europe Network, of which Taiwan became a member on 28 May 2015.

People-to-people relations

In 2015, the EU and Taiwan have continued and strengthened their cooperation and exchanges in the field of research and technology, education and culture, human rights, and environment and climate change.

More than 7,800 Taiwanese students were studying in the EU, which was an increase of 4% in comparison with the previous year, while the number of EU students grew by 8.8% to 5,833. The European Education Fair in Taiwan attracted more than 120 European higher education institutions from 10 countries to provide valuable information to thousands of prospective Taiwanese students.

274,035 Europeans visited Taiwan, and 5,575 EU citizens resided in Taiwan in 2015.

There are 25 projects under the Horizon 2020 Programme that include Taiwanese research partner institutions.

¹ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153846.pdf

ECONOMIC AND TRADE RELATIONS

1. Trade Relations

Taiwan is the EU's 18th largest trading partner worldwide (↑ from 19th) and 7th in Asia.

The EU is Taiwan's 5th trading partner, after China, the ASEAN bloc, US and Japan.

Bilateral trade in GOODS 2015: €43.9bn (↑ 9.4%)		Bilateral trade in SERVICES 2014: €7.3bn (↑ 0.1%)	
EU's exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan's exports to the EU:	EU's exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan's exports to the EU:
€18.5bn	€25.5bn	€4.3bn	€3.0bn
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery: 23.1% Chemicals: 20.7% Transport equipment: 18.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT products: 34.6% Machinery: 17.0% Transport equipment: 11.4% 	Investment 2014 (stock)	
		EU investment in Taiwan ¹ :	Taiwan investment in the EU:
		€10.73bn	€1.04bn

¹ The EU is the largest provider of Foreign Direct Investment in Taiwan, accounting for about 24.6% of total FDI stock in Taiwan.

Note: To improve readability of the charts and tables, absolute figures have been rounded to few decimal places. However, to maintain a high degree of accuracy, calculations (e.g. of growth rates) are based on the unrounded figures.

1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

1.1.1 Imports, exports and the EU deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan

Following the general trend of growing trade between the EU and the world (3.6% from 2014 to 2015), trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan increased by 9.4% in 2015 reaching a new record of €43.9bn, according to Eurostat figures.

EU exports to Taiwan expanded for the third year in a row, increasing 8.8% from 2014 to 2015 to €18.5bn, while overall exports from the EU to the world increased by 5.1% over the same period.

In 2015 the EU imported 9.8% more goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €25.5bn, which is the highest for imports from Taiwan since 2007. Meanwhile the EU's overall imports grew by 2.1%.

The strong growth in imports from Taiwan caused a further increase of the EU's trade deficit to €7bn. Austria joined the ranks of France and Germany among the few EU Member States that have an individual trade surplus with Taiwan in 2015.

Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2004-2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

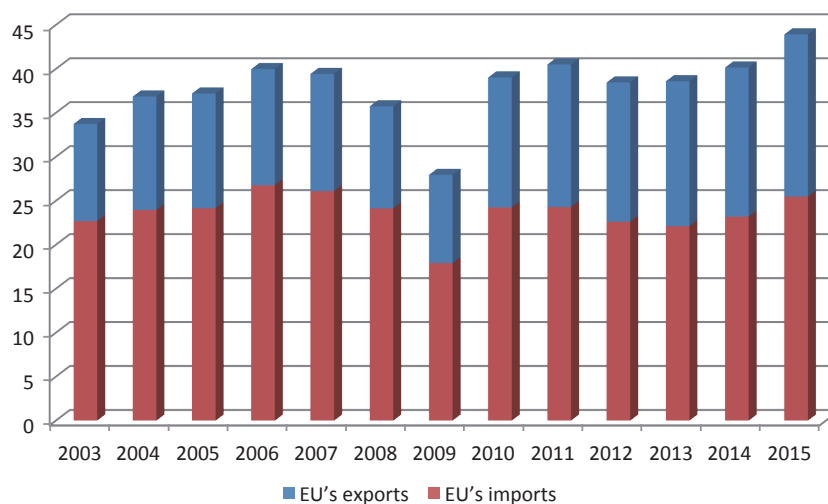


Table 1: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU's exports	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0	18.5
Annual growth rate (%)	16.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	-13.0	-13.5	47.5	9.7	-2.4	4.1	2.9	8.8
EU's imports	24.0	24.2	26.8	26.1	24.2	17.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.5
Annual growth rate (%)	5.6	0.8	10.8	-2.5	-7.5	-25.7	35.2	0.2	-6.8	-2.3	4.9	9.8
Total	36.9	37.2	40.0	39.4	35.8	28.0	39.0	40.5	38.5	38.6	40.2	43.9
Annual growth rate (%)	9.3	1.0	7.5	-1.4	-9.4	-21.8	39.6	3.8	-5.1	0.4	4.1	9.4
Balance for the EU	-11.1	-11.1	-13.6	-12.8	-12.6	-7.9	-9.5	-8.1	-6.8	-5.6	-6.2	-7.0

1.1.2 Taiwan's position as EU's trade partner

Taiwan has improved its position amongst the EU's trading partners in 2015, both in terms of exports and imports as well as with regard to the overall trade value.

Taiwan now ranks 22nd amongst the EU's export partners, having gained one rank compared to the previous year. As an import partner Taiwan climbed up from rank 16 to 13. Regarding the total trade value Taiwan has improved by one position, now being the EU's 18th largest trade partner.

The overall trade between the EU and Taiwan remains relatively small if compared with other actors in the Asia-Pacific region: China ranks second amongst all of the EU's trading partners, accounting for a 14.8% share. Japan (rank 7, 3.3% share) and South Korea (rank 8, 2.6% share) are other larger partners in the area. Both Hong Kong and Singapore receive significantly more exports from the EU, but due to Taiwan's stronger role as an EU supplier, its contribution to the overall EU trade with the world (1.3% share) is comparable to these two trading partners (ranking 15 and 16, 1.4% share).

Table 2: The EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

Main export partners				Main import partners				Main trade partners			
EU clients	Exports	Share (%)		EU suppliers	Imports	Share (%)		Country	Trade	Share (%)	
Extra EU28	1,789.1	100.0		Extra EU28	1,724.9	100.0		Extra EU28	3,513.9	100.0	
1	USA	369.5	20.7	1	China	350.3	17.5	1	USA	615.8	17.5
2	China	170.4	9.5	2	USA	246.2	14.8	2	China	520.7	14.8
3	Switzerland	150.8	8.4	3	Russia	135.9	7.2	3	Switzerland	253.1	7.2
4	Turkey	79.0	4.4	4	Switzerland	102.3	6.0	4	Russia	209.8	6.0
5	Russia	73.9	4.1	5	Norway	74.3	4.0	5	Turkey	140.5	4.0
6	Japan	56.6	3.2	6	Turkey	61.6	3.5	6	Norway	123.2	3.5
7	Norway	48.9	2.7	7	Japan	59.7	3.3	7	Japan	116.3	3.3
8	UAE	48.5	2.7	8	South Korea	42.3	2.6	8	South Korea	90.2	2.6
9	South Korea	47.9	2.7	9	India	39.4	2.2	9	India	77.4	2.2
10	Saudi Arabia	40.2	2.2	10	Brazil	30.9	1.9	10	Brazil	65.5	1.9
11	India	37.9	2.1	11	Vietnam	30.0	1.8	11	Canada	63.4	1.8
12	Hong Kong	35.4	2.0	12	Canada	28.2	1.8	12	Saudi Arabia	61.8	1.8
13	Canada	35.2	2.0	13	Taiwan	25.5	1.6	13	UAE	57.8	1.6
14	Brazil	34.6	1.9	14	Malaysia	22.7	1.5	14	Mexico	53.3	1.5
15	Mexico	33.7	1.9	15	Saudi Arabia	21.5	1.4	15	Hong Kong	49.6	1.4
16	Australia	31.6	1.8	16	Algeria	20.9	1.4	16	Singapore	48.6	1.4
17	Singapore	29.7	1.7	17	Mexico	19.7	1.3	17	South Africa	44.8	1.3
18	South Africa	25.5	1.4	18	Thailand	19.5	1.3	18	Taiwan	43.9	1.3
19	Algeria	22.3	1.2	19	South Africa	19.3	1.2	19	Algeria	43.2	1.2
20	Egypt	20.4	1.1	20	Singapore	18.9	1.2	20	Australia	41.2	1.2
21	Israel	19.0	1.1	21	Nigeria	18.4	1.1	21	Vietnam	38.4	1.1
22	Taiwan	18.5	1.0	22	Not specified – extra EU	17.8	1.0	22	Malaysia	36.1	1.0
23	Morocco	18.2	1.0	23	Kazakhstan	16.3	0.9	23	Thailand	32.9	0.9
24	Not specified – extra EU	14.3	0.8	24	Indonesia	15.3	0.9	24	Israel	32.2	0.9
25	Ukraine	13.9	0.8	25	Bangladesh	15.1	0.9	25	Not specified – extra EU	32.1	0.9

Table 3: EU's trade with its main Asian trading partners in 2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

	China	Japan	South Korea	India	Hong Kong	Singapore	Taiwan
EU's exports	170.4	56.6	47.9	37.9	35.4	29.7	18.5
EU's imports	350.3	59.7	42.3	39.4	14.2	18.9	25.5
Total trade	520.7	116.3	90.2	77.4	49.6	48.6	43.9
Trade balance	-179.9	-3.2	5.6	-1.5	21.2	10.8	-7.0

1.1.3 Taiwan's trade with the EU Member States

Note: As the EU is a single market in which goods circulate freely, the trade values attributed to a certain EU Member State do not necessarily reflect the trade flows between that state and Taiwan accurately.

Germany accounts for the largest part of Taiwan's trade with the EU (31.9% share or €14bn), followed by the Netherlands (15.0%, €6.6bn), United Kingdom (13.5%, €5.9bn), France (8.6%, €3.8bn), Italy (6.5%, €2.9bn), Belgium (4.1%, €1.8bn) and Spain (3.2%, €1.4bn) in 2015. These seven states together account for over 80% of the bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan. Only three of the EU Member States experienced a decline in trade with Taiwan in 2015.

Figure 2: Share by EU Member States of the bilateral trade with Taiwan in 2015

Source: Eurostat

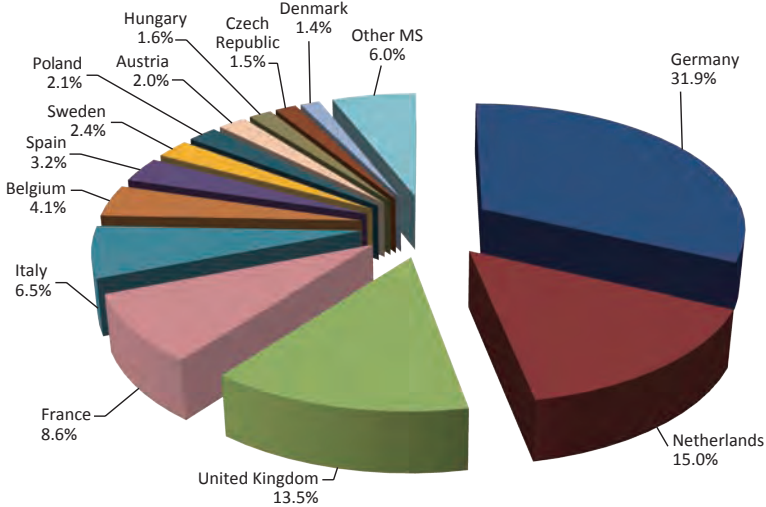


Figure 3: Share by Member States of EU's exports to Taiwan in 2015

Source: Eurostat

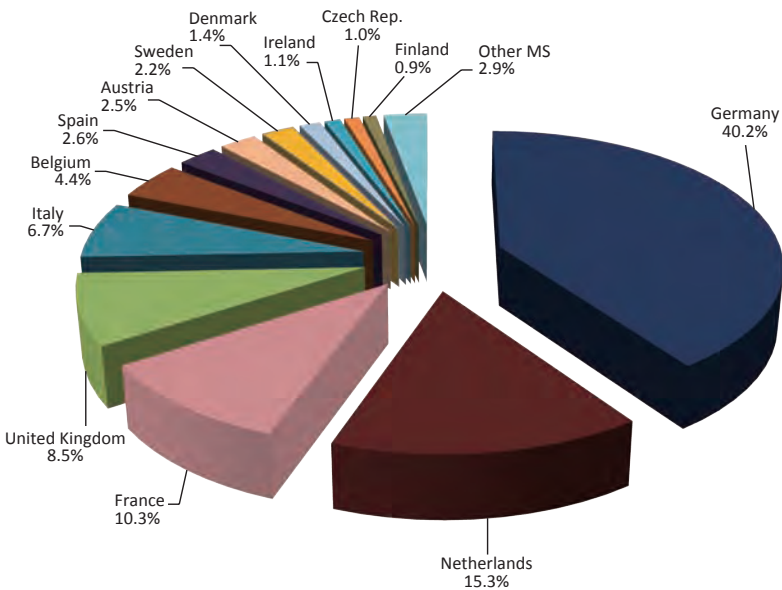


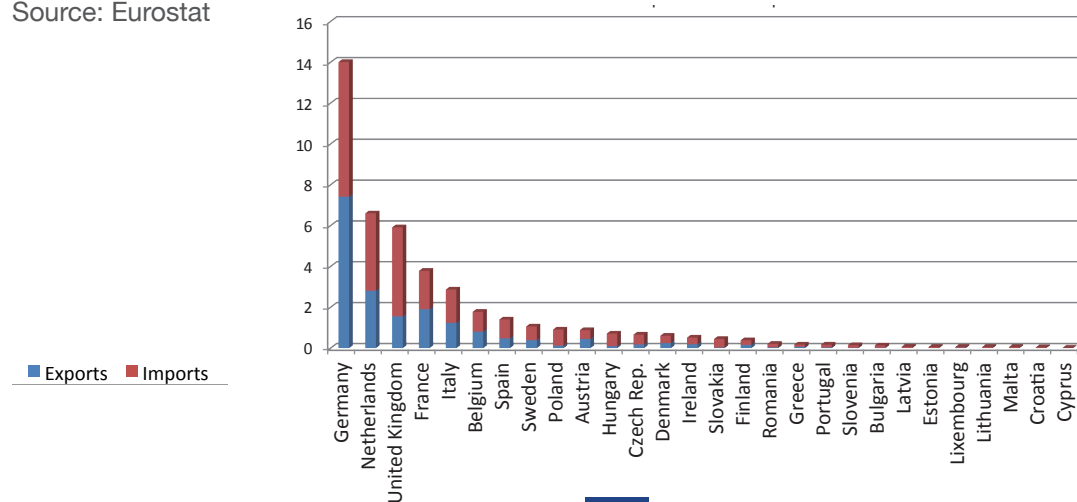
Table 4: Taiwan's trade with the EU Member States 2014-2015 (unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat

	Imports			Exports			Trade			Balance
	2014	2015	% of growth	2014	2015	% of growth	2014	2015	% of growth	2015
Austria	392.2	429.8	9.6	372.4	459.3	23.3	764.6	889.1	16.3	29.5
Belgium	1,008.2	974.2	-3.4	661.7	811.6	22.7	1,669.9	1,785.8	6.9	-162.6
Bulgaria	109.2	110.4	1.1	19.8	26.0	31.0	129.0	136.4	5.7	-84.5
Croatia	32.4	37.3	14.9	3.8	6.4	69.5	36.2	43.7	20.6	-30.9
Cyprus	19.0	19.4	1.7	2.4	2.7	12.2	21.4	22.1	2.9	-16.7
Czech Rep.	628.5	482.3	-23.3	136.5	186.3	36.5	765.0	668.7	-12.6	-296.0
Denmark	348.5	356.3	2.2	244.3	258.3	5.7	592.8	614.6	3.7	-98.0
Estonia	66.6	57.8	-13.2	5.8	4.5	-22.2	72.5	62.4	-13.9	-53.3
Finland	241.9	231.7	-4.2	136.6	164.5	20.4	378.6	396.2	4.7	-67.2
France	1,693.5	1,884.2	11.3	1,626.1	1,909.7	17.4	3,319.5	3,793.9	14.3	25.5
Germany	5,585.5	6,597.6	18.1	6,883.7	7,424.6	7.9	12,469.2	14,022.2	12.5	827.1
Greece	114.0	113.9	0.0	42.2	70.7	67.7	156.1	184.6	18.3	-43.2
Hungary	486.3	616.1	26.7	81.7	102.1	25.1	568.0	718.2	26.5	-514.0
Ireland	210.1	330.1	57.1	145.0	195.8	35.1	355.1	526.0	48.1	-134.3
Italy	1,569.0	1,631.5	4.0	1,114.3	1,243.7	11.6	2,683.3	2,875.2	7.1	-387.8
Latvia	50.4	69.5	37.8	3.4	4.9	44.4	53.8	74.4	38.2	-64.6
Lithuania	50.3	51.7	2.6	6.4	9.1	42.3	56.8	60.8	7.1	-42.5
Luxembourg	31.0	37.2	20.2	9.4	23.9	155.0	40.4	61.2	51.5	-13.3
Malta	31.8	53.1	67.1	3.3	5.1	56.1	35.0	58.1	66.1	-48.0
Netherlands	3,651.2	3,792.4	3.9	2,513.0	2,819.8	12.2	6,164.2	6,612.2	7.3	-972.7
Poland	769.2	790.9	2.8	126.3	128.4	1.7	895.5	919.3	2.7	-662.5
Portugal	139.3	143.5	3.0	27.7	39.2	41.5	167.0	182.7	9.4	-104.3
Romania	138.4	173.7	25.5	31.4	44.1	40.5	169.8	217.8	28.3	-129.6
Slovakia	318.8	414.4	30.0	31.0	38.8	25.0	349.9	453.2	29.5	-375.6
Slovenia	99.2	127.3	28.2	14.8	25.2	69.7	114.1	152.5	33.6	-102.1
Spain	843.9	927.9	9.9	1,018.7	485.5	-52.3	1,862.6	1,413.3	-24.1	-442.4
Sweden	655.8	670.6	2.3	393.9	402.0	2.1	1,049.7	1,072.6	2.2	-268.6
UK	3,926.3	4,362.6	11.1	1,307.5	1,563.7	19.6	5,233.8	5,926.4	13.2	-2798.9
EU28	23,210.9	25,487.3	9.8	16,963.1	18,456.1	8.8	40,174.0	43,943.4	9.4	-7031.3

Figure 4: Bilateral trade between the 28 EU Member States and Taiwan in 2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



1.1.4 Taiwan's trade with the EU by product

Over 92% of the trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan is based on manufactures, while primary products make up just over 6% of the trade volume.

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 (Information and Communications Technology) products which are assembled in Taiwan or Mainland China and then sold to Europe and the rest of the world. It should be kept in mind that products originating in Taiwan but assembled in Mainland China or South East Asia do not appear in the bilateral EU-Taiwan trade statistics. The EU as a final market is, in other words, more important for Taiwan than what the direct trade statistics depict.

In 2015, as before, office and telecommunication equipment (i.e. telecommunications equipment, electronic data processing and office equipment and integrated circuits and electronic components) was Taiwan's most important export commodity, accounting for more than a third of the EU's imports from Taiwan (34.6% or €8.8bn). Taiwan especially stands out as an important supplier of integrated circuits and electronic components to the EU as it provides 15.3% of all the EU's imports in that product group.

Machinery (17.0%), other manufactures (12.6%), other semi-manufactures (11.6%) and transport equipment (11.4%) were other larger categories of goods imported from Taiwan by the EU. Chemicals accounted for 5.0%, iron and steel for 2.4%.

Primary products made up only 2.8% of Taiwan's exports to the EU, of which fuels and mining products take up the most significant share with 1.6%, compared to agricultural products with 0.7%.

EU exports to Taiwan are mainly machinery (23.1% or €4.3bn), chemicals (20.7% or €3.8bn, including pharmaceuticals, accounting for 7.7% of total EU exports), transport equipment (18.5% or €3.4bn, in particular automotive products worth € 2.3bn or 12.4%), office and telecommunication equipment (8.9% or €1.6bn) and other manufactures (8.6% or €1.6bn).

EU exports of agricultural products to Taiwan (7.6% share or €1.4bn) have increased compared to 2014, while the export of fuels and mining products (3.4% share or €0.6bn) has declined.

Although the EU maintains a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (surplus of €2.6bn), automotive products (€1.4bn), non-electrical machinery (€1.2bn) as well as agricultural products (€1.2bn), the deficit in categories like office and telecommunications equipment (€7.2bn) and semi-manufactures (€2.2bn) result in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan amounting to €7bn.

