

APRIL 4 月
2006

歐盟通訊

EU NEWSLETTER



2 透視歐盟
Inside the EU

4 何謂歐洲日
What is Europe Day?

5 歐盟與環境保護
The EU and the Environment

10 台北歐洲商會(ECCT)
The European Chamber of Commerce Taipei (ECCT)

12 瑞典 隆德市
Lund, Sweden



White Paper on a European Communication Policy website



The European Library website

歐盟政策宣導

歐洲執委會正進行歐盟政策宣導的修改。爲了此項任務，執委會已決定在 2006 年上半年，舉行全面性的協商過程，並以一份白皮書中的提案爲基礎，改善歐盟機構對其民眾在許多活動上宣傳的方式。協商的結果將作爲計劃採行的原則。

說實在的，即使歐洲人民對歐盟頗具好感，但仍然有許多民調顯示，人們對歐盟組織的了解十分有限，而且感覺到在該組織的決策過程中影響力較小。例如，最近法國及荷蘭公投否決歐洲憲法提案的結果就顯示出歐洲公民和歐盟之間複雜的親密關係。沒有效率的宣導方式，也許不是造成隔閡唯一理由，但卻有其關鍵性，歐盟與歐洲人之間顯然需要更順暢的溝通管道來降低資訊隔閡。

至於和歐洲以外的國家呢？全球的輿論民調也顯示，歐盟的形象在歐洲以外國家人民心目中的整體表現相當良好，但人們對於歐盟在具體政策以及活動上的認識卻是有限的。因此，歐盟不僅需要加強外界對歐盟內在本質的了解，更應該宣導其對歐洲以外的伙伴有直接影響的外交政策。

欲了解更多有關歐盟政策宣導的訊息，請上歐盟總部網站：

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/communication_white_paper/index_en.htm



Photograph courtesy of Belgian Office, Taipei

Communicating Europe

The European Commission is overhauling its communication policy. In order to do this, it has decided to open a wide consultation during the first six months of 2006, on the basis of a white paper containing several proposals to improve the way European Union institutions inform the public about their activities. Plans for action will be adopted on the basis of the results of the consultation.

Indeed, even though European citizens have a generally good feeling for the EU, many people interviewed in opinion polls still say they know little about it and have the impression that they have little say in its decision-making process. The recent negative votes on the project of European constitution in referendums in France and the Netherlands also showed that the love affair between the European citizens and the EU is a complicated one. Unsatisfactory communication might not be the only reason for this gap, but it does play a role, and Europeans clearly need better access to EU information in order to bridge the gap.

What about the rest of the world? Global opinion polls also show that the EU's image is generally quite good in third countries (i.e. non-European countries), but that knowledge about the EU's concrete policies and activities is often limited. As a consequence, there is a strong need to enhance access from third countries to information about the EU's internal realities, but also about its external policies which directly influence these non-European partners.

For more information about the consultation on EU communication policy, visit:

http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/communication_white_paper/index_en.htm

The European Digital Library

The European Commission's plan to promote digital access to Europe's heritage is rapidly taking shape. At least six million books, documents and other cultural works will be made available to anyone with a Web connection through the European Digital Library over the next five years. In order to boost European digitisation efforts, the Commission will co-fund the creation of a Europe-wide network of digitisation centres. The Commission will also address, in a series of policy documents, the issue of the appropriate framework for intellectual property rights protection in the context of digital libraries.

The European Digital Library will provide a highly visible, multilingual access point dedicated to the digital resources of Europe's cultural institutions. The final aim is to achieve not a single database, but rather integrated access to the digitised material of Europe's cultural institutions. The contents of the European digital library will grow at the same speed as the underlying digital collections in the participating institutions.

To achieve this aim, the European Digital Library will build upon the infrastructure of TEL – The European Library, currently the gateway to the catalogue records of collections in a number of national libraries, which

also gives access to a range of digitised resources of the participating libraries. TEL was set up by members of the Conference of European National Librarians and received European Community funding in its early stage.

The European digital library's initiative addresses all types of material: books, audiovisual material, photographs, documents in archives etc. Archives and museums will be invited at an early stage to contribute and make their material accessible and usable through the European digital library.