Figure 5: EU's trade with Taiwan in 2015 in main product categories (unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat

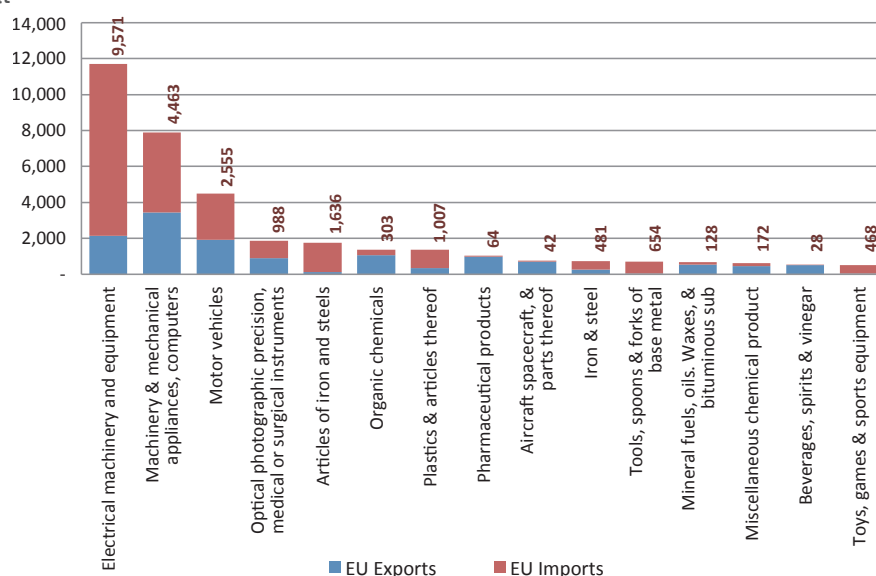


Table 5: EU's trade with Taiwan in 2015 (unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat

Product Group	EU imports			EU exports			Total	
	Value	Share of total	Share of Taiwan in EU imports	Value	Share of total	Share of Taiwan in EU exports	Trade	Balance
Total	25,487	100%	1.5%	18,456	100%	1.1%	43,943	-7,031.3
Primary Products	725	2.8%	0.1%	2,030	11.0%	0.7%	2,755	1,305.3
- Agricultural Products	180	0.7%	0.1%	1,408	7.6%	1.0%	1,588	1,228.5
-- Food	105	0.4%	0.1%	1,232	6.7%	1.1%	1,337	1,126.7
--- Fish	21	0.1%	0.1%	44	0.2%	1.1%	65	22.8
-- Raw materials	212	0.8%	0.9%	176	1.0%	0.8%	388	-35.7
- Fuels and mining products	408	1.6%	0.1%	622	3.4%	0.4%	1,029	214.4
-- Ores and other minerals	140	0.6%	0.5%	128	0.7%	0.8%	269	-12.1
-- Fuels	128	0.5%	0.0%	275	1.5%	0.3%	403	147.0
--- Petroleum and petroleum products	114	0.4%	0.0%	247	1.3%	0.2%	361	133.1
-- Non-ferrous metals	139	0.5%	0.4%	219	1.2%	1.0%	358	79.5
Manufactures	24,575	96.4%	2.2%	16,001	86.7%	1.2%	40,577	-8,573.9
- Iron and steel	601	2.4%	2.1%	253	1.4%	0.7%	854	-348.0
- Chemicals	1,278	5.0%	0.7%	3,829	20.7%	1.4%	5,107	2,551.3
-- Pharmaceuticals	78	0.3%	0.1%	1,417	7.7%	1.2%	1,495	1,339.0
- Other semi-manufactures	2,953	11.6%	3.2%	757	4.1%	0.6%	3,709	-2,196.2
- Machinery and transport equipment	16,059	63.0%	3.0%	9,317	50.5%	1.3%	25,376	-6,742.6
-- Office and telecommunication equipment	8,824	34.6%	4.4%	1,634	8.9%	2.3%	10,458	-7,189.7
--- Electronic data processing and office equipment	2,109	8.3%	2.8%	202	1.1%	0.8%	2,311	-1,906.8
--- Telecommunications equipment	2,799	11.0%	2.8%	272	1.5%	0.8%	3,071	-2,526.8
--- Integrated circuits and electronic components	3,916	15.4%	15.3%	1,160	6.3%	7.4%	5,076	-2,756.1
-- Transport equipment	2,896	11.4%	2.2%	3,413	18.5%	1.2%	6,309	516.7
--- Automotive products	869	3.4%	1.3%	2,280	12.4%	1.2%	3,149	1,411.3
-- Other machinery	4,339	17.0%	2.1%	4,270	23.1%	1.2%	8,609	-69.7
--- Power generating machinery	317	1.2%	0.8%	293	1.6%	0.6%	609	-23.7
--- Non-electrical machinery	2,114	8.3%	2.6%	3,331	18.1%	1.5%	5,446	1,217.1
--- Electrical Machinery	1,908	7.5%	2.4%	645	3.5%	0.8%	2,553	-1,263.0
- Textiles	375	1.5%	1.4%	63	0.3%	0.4%	437	-312.2
- Clothing	102	0.4%	0.1%	193	1.0%	0.8%	296	90.9
- Other manufactures	3,207	12.6%	1.8%	1,585	8.6%	1.0%	4,792	-1,621.6
--- Scientific and controlling instruments	759	3.0%	1.9%	733	4.0%	1.4%	1,491	-25.7
Other Products	130	0.5%	0.3%	243	1.3%	0.3%	373	113.4
Other	58	0.2%	n/a	182	1.0%	n/a	239	123.9

1.1.5 Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners in 2015

Note: Statistics for Taiwan's trade in goods with its partners are published in US Dollars, while Eurostat publishes statistics recorded in Euros. The strong depreciation of the Euro against the US Dollar between 2014 and 2015 leads to apparent discrepancies between the different statistics.

According to statistics recorded by the Taiwanese Ministry of Finance, Taiwan's trade with all its partners experienced a decline in 2015 compared to the previous years, falling to the lowest level since 2009.

Amongst Taiwan's trading partners the EU maintained the fifth rank, both by share in Taiwan's total imports (10.0%) and by share in Taiwan's total exports (9.2%), behind ASEAN (12.3%) and the US (13.1%) respectively.

Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2015, as before, was Mainland China (excluding Hong Kong), with the total bilateral trade amounting to US\$118.7bn, followed by the ASEAN bloc (US\$80.7bn), the US (US\$63.7bn), Japan (US\$58.5bn) and the EU (US\$47.6bn). Taiwan's bilateral trade with the US showed the lowest decline (-2.2%) compared to other main trading partners (China -11.4%, ASEAN -15.0%, Japan -5.9%, EU -9.1%, South Korea -6.9%).

Among the seven main trading partners of Taiwan, only Japan and South Korea showed a surplus in trade in goods with Taiwan in 2015.

Table 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2015 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

	China	ASEAN	USA	Japan	EU	Hong Kong	South Korea
Taiwan's Exports	73.4	51.6	34.5	19.6	24.1	39.1	12.9
<i>Annual growth rate 2014-15 (%)</i>	-13.4	-14.2	-1.6	-2.7	-10.3	-10.7	-0.8
Taiwan's Imports	45.3	29.0	29.2	38.9	23.5	1.5	13.5
<i>Annual growth rate 2014-15 (%)</i>	-8.1	-16.4	-2.8	-7.4	-7.9	-15.4	-12.0
Taiwan's Trade	118.7	80.7	63.7	58.5	47.6	40.6	26.3
<i>Annual growth rate 2014-15 (%)</i>	-11.4	-15.0	-2.2	-5.9	-9.1	-10.8	-6.9

Figure 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2015 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

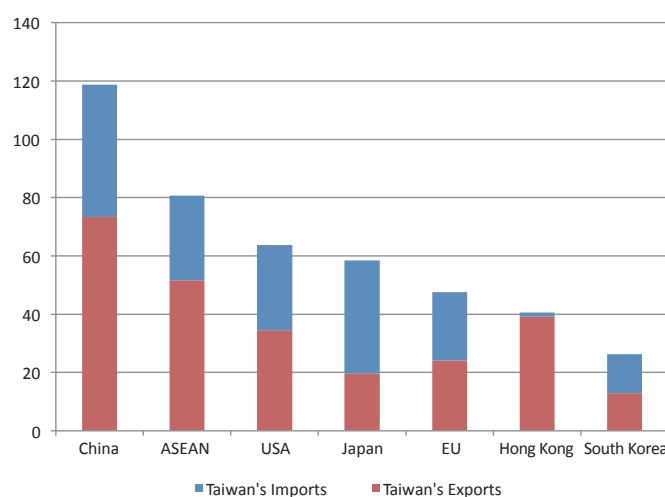


Figure 7: Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partners in 2015

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

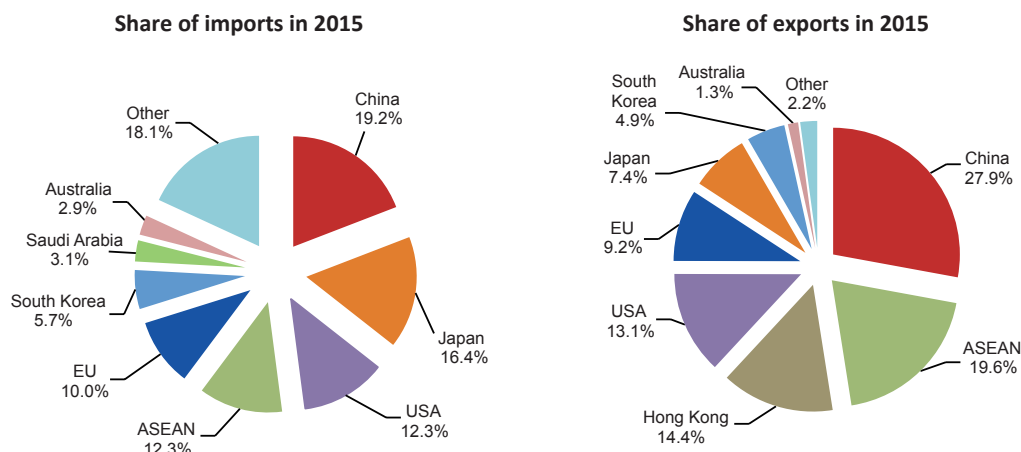
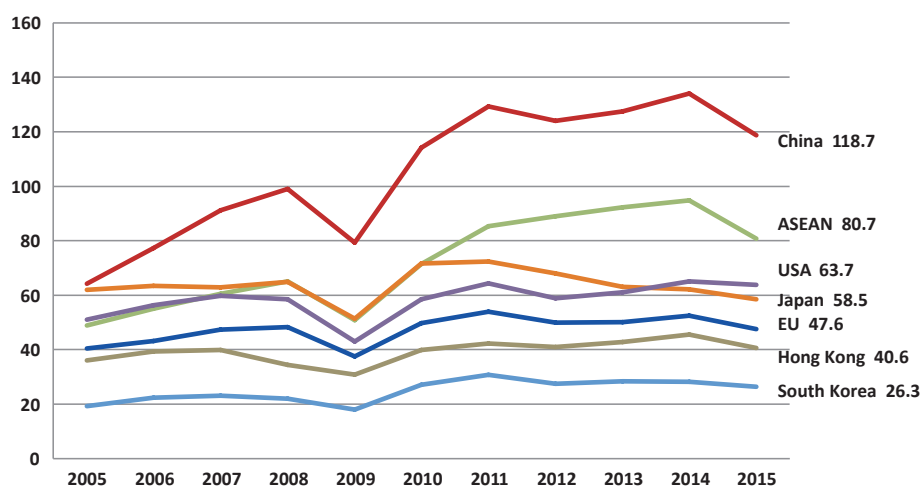


Figure 8: Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners 2005-2015 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan



1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

Note: the compilation and publication of statistics on services trade usually lag behind by a year. Eurostat uses the new BPM6 methodology for trade in services for years from 2010 on. Therefore statistics are not fully comparable to those of previous years. Figures have also been subsequently updated by Eurostat, resulting in discrepancies between figures published here and in earlier Factfiles.

Over the last five years, trade in services between the EU and Taiwan has only gradually increased, by 2.8% from 2010 to €7.3bn in 2014. During that time Taiwan's exports of services to the EU grew significantly by 20% to €3.0bn, experiencing two-digit year-on-year growth rates in 2012 and 2013 before slightly contracting by 1.0% in 2014. However, services exports from the EU to Taiwan slightly declined by 4.4% from 2010 to the current level of €4.3bn (growing by 0.9% in 2014). As a consequence, the EU's surplus in services trade with Taiwan has over the same period shrunk by 38% to €1.3bn in 2014.

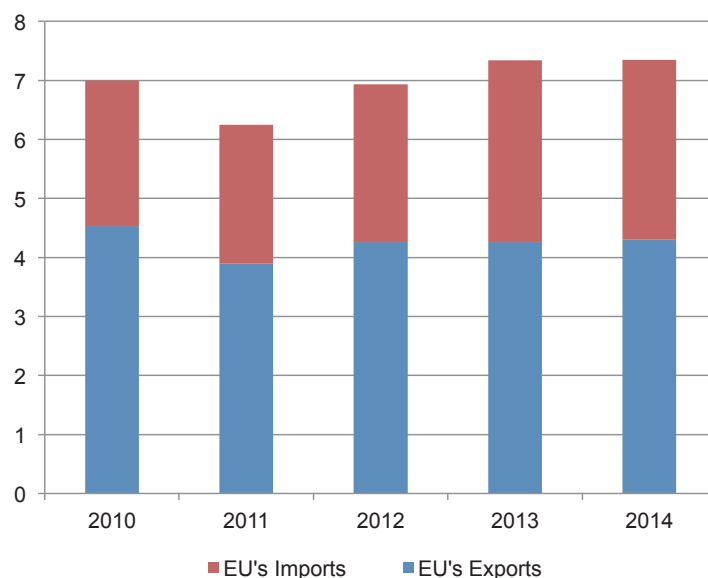
Table 7: EU's surplus in trade in services with Taiwan 2010-2014 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
EU's Exports	4.53	3.89	4.26	4.26	4.30
Growth		-14.1%	9.5%	-0.1%	0.9%
EU's Imports	2.46	2.36	2.67	3.08	3.05
Growth		-4.2%	13.5%	15.1%	-1.0%
Trade	6.99	6.25	6.94	7.34	7.34
Growth		-10.7%	11.0%	5.8%	0.1%
Balance	2.07	1.54	1.59	1.18	1.25

Figure 9: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2014 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



Taiwan has been positioning itself as a world exporter of services throughout the last five years. From 2010 to 2014 Taiwan's exports of services increased by 41.4%, on average growing 9.2% annually, to the total value of €43bn in 2014. In the same time, import of services to Taiwan grew by 21% to €34.6bn in 2014. Taiwan has more than quadrupled its surplus in services trade with the world between 2010 and 2014, reaching a value of €8.4bn in 2014.

In 2014, 7% of Taiwan's exported services went to the EU, while imports of services from the EU accounted for a 12.4% share of Taiwan's overall services imports.

Table 8: Taiwan's trade in services with the world (unit: € billion)

Source: WTO

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Imports	28.6	30.2	33.2	32.1	34.6
Exports	30.4	33.0	38.2	38.5	43.0
Balance	1.9	2.8	5.0	6.5	8.4

2. Investment Flows and Stock

Note: Foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics are difficult to compile in a globalised world. For this reason, investment statistics must be treated with caution. Compilation and publication of Eurostat statistics on FDI usually lag behind by a year. Eurostat figures refer to EU27 for 2004 to 2012 and to EU28 from 2013 on. Also, statistics from 2013 on use the new BPM6 methodology and are therefore not fully comparable with previous years.

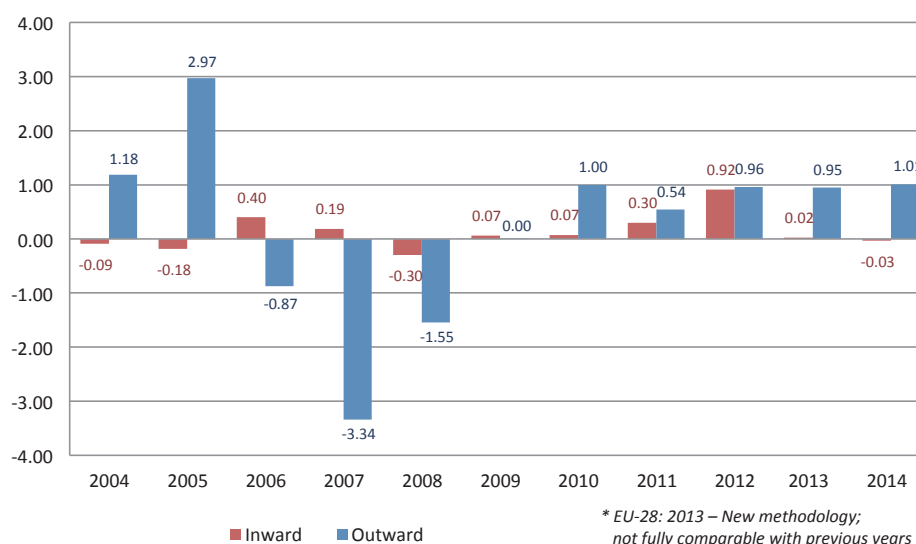
2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

As in the year before, the EU experienced only low inward Taiwanese investment in 2014. Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU even dropped to €-0.03bn, denoting disinvestment of Taiwanese companies in the EU.

EU FDI flows to Taiwan increased slightly in 2014 to €1.01bn, compared to €0.95bn in 2013.

Figure 10: EU FDI flows into Taiwan 2004-2014 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



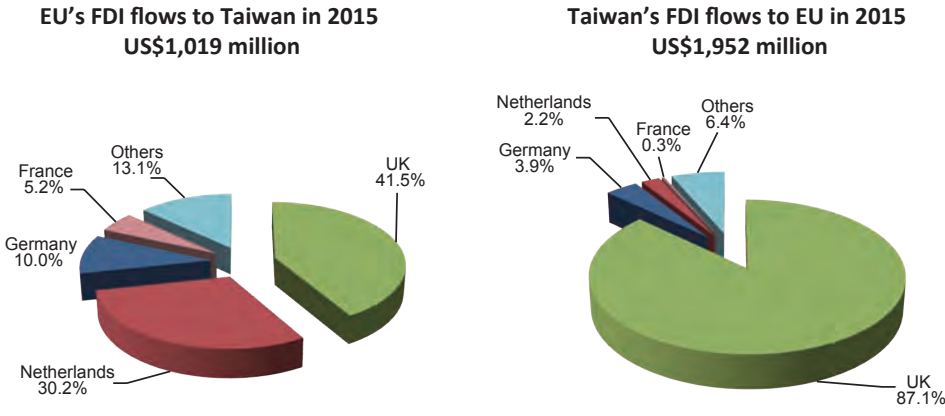
Worldwide FDI flows to Taiwan in 2015 amounted to US\$5,041 million, of which US\$1,019 million or 20.21% came from the EU, being only second to the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean (29.08% share or US\$1,466 million).

According to Taiwanese statistics, investment from the UK accounted for 41.5% of FDI flows from the EU to Taiwan in 2015, followed by the Netherlands (30.2% share), Germany (10.0% share) and France (5.2% share).

As before, the UK remains the primary target for Taiwanese FDI to the EU, accounting for an 87.1% share of all investment. Germany ranks second with a share of 3.9% before the Netherlands (2.2% share) and France (0.3% share).

Figure 11: FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan in 2015

Source: Taiwan’s Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission



2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

As of 2014, the EU ranks first in the world both in inward FDI stock (35.2%) and outward FDI stock (40.3%), according to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2015.

Statistics of Taiwan’s Ministry of Economic Affairs show that FDI stock from the EU accounted for 24.6% of total FDI stock in Taiwan, making the EU also the largest investor in Taiwan, followed by the British Caribbean (18.6% share) and the USA (17.1%). The EU’s FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originates from the Netherlands (61.6% share), the UK (22.4%) and Germany (7.9%).

Amongst Taiwan’s FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a relatively minor role. Only 2.1% of Taiwan’s worldwide FDI stock is investment in the EU. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock is held in China (60.6%) before the British Caribbean (11.8%) and the USA (5.6%). As of 2015 the UK accounts for 53.9% of Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, overtaking the Netherlands (29.9% share) compared to 2014, while Germany ranks third with a share of 5.9%.

Figure 12: FDI stock in Taiwan in 2015

Source: Taiwan’s Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission

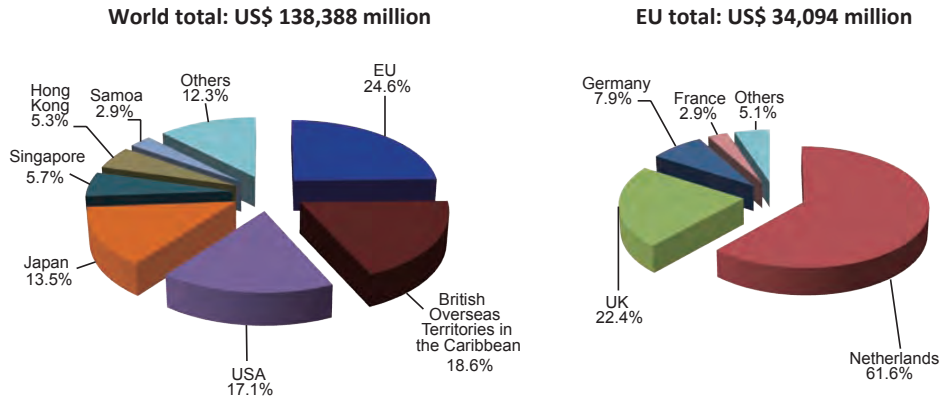


Figure 13: Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2015

Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission

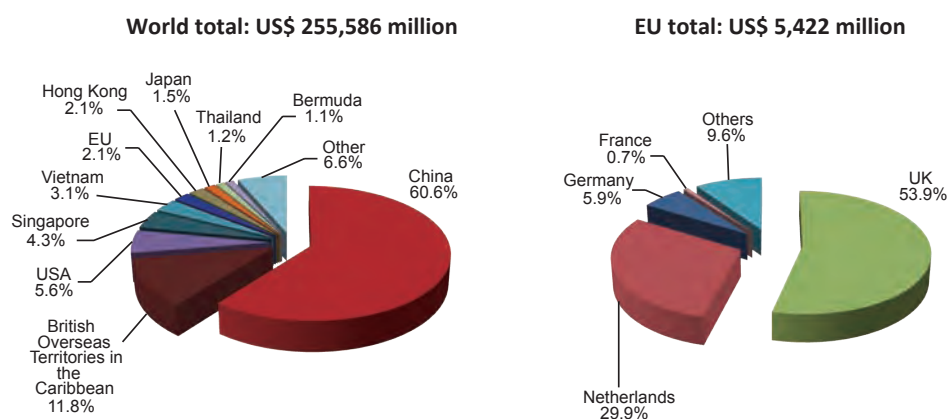
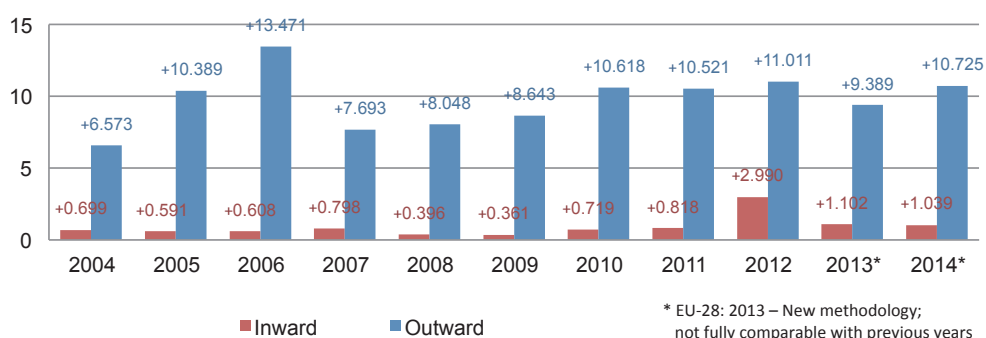


Figure 14: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2004-2014 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



The EU's stock of FDI in Taiwan has grown by 14.2% compared to 2013, again reaching a value of above €10bn. At the same time Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU shrunk by 5.7%, amounting to €1.04bn in 2014.

3. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT)

The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) was established in 1988. It represents the interests of some 400 European companies operating in Taiwan by providing a platform for business networking and by proactive engagement with Taiwanese administration and institutions.

In its annual Position Papers, formulated by the members of 28 industry committees, ECCT provides an overview of the key issues affecting European companies and offer recommendations from a European business perspective on how to improve the business environment in Taiwan. The Position Papers form the basis of an ongoing dialogue between ECCT and the Taiwanese administration and provide a valuable input to EU-Taiwan consultations on trade issues.

The Position Papers and more information are available at: <http://www.ecct.com.tw>

4. The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan (EBRC)

The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan, launched in 2014 for a period of four years is fully funded by the European Union and managed by the EETO, with ECCT as implementing partner under a service contract. The EBRC has been designed specifically for Taiwan, with the objective of improving regulatory cooperation between the EU and Taiwan and enhancing visibility and projection in Taiwan of European excellence. By advocating EU regulatory principles in areas such as government procurement, IPR, food safety, technical standards, pharmaceuticals, EBRC helps to pave the way for sustainable engagement and cooperation between Europe and Taiwan.

Through seminars and events organised jointly with competent Taiwanese authorities, conferences and standalone events at trade fairs, EBRC provides concrete support to the bilateral EU-Taiwan policy agenda. Ten major events have been organised in the framework of EBRC since 2014.

EBRC events held in 2015:

EU-Taiwan Government Procurement seminar (22 January 2015),

jointly organised with the Public Construction Commission under the Executive Yuan, the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), and supported by the ECCT and the Department for the Promotion of Private Participation under the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The seminar provided an overview of the reform process in Europe on public procurement, how the most economically advantageous tender criteria (MEAT) applies to procurement in the EU and how it has helped to attain high quality and cost-efficient public works, instead of the lowest price system. Subjects covered included also Public Private Partnership: the importance of pre-tender planning, information of the public and ensuring transparency in PPP projects.



EU-Taiwan Electric Vehicle seminar: Policies, Standards and Regulations (10 April 2015),

jointly hosted by the Bureau of Standards (BSMI) and the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT), both under MOEA, and supported by the ECCT and the Ministry of Transportation and Communication (MOTC). The seminar focused on government policies promoting electric vehicles and technical issues.

EU-Taiwan Food Safety seminar (22 June 2015), jointly organised with the Office of Food Safety under the Executive Yuan, the Food and Drug Administration (TFDA) under the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT) under MOEA, and supported by the Taiwan Quality Food (TQF), Taiwan Food Industry Development Association (TFIDA) and the ECCT. The seminar addressed the EU's food safety system; its approach to risk communication; and how to combat food fraud.



SEMICON Taiwan 2015 – Silicon Europe Taiwan day (3 September 2015), hosted for the second consecutive year to promote European excellence in micro and nano-electronics and the Silicon Europe clusters. Companies from Silicon Europe alliance and Taiwanese companies shared their know-how and experience in EU-Taiwan cooperation.



EU-Taiwan Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright (18 September 2015), jointly hosted by the Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) under MOEA. Topics focused on the legal framework of copyright protection on the Internet in the EU and Taiwan and enforcement measures of Internet copyright protection (e.g. blocking foreign rogue websites).



EU-Taiwan Consumer Protection Seminar on On-line Transactions (30 October 2015), jointly organised with the Department of Consumer Protection under the Executive Yuan. The seminar focused on EU mechanisms for the resolution of cross-border consumer disputes (ODR and ADR), Taiwan's consumer protection law and management of on-line payments in Europe and Taiwan.



All event reports and presentations are available at: <http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>



EBRC European Business & Regulatory Cooperation
 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫

The project is funded by the European Union

1. Education

The increasing number of exchange students between Taiwan and the EU demonstrate the success of bilateral relations and cooperation in the field of education. The trend of relative stagnation of the number of Taiwanese students in the EU and an increase of EU students coming to Taiwan still continues.

1.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

In 2015, more than 7,800 Taiwanese students with student visas were studying in the EU (visa numbers provided by the Member States' offices in Taiwan). This was an increase of 4% in comparison with the previous year. The top three destinations were the UK (45.2%), Germany (14.2%), and France (14.0%) respectively.

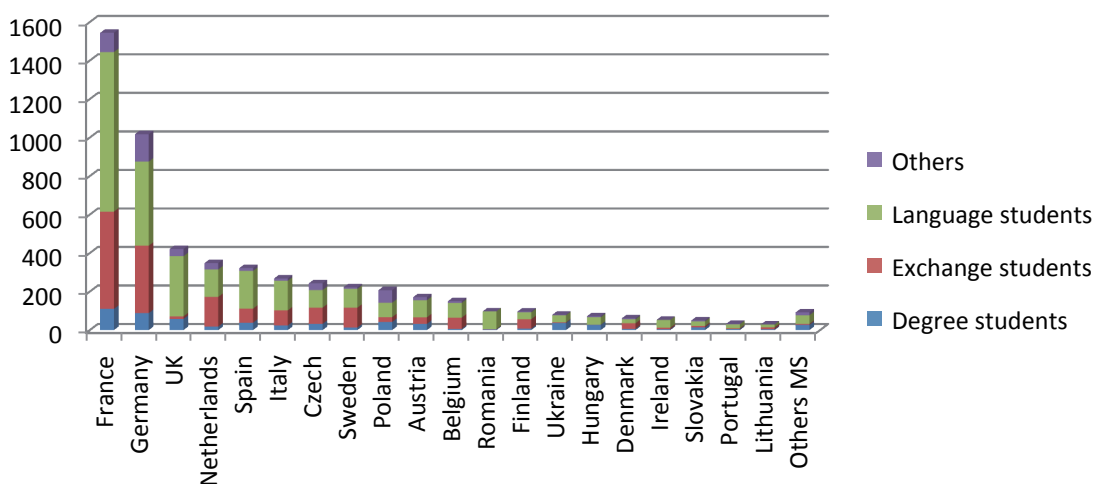
1.2 EU students in Taiwan

In 2015, a total of 110,182 overseas students were studying in Taiwan, which is 18.9% more in comparison to the previous year. Students coming from EU amounted to 5,833, which is approximately 5.3% of all foreign students. The number of EU students in comparison to the previous year increased by 8.8%. The majority of EU students studying in Taiwan came from France (26.4%), followed by Germany (17.5%) and the UK (7.2%). Most foreign students came from Mainland China (38%), followed by Malaysia (13.6%), Hong Kong (7.5%) and Japan (5.7%).

The vast majority of EU students (51.8%) come to Taiwan to study the Mandarin language. The exchange students amounted to 28.1% while 11.1% were degree-seeking students. European students wishing to study the Mandarin language in Taiwan may apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Huayu Enrichment Scholarship (HES). Degree-seeking students may apply for Taiwan's Ministry of Education Scholarship, while postgraduate students may apply for special grants for advanced students and research.

Figure 1: EU Students in Taiwan in 2015

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan



1.3 European Education Fair

The European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT) is an initiative devoted to promoting high quality education opportunities in Europe, and organised annually since 2002. It is one of the largest foreign education fairs in Taiwan and the largest European education fair organised by official institutions in the Asia Pacific region. The EEFT gives the European countries a chance to introduce their higher education institutions and to provide Taiwanese students with information regarding visa, travelling and scholarships. It also gives a chance to introduce exciting opportunities to Taiwanese students, to find suitable academic institutions and to encourage Taiwanese students to study in Europe.

At the EEFT 2015, there were approximately 8,700 visitors attending the events, which is a 16% growth compared to 2014. Exhibitors from 10 European countries participated and more than 120 universities and institutions were present in Taipei and 53 in Tainan.

Apart from promoting European education, EEFT also provides a link between the education sector and the career field by introducing the visitors to opportunities of pursuing their careers in companies that seek European-trained talents.

The EETO was present with a booth promoting the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD). Taiwan Erasmus Mundus alumni assisted by sharing their personal experiences with visitors. The EU pavilion, as usual, received many interested students throughout the three-day event.



1.4 Erasmus+

The Erasmus+ programme (successor to the Erasmus Mundus and other education instruments, and which runs from 2014-2020) provided by the EU entered the second year of its term. It is designed to boost skills and employability, as well as modernise education, training and youth work. The programme offers many possibilities for students, academics and researchers from Taiwan.

1.4.1 Joint Master Degree, Credit Mobility

For Taiwanese Institutions, there are several opportunities to take part in the Erasmus+ programme, such as: joining a Joint Master Degree consortium; joining a Credit Mobility consortium; or applying for Jean Monnet Actions.

For Taiwanese students, there are two ways to participate in the Erasmus+ Programme: through Joint Master Degrees and Credit Mobility. Successful candidates will not only be able to enjoy a unique learning experience in Europe, but will also receive a joint degree after completing the programme.

The EU awards full-study scholarships of up to 25,000 euros per year for students from all over the world to take part in the Joint Master Degrees. So far there has been an average of 13 students per year from Taiwan who received scholarships from the EU.

For more information, please visit:

Erasmus+ website:

http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/index_en.htm

European Economic and Trade Office website:

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/index_zt.htm

1.4.2 Jean-Monnet Programme

The Jean Monnet Actions is a part of the Erasmus+ programme, and has a similar function to the previous EU Centre. They aim at promoting excellence in teaching and research in the field of European Union studies worldwide. These Actions also aim at fostering dialogue between the academic world and policy-makers, in particular with the aim of enhancing governance of EU policies.

European Union studies comprise the study of Europe in its entirety with particular emphasis on the European integration process in both its internal and external aspects. The discipline also covers the role of the EU in a globalised world and in promoting an active European citizenship and dialogue between people and cultures.

Opportunities are available to higher education institutions worldwide. Furthermore certain actions are open to associations of professors and researchers specialising in European Union Studies. There are 3 categories of Jean Monnet Actions:

I. TEACHING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. Jean Monnet Modules: a 3 year long programme in which a professor gives a short teaching programme (40 teaching hour per academic year) in the field of European Union studies.
2. Jean Monnet Chairs: professor who provides the minimum of 90 teaching hours per academic year on European Union studies.
3. Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence: a focal point of competence and knowledge on EU subjects whose responsibility must be assumed by a JM Chair holder.

II. POLICY DEBATE WITH THE ACADEMIC WORLD

1. Jean Monnet Networks: a minimum of 5 partner institutions from 5 different countries undertaking projects in the area of EU studies that have a multinational dimension.
2. Jean Monnet Projects: HEIs who explore different methodologies, promote discussion and reflection. (e.g. Virtual classrooms, self-training tools, develop academic content designed for those who are not dealing with EU issues)

III. SUPPORT TO INSTITUTIONS/ ASSOCIATIONS

1. Jean Monnet support to Institutions: Institutions who enhance teacher and training activities on European Union subjects at the postgraduate level and/or for other relevant stakeholders such as professional advanced training for practitioners, civil servants of local and regional authorities
2. Jean Monnet support to Associations

In 2015, there were 15 successful applicants from Taiwan, including higher education institutions, professors and researchers who received grants from the European Union.

For more information, please visit:

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/funding/jean-monnet-activities-2015_en

1.5 European Union Centre

The European Union Centre was an initiative operating from 1998 to 2015 in which the EU established European Union Centres in prestigious universities in developed countries. It aimed at promoting EU research globally, encourage cooperation, civil and academia exchange between the EU and third countries. It also created linkages among these Centres to form global and regional networks for studying the EU

Work on making the EU Centre in Taiwan a reality began in early 2008, and the Preparatory Committee of National Taiwan University (NTU) for the Creation of the EU Centre in Taiwan (EUTW) was immediately established, and actively united six other Taiwanese universities around Taiwan into a single consortium. The Consortium consists of NTU, National Cheng Chi University (NCCU), National Chung Hsing University (NCHU), Catholic Fu-Jen University (FJU), Tam Kang University (TKU), National Sun Yat-Sen University (NSYSU), and National Dong Hua University (NDHU).

Despite the fact that the EU centre concept came to an end in 2015, the EU Centre Taiwan will maintain the brand and the network in Taiwan. The consortium will continue to promote studies of the European Union, and academic and civil society exchanges and cooperation in Taiwan.

For more information, please visit:

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

2. Science and Technology

The EU's research policy started in 1984 with the multi-annual budget Framework Programmes (FP) with the objective of enhancing research cooperation not only between EU countries but also to encourage worldwide joint projects with non-European partners such as Taiwan.

2.1 The Horizon 2020 Programme

Researchers in any part of the world may participate in Horizon 2020, the current Research and Innovation framework programme of the European Union.

Horizon 2020 came to life in 2014 and will run until 2020. With a budget of €77bn, Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest funding programme ever dedicated to Research and Innovation. It marks an important increase in funding compared to the period of 2007-2013 (7th Framework Programme - FP7) and also marks a breakthrough in the EU's Research and Innovation policy by putting together for the first time all research and innovation funding at EU level under a single common strategic framework.

Horizon 2020 is built around three pillars:

Excellent Science: focused on developing talents and making Europe an attractive location for the world's best researchers.

Industrial Leadership: the objective is to make Europe more attractive for investment by raising the number of innovative companies.

Societal Challenges: it aims at meeting the concerns and needs of citizens and society with the EU policy objectives.

For more information about Horizon 2020, please visit:

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>



Currently, Taiwan participates in 25 projects under Horizon 2020.

Table 1: Active FP 7 and Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2015

Source: Community Research and Development Information Service

Programme	Project Time	Project Title	Coordinator	Taiwanese Participant
1. FP7-SSH	01/02/2013 - 31/01/2015	NET4SOCIETY3 Trans-national co-operation among National Contact Points for Socio-economic Sciences and the Humanities (SSH NCPs)	Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt EV, Germany	National Sun Yat-Sen University
2. FP7-TRANSPORT	01/02/2012 - 31/01/2015	TROPOS "Modular Multi-use Deep Water Offshore Platform Harnessing and Servicing Mediterranean, Subtropical and Tropical Marine and Maritime Resources"	Consorcio Para El Diseno, Construccion, Equipamiento y Explotacion de la Plataforma Oceanica de Canarias, Spain	National Sun Yat-Sen University
3. FP7-HEALTH	01/10/2010 - 31/03/2015	SILVER Small-molecule Inhibitor Leads Versus emerging and neglected RNA viruses	Université d'Aix Marseille, France	National Central University
4. FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/06/2013 - 31/05/2015	GREENXPO Maintaining all Green and Ecoinnovation Results in a Living Portal	Forschungszentrum Juelich GmbH, Germany	National Cheng Kung University
5. FP7-NMP	01/01/2013 - 31/12/2015	MOD-ENP-TOX Modeling Assays Platform "MAP" for hazard ranking of engineered nanoparticles (ENPs)	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium	National Health Research Institutes
6. FP7-NMP	01/01/2012 - 31/12/2015	SUS-CON "SUStainable, innovative and energy-efficient CONcrete, based on the integration of all-waste materials"	Centro di Progettazione, Design & Tecnologie dei Materiali, Italy	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
7. FP7-HEALTH	01/11/2012 - 31/12/2015	DIABETES LITERACY Enhancing the (cost-)effectiveness of diabetes self-management education: A comparative assessment of different educational approaches and conditions for successful implementation	Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium	Taipei Medical University Foundation*TMU
8. FP7-NMP	01/09/2012 - 29/02/2016	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	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation, Spain	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
9. FP7-ICT	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2016	COSMOS Cultivate resilient smart Objects for Sustainable city applicatiOnS	Atos Spain SA, Spain	Institute for Information Industry
10. FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/10/2011 - 30/09/2016	REAKT Strategies and tools for Real Time EArthquake Risk ReducTion	AMRA - Analisi E Monitoraggio del R Ischio Ambientale Scarl, Italy	National Taiwan University

11. FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/10/2011 - 30/09/2016	TURAS Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability	University College Dublin, National University of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland	Feng Chia University Association
				Skyyes GPS Technology Co
12. H2020-EU.2.1.6.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2017	GNSS.asia2 Industrial cooperation across continents	Spacotec Capital Partners GmbH, Germany	European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan
13. FP7-HEALTH	01/05/2013 - 30/04/2017	SUPPORTING LIFE Supporting Low-cost Intervention For disEase control	University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Cork, Ireland	Ping-Tung Christian Hospital
14. H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/07/2017	METIS-II Mobile and wireless communications Enablers for Twenty-twenty (2020) Information Society-II	Ericsson AB, Sweden	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
15. FP7-NMP	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2017	ECOSHOPPING Energy efficient & Cost competitive retrofitting solutions for Shopping buildings	Energosys Energiahatekonysagi Fejlesztési Es Finanszirozasi Zartkoruenmukodo Reszvenytarsasag *Energosysenergy-Efficiency Development Finan, Hungary	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
16. H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.	01/03/2015 - 01/09/2017	EGI-Engage Engaging the EGI Community towards an Open Science Commons	Stichting European Grid Initiative, Netherlands	Academia Sinica
17. FP7-NMP	01/10/2013 - 30/09/2017	HOLISTEEC Holistic and Optimized Life-cycle Integrated Support for Energy-Efficient building design and Construction	D'appolonia SPA, Italy	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
18. FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/01/2014 - 31/12/2017	PEARL Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastaL regions	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization – UNESCO, France	National Taiwan Ocean University
19. H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/01/2018	Xhaul Xhaul: The 5G Integrated fronthaul/backhaul	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
20. H2020-EU.3.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	Do CHANGE Do Cardiac Health: Advanced New Generation Ecosystem	Stichting Smart Homes, Netherlands	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
				Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital Buddhist Tzu-chi Medical Foundation
21. H2020-EU.2.1.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	PQCRYPTO Post-quantum cryptography for long-term security	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven, Netherlands	Academia Sinica
22. H2020-EU.2.1.1.7.	01/06/2015 - 01/06/2018	3Ccar Integrated Components for Complexity Control in affordable electrified cars	Infineon Technologies AG, Germany	I Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated

23. H2020-EU.3.2.	01/04/2015 - 01/04/2019	SUSFANS Metrics, Models and Foresight for European Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security	Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek, Netherlands	National Taiwan University
24. H2020-EU.3.1.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2020	TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities	Ministero Della Salute, Italy	Ministry of Science and Technology
25. H2020-EU.3.1.	01/10/2015 - 30/09/2020	ERA-CVD ERA-NET on cardiovascular diseases to implement joint transnational research projects and set up international cooperations	Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft - und Raumfahrt EV, Germany	Ministry of Science and Technology

2.2. Cooperation between the EU and Taiwan in Research and Innovation

The EU and Taiwan have a successful track record of cooperation in Research and Innovation based on the fact that both face similar societal challenges - ageing societies, climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable food security – and both see cooperation as necessary to promote excellence in science and to increase the competitiveness of their industries.

The areas of robotics, micro and nano-electronics, digital security, personalized healthcare and medicine, smart cities and communities, competitive low-carbon energy, blue growth with special emphasis on unlocking the potential of seas and oceans, offer good potential for cooperation.

The EU and Taiwan work together in research and innovation:

- Through the regular Horizon 2020 calls for proposals.
- Through “coordinated” calls for proposals. A targeted opening on 5G for Taiwanese organisations has been included in the current ICT Horizon 2020 Work Programme.
- Through individual fellowship and research grants schemes for talented researchers: including the Marie Skłodowska -Curie scheme and the European Research Council grants for the highest quality researchers.

2.2.1. Taiwanese participation in Horizon 2020

Taiwanese participants can join projects in any area under Horizon 2020 at their own cost, with the usual exceptions foreseen in Horizon 2020 rules for participation. This means that Taiwanese participants need to provide the resources needed for their part of the project work, either from their own funds or funds received from Taiwanese ministries, agencies and other organisations. However, that funding is available for Taiwanese researchers in many of the individual fellowship and research grant schemes for talented researchers under Horizon 2020.

Since 2003 the Taiwanese government co-funds Taiwanese researchers participating in EU’s Research and Innovation framework programmes.

The National Contact Point (NCP) in Taiwan, established in 2008, plays an important role in facilitating the participation of Taiwanese researchers in Horizon 2020. The NCP functions as a service centre bridging researchers in Taiwan and Research and Innovation capacities with researchers in the EU and matching-up projects helping universities, companies and institutions to apply for Horizon 2020 projects.

2.2.2. Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

From January 2014, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) offers fellowship available to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. The new MSCA under Horizon 2020 will award €6,162 million over the period of 2014-2020 to all stages of researchers' careers – be they doctoral candidates or highly experienced researchers. The programme encourages transnational, intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility. The MSCA enable research-focused organizations (universities, research centres, and companies) to host talented foreign researchers and to create strategic partnerships with leading institutions worldwide.

Researchers from Taiwan are invited to apply for this exchange programme, which in addition to generous research funding offers non-European scientists a possibility to work in European laboratories, as well as European scientists to work abroad.

For more information concerning Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, please visit:

http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm

2.2.3. European Research Council (ERC)

The ERC is a flagship component of Horizon 2020 under the first pillar of Excellent Science. The total budget allocated to the ERC for the period 2014-2020 is €13.1bn. The ERC counts eight Nobel laureates and three Fields Medallists among its grant holders.