Digitisation and online libraries initiatives have to be rooted in demand and use. European libraries have 138 million registered users. Putting the material online will not only increase possibilities for these users, but will also open it up for wider and cross-border use.

Visit the current website of TEL – The European Library at

<http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org>

歐洲數位圖書館

歐洲執委會促進歐洲文化遺產數位化的計畫即將實現。未來的五年內，人們將可以透過歐洲數位圖書館的網路連結，取得至少六百萬筆的書籍、文件以及其它文化作品的電子資料。為了進一步推動歐洲在數位化上的努力，執委會將以合資的方式創立泛歐洲網絡數位化中心。執委會也會在一系列的政策文件中，闡述用以保障數位圖書內容之智慧財產權的方法架構。

在這個歐洲數位圖書館中將提供醒目而且多國語言的連結點，以連結到各歐洲文化機構的數位資料中。其最終目標不是建立某單一資料庫，而是能夠提供連結到所有歐洲文化機構數位資料的統一窗口。歐洲數位圖書館的藏書速度，將取決於旗下參與的文化機構數位化成長速度。

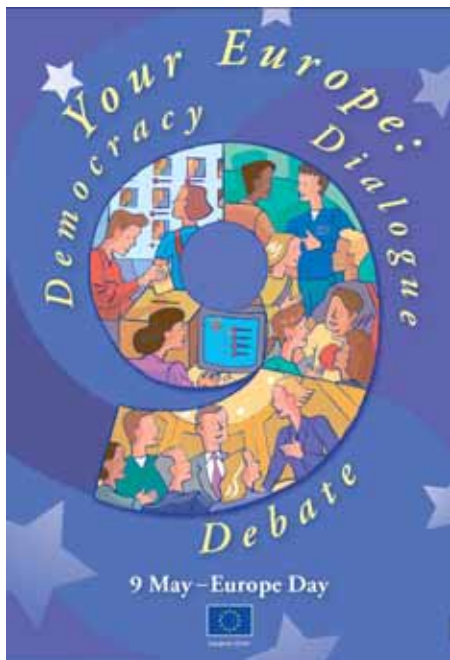
為到達這個目標，歐洲數位圖書館的建立，將以歐洲圖書館(The European Library, 簡稱 TEL) 為基礎。歐洲圖書館目前已是許多國家圖書館收藏索引的入口站，同時也提供連結到參與機構的數位資料庫中。歐洲圖書館是由歐洲國家圖書館聯盟共同設立，早期曾接受歐洲共同體的資金贊助。

歐洲數位圖書館收藏將會包羅萬象，內容涵蓋了書籍、視聽資料、照片、檔案等。文史館與博物館將獲邀貢獻它們的館藏，使資料能夠透過數位圖書館被讀取使用。

數位化資訊以及線上圖書館的根本建立在需求和使用上。目前歐洲的圖書館約有一億三千八百萬名登記使用者。線上圖書館不僅可以增加這些登錄者使用館藏的機會，更能將其使用範疇遍及國際。

歡迎上網參觀歐洲圖書館，網址為：

<http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/>



何謂歐洲日

令人詫異地是，很多歐洲人都不知道 1950 年的 5 月 9 日是歐盟萌芽的大日子。

這天，法國外長舒曼(Robert Schuman)爲了讓歐洲在未來能夠免於災難性的世界大戰，發表聲明呼籲德國以及其它歐洲各國，以聯合經營煤和鋼鐵的生產「作爲建立歐洲聯邦的實質基礎」。從此，在當時被視爲軍事資源的煤鋼工業，由舒曼所提議設立之超越國家層級的歐洲機構負責管理。

欲瞭解舒曼當年的聲明內容，請上網參考：

http://europa.eu.int/abc/symbols/9-may/decl_en.htm

時至今日，歐洲的 5 月 9 日和歐盟旗幟、國歌、“存異團結”的標語、以及單一貨幣(歐元)共同見證了歐盟這個政治實體。歐洲日以活動、慶典讓歐盟更親近民眾，也拉近了各會員國人民間的距離。

What is Europe Day?