The European Research Council (ERC) mission is to encourage the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-driven frontier research across all fields, on the basis of scientific excellence.

Taiwanese top researchers are also encouraged to apply for the ERC grants that support individual researchers of any nationality and age who wish to pursue their frontier research. The ERC encourages in particular proposals that cross disciplinary boundaries, pioneering ideas that address new and emerging fields and applicants that introduce unconventional, innovative approaches.

For more information regarding the European Research Council, please visit:

<https://erc.europa.eu/about-erc/mission>

3. Environmental Protection and Fight Against Climate Change

2015 marked an important year on the history of combating climate change, where 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal in the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris on 14 December 2015. The so-called 'Paris Agreement' is an ambitious and balanced agreement, and is the first major multilateral environmental deal of the 21st century. It sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.

The EU has been at the forefront of international efforts towards a global climate deal and played a key role in brokering the historic agreement. The EU and its member states submitted their intended contribution (INDC) on 6 March 2015, and committed at least a 40 percent domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990 levels.

Taiwan, despite not being a member of UNFCCC, adopted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act in the Legislative Yuan on 15 June 2015, setting out the reduction target of at least 50 percent by 2050 compared to 2005 levels. Later in September, the Executive Yuan announced its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of 2005 by 20% by 2030.

Based on this successful start, the European Economic and Trade Office will continue to regularly liaise with the Environmental Protection Administration Taiwan, NGOs, think tank and academic institutions in order to clearly convey the EU's position on climate change and to promote domestic action in these areas by organising outreach events, seminars and visits in the future.

4. Human Rights Dialogue and Cooperation

4.1 Asia Regional LGBTI Conference

The European Union stands together with LGBTI people all around the world in the struggle to end discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. The EU believes that all human beings are equal in dignity and all are entitled to enjoy their rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Taiwan has one of the friendliest environments towards LGBTI people, and has a lot to offer in terms of experience and best practices to others in the region. This is why the European Union was proud to support Taiwan's Tongzhi Hotline Association to host the 2015 annual conference of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) Asia Network. Through the conference, Taiwan's civil society was seen as one of the leading actors in promoting LGBTI rights and that valuable knowledge can be shared with all the key activists and NGOs from around the region. Around 300 NGO workers from around Asia participated in 50 workshops on different important topics related to LGBTI rights throughout the three days of the conference.

The EETO formally participated in the 2015 Taipei Pride March to show the EU's support for LGBTI rights. 600 small 'rainbow EU flags' were distributed to other marchers. Around 70,000 people attended the march.



4.2 Judicial Exchange Programme

The EU Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme was conducted for the fifth time in four years. Two European judges including Judge Peer Lorenzen, former Judge of the European Court of Human Rights and the Danish Supreme Court, and Judge Christian Schmitz-Justen, Vice President of the Cologne High Court, participated in the programme in November 2015.

Building on the Judges' vast experience of human rights in the context of criminal trial procedures, the Judges gave presentations on the importance of due process within the criminal trial procedure, and what constitutes a fair trial, in the two seminars co-organised with the Judicial Yuan.

During the programme, the Judges also held workshops with human rights NGOs in Taiwan, as well as Judges of the Kaohsiung District Court. Public talks at different universities in Taipei and Kaohsiung were also held to initiate a dialogue with the Taiwanese public.

This edition of the EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme was a joint project between the EETO, the German Institute Taipei and Taiwanese partners including the Judicial Yuan.

4.3 Gender Equality Seminar

The Gender Equality Office under the Executive Yuan together with the EETO organised the 2015 EU-Taiwan Gender Equality Seminar in December. Seven European experts, including two officials from the European Commission, and national experts from Denmark, France, Germany, Spain and the UK, participated in the seminar. The Seminar addressed important topics including reconciling work, family and private life and the question of the gender pay gap. This was the first time for the EU and Taiwan to have exchanges on the issue of gender equality, and other exchanges will take place in the future.

4.4 Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty

The Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP) is a coalition of various local abolitionist non-governmental organizations and research institutes. Launched in September 2003 by the Taiwan Association for Human Rights (TAHR), the Judicial Reform Foundation (JRF), Fujen University John Paul II Peace Institute, and the Chang Fo-chuan Centre for the Study of Human Rights, the Taipei Bar Association (TBA) and the Peacetime Foundation, the Alliance promotes the reform of Taiwan's penal system and advocates the abolition of the death penalty. The Alliance was formed to stress and promote the absolute value of life and human dignity as core to the protection and promotion of human rights. Understanding that the Taiwanese society has yet to have a debate on the abolition of the death penalty, and that the general public seems to support capital punishment, the alliance aims to create an open discussion forum for society on these issues. Furthermore, it advocates the shaping of a better penal system that both respects the value of life while compensating the victims so as to uphold justice and safeguard human rights for all. Since January 2013, the TAEDP has been supported by the EU's European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). The TAEDP continues to be a key partner for the EU in the effort of global abolition of the death penalty.

To learn more about the EU and its position regarding Taiwan's use of the death penalty, please visit:

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/abolition_death_penalty/index_en.htm

5. EU-Taiwan NGO Forum

Following the first ever EU-Taiwan NGO forum in 2014, which focused on consumers' protection, the EETO jointly organised another highly successful NGO forum in June 2015 with the Taiwan Environmental Information Association (TEIA). This forum focused on coastal protection and adaptation under the impact of climate change.

The forum attracted around 80 participants from different sectors, including Taiwanese NGOs, academia, the general public, as well as representatives from government organisations. Two experts from the EU Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC), which is the largest NGO association working on coastal and marine protection, gave complimentary 7 presentations on European NGOs' roles in tackling climate change alongside governments at the regional, national and international level, using coastal and marine protection and adaptation as examples. It was followed by a Q&A session where the audience showed great interest in the EU's experience and practices in this area.

Before the seminar took place, the TEIA organised study trips for the European experts to learn about coastal protection work that is taking place in central Taiwan with two locally based NGOs. Throughout the study trips, the EUCC experts were able to receive first-hand information and, based on European experience, to provide possible solutions and advice to local problems. This event enabled both sides to deliver a more focused outcome.

The EETO also assisted one of the experts from the EUCC to meet with four Taiwanese government agencies to introduce their activities to each other and explore any opportunities for collaboration in the future. Thus, the second EU-Taiwan NGO forum successfully connected civil societies from both sides, and raised awareness of this pressing issue to a wide audience in Taiwan.

You can find more detailed reports on the TEIA website:

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108508>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108496>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108501>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108497>

6. Culture

6.1 2016 Taipei International Book Exhibition – EU Pavillon

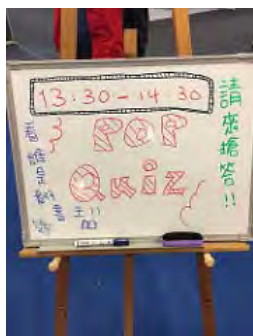
The EETO participated in the Taipei International Book Exhibition (TIBE), which took place from 16 to 21 February 2016, for the 4th consecutive year.

The main theme of the EU pavilion this year was ‘Discover European Authors.’ By introducing different European authors to the Taiwanese public, the diversity of European culture and literature was highlighted. The 16 authors were introduced in the form of a poster gallery.



The EU maps for children illustrated by Mr. Andrea Milano were also featured in the EU pavilion, and proved to be extremely popular amongst the Taiwanese visitors.

In order to engage with the visitors and to reach out to the public, several activities allowed the visitors to actively participate. Walk-in Q&As for visitors and daily pop quizzes for groups of participants were particularly appreciated.



Eight member states offices took up the offer to invite professors, journalists, and other representatives to give a short talk at the EU pavilion. These Flash Mob Classrooms demonstrated the diversity and richness of European cultures to the Taiwanese public.



The activities successfully attracted the visitors' attention, and generated a friendly, lively atmosphere at the EU pavilion where people learnt about the EU, the diverse European cultures through engaging and interactive means.

6.2 The 11th Taiwan European Film Festival

The Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) has reached its 11th year since its origins in 2005. With the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Economic and Trade Office screened 17 movies from 16 EU member States and Turkey.

The 2015 TEFF cooperated with the Taiwan Design Centre for the first time, and opened this cultural event at Songshan Creative Park with the screening of the Polish film “Bogowie” (God). From 17 November 2015 to 17 January 2016, the TEFF took place in 20 venues covering 14 cities with a total of 508 screenings, attracting more than 12,000 viewers around Taiwan.



7. Tourism and Migration

7.1 Europeans in Taiwan

According to the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau, 274,035 Europeans visited Taiwan in 2015. This constitutes an increase of 3.5 % compared to 2014.

Most of these visitors came from the UK (58,784), Germany (54,954) and France (38,364). Business remains the main purpose for visitors (30.28 %) before pleasure (30.15 %) and visiting relatives (7.55 %).

EU passport holders are visa-exempt for a stay in Taiwan’s territory of up to 90 days.

Figure 2: Number of visitors to Taiwan from European countries in 2015

Source: Tourism Bureau

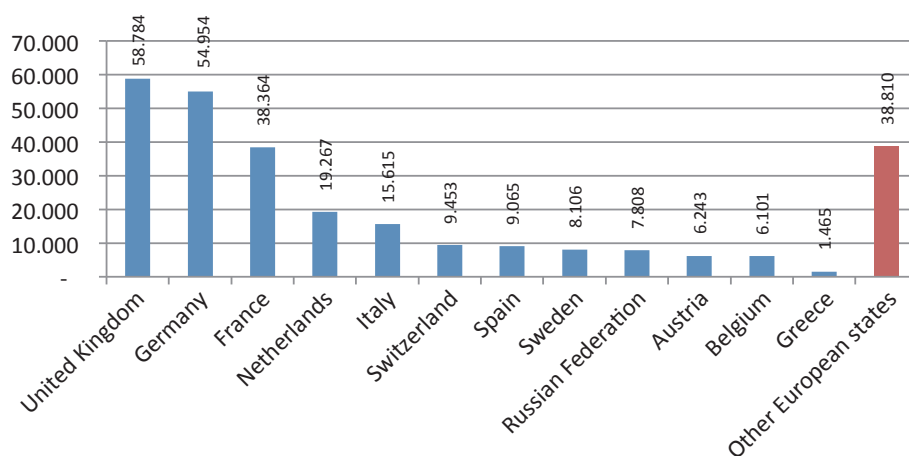
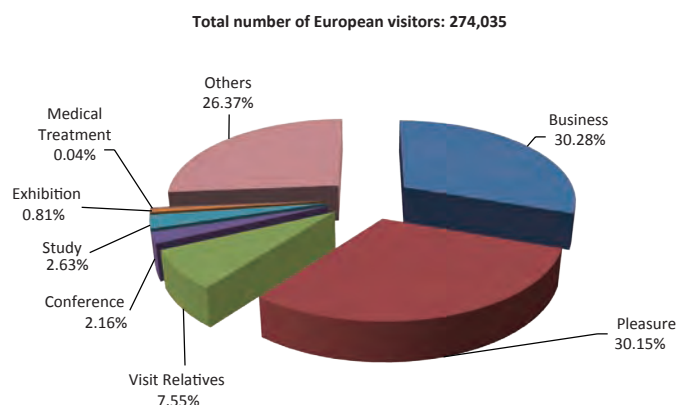


Figure 3: European visitors by purpose of visit 2015

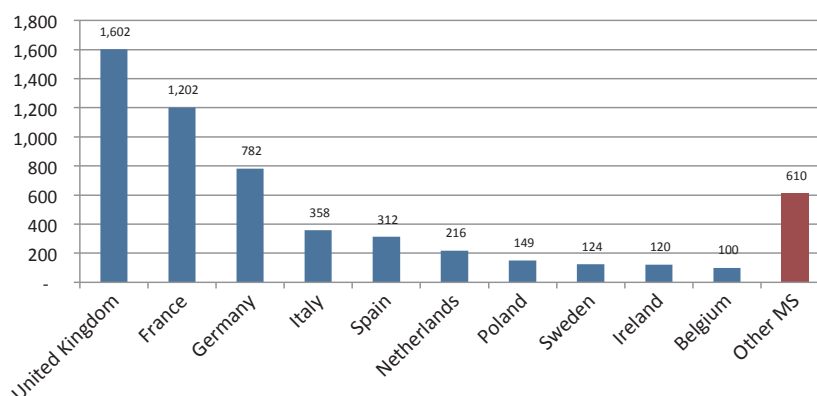
Source: Tourism Bureau



Since 2010 the number of foreign residents in Taiwan has grown by over 50 %, amounting to 637,843 in 2015, according to the National Immigration Agency. 5,575 EU citizens were residents of Taiwan as of the end of 2015 (2014: 5,750), 4,262 of which are male, 1,313 are female. Most Europeans in Taiwan are teachers (1,035), students (917), businesspeople (487) or engineers (229), while 1,978 have other unspecified occupations.

Figure 4: Number of EU citizens resident in Taiwan

Source: National Immigration Agency



There has been a steady growth in the number of students attending the Taipei European School (TES). From a student body of only 60 at its foundation in 1990, the school now educates 1,565 pupils from 50 different countries, of which 30 % are Europeans.

7.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

Since 2011, Taiwanese passport holders enjoy the EU visa waiver programme, which allows Taiwanese citizens to travel in the Schengen area for 90 days. This major breakthrough, allows Taiwanese to travel to all 28 Member States as well as to Switzerland, Norway and Iceland visa-free, thereby boosting tourism and business opportunities.

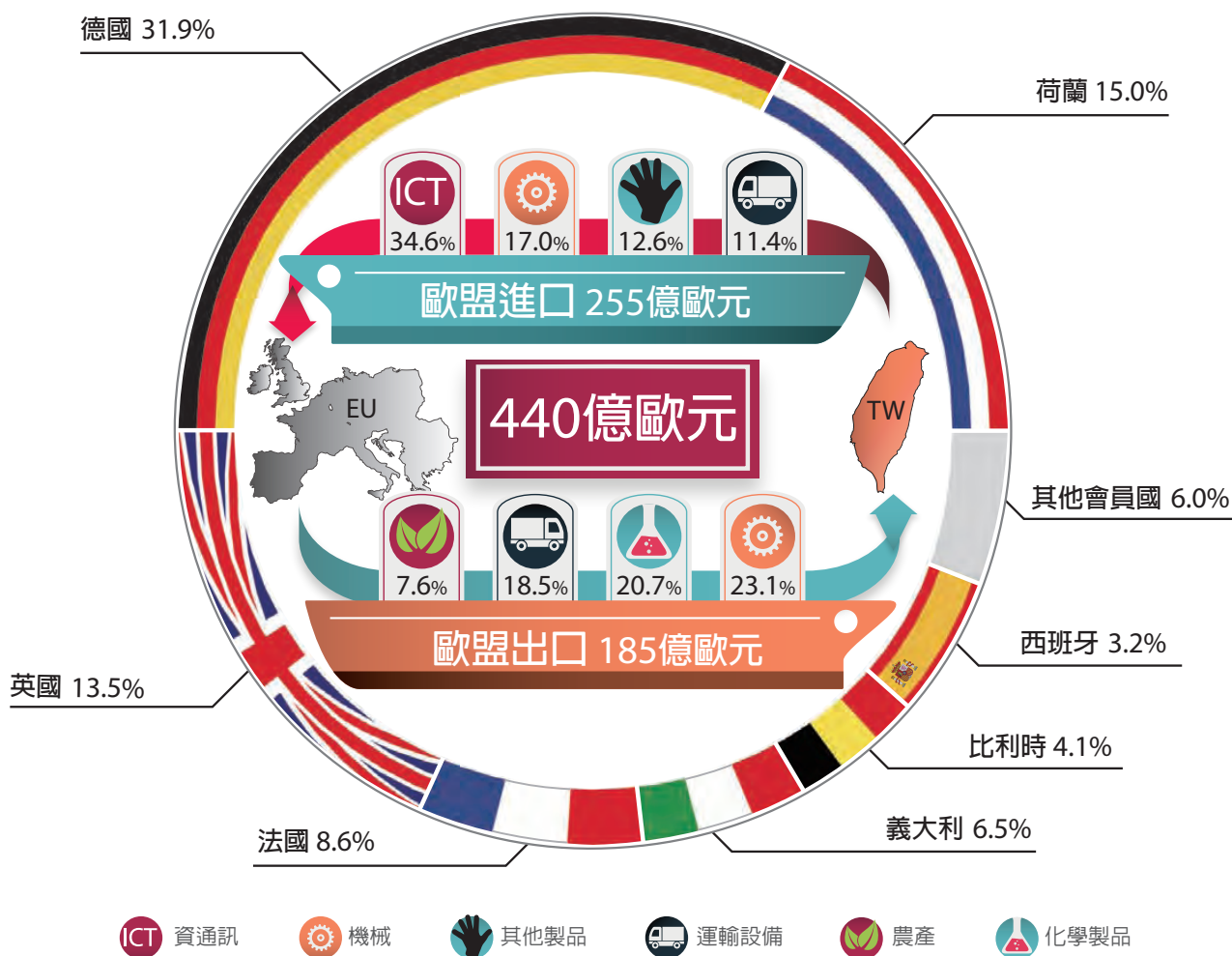
For more information regarding visiting the EU and to find the Schengen visa waiver FAQ, please visit:

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm

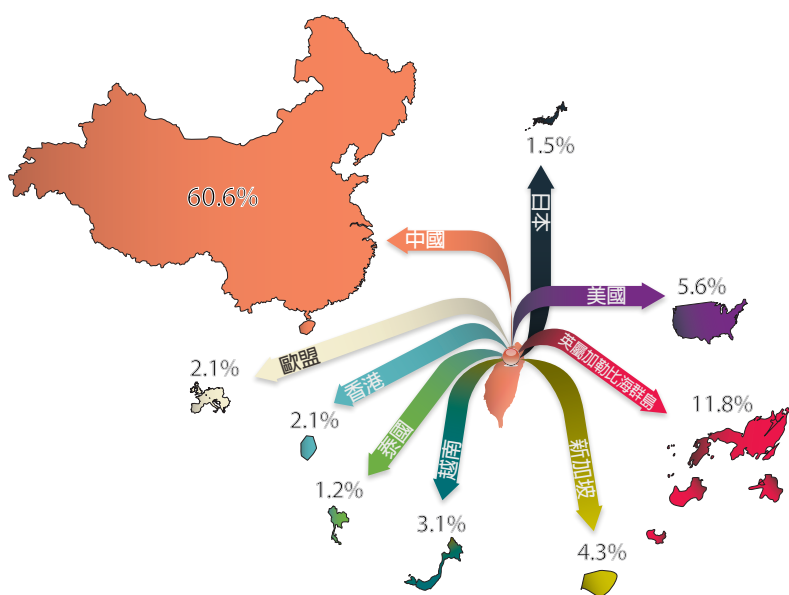
EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan

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British Office Taipei	26F, 9-11, Songgao Road, Taipei	02 87582088	02 87582050	info.taipei@fco.gov.uk
Czech Economic and Cultural Office Taipei	Suite B, 7F., No.200, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Taipei	02 27225100	02 27225117	Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei	Room 1207, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	02 27182101	02 27182141	tpehkt@um.dk
Finpro Taiwan, Finland Trade and Innovation Office				teppo.turkki@finpro.fi
French Office in Taipei	Room 1003, 10F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	02 35185151	02 35185189	presse@france-taipei.org
German Institute in Taipei	33rd Floor, No. 7, Taipei 101 Tower, Xinyi Road Sec. 5, Taipei	02 87222800	02 81016282	info@taipei.diplo.de
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Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office	1809, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 23450320	02 27576260	visti.taipei@esteri.it
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Slovak Economic and Cultural Office	Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 87803231	02 27235096	seco.taipei@mzv.sk
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Business Sweden, The Swedish Trade & Invest Council	Suite 2406, 24F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 27576573	02 27576723	taipei@business-sweden.se
Warsaw (Poland) Trade Office	Suites 1601-1602 No. 333, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Taipei	02 77183300	02 77183310	taipei.warsaw.office@msz.gov.pl

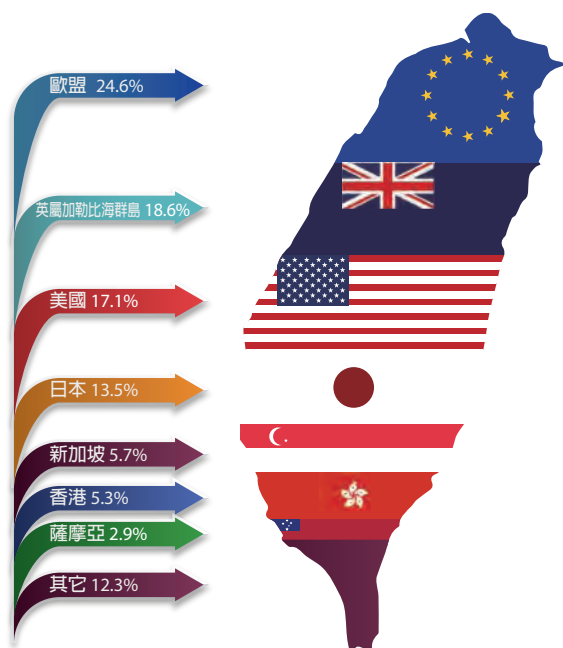
2015年台歐盟雙邊貨品貿易



2015年台灣對外直接投資存量



台灣2015年外資直接投資存量



經濟與貿易關係

整體而言，歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易關係十分良好且持續拓展。台灣是歐盟的第 18 大貿易夥伴，在亞洲名列第 7，2015 年的貨品貿易額為 440 億歐元（較 2014 年成長 9.4%）。歐盟是台灣的第 5 大貿易夥伴，落後中國、東南亞國協、美國與日本。歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易在歐盟 2015 年的全球貿易額中佔了 1.3%。歐盟對台灣的出口額（185 億歐元）在去年成長 9%。歐盟與台灣 2014 年的服務貿易總額為 70 億歐元，但歐盟的順差逐漸縮小（13 億歐元）。