Surprisingly, very few Europeans know that on 9 May 1950 the first move was made towards the creation of what is now known as the European Union.

On that day, in an attempt to ensure that there would not be another devastating world war in Europe, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman made a declaration calling France, Germany and other European countries to pool together their coal and steel production as "the first concrete foundation of a European federation". He proposed the creation of a supranational European Institution, charged with the management of the coal and steel industry, the very sector which was, at that time, the basis of all military power.

To read Mr. Schuman's declaration, go to:

http://europa.eu.int/abc/symbols/9-may/decl_en.htm.

Today, the 9th of May has become a European symbol which, along with the flag, the anthem, the motto ("United in diversity") and the single currency (the euro), identifies the political entity of the European Union. Europe Day is the occasion for activities and festivities that bring Europe closer to its citizens and peoples of the Union closer to one another.

台北歐洲學校慶祝歐洲日

每年，台北歐洲學校(TES)都會由學校師生共同設計這一天的慶典活動，並邀請台灣政要以及歐洲各國代表參加。台北歐洲學校目前由英國學校、德國學校、法國學校以及一個高中部，共四個部門組成。學生的三語合唱、各國傳統舞蹈與民謠吟唱、甚至單輪腳踏車表演(!)每每都讓來賓眼睛爲之一亮。

Taipei European School Celebration

Every year, Taipei European School (TES) which comprises 4 sections (the British School, the German School, the French School and a High School) organises a day of celebrations where VIPs of the Taiwanese government and Heads of European Missions are invited to talk and to attend a performance put together by TES staff and carried out by their students. TES students always astonish their audience with a trilingual choir, national traditional dances and chants and even unicycle demonstrations!



TES Unicycle team and choir. Photographs: courtesy of Taipei European School



地球環境觀測衛星

歐盟航太局在 2002 年 3 月發射了 Envisat，它是一顆繞極軌道的地球觀測衛星，提供有關大氣層、海洋、陸地、以及冰原的觀測資料。

Envisat 的資料提供地球研究學並且監控環境以及氣候的變遷，同時也可以協助作業以及商業的運用。

Envisat

In March 2002, the European Space Agency launched Envisat, an advanced polar-orbiting Earth observation satellite which provides measurements of the atmosphere, ocean, land, and ice.

Envisat data supports earth science research and allows monitoring of the evolution of environmental and climatic changes. Furthermore, the data will facilitate the development of operational and commercial applications.



歐盟、氣候變遷與京都協議

氣候變遷是影響地球環境、社會、以及經濟層面的重大威脅之一。

種種證據顯示，人爲因素是造成過去五十年來的全球暖化現象的元兇。全球溫度的上升將帶給人類和地球上的其它生命嚴重的後果。

造成氣候變遷的人爲因素，如石油的燃燒與森林的濫伐都會導致溫室氣體的排放，其中二氧化碳更加速了全球暖化現象。爲了減緩氣候變遷的速度，全球溫室氣體的排放量必須大幅的降低。

歐盟站在對抗氣候變遷的第一線，更是聯合國氣候變化綱要公約和京都協議的重要推手，這兩項公約均是針對全球暖化議題而訂定。

根據最新的觀察報告顯示，2000 年，在歐盟與其會員國的努力下已經成功地將二氧化碳的排放量控制在 1990 年的範圍內。歐盟 15 國也將致力實現在京都協議書中簽下在 2008 到 2012 年間降低整體排放量 8% 的承諾。對於新加入的會員國，同樣必須達成各國在京都協議中設定的各別目標。

京都協議書的簽定僅是暫緩氣候變遷所造成嚴重威脅的第一步。在 2012 年後，也就是京都協議「第一個承諾期程」截止後應該要有更進一步的作爲。爲了爲「後 2012 年」的歐盟在全球氣候變遷的投入上做準備，歐洲執委會已邀集各利益關係人進行對話，以期在研擬未來的全球氣候變遷因應制度時與利益關係人一起努力。



The EU, Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol

Climate change is one of the greatest environmental, social and economic threats facing the planet.

Evidence is getting stronger that most of the global warming that has occurred over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. The global temperature increase is likely to trigger serious consequences for humanity and other life forms alike.

Human activities that contribute to climate change include in particular the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, both of which cause emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main gas responsible for climate change, as well as other 'greenhouse' gases. In order to bring climate change to a halt, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced significantly.

The European Union is at the forefront of international efforts to combat climate change and has played a key role in the development of the two major treaties addressing the issue, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

As a result of the EU's and individual Member States actions, the latest monitoring data indicates that the European Union has delivered on its long-standing commitment to stabilise emissions of CO₂ at the level of 1990 in the year 2000. The EU-15 is committed to deliver the collective 8% cut in emissions by 2008-2012 to which it signed up under the Kyoto Protocol. Equally the New Member States are determined to meet their individual targets under the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol is only a first step to address the serious threat of climate change. Further action must be taken after 2012, the end of the Kyoto Protocol's 'first commitment period'. In order to prepare for the EU's input in the further development of the global climate change regime 'post 2012', the Commission has started a stakeholder dialogue, inviting stakeholder participation in preparing the EU's contribution to the shaping of the future global climate change regime.



歐盟的環境保護與研究

歐盟第六期環境行動綱領(2001-2010)中保證該政策將以「兼顧科學知識與經濟考量，掌握環境數據以及一手資料」為出發。對歐盟而言，研究是制定與執行正確的政策不可或缺的一環。

環境研究自 1980 年代起已成為歐盟科學研究架構計畫(EU Framework Programme)裡的一項優先計畫。由歐盟贊助的各項研究計畫中所蒐集的數據和新科學觀點，皆鼓勵各級決策者多加運用。為了廣為宣傳這些寶貴的環境研究資訊，歐洲執委會環境總署暨研究總署特別設立以下網頁：

http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/environment/index_en.htm

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/integration/research_en.htm

Environment and research in the EU

The European Union's Sixth Environment Action Programme (2001-2010) pledges to base policies on "sound scientific knowledge and economic assessments, reliable and up-to-date environmental data and information". Research is crucial to finding and implementing the right policies for Europe.

Environmental research has been included as a priority theme in the EU Framework Programmes since the 1980s. As data and new scientific knowledge from EU-funded projects are collected, decision-makers at all levels must be encouraged to use them.

To improve dissemination of this precious information, both DG Environment and DG Research have launched comprehensive websites on environment research.

http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/environment/index_en.htm

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/integration/research_en.htm





Eco-label

The Flower is the symbol of the European Eco-label – a guide to greener products and services.

It is a voluntary scheme designed to encourage businesses to market products and services that are kinder to the environment and for European consumers (including public and private purchasers).

The Flower scheme is part of a broader strategy aimed at promoting sustainable production and consumption.

You can find the Flower throughout the European Union as well as in Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland.

Producers around the world have started applying for the Europe eco-label. In Asia, some producers from China, Korea and Hong Kong have managed to get the European eco-label for their products.

<http://www.eco-label.com>

花朵標章

這朵花是歐洲環保產品的標章——它是環保產品與服務的指標。

這是一個鼓勵企業提供對環境或是歐洲消費者(包含公共與私人)更好的產品與服務的機制。

這花朵是歐盟眾多推動永續生產跟消費的策略之一。

你可以在歐盟各國以及挪威、列支敦斯登和冰島看到這個花朵標章。全世界的製造商也都開始申請這個歐洲環保標章。有些在中國大陸、韓國與香港的製造商的產品也成功地獲得此環保標章。

<http://www.eco-label.com>





Environment economics

Creating a win-win situation

Eco-efficient innovations are a prime example of how protecting the environment and boosting competitiveness can go hand in hand.

Eco-industries are one of the most dynamic sectors in the European economy. Growing at around 5% a year, they now employ over 2 million people – several times more than the pharmaceutical industry in the EU-15, for example.

In addition to being an expanding source of jobs in the Union, these environmentally friendly technologies enjoy access to a world market with an increasing appetite for their expertise, products and services.

Just over a year ago, the global demand for environmental goods and services was estimated at over €500 billion. By 2010, it is likely to grow to around €700 billion.