就台灣對歐盟的出口而言，資訊與通訊技術 (ICT) 產品佔最大宗 (35%)，其次為機械 (17%) 及運輸設備 (11%)。在歐盟自全球進口的積體電路與電子元件中，台灣所佔的比例超過 15%。機械是歐盟對台灣的主要出口項目 (23%)；運輸設備亦在歐盟對台出口中佔有重要比例 (18%)，領先 ICT 產品 (9%)、製藥產品 (8%) 及農糧 (7%)。

國外直接投資 (FDI) 存量達 100 億歐元的歐盟，成為台灣的最大投資者。在台灣的所有國外投資當中，歐盟的 FDI 佔了 25%。於此同時，台灣對歐盟的投資仍處於極低水準（存量為 10 億歐元）。整體而言，台灣對歐盟投資僅占台灣全球 FDI 存量的 2%。

歐盟執委會在 2015 年 10 月將台灣納入「全球共享貿易」(Trade for All) 的貿易交流架構，堪稱重要發展。^[1] 對於歐盟的投資者而言，歐盟與台灣可能簽署雙邊投資協議，屆時台灣的整體商業環境或將有所改善。

在 2015 年當中，歐盟持續與台灣進行緊密且結構良好的經貿事務對話。四組專家級工作團隊每年舉行兩次會議，負責處理衛生與植物檢疫規定（包括食品安全）、技術性貿易壁壘 / 汽車（包括標準、認證與檢測規定）、智慧財產權、製藥產品、化妝品及醫療器材的相關問題。歐盟針對政府採購、海關、電信等主題舉辦特別法規對話，歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 與台灣的利害相關者亦就共同議題舉辦研討會與座談會，希望強化雙邊交流。在各項聯合舉辦的活動中，歐盟執委會、歐盟會員國與產學界的歐洲專家分享最佳實務，宣傳國際與歐盟的法規原則。產業政策對話 (Industrial Policy Dialogue) 在 2015 年 6 月首度登場，聚焦於透過數位化、標準化、中小企業國際化與產業聚落合作的創新，特別是台灣在 2015 年 5 月 28 日加入的歐洲經貿網 (Enterprise Europe Network)。

民間交流

就 2015 年而言，歐盟與台灣已在研究和科技、教育和文化、人權、環境和氣候變遷等領域持續並加強合作交流。

當年有超過 7,800 名台灣學生在歐盟求學，較前一年增加 4%；在台灣的歐盟學生人數則增加 8.8%，來到 5,833 人。台灣的「歐洲教育展」旨在服務立志留學的上千台灣學生，提供相關的寶貴資訊，並已吸引 10 個國家的 120 多個歐洲高等教育機構參展。

2015 年計有 274,035 名歐洲人士造訪台灣，並有 5,575 名歐盟公民客居台灣。

Horizon 2020 計畫有 25 項專案與台灣的研究機構合作。

¹ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2015/october/tradoc_153846.pdf

1. 貿易關係

台灣是歐盟的全球第 18 大貿易夥伴（原為第 19 名）與亞洲第 7 大貿易夥伴（名次不變）。

歐盟為台灣第 5 大貿易夥伴，僅後於中國、東南亞國協、美國與日本。

2015 年的雙邊貨品貿易：439 億歐元 (↑ 9.4%)		2014 年的雙邊服務物貿易：73 億歐元 (↑ 0.1%)	
歐盟對台灣的出口額：	台灣對歐盟的出口額：	歐盟對臺灣的出口額：	臺灣對歐盟的出口額：
185 億歐元	255 億歐元	43 億歐元	30 億歐元
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 機械 23.1% • 化學製品 20.7% • 運輸設備 18.5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 資訊與通訊技術 (ICT) 34.6% • 機械 17% • 運輸設備 11.4% 	截至 2014 年累計投資總額	
		歐盟在臺灣投資總額為 ¹	臺灣在歐盟總投資總額為
		107.3 億歐元	10.4 億歐元

¹ 歐盟是台灣最大的國外直接投資 (FDI) 資金來源，佔台灣 FDI 總存量的 24.6%。

註：為了提升圖表與表格的易讀性，絕對值皆已四捨五入。然而為了維持相當程度的精確性，所有計算（例如成長率）皆以未經四捨五入的數值作為根據。

1.1 歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易

1.1.1 歐盟對台灣的貨品貿易進口額、出口額與逆差

歐盟與全球各國的貿易額普遍呈現成長趨勢（2015 年較 2014 年成長 3.6%），歐盟統計局的數據顯示，歐盟與台灣 2015 年的貨品貿易額成長 9.4%，創下 439 億歐元的新高。

歐盟對台灣的出口額連續 3 年成長，2015 年較 2014 年成長 8.8%，達到 185 億歐元，歐盟對全球的整體出口額則增加 5.1%。

歐盟 2015 年的台灣貨品進口總額較前一年增加 9.8%，達到 255 億歐元，創下 2007 年以來最高紀錄，歐盟的整體進口額則成長 2.1%。

歐盟的台灣進口額大幅成長，導致貿易逆差進一步擴大為 70 億歐元。法國、德國等少數歐盟會員國的對台貿易呈現順差狀態，奧地利亦於 2015 年躋身貿易順差國之列。

圖 1：歐盟與台灣 2004 年至 2015 年的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

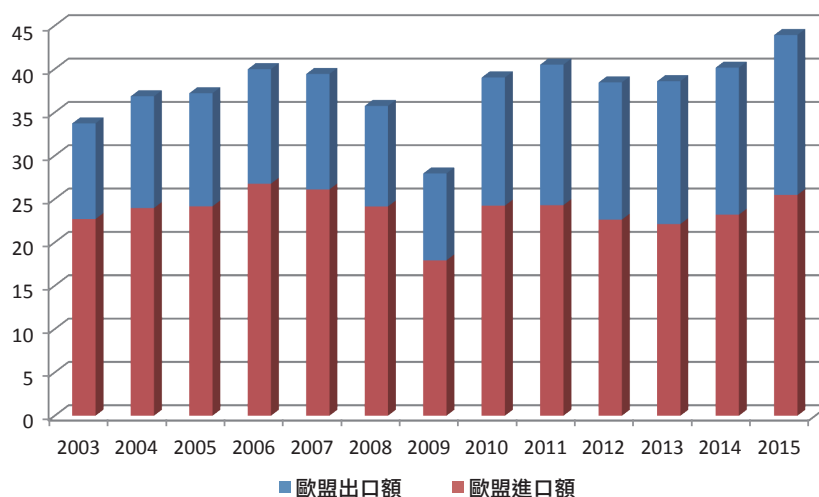


表 1：歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
歐盟出口額	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0	18.5
年成長率 (%)	16.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	-13.0	-13.5	47.5	9.7	-2.4	4.1	2.9	8.8
歐盟進口額	24.0	24.2	26.8	26.1	24.2	17.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.5
年成長率 (%)	5.6	0.8	10.8	-2.5	-7.5	-25.7	35.2	0.2	-6.8	-2.3	4.9	9.8
總計	36.9	37.2	40.0	39.4	35.8	28.0	39.0	40.5	38.5	38.6	40.2	43.9
年成長率 (%)	9.3	1.0	7.5	-1.4	-9.4	-21.8	39.6	3.8	-5.1	0.4	4.1	9.4
歐盟的貿易餘額	-11.1	-11.1	-13.6	-12.8	-12.6	-7.9	-9.5	-8.1	-6.8	-5.6	-6.2	-7.0

1.1.2 台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位

就 2015 年而言，台灣在出口、進口與整體貿易額方面成為歐盟更重要的貿易夥伴。

目前台灣在歐盟的出口夥伴中排行第 22，較前一年上升 1 名。台灣在進口夥伴當中的排名，亦由第 16 名攀升至第 13 名。至於貿易總額，台灣的名次上升 1 級，成為歐盟的第 18 大貿易夥伴。

相較於亞太地區的其他國家，歐盟與台灣的整體貿易額仍然偏低：中國在歐盟貿易夥伴中高居亞軍，所佔比重為 14.8%。日本（名列第 7，所佔比重為 3.3%）與南韓（名列第 8，所佔比重為 2.6%）也是歐盟的較大貿易夥伴。就來自歐盟的進口額而言，香港與新加坡明顯高於台灣，然而台灣對歐盟的供應較為強勁，在歐盟與全球的整體貿易額當中，貢獻度（佔 1.3%）同香港和新加坡相去不遠（分居 15 與 16 名，各佔 1.4%）。

表 2：歐盟 2015 年的首要貨品貿易夥伴 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

主要出口夥伴				主要進口夥伴				主要貿易夥伴			
歐盟客戶		出口額	所佔比重 (%)	歐盟供應國		進口額	所佔比重 (%)	國家		貿易額	所佔比重 (%)
歐盟 28 國之外		1,789.1	100.0	歐盟 28 國之外		1,724.9	100.0	歐盟 28 國之外		3,513.9	100.0
1	美國	369.5	20.7	1	中國	350.3	17.5	1	美國	615.8	17.5
2	中國	170.4	9.5	2	美國	246.2	14.8	2	中國	520.7	14.8
3	瑞士	150.8	8.4	3	俄羅斯	135.9	7.2	3	瑞士	253.1	7.2
4	土耳其	79.0	4.4	4	瑞士	102.3	6.0	4	俄羅斯	209.8	6.0
5	俄羅斯	73.9	4.1	5	挪威	74.3	4.0	5	土耳其	140.5	4.0
6	日本	56.6	3.2	6	土耳其	61.6	3.5	6	挪威	123.2	3.5
7	挪威	48.9	2.7	7	日本	59.7	3.3	7	日本	116.3	3.3
8	阿拉伯聯合大國	48.5	2.7	8	南韓	42.3	2.6	8	南韓	90.2	2.6
9	南韓	47.9	2.7	9	印度	39.4	2.2	9	印度	77.4	2.2
10	沙烏地阿拉伯	40.2	2.2	10	巴西	30.9	1.9	10	巴西	65.5	1.9
11	印度	37.9	2.1	11	越南	30.0	1.8	11	加拿大	63.4	1.8
12	香港	35.4	2.0	12	加拿大	28.2	1.8	12	沙烏地阿拉伯	61.8	1.8
13	加拿大	35.2	2.0	13	台灣	25.5	1.6	13	阿拉伯聯合大國	57.8	1.6
14	巴西	34.6	1.9	14	馬來西亞	22.7	1.5	14	墨西哥	53.3	1.5
15	墨西哥	33.7	1.9	15	沙烏地阿拉伯	21.5	1.4	15	香港	49.6	1.4
16	澳洲	31.6	1.8	16	阿爾及利亞	20.9	1.4	16	新加坡	48.6	1.4
17	新加坡	29.7	1.7	17	墨西哥	19.7	1.3	17	南非	44.8	1.3
18	南非	25.5	1.4	18	泰國	19.5	1.3	18	台灣	43.9	1.3
19	阿爾及利亞	22.3	1.2	19	南非	19.3	1.2	19	阿爾及利亞	43.2	1.2
20	埃及	20.4	1.1	20	新加坡	18.9	1.2	20	澳洲	41.2	1.2
21	以色列	19.0	1.1	21	奈及利亞	18.4	1.1	21	越南	38.4	1.1
22	台灣	18.5	1.0	22	未註明 — 歐盟之外	17.8	1.0	22	馬來西亞	36.1	1.0
23	摩洛哥	18.2	1.0	23	哈薩克	16.3	0.9	23	泰國	32.9	0.9
24	未註明 — 歐盟之外	14.3	0.8	24	印尼	15.3	0.9	24	以色列	32.2	0.9
25	烏克蘭	13.9	0.8	25	孟加拉	15.1	0.9	25	未註明 — 歐盟之外	32.1	0.9

表 3：歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴 2015 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	中國	日本	南韓	印度	香港	新加坡	台灣
歐盟出口額	170.4	56.6	47.9	37.9	35.4	29.7	18.5
歐盟進口額	350.3	59.7	42.3	39.4	14.2	18.9	25.5
貿易總額	520.7	116.3	90.2	77.4	49.6	48.6	43.9
貿易餘額	-179.9	-3.2	5.6	-1.5	21.2	10.8	-7.0

1.1.3 台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易

註：歐盟是貨品自由流通的單一市場，歸屬於特定歐盟會員國的貿易額，未必精確反映該國與台灣之間的貿易流量。

在台灣與歐盟 2015 年的貿易額當中，德國所佔的比重最大（佔 31.9%，140 億歐元），其次為荷蘭（15.0%，66 億歐元）、英國（13.5%，59 億歐元）、法國（8.6%，38 億歐元）、義大利（6.5%，29 億歐元）、比利時（4.1%，18 億歐元）及西班牙（3.2%，14 億歐元）。在歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易當中，這 7 個國家所佔比重超過 80%。就 2015 年而言，僅 3 個歐盟會員國與台灣的貿易額不升反降。

圖 2：歐盟會員國與台灣 2015 年雙邊貿易所佔的比重

資料來源：歐盟統計局

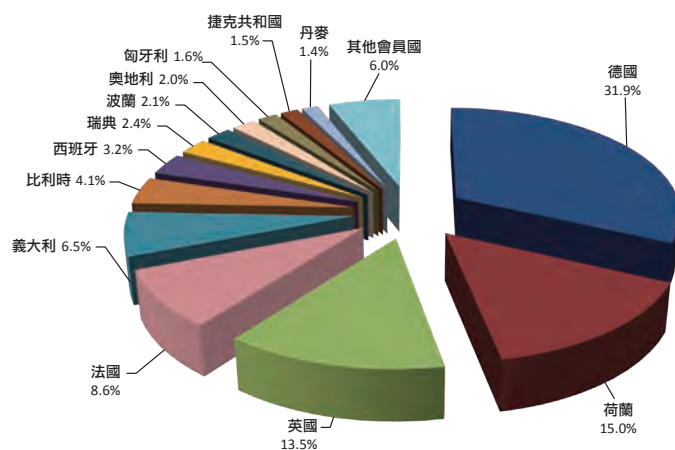


圖 3：歐盟會員國 2015 年對台出口額中所佔的比重

資料來源：歐盟統計局

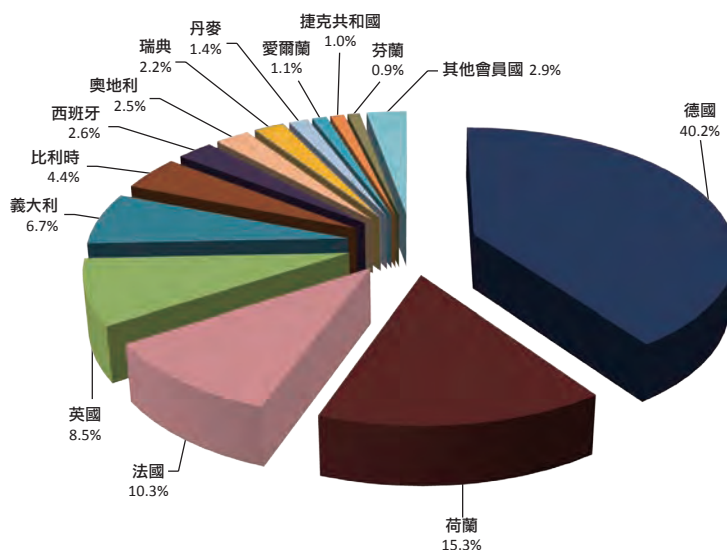


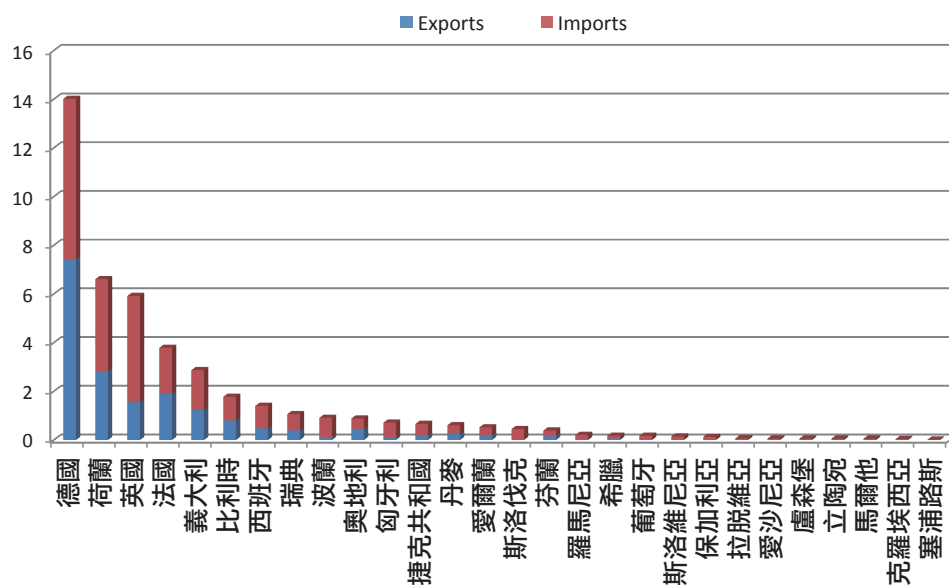
表 4：2014 年至 2015 年間台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易額 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	進口額			出口額			貿易額			餘額
	2014	2015	成長率(%)	2014	2015	成長率(%)	2014	2015	成長率(%)	2015
奧地利	392.2	429.8	9.6	372.4	459.3	23.3	764.6	889.1	16.3	29.5
比利時	1,008.2	974.2	-3.4	661.7	811.6	22.7	1,669.9	1,785.8	6.9	-162.6
保加利亞	109.2	110.4	1.1	19.8	26.0	31.0	129.0	136.4	5.7	-84.5
克羅埃西亞	32.4	37.3	14.9	3.8	6.4	69.5	36.2	43.7	20.6	-30.9
塞浦路斯	19.0	19.4	1.7	2.4	2.7	12.2	21.4	22.1	2.9	-16.7
捷克共和國	628.5	482.3	-23.3	136.5	186.3	36.5	765.0	668.7	-12.6	-296.0
丹麥	348.5	356.3	2.2	244.3	258.3	5.7	592.8	614.6	3.7	-98.0
愛沙尼亞	66.6	57.8	-13.2	5.8	4.5	-22.2	72.5	62.4	-13.9	-53.3
芬蘭	241.9	231.7	-4.2	136.6	164.5	20.4	378.6	396.2	4.7	-67.2
法國	1,693.5	1,884.2	11.3	1,626.1	1,909.7	17.4	3,319.5	3,793.9	14.3	25.5
德國	5,585.5	6,597.6	18.1	6,883.7	7,424.6	7.9	12,469.2	14,022.2	12.5	827.1
希臘	114.0	113.9	0.0	42.2	70.7	67.7	156.1	184.6	18.3	-43.2
匈牙利	486.3	616.1	26.7	81.7	102.1	25.1	568.0	718.2	26.5	-514.0
愛爾蘭	210.1	330.1	57.1	145.0	195.8	35.1	355.1	526.0	48.1	-134.3
義大利	1,569.0	1,631.5	4.0	1,114.3	1,243.7	11.6	2,683.3	2,875.2	7.1	-387.8
拉脫維亞	50.4	69.5	37.8	3.4	4.9	44.4	53.8	74.4	38.2	-64.6
立陶宛	50.3	51.7	2.6	6.4	9.1	42.3	56.8	60.8	7.1	-42.5
盧森堡	31.0	37.2	20.2	9.4	23.9	155.0	40.4	61.2	51.5	-13.3
馬爾他	31.8	53.1	67.1	3.3	5.1	56.1	35.0	58.1	66.1	-48.0
荷蘭	3,651.2	3,792.4	3.9	2,513.0	2,819.8	12.2	6,164.2	6,612.2	7.3	-972.7
波蘭	769.2	790.9	2.8	126.3	128.4	1.7	895.5	919.3	2.7	-662.5
葡萄牙	139.3	143.5	3.0	27.7	39.2	41.5	167.0	182.7	9.4	-104.3
羅馬尼亞	138.4	173.7	25.5	31.4	44.1	40.5	169.8	217.8	28.3	-129.6
斯洛伐克	318.8	414.4	30.0	31.0	38.8	25.0	349.9	453.2	29.5	-375.6
斯洛維尼亞	99.2	127.3	28.2	14.8	25.2	69.7	114.1	152.5	33.6	-102.1
西班牙	843.9	927.9	9.9	1,018.7	485.5	-52.3	1,862.6	1,413.3	-24.1	-442.4
瑞典	655.8	670.6	2.3	393.9	402.0	2.1	1,049.7	1,072.6	2.2	-268.6
英國	3,926.3	4,362.6	11.1	1,307.5	1,563.7	19.6	5,233.8	5,926.4	13.2	-2798.9
歐盟 28 國	23,210.9	25,487.3	9.8	16,963.1	18,456.1	8.8	40,174.0	43,943.4	9.4	-7031.3

圖 4：歐盟 28 個會員國與台灣 2015 年的雙邊貿易 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



1.1.4 台灣與歐盟之間的各種產品貿易

在歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易中，製品所佔比重超過 92%，原始產品佔比僅略高於 6%。

台灣是全球首要的電腦記憶體晶片、半導體等電子元件以及個人電腦與光電產品 (包括平面顯示器) 的供應國之一。就台灣對歐盟的出口項目而言，在台灣或中國大陸組裝再銷往歐洲及世界各地的資訊與通訊技術 (ICT) 產品佔最大宗。請別忘了，組裝地為中國大陸或東南亞的台灣產品，並未納入歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易統計範圍。換言之，就終端市場的角色而言，直接貿易統計數據未必充分反映了歐盟對於台灣的重要性。

2015 年一如往常，辦公與電信設備 (即電信設備、電子資料處理設備、辦公設備、積體電路與電子元件) 仍是台灣最重要的出口商品，在歐盟的台灣貨品進口額中佔有 1/3 以上 (34.6% 或 88 億歐元)。對於歐盟而言，台灣是特別重要的積體電路與電子元件供應國，歐盟進口的相關產品類別當中，有 15.3% 來自台灣。

歐盟自台灣進口的其他重要貨品類別包括機械 (17.0%)、其他製品 (12.6%)、其他半成品 (11.6%) 及運輸設備 (11.4%)，化學製品所佔比重為 5.0%，鋼鐵則為 2.4%。