For example, European car manufacturers are already conforming to the European Union's strict emissions' standards. They could soon see a major demand for their products in China where the government is aiming to emulate European norms by 2010 to counter a combination of rising car ownership and urban pollution.

This international competitive advantage can also be seen in wind power. Europe is a world leader with EU companies already supplying 90% of the global market, which is projected to be worth €80 billion per year by 2020.

歐盟公民的環保工具箱

「http://europa.eu.int/comm/environnement/toolkits/index_en.htm」歐洲執委會環境保護總署成立了一個網站，提供歐盟公民一個如何天天做環保的“工具箱”。

這個網站在 2004 年 6 月 1 日於布魯塞爾的綠色環保週正式登場。其目的有三：

- 告知民眾他們可以在生活中採行的環保選擇，不管是在家中、身為消費者、受雇員工或市民等等。
- 讓民眾了解採行這些環保選擇會對環境有莫大的正面影響。
- 讓民眾明瞭行為的改變不僅有可能、有必要，也為個人帶來直接好處

「Jiffy 環保小測驗」

你知道嗎？每年歐洲所製造的保裝廢棄物重達 4000 個艾斐爾鐵塔、交通運輸工具排放了全球四分之一的溫室氣體、80% 的魚貨量有可能因過度捕撈而消失？

“我夠環保嗎？”

請上網接受環保小測驗

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environnement/toolkits/jiffy_quiz/jiffy_quiz_en.htm

您將從中得知對環保議題了解的程度。這 60 個問題包括了水源、空氣、能源以及土壤四個主題，並且和我們的居家、工作、休閒和購物等日常生活息息相關。

歐洲各國的兒童們也可以從歐盟環保局(EEA)網站中的兒童專區觀看有關環境的資料。兒童專區還特別設計卡通人物來邀請 10-14 歲的兒童擔任“環保小尖兵”(Eco-Agents)。環保小尖兵的任務包括學習各種化學物質、交通運輸、水源、空氣以及氣候改變。兒童專區在 2004 年的 6 月和一個名叫 Honoloko 的電玩同時問世，這個電玩由歐盟環保局(EEA)和世界衛生組織(WHO)共同研發設計。

www.eea.eu.int

www.honoloko.com

Educate to the Environment

European Environmental Toolkit for Citizens

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/toolkits/index_en.htm]

The European Commission's Directorate-General for the Environment has created an online 'toolkit' to help citizens find out what they can do, on a day-to-day basis, to help improve the state of our planet.

The toolkit was officially launched at Green Week 2004, in Brussels on 1 June. Its aims are threefold:

- To inform people about the environmentally friendly choices they can make in their daily lives – as house-owners, consumers, employees, citizens, and so on.
- To demonstrate that when all these daily choices are put together, they can have a significant impact on the environment.
- To show them that a change in behaviour is not only possible and necessary, it also pays off.

Did you know that in Europe we produce enough waste packaging each year to weigh the same as 4,000 Eiffel Towers, that the transport sector is responsible for almost one-quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions or that 80% of the fish stocks in the EU could face collapse due to overfishing?

To see how environment-friendly you are, take the eco-quiz on:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/toolkits/jiffy_quiz/jiffy_quiz_en.htm

This quiz should give you the opportunity to test your knowledge on environmental issues. The test's 60 questions are divided up into four topics: water, air, energy and earth. All questions relate to aspects of our daily lives (home, work, free time and shopping).

Children around Europe can also find information on the environment in the 'kids' zone' of the European Environment Agency (EEA) website. Aimed at 10 to 14-year-olds, the kids' zone invites visitors to become 'Eco-Agents', represented on-screen by attractive cartoon characters. As Eco-Agents, children accept missions that involve learning about chemicals, transportation, water, air and climate change. The kids' zone was launched in June 2004 alongside Honoloko, a computer game developed jointly by the EEA and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

www.eea.eu.int www.honoloko.com



Honoloko website

Campaigns and events have been organised to increase Europeans awareness on environmental issues. To name a few:

- Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign 2005-2008
- Green Week 2006 will run from Tuesday 30 May to Friday 2 June.
- World Environment day: 5 June, 2006
- In Town Without My Car campaign (22 September) in which Taipei participates since 2002, while Hsinchu and Taichung each took part once respectively in 2003 and 2004.

各種宣傳活動也積極展開以增加歐洲人民對環保議題的重視。下面列出幾項活動：

- 2005-2008 永續能源在歐洲
- 2006 年綠色環保週，5 月 30 日星期二 至 6 月 2 日星期五
- 世界環保日，2006 年 6 月 5 日
- 國際無車日活動，9 月 22 日。台北在 2002 年即加入這個活動，之後新竹與台中也分別在 2003 與 2004 參與。

環境經濟學

營造雙贏

生態效益的創新，是結合環境保護與提升競爭力的好榜樣。

環保產業是歐洲經濟中最有生氣的產業之一。每年約有 5% 的成長率，並有 2 百萬名的就業人口，比歐盟 15 國的製藥業還多出好幾倍。

除了逐漸擴大成為歐盟國家就業機會的提供者外，全球市場對這些環保專業技術、產品和服務的需求也日益增加。

就在一年前，全球對環保產品和服務的需求，已超過 5000 億歐元。到 2010 年極有可能達到 7000 億歐元。

例如，歐洲汽車製造商已經採用歐盟嚴格的汽車排氣標準。他們很快就會發現來自中國大陸的大量需求。中國政府打算在 2010 年趕上歐洲標準，以面對節節攀升的汽車擁有率及控制都市污染。

風力發電則是另一項國際競爭優勢。歐洲風力發電處於世界領導地位，歐盟的公司目前供應全球 90% 的風力發電，預期 2020 年可望達到每年 800 億歐元的產值。



主要歐盟環保政策法令

Major EU Environmental Policies

危害物質限用指令(RoHS) 和 廢電機電子設備指令(WEEE)

歐盟第 2002/95/EC 號-危害物質限用指令 (RoHS) 以及 歐盟第 2002/96/EC 號-和廢電機電子設備指令(WEEE)的目的在於應付日益增加的電子電氣產品的報廢物。提高報廢電子電氣產品的回收率，可以降低無回收價值的最終廢料數量，而且製造商必須負起產品回收的責任。如此一來，將刺激電子電氣設備的設計朝向更環保的概念，事先將未來報廢後的廢料管理列入考慮。消費者將可免費退還所購買的報廢設備。為了防止有害廢料的增加，RoHS 規定，自 2006 年 7 月 1 日起，停止販售含有重金屬(例如：鉛、水銀等)或其他危險物質的電器商品。

REACH

2005 年 12 月 13 日，歐盟理事會達成一項新化學品政策指令 (REACH)。這個指令規定化學品的註冊、評估跟授權辦法。這個新法案將會在 2006 年的秋天由歐洲議會和歐盟理事會做出最後的決議。歐洲執委會希望在 2007 年春天開始生效。

打擊海洋污染

歐盟與船隻污染的抗戰越演越烈。一個新採用的指令針對海洋污染源設定全面懲罰。對污染製造者來說，這個指令相當具有威脅性，其中有些甚至觸及刑法的刑責。此一法案適用於任何在任一歐洲海域中，有意或因嚴重疏失而導致海洋受到污染的人。而歐洲海岸的乾淨整潔也受到歐盟各國司法與海洋管理單位的聯手保護。

RoHS and WEEE

Directives 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS) and 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) are designed to tackle the fast increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment. Increased recycling of electrical and electronic equipment will limit the total quantity of waste going to final disposal. Producers will be responsible for taking back and recycling electrical and electronic equipment. This will provide incentives to design electrical and electronic equipment in an environmentally more efficient way, which takes waste management aspects fully into account. Consumers will be able to return their equipment free of charge. In order to prevent the generation of hazardous waste, Directive RoHS requires the substitution of various heavy metals (lead, mer-

cury, etc.) and other dangerous substances in new electrical and electronic equipment put on the market from 1 July 2006.