原始產品在台灣對歐盟出口額中僅佔 2.8%，其中燃料與礦業產品所佔比重最大 (1.6%)，農產品僅佔 0.7%。

歐盟對台灣的主要出口項目為機械 (23.1% 或 43 億歐元)、化學製品 (20.7% 或 38 億歐元；其中包括製藥產品，佔 7.7% 的歐盟出口總額)、運輸設備 (18.5% 或 34 億歐元，汽車產品佔其中的 23 億歐元或 12.4%)、辦公與電信設備 (8.9% 或 16 億歐元) 以及其他製品 (8.6% 或 16 億歐元)。

相較於 2014 年，歐盟對台灣出口的農產品 (佔 7.6%，14 億歐元) 有所增加，燃料與礦業產品 (佔 3.4%，6 億歐元) 反而減少。

歐盟在化學製品 (順差 26 億歐元)、汽車產品 (14 億歐元)、非電動機械 (12 億歐元)、農產品 (12 億歐元) 等諸多產品類別中仍對台灣呈現順差，辦公與電信設備 (逆差 72 億歐元)、半成品 (22 億歐元) 等類別的貿易逆差，卻導致歐盟對台灣的整體貿易逆差達到 70 億歐元。

圖 5：歐盟 2015 年對台貿易的主要產品類別 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

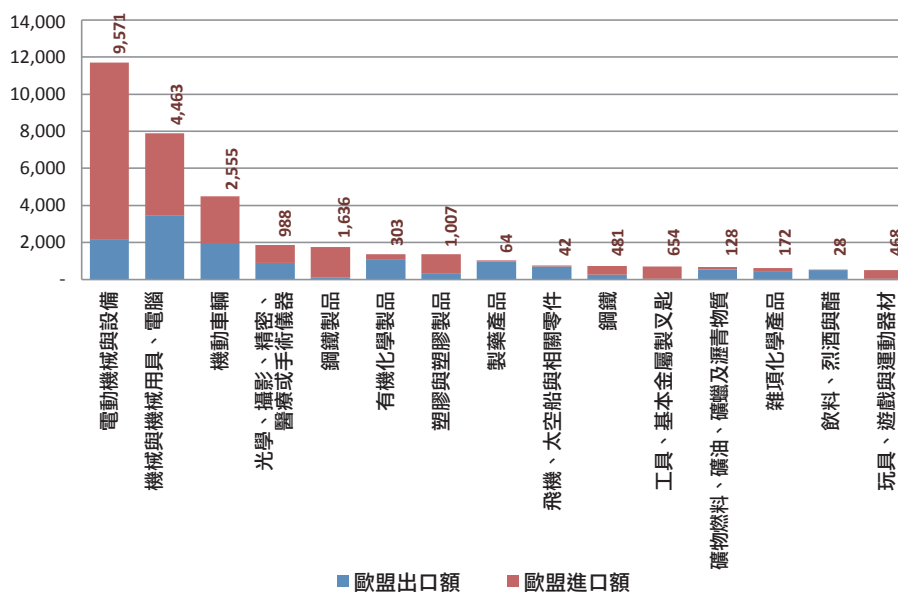


表 5：歐盟與台灣 2015 年的貿易額 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

產品類別	歐盟進口額			歐盟出口額			總計	
	金額	佔總額比重	台灣在歐盟進口額中所佔比重	金額	佔總額比重	台灣在歐盟進口額中所佔比重	貿易額	餘額
總計	25,487	100%	1.5%	18,456	100%	1.1%	43,943	-7,031.3
原始產品	725	2.8%	0.1%	2,030	11.0%	0.7%	2,755	1,305.3
- 農產品	180	0.7%	0.1%	1,408	7.6%	1.0%	1,588	1,228.5
-- 食品	105	0.4%	0.1%	1,232	6.7%	1.1%	1,337	1,126.7
--- 魚類	21	0.1%	0.1%	44	0.2%	1.1%	65	22.8
-- 原物料	212	0.8%	0.9%	176	1.0%	0.8%	388	-35.7
- 燃料與礦業產品	408	1.6%	0.1%	622	3.4%	0.4%	1,029	214.4
-- 礦石與其他礦物	140	0.6%	0.5%	128	0.7%	0.8%	269	-12.1
-- 燃料	128	0.5%	0.0%	275	1.5%	0.3%	403	147.0
--- 石油與石油產品	114	0.4%	0.0%	247	1.3%	0.2%	361	133.1
-- 非鐵金屬	139	0.5%	0.4%	219	1.2%	1.0%	358	79.5
製品	24,575	96.4%	2.2%	16,001	86.7%	1.2%	40,577	-8,573.9
- 鋼鐵	601	2.4%	2.1%	253	1.4%	0.7%	854	-348.0
- 化學製品	1,278	5.0%	0.7%	3,829	20.7%	1.4%	5,107	2,551.3
-- 製藥產品	78	0.3%	0.1%	1,417	7.7%	1.2%	1,495	1,339.0
- 其他半成品	2,953	11.6%	3.2%	757	4.1%	0.6%	3,709	-2,196.2
- 機械與運輸設備	16,059	63.0%	3.0%	9,317	50.5%	1.3%	25,376	-6,742.6
-- 辦公與電信設備	8,824	34.6%	4.4%	1,634	8.9%	2.3%	10,458	-7,189.7
--- 電子資料處理與辦公設備	2,109	8.3%	2.8%	202	1.1%	0.8%	2,311	-1,906.8
--- 電信設備	2,799	11.0%	2.8%	272	1.5%	0.8%	3,071	-2,526.8
--- 積體電路與電子元件	3,916	15.4%	15.3%	1,160	6.3%	7.4%	5,076	-2,756.1
-- 運輸設備	2,896	11.4%	2.2%	3,413	18.5%	1.2%	6,309	516.7
--- 汽車產品	869	3.4%	1.3%	2,280	12.4%	1.2%	3,149	1,411.3

-- 其他機械	4,339	17.0%	2.1%	4,270	23.1%	1.2%	8,609	-69.7
--- 發電機械	317	1.2%	0.8%	293	1.6%	0.6%	609	-23.7
--- 非電動機械	2,114	8.3%	2.6%	3,331	18.1%	1.5%	5,446	1,217.1
--- 電動機械	1,908	7.5%	2.4%	645	3.5%	0.8%	2,553	-1,263.0
- 紡織品	375	1.5%	1.4%	63	0.3%	0.4%	437	-312.2
- 服飾	102	0.4%	0.1%	193	1.0%	0.8%	296	90.9
- 其他製品	3,207	12.6%	1.8%	1,585	8.6%	1.0%	4,792	-1,621.6
--- 科學與控制儀器	759	3.0%	1.9%	733	4.0%	1.4%	1,491	-25.7
其他產品	130	0.5%	0.3%	243	1.3%	0.3%	373	113.4
其他	58	0.2%	n/a	182	1.0%	n/a	239	123.9

1.1.5 台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2015 年的貿易往來

註：台灣與其貿易夥伴的貨品貿易統計數據係以美元為單位，歐盟統計局公佈的統計數據則以歐元為單位。歐元在 2014 年至 2015 年間對美元大幅貶值，導致各種統計數據出現明顯差異。

台灣財政部的統計數據顯示，台灣與所有貿易夥伴 2015 年的貿易額不如過去幾年，降至 2009 年以來新低。

就台灣的進口與出口總額而言，歐盟仍是台灣第 5 大貿易夥伴（進、出口各佔 10.0% 與 9.2%），進口落後東南亞國協（12.3%），出口則落後美國（13.1%）。

台灣 2015 年的最大貿易夥伴仍為中國大陸（不含香港），雙邊貿易總額為 1187 億美元，其次為東南亞國協（807 億美元）、美國（637 億美元）、日本（585 億美元）及歐盟（476 億美元）。相較於其他主要貿易夥伴，台灣與美國雙邊貿易額的跌幅最小（-2.2%）；與中國則為 -11.4%，東南亞國協為 -15.0%，日本為 -5.9%，歐盟為 -9.1%，南韓為 -6.9%。

在台灣的七大貿易夥伴中，唯有日本與南韓對台灣的貨品貿易在 2015 年呈現順差。

表 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2015 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

	中國	東南亞國協	美國	日本	歐盟	香港	南韓
台灣出口額	73.4	51.6	34.5	19.6	24.1	39.1	12.9
2014 年至 2015 年的年成長率 (%)	-13.4	-14.2	-1.6	-2.7	-10.3	-10.7	-0.8
台灣進口額	45.3	29.0	29.2	38.9	23.5	1.5	13.5
2014 年至 2015 年的年成長率 (%)	-8.1	-16.4	-2.8	-7.4	-7.9	-15.4	-12.0
台灣貿易額	118.7	80.7	63.7	58.5	47.6	40.6	26.3
2014 年至 2015 年的年成長率 (%)	-11.4	-15.0	-2.2	-5.9	-9.1	-10.8	-6.9

圖 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2015 年的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

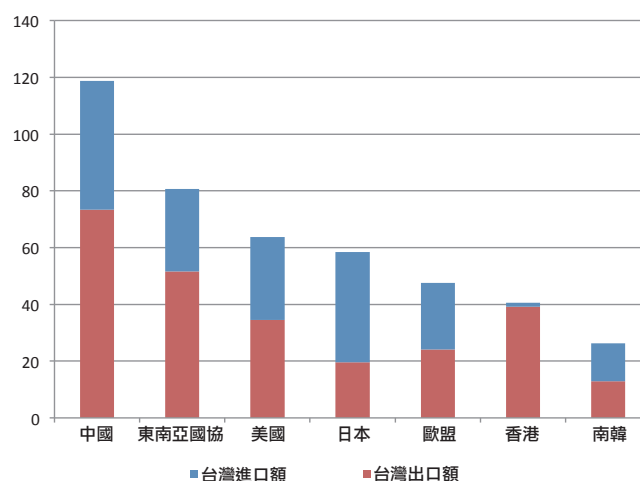


圖 7：台灣貿易夥伴在 2015 年進口額與出口額中所佔比重

資料來源：台灣財政部

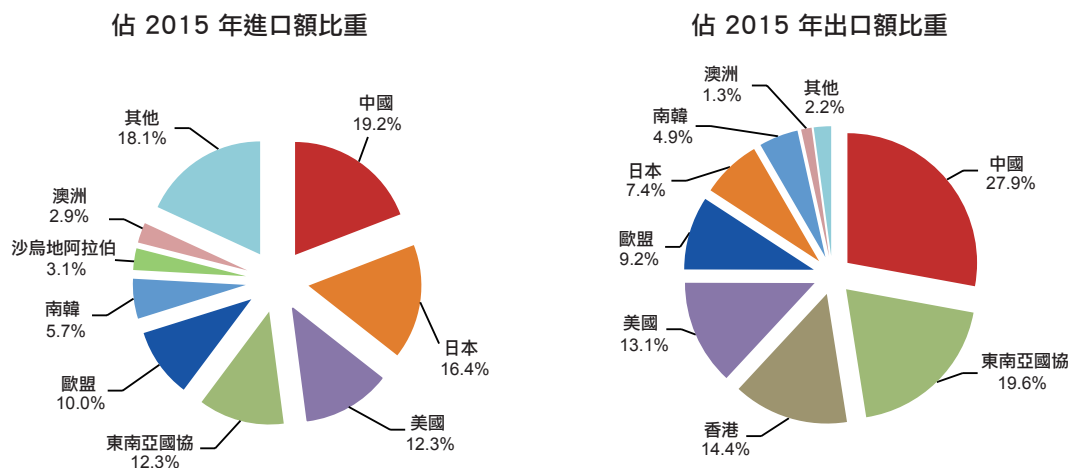
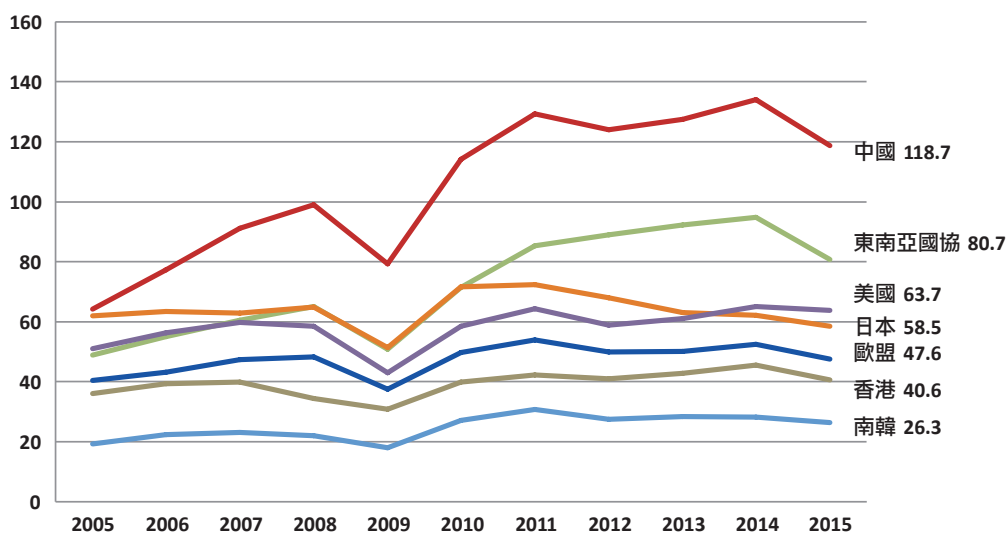


圖 8：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2005 年至 2015 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部



1.2 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易

註：服務貿易統計數據的彙整與公佈，通常反映 1 年前的情況而非現狀。歐盟統計局採用 BPM6 (國際收支統計手冊第六版) 的新方法統計 2010 之後年度的服務貿易，因此統計數據無法完全與之前年度相互比較。此外，歐盟統計局已更新數據，導致本報告數據與先前版本有所差異。

近 5 年來，歐盟與台灣的服務貿易緩步升溫，在 2010 年至 2014 年間成長 2.8%，達到 73 億歐元。台灣對歐盟的服務出口額，在這段期間大增 20% 至 30 億歐元，2012 年與 2013 年的年成長率皆達兩位數，2014 年的出口額則略減 1.0%。然而自 2010 年以來，歐盟對台灣的服務出口額略減 4.4%，目前來到 43 億歐元 (2014 年的成長率為 0.9%)。正因如此，歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差已在同一期間減少 38%，在 2014 年降至 13 億歐元。

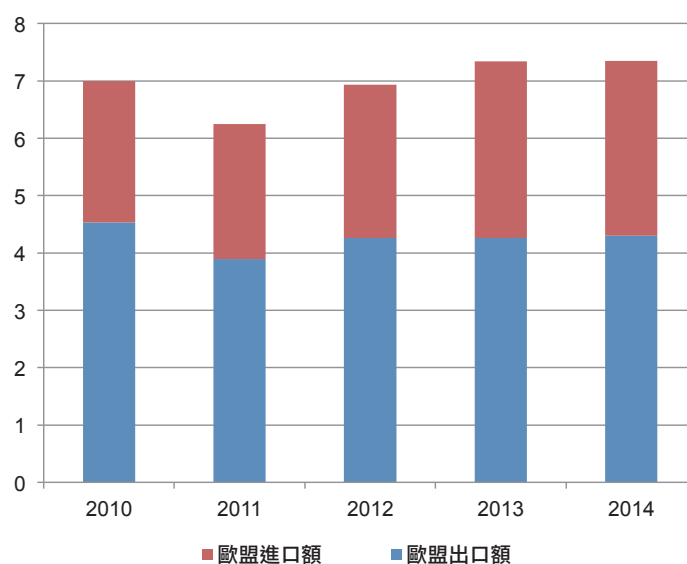
表 7：2010 年至 2014 年間歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
歐盟出口額	4.53	3.89	4.26	4.26	4.30
成長率		-14.1%	9.5%	-0.1%	0.9%
歐盟進口額	2.46	2.36	2.67	3.08	3.05
成長率		-4.2%	13.5%	15.1%	-1.0%
貿易額	6.99	6.25	6.94	7.34	7.34
成長率		-10.7%	11.0%	5.8%	0.1%
餘額	2.07	1.54	1.59	1.18	1.25

圖 9：歐盟與台灣 2010 年至 2014 年的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



近 5 年來，台灣將自身定位為全球性的服務出口國。台灣 2010 年至 2014 年的服務出口額增加 41.4%，平均每年成長 9.2%，2014 年的出口總額達到 430 億歐元。台灣同期的服務進口額則成長 21%，在 2014 年達到 346 億歐元。台灣對全球的服務貿易順差在 2010 年至 2014 年間增加超過 4 倍，於 2014 年達到 84 億歐元。

歐盟在台灣 2014 年服務出口總額中佔 7%，台灣自歐盟進口的服務則佔台灣服務進口總額的 12.4%。

表 8：台灣與全球的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：世界貿易組織

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
進口額	28.6	30.2	33.2	32.1	34.6
出口額	30.4	33.0	38.2	38.5	43.0
餘額	1.9	2.8	5.0	6.5	8.4

2 投資資金的流量與存量

註：在全球化的世界，國外直接投資 (FDI) 統計數據的彙整有其難度，因此讀者應審慎看待投資部分的統計數據。歐盟統計局 FDI 統計數據的彙整與公佈，通常反映 1 年前的情況而非現狀。歐盟統計局數據係指歐盟 27 國 2004 年至 2012 年的數據，以及歐盟 28 國 2013 年以後的數據。此外，2013 年以後的統計數據是採用 BPM6 的新方法而得出，因此無法完全與過去相較。

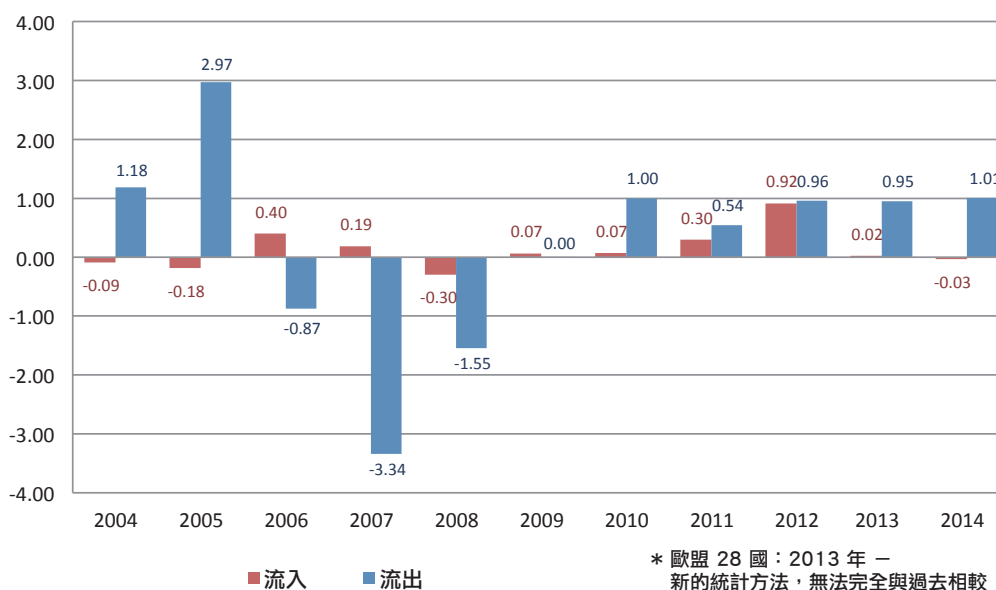
2.1 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

如同 2013 年，台灣 2014 年對歐盟投資金額偏低。台灣對歐盟的 FDI 流量甚至減少 0.3 億歐元，顯示台灣企業的資金撤出歐盟。

歐盟對台灣的 FDI 流量在 2014 年略增至 10.1 億歐元，2013 年則為 9.5 億歐元。

圖 10：2004 年至 2014 年間流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



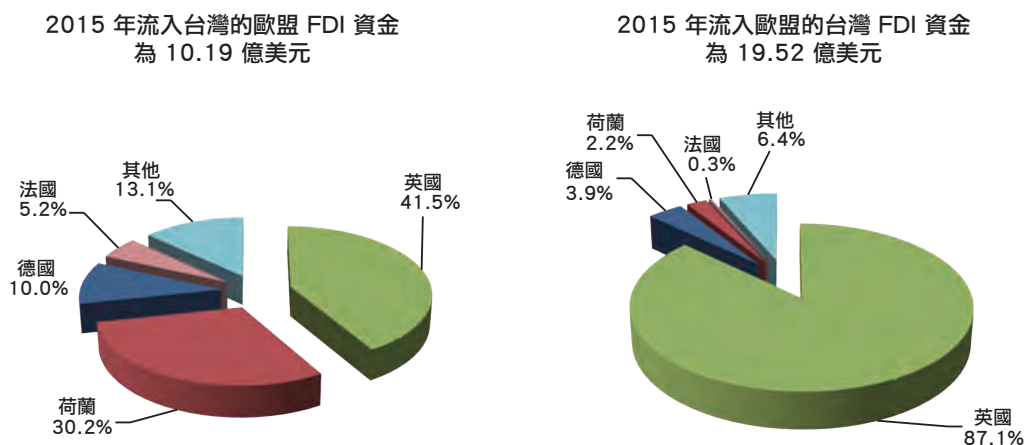
2015 年流入台灣的全球 FDI 資金為 50.41 億美元，其中歐盟的資金為 10.19 億美元 (20.21%)，僅次於英屬加勒比海群島 (佔 29.08%，14.66 億美元)。

台灣的統計數據顯示，就 2015 年流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金而言，英國的投資金額佔了 41.5%，其次為荷蘭 (佔 30.2%)，德國 (佔 10.0%) 與法國 (佔 5.2%)。

至於台灣對歐盟的 FDI 流量，英國仍然是首要目標，佔投資總額的 87.1%。德國名列第 2，所佔比重為 3.9%，領先荷蘭 (佔 2.2%) 與法國 (佔 0.3%)。

圖 11：2015 年歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會



2.2 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 存量

聯合國貿易暨發展會議 (UNCTAD) 的「2015 年世界投資報告」指出，歐盟 2014 年 FDI 流入存量和流出存量皆為全球第一 (各佔 35.2% 與 40.3%)。

台灣經濟部的統計數據顯示，歐盟 FDI 存量在台灣 FDI 總存量中佔 24.6%，因此亦為台灣的最大投資者，其次為英屬加勒比 (所佔比重為 18.6%) 與美國 (17.1%)。台灣來自歐盟的 FDI 存量主要源於荷蘭 (佔 61.6%)、英國 (22.4%) 與德國 (7.9%)。

就全球的台灣 FDI 存量而言，歐盟所佔的比重相對較低。在台灣的全體 FDI 存量中，僅 2.1% 是對歐盟地區的投資。最大比例的台灣 FDI 存量位於中國 (60.6%)，其次為英屬加勒比 (佔 11.8%) 與美國 (5.6%)。在歐盟 2015 年的台灣 FDI 存量當中，英國佔 53.9%，超越 2014 年的榜首荷蘭 (佔 29.9%)，德國則以 5.9% 名列第 3。

圖 12：台灣 2015 年的 FDI 存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

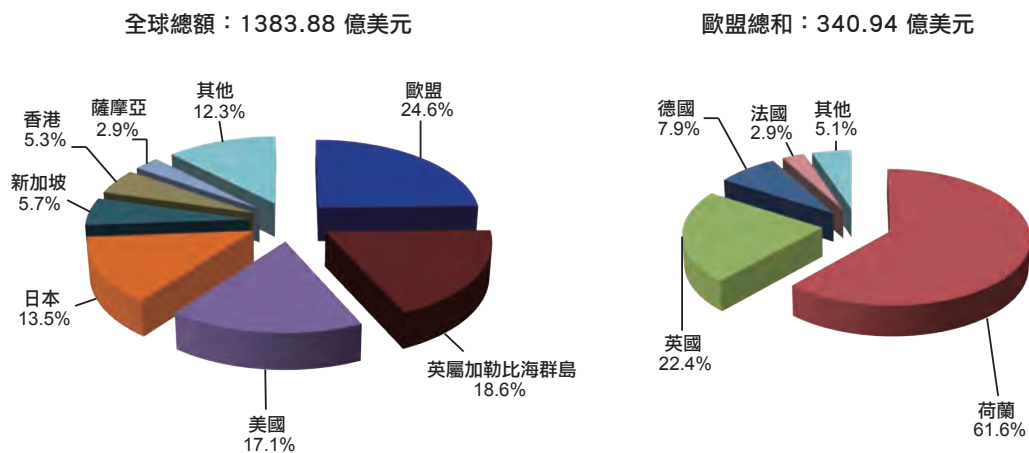


圖 13：海外各國 2015 年的台灣 FDI 存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

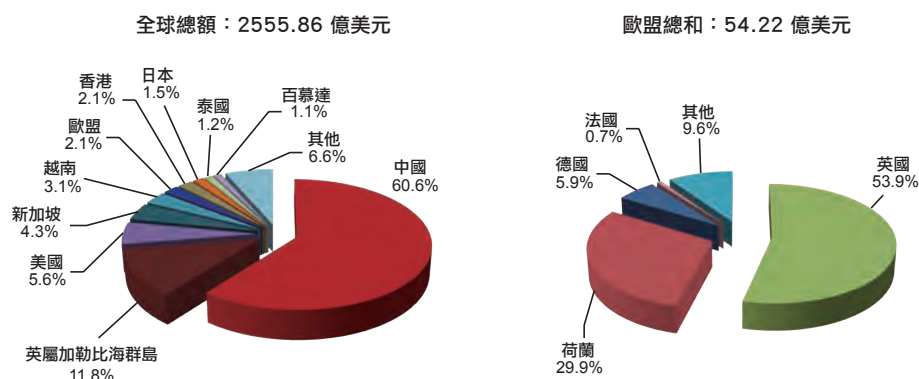
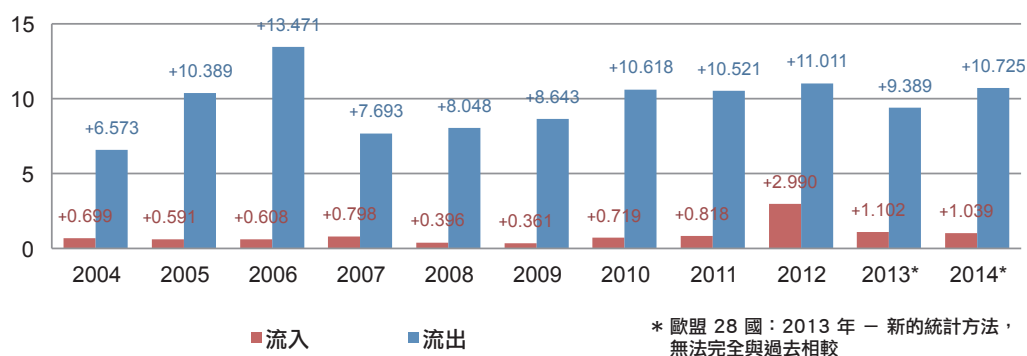


圖 14：2004 年至 2014 年間歐盟與台灣的 FDI 存量 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



在台灣的歐盟 FDI 存量較 2013 年成長 14.2%，再次超越 100 億歐元。在歐盟的同期台灣 FDI 存量則減少 5.7%，於 2014 年來到了 10.4 億歐元。

3. 歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT)

歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 成立於 1988 年。該機構提供商業網路平台，並與台灣的行政機關及機構積極合作，為在台經營事業的 400 家歐洲企業爭取利益。

ECCT 旗下 28 個產業委員會的成員共同彙編每年的建議書，該文件簡述各項影響歐洲企業的重大議題，並透過歐洲企業的角度推薦若干改善台灣商業環境的方式。建議書為 ECCT 與台灣行政機關持續進行的對話奠定基礎，並為歐盟與台灣的貿易議題磋商會議提供寶貴意見。

建議書內容及詳細資訊請見：<http://www.ecct.com.tw>

4. 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC)

「歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫」已於 2014 年啟動，這項為期 4 年的計畫獲得了歐盟的全額資助，歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 負責管理，ECCT 則依據服務合約協助執行計畫。EBRC 是特別為台灣設計的計畫，其目標在於促進歐盟與台灣的法規合作，並對於歐洲的卓越表現，增進台灣方面的認識。藉著宣傳政府採購、智慧財產權 (IPR)、食品安全、技術標準、製藥產品等領域的歐盟法規原則，EBRC 能為歐洲與台灣的持續往來與合作鋪路。

EBRC 不但與台灣當局合辦研討會與活動，亦舉行會議與商展中的獨立活動，以具體行動支持歐盟與台灣的雙邊政策諮商。自 2014 年以來，已有 10 項大型活動透過 EBRC 架構籌辦。

EBRC 在 2015 年舉行的活動：

台歐政府採購研討會 (2015 年 1 月 22 日)，共同主辦單位為行政院公共工程委員會與經濟部 (MOEA) 國貿局 (BOFT)，協辦單位為 ECCT 與財政部 (MOF) 推動促參司。本研討會簡述歐洲公共採購的改革過程、歐盟採購作業如何應用「最具經濟效益投標 (MEAT)」標準、這套標準如何取代最低價標制度，並且有助於實現高成本效率的優質公共工程。會議主題也包括公私部門夥伴關係 (PPP)：投標前規畫、政府資訊以及確保 PPP 專案公開透明的重要性。



台歐電動車研討會：政策、標準及法規 (2015 年 4 月 10 日)，共同主辦單位為經濟部標準檢驗局 (BSMI) 與國貿局 (BOFT)，協辦單位為 ECCT 與交通部 (MOTC)。本研討會聚焦於政府推廣電動車的 policy 及技術面議題。

台歐食品安全研討會 (2015 年 6 月 22 日)，共同主辦單位為行政院食品安全辦公室、衛生福利部食品藥物管理署 (TFDA) 與經濟部國貿局 (BOFT)，協辦單位為台灣優良食品發展協會 (TQF)、台灣食品產業發展協會 (TFIDA) 與 ECCT。本研討會旨在探討歐盟的食品安全制度、風險溝通方式，以及打擊食品詐欺的策略。



2015 國際半導體展 — 歐洲矽谷聯盟台灣日 (2015 年 9 月 3 日)，EBRC 連續 2 年舉行這項活動，宣傳歐洲在微奈米電子領域的卓越表現，同時介紹歐洲矽谷的產業聚落。歐洲矽谷聯盟與台灣的企業，一同現身活動，分享專業知識以及歐盟與台灣的合作經驗。



台歐網路著作權保護研討會 (2015 年 9 月 18 日)，共同主辦單位為經濟部智慧財產局 (TIPO)，主題為歐盟與台灣網路著作權保護方面的法律架構，以及保護網路著作權的執法措施 (例如封鎖境外流氓網站)。



台歐網路交易消費者保護研討會 (2015 年 10 月 30 日)，共同主辦單位為行政院消費者保護處，本研討會聚焦於歐盟解決跨境消費者糾紛的機制 (ODR 線上糾紛解決或 ADR 替代性糾紛解決)、台灣的消費者保護法，以及歐洲與台灣的線上支付管理。

相關活動報告與簡報請見網站：<http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>

本專案由歐盟資助



1. 教育

台灣與歐盟之間的交換學生人數不斷增加，顯示雙方在教育領域的合作關係相當成功。歐盟境內的台灣學生人數成長遲緩、歐盟學生來台求學人數則持續增加。

1.1 歐盟境內的台灣學生

2015 年有超過 7,800 名持有學生簽證的台灣學生在歐盟求學（簽證數量資料由會員國在台辦事處提供），較前一年成長 4%。台灣學生的三大求學地點為英國 (45.2%)、德國 (14.2%) 與法國 (14.0%)。

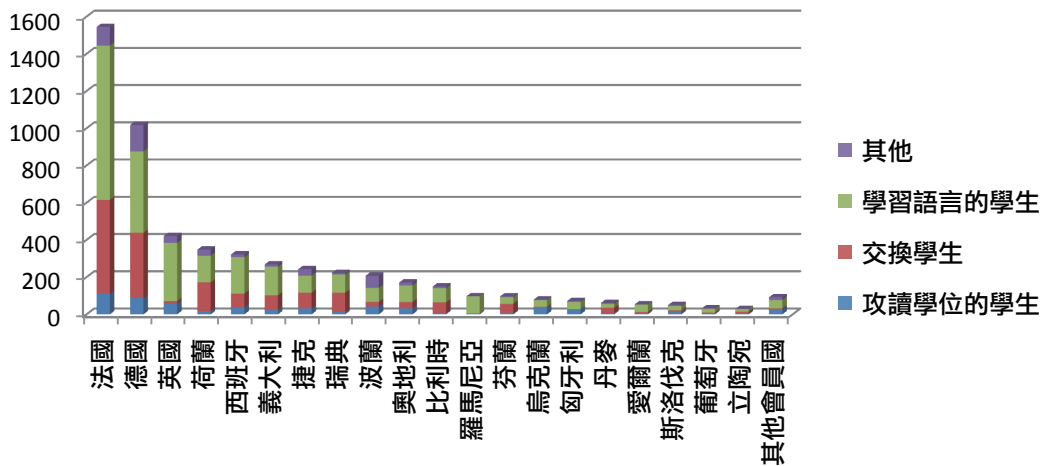
1.2 台灣境內的歐盟學生

就 2015 年而言，台灣境內有 110,182 名外國學生，較前一年增加 18.9%。來自歐盟的學生人數為 5,833 人，在外國學生中約佔 5.3%，並較前一年增加 8.8%。在台灣求學的歐盟學生大多來自法國 (26.4%)，其次為德國 (17.5%) 與英國 (7.2%)。大多數的外國學生來自中國大陸 (38%)，其次為馬來西亞 (13.6%)、香港 (7.5%) 與日本 (5.7%)，

歐盟學生來台求學的目的大多為學習中文 (51.8%)。交換學生所佔的比重為 28.1%，攻讀學位的學生則佔 11.1%。有意在台灣學習中文的歐洲學生，皆可申請台灣的「教育部華語文獎學金」(HES)。攻讀學位的學生可申請台灣的「教育部台灣獎學金」，研究生則可申請優秀學生與進階研究的特別助學金。

圖 1：2015 年台灣境內的歐盟學生

資料來源：台灣教育部



1.3 歐洲教育展

台灣的歐洲教育展 (EEFT) 是一項專門宣傳歐洲優質教育機會的計畫，自 2002 年起每年籌辦一次。該展覽是台灣規模最大的外國教育展，更是官方機構在亞太地區舉辦規模最大的歐洲教育展。EEFT 可供歐洲國家向台灣學生介紹其高等教育機構，並提供簽證、旅行與獎學金方面的資訊。歐洲國家也可以藉此為台灣學生介紹絕佳的留學機會，協助尋找合適的學術機構，並鼓勵他們在歐洲求學。

2015 年的 EEFT 共吸引 8,700 位訪客參加活動，較 2014 年成長 16%。參展機構來自 10 個歐洲國家，台北場有超過 120 所大學與機構參展，台南場則有 53 所大學與機構參展。

除了宣傳歐洲教育，EEFT 也扮演教育與就業之間的橋樑，因為若干企業有意物色曾在歐洲接受訓練的人才，訪客將有機會在這類企業中發展職涯。

歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 在展場設置攤位，以便宣傳 Erasmus Mundus 聯合碩士課程 (EMJMD)。曾經參加 Erasmus Mundus 計畫的台灣學生也到場協助，與訪客分享個人經驗。在為期 3 天的活動中，歐盟館一如往常接待了許多深感興趣的學生。



1.4 Erasmus+

歐盟推動的 Erasmus+ 計畫 (前身為 Erasmus Mundus 計畫及其他教育工具，實施期程為 2014 年至 2020 年) 已邁入第 2 年。這項計畫旨在提升技能與就業能力，同時促進教育現代化、訓練與青年就業，並為台灣的學生、學界人士及研究者提供許多機會。

1.4.1 聯合碩士課程、學分交流

台灣教育機構可透過多種方式參與 Erasmus+ 計畫，例如加入雙聯碩士課程 (Joint Master Degree) 聯盟，加入學分交流 (Credit Mobility) 聯盟，或是申請參與莫內計畫 (Jean Monnet Actions)。

台灣學生可經兩種方式參加 Erasmus+ 計畫的方式有二：聯合碩士課程與學分交流活動。獲得錄取的候選人不但能在歐洲享受獨特的求學體驗，也將在課程結束後獲得聯合學位。

歐盟每年提供最高 2.5 萬歐元全額獎學金，修讀聯合碩士課程的全球學生皆可申請。目前台灣每年平均有 13 名學生獲得歐盟的獎學金。

詳情請見：

Erasmus+ 網站：

http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/index_en.htm

歐洲經貿辦事處網站：

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/education/index_zt.htm

1.4.2 莫內計畫

「莫內計畫」是 Erasmus+ 的一環，功能類似先前的歐盟中心 (EU Centre)，旨在針對全球的歐盟研究 (European Union studies) 領域，表揚在教學或研究方面的卓越成就。相關的行動也是為了促進學術界與決策高層的對話，尤其是強化歐盟政策的治理模式。

歐盟研究的主題觸及歐洲所有層面，特別著重歐洲內部與外部層面的整合過程，也涵蓋歐盟在全球化世界中的角色，以及歐盟如何宣導積極歐洲公民的理念，並致力促進人民與文化之間的對話。

全球高等教育機構都可以申請這項計畫，另有特別活動開放給專攻歐盟研究的教授或學者組織參與。莫內計畫活動可分為 3 類：

I. 教學與研究活動

1. 莫內模組 (Jean Monnet Modules): 為期 3 年的課程，教授必須開授歐盟研究相關的短期教學課程 (每學年的教學時數為 40 小時)。
2. 莫內講座 (Jean Monnet Chairs): 教授必須開授歐盟研究相關的講座課程，每學年的教學時數至少為 90 小時。
3. 莫內卓越中心 (Jean Monnet Centres of Excellence): 針對歐盟相關主題領域，匯聚人才與知識等各方資源，參與者必須具備莫內講座的講師身分。

II. 與學術界進行政策辯論

1. 莫內跨國網絡 (Jean Monnet Networks): 至少 5 個國家的 5 所機構共同進行歐盟研究領域的跨國專案。
2. 莫內專案 (Jean Monnet Projects): 探索各種方法、推廣討論與反省風氣的高等教育機構。(例如虛擬教室、自我訓練工具、針對不熟悉歐盟議題的人士而開發的學術內容)

III. 支援相關機構 / 組織

1. 莫內計畫支援下類機構：針對歐盟相關主題促進研究生層級教育與訓練活動的機構以及 / 或其他利害相關者，例如從業人士的專業進階訓練、地方與區域主管機關的公務員
2. 莫內計畫對相關組織的支援

台灣於 2015 年共成功申請 15 件相關計畫，其中包括高等教育機構，以及獲得歐盟補助金的教授與學者。

詳情請見：

http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/funding/jean-monnet-activities-2015_en

1.5 歐盟中心

歐盟中心是 1998 年至 2015 年間的一項計畫，任務是在已開發國家的知名大學設立機構，以利在全球推廣歐盟研究，鼓勵歐盟與第三國合作，推動民間及學術交流。各地歐盟中心彼此連結，構成全球性與地區性的歐盟研究網絡

台灣在 2008 年初著手設立歐盟中心，當時台灣大學 (NTU) 立即成立「爭取設立臺灣歐盟中心 (EUTW) 籌備委員會」，並積極與全台各地 6 所大學合組單一聯盟，成員包括台灣大學 (NTU)、政治大學 (NCCU)、中興大學 (NCHU)、輔仁大學 (FJU)、淡江大學 (TKU)、中山大學 (NSYSU) 及東華大學 (NDHU)。

歐盟中心的概念已於 2015 年告一段落，台灣歐盟中心仍將在本地經營此一品牌及網絡，持續推廣歐盟研究，促進台灣學術界與民間社會的交流合作。

詳情請見：

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

2. 科學與科技

歐盟的研究政策始於 1984 年，屬於多年期預算框架計畫 (FP)，目標不僅是強化歐盟各國之間的研究合作，也鼓勵與全球各地的非歐洲合作夥伴協同執行專案，而台灣就是其中之一。

2.1 Horizon 2020 計畫

世界各地的研究者皆可參與 Horizon 2020，即歐盟目前推動的研究與創新架構計畫。

Horizon 2020 已於 2014 年啟動，並將於 2020 年底結束。Horizon 2020 已編列 770 億歐元的預算，堪稱歐盟史上經費最充裕的研究與創新計畫，經費明顯高於 2007 年至 2013 年的第 7 期架構計畫 (簡稱「FP7」)，也是歐盟研究與創新政策方面的突破，為首度透過單一共同策略架構，匯集全歐盟的研究與創新經費。



Horizon 2020 包含三大主軸：

1. 超群的科學實力：重心在於培育人才，使歐洲成為全球頂尖研究人才的最佳去處。
2. 產業界的領導者：目標是提高創新企業的數量，增添歐洲的投資魅力。
3. 社會面臨的挑戰：企圖透過歐盟的政策目標，化解公民與社會的疑慮，滿足各界需求。

Horizon 2020 的詳細資訊請見網站：

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>

目前台灣已參與 Horizon 2020 的 25 項專案。

表 1：台灣夥伴在 2015 年參與的 FP 7 與 Horizon 2020 現有專案

資料來源：歐盟研究發展資訊服務

計畫	專案期程	專案名稱	計畫協調人	台灣的參與者
1.FP7-社經與人文科學	2013/2/1 至 2015/1/31	NET4SOCIETY3 各國的社經科學與人文科學聯絡處 (SSH NCP) 跨國合作	德國航太中心	國立中山大學
2.FP7-交通運輸	2012/2/1 至 2015/1/31	TROPOS 「地中海、亞熱帶、熱帶海域深水離岸多功能海洋模組化平台之研究」	Consortio Para El Diseno, Construccion, Equipamiento y Explotacion de la Plataforma Oceanica de Canarias, 西班牙	國立中山大學
3.FP7-衛生	2010/10/1 至 2015/3/31	SILVER 發展抑制新興與被忽略 RNA 病毒之小分子先導藥物	Université d'Aix Marseille, 法國	國立中央大學
4.FP7-環境	2013/6/1 至 2015/5/31	GREENXPO 建置維持綠色及生態創新成果整合平台	德國尤利西研究中心	國立成功大學
5.FP7-NMP 科技	2013/1/1 至 2015/12/31	MOD-ENP-TOX 工程奈米微粒 (ENP) 危害等級之建模檢驗平台 (MAP)	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, 比利時	國家衛生研究院