REACH

On 13 December, 2005 the Council reached an agreement on REACH, a new regulation on the registration, the evaluation and the authorisation of chemicals. It is expected that the final decision on REACH will be reached by the European Parliament and Council in autumn 2006. The Commission expects entry into force of the Regulation for spring 2007.

Fight against maritime pollution

The fight against ship-source pollution intensifies. A newly adopted European directive proposes an arsenal of sanctions against maritime polluters. These sanctions are a real deterrent. Some actions are now considered penal infringements. Sanctions are applied in any European maritime area and against any person who has been found to have caused or contributed to illegal pollution intentionally or by means of serious negligence. The protection of EU coasts is also insured by a co-operation mechanism between the maritime and judicial authorities of EU Member States.

台北歐洲商會

The ECCT is the active representative body of European businesses in Taiwan. Founded in 1988, it now boasts a fast growing membership of more than 350 firms and 550 individuals. It is led by a Board of Directors, with Ralf Scheller as current Chairman. It has a 9-staff strong secretariat, with Guy Wittich as Chief Executive Officer. The ECCT's activities are organised under 27 different specialised committees, covering the whole range of members' industries and concerns, from automotive to banking and from intellectual property rights to retail. It also has a WTO committee, in charge of reviewing Taiwan's compliance with its own commitments within the WTO.

The European Chamber of Commerce Taipei is one of the best run and most active Europe-wide chambers in Asia. It acts very strongly as a forum where European businesses discuss their common interests in order to present a coherent position to the government authorities of Taiwan and of the European Union. For government agencies, indeed, the ECCT is a key partner in the decision making process in all sectors, helping to craft the policies and regulations best adapted to the needs of economic growth and development. It thus maintains daily contacts with the Taiwanese authorities, and, on the European government side, conducts a delegation each year to Brussels to meet with European Commission officials (the "Open door mission"). Of course, it also keeps close contact in Taipei with the European Economic and Trade Office, which is the office of the European Commission (the main executive body of the European Union).



Ralf Scheller and Guy Wittich. Photograph courtesy of ECCT

The Chamber has an active website (<http://www.ecct.com.tw>) and publishes a bi-monthly magazine – Euroview – as well as other key publications, among which the Annual Position Papers and the quarterly report monitoring Taiwan's compliance with its WTO commitments.

台北歐洲商會是在台歐洲商業代表組織。該商會自 1988 年成立以來，成員快速成長，至今有超過 350 個企業會員及 550 位個人會員。它由董事會和現任董事長薛勒 (Ralf Scheller) 領導，由執行長紀維德 (Guy Wittich) 帶領秘書總署的 9 位同仁執行業務。ECCT 的活動由 27 個不同的專業委員會規劃，其內容包含了所有的產業與相關單位，從汽車業到銀行業、從智慧財產權領域到零售業…等等。歐洲商會下有一委員會負責監督台灣遵守世界貿易組織的承諾。

台北歐洲商會是亞洲地區最傑出、也最活躍的歐洲商會之一。這個商會如同是一個論壇，在這裡，歐洲企業討論他們共同的利益，對台灣及歐盟的政府單位提出立場。對政府機構而言，此商會是個重要的合夥人。在決策過程中，它協助政策及規範的修訂，以促進經濟成長及發展。因此，商會和台灣政府聯繫密切。對歐盟政府單位方面，每年皆有台北歐洲商會代表團前往布魯塞爾和歐洲執委會官員會面。當然，它也和歐洲執委會駐台的代表處-歐洲經貿辦事處來往密切。

台北市歐洲商務協會的網站為 <http://www.ecct.com.tw>，並且發行: Euroview 雙月刊及其他主要的出版品，如建議書(Annual Position Papers)，以及檢討台灣是否遵守加入世界貿易組織(WTO)承諾的季報。

2005 年歐盟－台灣貿易

歐台 2005 年貿易統計已經出爐了！資料顯示，在近幾年的快速成長後，2005 年貿易增長稍微減緩，總成長率為 1.2 %。在連續兩年雙方貿易往來成長率持續高長的情況下，這個減緩的數據合理。2003 年的成長率為 9.3%，2004 年為 18.6%。