6.FP7-NMP 科技	2012/1/1 至 2015/12/31	SUS-CON 「歐盟大型整合全廢棄物計畫－永續、創新及節能的混凝土」	Centro di Progettazione, Design & Tecnologie dei Materiali, Italy, 義大利	國立台灣科技大學
7.FP7-衛生	2012/1/11 至 2015/12/31	糖尿病健康識能 提升糖尿病自我管理教育的 (成本) 效能：比較、評估各種教育方式與條件，以便落實相關教育	Université Catholique de Louvain, 比利時	台北醫學大學 (TMU) 基金會*
8.FP7-NMP 科技	2012/9/1 至 2016/2/29	新奈米空調系統 (NANOCOOL) 結合液體除濕循環與改良後的傳統冷氣系統，打造溫濕度可獨立控制的節能空調系統	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation, 西班牙	國立台灣科技大學
9.FP7-資訊與通訊技術	2013/9/1 至 2016/8/31	COSMOS 為永續城市應用領域開發彈性智慧型物件	Atos Spain SA, 西班牙	資訊工業策進會
10.FP7-環境	2011/10/1 至 2016/9/30	REAKT 地震風險即時降低之策略與工具	AMRA - Analisi E Monitoraggio del R Ischio Ambientale Scarl, 義大利	國立台灣大學
11.FP7-環境	2011/10/1 至 2016/9/30	TURAS 提升城市復原力與永續發展能力	都柏林大學與愛爾蘭 國立大學，愛爾蘭 都柏林	逢甲大學
				天眼衛星科技股份 有限公司
12.H2020-EU.2.1.6.	2015/1/1 至 2017/1/1	GNSS.asia2 跨洲產業合作	Spacetec Capital Partners GmbH, 德國	歐洲在台商務協會
13.FP7-衛生	2013/5/1 至 2017/4/30	維持生命 輔助疾病控管的低成本介入方式	柯克大學與愛爾蘭 國立大學，愛爾蘭 柯克市	屏東基督教醫院
14.H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	2015/1/7 至 2017/1/7	METIS-II 2020 年資訊社會行動暨無線通訊網路 驅動計畫之二	Ericsson AB, 瑞典	工業技術研究院
15.FP7-NMP 科技	2013/9/1 至 2017/8/31	ECOSHOPPING 節能且具成本競爭力的購物商場改裝 方案	Energosys Energiahatekonysagi Fejlesztési Es Finanszrozasi Zartk oruenmukodoReszv enyrtarsasag*Energ osysenergy-Efficiency Development Finan, 匈牙利	國立台灣科技大學
16.H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.	2015/1/3 至 2017/1/9	EGI-Engage 與歐洲電網倡議合力推動 Open Science Commons 平台	Stichting European Grid Initiative, 荷蘭	中央研究院
17.FP7-NMP 科技	2013/10/1 至 2017/9/30	HOLISTEEC 在節能建築設計與施工方面提供全方 位的生命週期最佳化支援	D'appolonia SPA, 義 大利	國立台灣科技大學
18.FP7-環境	2014/1/1 至 2017/12/31	PEARL 為海岸地區的罕見極端事件預作準備	聯合國教育、科 學與文化組織 (UNESCO), 法國	國立台灣海洋大學
19.H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	2015/1/7 至 2018/1/1	Xhaul Xhaul：第五代行動通訊的整合型前向 回傳/後向回傳技術	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 西班牙	工業技術研究院
20.H2020-EU.3.1.	2015/1/3 至 2018/1/3	Do CHANGE Do Cardiac Health：先進的新一代生態 系統	Stichting Smart Homes, 荷蘭	工業技術研究院
				佛教慈濟醫療財團 法人大林慈濟醫院
21.H2020-EU.2.1.1.	2015/1/3 至 2018/1/3	PQCRYPTO 維護長期安全的後量子密碼學	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven, 荷蘭	中央研究院

22.H2020-EU.2.1.1.7.	2015/1/6 至 2018/1/6	3Ccar 平價電動車的複雜度控制整合型元件	Infineon Technologies AG, 德國	工業技術研究院
23.H2020-EU.3.2.	2015/1/4 至 2019/1/4	SUSFANS 歐洲的永續食品及營養安全指標、模 範與遠見	Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek, 荷蘭	國立台灣大學
24.H2020-EU.3.1.	2015/1/1 至 2020/1/1	TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET: 國家/地區間癌症轉譯研究 計畫及活動的協調	Ministero Della Salute, 義大利	科技部
25.H2020-EU.3.1.	2015/10/1 至 2020/9/30	ERA-CVD 心血管疾病方面的 ERA-NET 專案, 旨 在落實跨國聯合研究並建立國際合作 關係	德國航太中心	科技部

2.2. 歐盟與台灣的研究及創新合作

過去歐盟與台灣在研究及創新方面多次合作，因為雙方社會面臨類似的挑戰，即社會老化、氣候變遷、能源效率與食品長期安全，兩者皆認為合作有其必要，以利宣傳科學領域的卓越表現，並提升產業競爭力。

雙方在機器人、微奈米電子、數位安全、個人化醫療保健與醫學、智慧城市與社區、具競爭力的低碳能源、以及著重開發海洋潛力的藍色成長等領域都極有可能合作。

歐盟與台灣在研究及創新方面的合作：

- 透過 Horizon 2020 定期舉行的計畫徵件活動。
- 透過「統籌式」的計畫徵件活動。目前的 Horizon 2020 ICT 工作計畫，已預定為台灣組織舉行第五代行動通訊 (5G) 研討會。
- 透過傑出研究者的個人獎助金與研究補助金計畫：包括居禮夫人行動計畫，以及歐洲研究委員會為頂尖研究者提供的補助金。

2.2.1. 台灣參與 Horizon 2020 的狀況

台灣參與者可自費參與 Horizon 2020 任何領域的專案，Horizon 2020 專案參與規定已說明一般例外項目。換言之，台灣參與者必須自行籌措資金，或以台灣政府部會機關及相關組織提供的經費，來資助其負責的專案工作。即便如此，Horizon 2020 有多項傑出研究者的個人獎學金與研究補助金計畫，台灣研究者可藉此獲得經費。

自 2003 年以來，台灣政府已針對參與歐盟研究與創新架構計畫的台灣研究者提供部分經費。

台灣的國家聯絡據點 (NCP) 成立於 2008 年，在協助台灣研究者參與 Horizon 2020 方面扮演要角。NCP 的功能有如服務中心，為台灣與歐盟兩地具備研發及創新能力的研究者搭起橋樑，並透過媒合的方式協助大學、企業及機構申請參與 Horizon 2020 專案。

2.2.2. 居禮夫人行動計畫

自 2014 年 1 月以來，居禮夫人行動計畫 (MSCA) 持續為研究者提供獎助金，沒有國籍或研究領域之分。新的 MSCA 隸屬於 Horizon 2020，並將在 2014 年至 2020 年間提供 61.62 億歐元的獎助金，不論研究者是博士候選人或經驗豐富者，皆可在其研究生涯的所有階段獲得補助。該計畫旨在鼓勵跨國、跨產業與跨領域的交流活動。透過 MSCA，專注於研究的組織 (大學、研究中心與企業) 可延攬外國優秀研究人才，並與世界各地的頂尖機構建立策略性合作關係。

台灣的研究者亦可申請參與此一交流計畫，非歐洲科學家不但能夠獲得充分的研究資金，也可能在歐洲的實驗室內工作，歐洲科學家則可透過該計畫在國外工作。

居禮夫人行動計畫的詳細資訊請見網站：

http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm

2.2.3. 歐洲研究委員會 (ERC)

ERC 是 Horizon 2020 的旗艦級計畫，隸屬於第一主軸「超群的科學實力」。該單位在 2014 年至 2020 年間配得的預算總額為 131 億歐元。ERC 的補助金得主包括 8 位諾貝爾獎得主與 3 位費爾茲獎得主。

歐洲研究委員會 (ERC) 的使命在於提供具競爭力的經費，藉以鼓勵各界在歐洲進行最高水準的研究工作，並以超群的科學實力作為基礎，支援所有領域中由計畫主持人推動的開拓性研究。

台灣的頂尖研究者亦可申請 ERC 的補助金，此一補助金旨在資助有意進行開拓性研究的個人研究者，沒有國籍與年齡之分。ERC 尤其鼓勵申請者提出跨領域的提案、因應新興領域的前衛構想，以及突破傳統的創新方式。

歐洲研究委員會的詳細資訊請見網站：

<https://erc.europa.eu/about-erc/mission>

3. 環境保護與對抗氣候變遷

就對抗氣候變遷的歷史而言，2015 年是相當重要的一年，因為 195 個國家在 2015 年 12 月 14 日於巴黎舉行的第 21 屆締約國大會 (COP21) 中，共同採行史上首見、全球通用且具法律約束力的全球氣候協議。這項所謂的「巴黎協議」可說目標遠大且考慮周全，更是 21 世紀第一項重要的多國環保協議。該協議明訂全球行動計畫，以便敦促各國循序漸進，使得全球氣溫上升的幅度遠低於攝氏 2 度，藉此避免危險的氣候變遷。

歐盟持續在國際間帶頭催生全球氣候協議，在此一歷史性協議的居間協調方面扮演關鍵角色。歐盟及其會員國已於 2015 年 3 月 6 日提出國家自主減排貢獻 (INDC) 方案，並將盡力使得 2030 年的溫室氣體排放量較 1990 年減少 40% 以上。

台灣並非聯合國氣候變化綱要公約 (UNFCCC) 的締約國，但行政院已於 2015 年 6 月 15 日實施「溫室氣體減量及管理法」並明訂目標，即 2050 年的排放量較 2005 年減少 50% 以上。行政院亦於去年 9 月公佈國家自主減排貢獻 (INDC) 方案，即 2030 年的排放量較 2005 年減少 20%。

台灣成功地邁出第一步之後，歐洲經貿辦事處將持續定期聯絡台灣的環境保護署、非政府組織 (NGO)、智庫及學術機構，以便明確表達歐盟對於氣候變遷的立場，並在未來籌辦各項宣傳國內行動的推廣活動、研討會及探訪活動。

4. 人權方面的對話與合作

4.1 亞洲地區 LGBTI 會議

歐盟與世界各地的同志族群 (LGBTI) 站在一起，努力消除性傾向與性別認同方面的歧視。歐盟相信全人類皆享有同等尊嚴，更有權享受「世界人權宣言」陳述的權利。

台灣是對 LGBTI 最友善的國家之一，當地的許多經驗與最佳實務方式值得其他亞洲國家借鏡。正因如此，歐盟很榮幸能贊助台灣同志諮詢熱線協會主辦國際同志聯合會 (ILGA) 亞洲分會 2015 年度的會議。透過該項會議，台灣的民間社會被視為 LGBTI 權利的主要提倡者之一，其寶貴知識可與亞洲主要的平權運動者及 NGO 分享。在為期 3 天的會議中，亞洲各地有將近 300 位 NGO 工作者參加 50 場座談會，這類會議聚焦於 LGBTI 權利的各種相關重要主題。

EETO 正式參與 2015 年的台灣同志遊行，證明歐盟支持 LGBTI 的權利，並向其他遊行發行者發送 600 面小型的「歐盟彩虹旗」。當天約有 70,000 人參加遊行。



4.2 司法交流計畫

「台灣歐盟司法交流計畫」已有 4 年的歷史，並已舉辦 5 次活動。歐洲有 2 位法官參與 2015 年 11 月的活動，即歐洲人權法院與丹麥最高法院的前任法官 Peer Lorenzen，以及科隆高等法院的副院長 Christian Schmitz-Justen。

就刑事審理程序中的人權而言，這兩位法官擁有豐富經驗，在歐盟與司法院共同主辦的 2 場研討會中，他們針對刑事審理程序中正當程序的重要性提出簡報，並說明公正審判的要素。

他們亦在活動期間與台灣的人權 NGO 及高雄地方法院的法官舉行座談會。此外，該計畫在台北與高雄的多所大學舉行公開講座，與台灣民眾展開對話。

此一「台灣歐盟司法交流計畫」乃是 EETO、德國在台協會與司法院等台灣合作夥伴共同推動的專案。

4.3 性別平權研討會

行政院性別平等會與 EETO 共同舉辦「2015 年臺歐盟性別平權研討會」。歐洲有 7 位專家參與研討會，其中包括歐盟執委會的 2 位官員，以及丹麥、法國、德國、西班牙與英國的專家。該研討會探討若干重要主題，例如工作、家庭與私生活之間的調和，以及兩性薪資落差的問題。這是歐盟與台灣首度針對性別平權議題進行交流，未來將有其他交流活動登場。

4.4 台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟

台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟 (TAEDP) 是當地主張廢除死刑的非政府組織與研究機構組成的聯盟。台灣人權促進會 (TAHR)、司法改革基金會 (JRF)、輔仁大學若望保祿二世和平研究中心、張佛泉人權研究中心、台北律師公會 (TBA) 與台灣和平基金會在 2003 年 9 月共同成立此一聯盟，以便提倡台灣刑罰制度的改革並宣導廢除死刑的概念。該聯盟的成立宗旨，在於強調並宣揚生命的絕對價值與人性尊嚴，同時以其作為保護與提倡人權一事的核心。該聯盟明白台灣社會尚未討論死刑的存廢，而且一般大眾似乎支持死刑，因此希望針對這類議題建立開放性論壇。此外，該聯盟主張建立更完善的刑罰制度，在尊重生命價值的同時為受害者提供補償，以便申張正義並保障全民人權。自 2013 年 1 月以來，歐盟的歐洲民主人權機制 (EIDHR) 已持續支援 TAEDP。在全球的廢除死刑運動中，TAEDP 仍是歐盟的重要夥伴。

如欲深入瞭解歐盟對於台灣死刑制度的立場，請見網站：

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/abolition_death_penalty/index_en.htm

5. 台灣歐盟消保團體公益交流論壇

EETO 在 2014 年首度舉辦台灣與歐盟的 NGO 論壇 (主題為消費者保護)，2015 年 6 月的 NGO 論壇亦極為成功，共同主辦單位為台灣環境資訊協會 (TEIA)。該論壇的焦點，在於保護海岸並因應氣候變遷的衝擊。此一主題不但符合歐盟的氣候外交目標，亦為台灣的優先要務之一。

社會各界約有 80 人參與該論壇，其中包括台灣 NGO、學術界、一般大眾與政府機關代表。全球海岸與海洋保護方面規模最大的 NGO — 歐盟海岸與海洋聯盟 (EUCC)，安排 2 位專家免費提供 7 項簡報，主題為歐洲 NGO 如何在地區、國家與國際層次上與政府共同因應氣候變遷，並以海岸與海洋的保護及相關因應措施作為範例。該論壇在簡報結束後安排問答時間，聽眾對歐盟在此一領域的經驗及實務方式深感興趣。

在研討會登場之前，TEIA 為歐洲專家安排考察行程，與當地的 2 個 NGO 共同瞭解台灣中部的海岸保護工作。EUCC 專家可在考察行程中獲得第一手資訊，同時依據歐洲的經驗，為當地問題提供可能的解決方案與建言。透過該項活動，雙方獲得更明確的合作成果。

此外，EETO 協助 1 位 EUCC 專家拜會台灣的 4 個政府機關，以便向對方介紹自身的活動，同時探究未來的合作機會。第二屆的台灣歐盟 NGO 論壇成功連結雙方的民間社會，亦使得許多台灣人民更加瞭解此一迫切議題。

如欲瀏覽更詳盡的報告，請見 TEIA 的網站：

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108508>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108496>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108501>

<http://e-info.org.tw/node/108497>

6. 文化

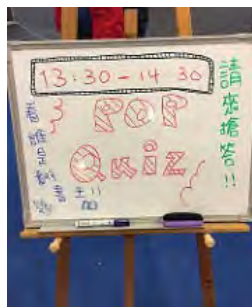
6.1 2016 台北國際書展 — 歐盟館

歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 參與 2016 年 2 月 16 日至 21 日的台北國際書展 (TIBE)，並已連續 4 年參與該活動。歐盟館今年的主題為「歐洲作家：其人其書」。該館為台灣民眾介紹若干歐洲作家，突顯出歐洲文化與文學的多元性。展場透過海報集錦介紹 16 位作家。



此外，歐盟館展出 Andrea Milano 為兒童繪製的歐盟地圖，精美作品深受台灣訪客的歡迎。

為了與訪客互動並接觸大眾，若干活動邀請訪客積極參與，訪客問答與每日小測驗尤其獲得好評。



在 EETO 的安排之下，8 個會員國辦事處邀請教授、記者及其他代表在歐盟館進行短講。這類「快閃教室」活動已為台灣民眾呈現歐洲文化的多元性及豐富內涵。



歐盟館的活動成功吸引訪客的目光，更營造出友善活潑的氛圍，民眾透過親身參與及互動工具認識歐盟與歐洲的多元文化。

6.2 第 11 屆歐洲魅影影展

歐洲魅影影展 (TEFF) 始於 2005 年，如今已邁入第 11 個年頭。在外交部的贊助之下，歐洲經貿辦事處放映 16 個歐盟會員國與土耳其的 17 部電影。

2015 年的 TEFF 首度與台灣創意設計中心合作，並在松山文創園區放映波蘭電影「神之手」(God)，為此一文化盛事揭開序幕。在 2015 年 11 月 17 日與 2016 年 1 月 17 日之間，TEFF 在 14 個城市的 20 個場地放映電影，共有 508 個場次，台灣各地的觀眾人數超過 12,000 人。

7. 觀光與移民

7.1 台灣境內的歐洲人士

根據台灣觀光局的資料，2015 年計有 274,035 名歐洲人士造訪台灣，較 2014 年增加 3.5%。

這類訪客大多來自英國 (58,784 人)、德國 (54,954 人) 與法國 (38,364 人)。商務仍是訪客來台的主要目的 (30.28%)，其次為觀光 (30.15%) 與探親 (7.55%)。

歐盟護照持有人享有免簽證禮遇，每次最多可在台灣停留 90 天。

圖 2：歐洲國家 2015 年入境台灣的訪客人數

資料來源：觀光局

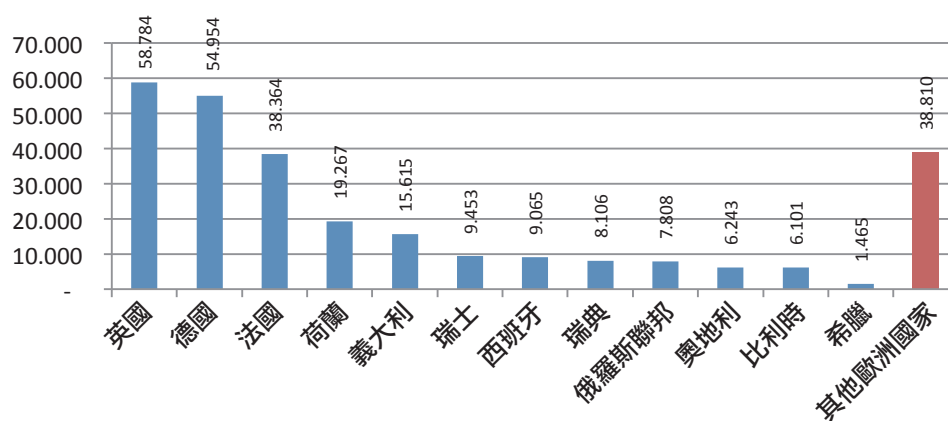
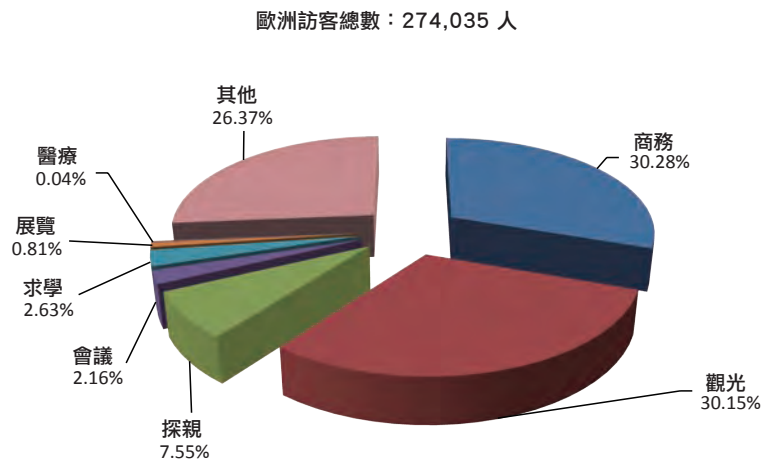


圖 3：2015 年的歐洲訪客，依訪台目的區分

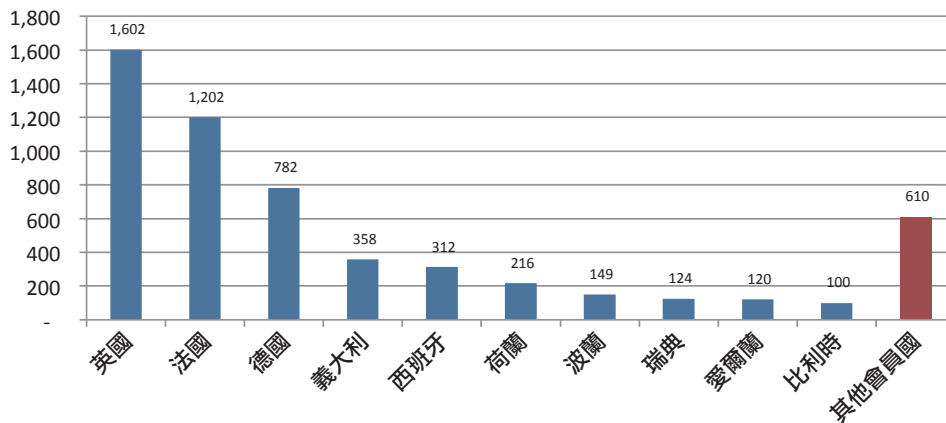
資料來源：觀光局



根據移民署的資料，自 2010 年以來，台灣的外國居民人數已成長超過 50%，並於 2015 年達到 637,843 人。截至 2015 年底為止，客居台灣的歐盟公民人數為 5,575 人 (2014 年：5,750 人)，其中 4,262 人為男性，1,313 人為女性。台灣的歐洲人士大多為教師 (1,035 人)，學生 (917 人)，商務人士 (487 人) 或工程師 (229 人)，另有 1,978 人從事其他職業。

圖 4：客居台灣的歐盟公民人數

資料來源：移民署



台北歐洲學校 (TES) 的學生人數穩步成長。TES 在 1990 年創校時僅有 60 位學生，目前則有來自 50 個國家的 1,565 位學生接受教育，其中 30% 的學生為歐洲人。

7.2 歐盟的台灣訪客

自 2011 年起，持有台灣護照者可享歐盟免簽證計畫的禮遇，台灣公民每次可在申根區域內旅行 90 天。透過此一重大突破，台灣人民不必申請簽證便可前往 28 個歐盟會員國以及瑞士、挪威與冰島旅遊，既能促進觀光又能創造商機。

造訪歐盟與免申根簽證待遇常見問題的詳細資訊請見網站：

http://www.eas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm

歐盟會員國在台灣的代表處

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比利時台北辦事處	105 台北市松山區民生東路三段131號, 6樓601室	02 27151215	02 27126258	taipei@diplobel.fed.be
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