歐盟出口至台灣成長了 4.5 %，台灣出口至歐盟則稍稍減少了 1.3 %。根據台灣海關資料顯示，雙方貿易額已達到 3900 億美元。

欲得知更多的資訊，歐洲經貿辦事處即將發行最新一期“歐盟-台灣貿易及投資概況”，您也可下載電子檔 www.deltwn.cec.eu.int。

EU – Taiwan Trade in 2005: first figures

The first statistics on trade between the EU and Taiwan in 2005 are available! They show that bilateral trade levelled at the high volumes reached during previous years, with an overall growth rate of 1.2%, not really surprising after two years of strong increase in bilateral exchanges (+9.3% in 2003 and +18.6% in 2004).

EU exports to Taiwan grew by 4.5%, and Taiwan's exports to the EU diminished slightly by 1.3%. Together, the volume of bilateral trade reaches 39 billion USD, according to Taiwanese customs statistics. If you are interested in more information on this subject, the European Economic and Trade Office will soon publish an "EU – Taiwan Trade and Investment Factfile", available both in print and on-line at www.deltwn.cec.eu.int.



Lund, Sweden

瑞典 隆德市



隆德市位於瑞典美麗、廣闊的南方。它是瑞典的古老城市之一，擁有千年以上的歷史。過去幾百年來，它因人們經常相約於此，而名聲大噪。而今，隆德已成為一個思想與創造力交流的城市。

大學、科學園區、多元文化氣息以及歷史悠久的環境是此地一項特殊的結合，使得隆德成為國際城市。因為創意的發揮，隆德的企業不論在國內或在國際間都有不凡的成就。

過去幾年來，藉由斯堪地那維亞最大的大學以及伊德翁科學園區的協助，許多以知識為基礎的企業在此成立。隆德儼然成為創新研究與產業的主要國際中心。

隆德大學成立於 1666 年。它是斯堪地那維亞地區，最具規模的研究以及高等教育中心。它有八個學院、許多研究中心與專業研究機構；學生人數超過四萬人，分別就讀 85 個教育課程、18 個國際研究所課程、或者一千種個別的課程。

來自世界各國的學生進入具有豐富歷史傳統的隆德大學，為隆德的文化與娛樂加進了一股年輕的氣息。隆德擁有古典博物館、美術藝廊以及其它觀光景點。劇場、音樂廳與演講廳，還有誘人的餐廳以及咖啡館皆座落於隆德市中心，步行可到。

Lund, situated in the attractive and expansive southern Sweden, is one of the oldest cities in Sweden with a history more than one thousand years old. Over the centuries it has earned a reputation for being a place where people meet, and, today more than ever, Lund is a meeting place for ideas and creativity.

Here, the university, science-park, multicultural atmosphere and historical surroundings make up a unique combination. This has turned Lund into an international city where ideas are born - ideas that build enterprises and achieve success both nationally and internationally.

Over the years, a great number of knowledge-based companies have developed with the help of Scandinavia's largest uni-

versity and the Ideon science park. Lund has positioned itself as a leading international centre for innovative research and industry.

Lund University was founded in 1666. With eight faculties and a multitude of research centres and specialised research institutes, it is the largest centre for research and higher education in Scandinavia. More than 40,000 students are enrolled at the University, studying any of the 85 educational programmes, eighteen international masters programmes, or the 1,000 individual courses.

Students from all over the world attend Lund's tradition-rich Lund University, adding a youthful pulse to Lund's cultural and entertainment scene. Lund offers classical museums, art galleries and other sights. Theatres, music and lectures, inviting restaurants and cafés can all be found within walking distance in Lund's city centre.

Text and photograph: Courtesy of the Swedish Trade Council in Taipei



歐洲經貿辦事處 EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND TRADE OFFICE

台北市 105 民生東路三段 109 號 15 樓 A 室

Suite A, 15F, No. 109, Minsheng East Road, Sec. 3, Taipei 105

Tel: 886-2-27150365 · Fax: 886-2-2715-0006 · E-mail: admin-taiwan@cec.eu.int · Website: <http://www.deltwn.cec.eu.int>