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歐盟通訊

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Wan Wan's Trip to Europe



Wan Wan is a Taiwanese cartoonist whose comic blog has now accumulated over 240 million visits. On 22 December 2010 she launched her new book at the Eslite Bookstore in Taipei. This comic strip book 'Let's Go to Europe' recounts her 20-day trip to Europe. Now, just two weeks after publication, it has become the number one best seller in Taiwan's Kingstone Bookstore.

'Let's Go to Europe' is a charming collection of comic strips illustrating the highlights of Wan Wan's 20-day visit to the EU. Her journey, from 16 June to 5 July 2010, took her through eight cities spanning six different EU Member States. It was sponsored by the European Economic and Trade Office.

In the comic strip Wan Wan demonstrates the trademark humour and light-hearted style that is typical of all of her previous works. This vivacious approach is a far cry from the often monotonous tone to be found in most official tour guides. With its cheerful drawings and unique brand of humour, readers of 'Let's Go to Europe' receive, thanks to Wan Wan's lively approach, an image of Europe devoid of any rigid bureaucratic tones.

It was Wan Wan's first long-distance trip outside of Asia. At first Europe felt a little strange and remote, but with her first-hand experience, and especially now that the visa waiver has been announced,

Wan Wan is convinced that this is the right time to visit Europe!

During her trip Wan Wan discovered Europe's wide diversity and how each country has preserved its own unique cultural heritage. She also experienced how, despite their differences, EU countries cooperate with each other. She was able to travel directly from one country to another by train, without stopping at borders or having her passport checked. She could also use the same money (the Euro) during her travels in Belgium, France, and Germany,

without having to change currencies.

As well as the delightful depictions of her travels, Wan Wan also gives a simple, clear and amusing introduction to the history of the EU and how it operates today. 'This is my most detailed publication to date,' she states. Wan Wan has carried out extensive research on Europe to ensure that her readers are given the most accurate information.

The detailed descriptions of her European trip will give tourists from Taiwan a better insight and will make Europe more accessible to them. Now that the EU visa waiver is official, an increasing number of Taiwanese passport holders will select Europe as their destination of choice, not only for tourism, but also for business and academic cooperation, thus boosting bilateral relations to the mutual benefit of the EU and Taiwan.

Ten representatives of the EU Member States were present at her book launch, including Guy Ledoux, the head of the European Economic and Trade Office. Wan Wan has been nominated as a good-will ambassador promoting the recent visa waiver. The EU representatives later joined Wan Wan on stage to perform the traditional Taike Dance in celebration of the EU's visa waiver for Taiwanese passport holders.

彎彎歐洲之旅

台灣漫畫家彎彎的部落格點閱率至今已累積超過二億四千萬次。她於2010年12月22日發表新書「歐洲GO了沒」，地點在台北誠品信義書店。這次的新繪本為彎彎的20天歐洲旅遊札記，出版後兩週便榮登金石堂書店暢銷排行榜冠軍。

彎彎於「歐洲GO了沒」一書中以可愛的塗鴉記錄了20天歐洲旅遊行程中的精彩趣事。從2010年6月16日至7月5日，彎彎遊遍

歐盟六個國家、八座城市，全程由歐洲經貿辦事處贊助。在新書中，彎彎不改以往輕鬆幽默的招牌風格。官方指定的旅遊指南大多給人單調乏味的印象，但彎彎逗趣的敘述方式卻打破了這種刻板印象。她在「歐洲GO了沒」中運用可愛的塗鴉與獨特的幽默感向讀者介紹歐洲；書中少了一板一眼的官腔，多了彎彎的真誠。

彎彎表示，這是她第一次踏出亞洲的長途旅程。歐洲在她心中原本是個遙不可及的地方，然而在親身遊玩過歐洲之後，再加上台灣赴歐免簽證的公告，彎彎誠摯推薦：「現在遊歐洲正是時候。」



彎彎在旅遊途中見識了多元化的歐洲，各國保有獨特又截然不同的文化遺產。然而她也發覺到，儘管歐洲非常多元，但歐盟國家之間卻又互相合作。彎彎搭乘火車時可直接跨越國界，中途無須停靠邊界或檢查護照。此外，歐元在比利時、法國與德國皆可通用，旅遊時不必更換貨幣。

除了逗趣的旅遊紀錄之外，彎彎也在書中以簡單明瞭、幽默十足的方式介紹歐盟的歷史及今日運作方式。她表示，「這是我出書以來，畫得最用心的作品了。」彎彎費盡心思研究許多資料，以提供讀者最正確的資訊。

彎彎詳細的歐洲旅遊紀錄將能使台灣民眾更加瞭解歐洲，縮短歐洲在台灣旅客心中的距離感。赴歐洲免簽證一旦正式生效，將有更多台灣護照持有者選擇赴歐。赴歐目的不光只限旅遊觀光，更有商業或學術合作，進而促進雙方關係，更為歐盟與台灣彼此帶來正面效益。

彎彎新書發表會共有十名歐盟國家代表出席，其中包含歐洲經貿辦事處長李篤。歐盟欽點彎彎為歐洲免簽證親善特使，台灣民眾赴歐免簽證案近日已正式生效。歐盟代表隨後上台與彎彎一同表演傳統台客舞，以慶祝歐盟通過台灣護照持有者免簽證案。



EU Visa Waiver for Taiwanese

From 11 January, holders of Taiwanese passports that contain an identity card number are no longer required to have a visa to travel to the Schengen area, and can remain there for up to 90 days within a six-month period. The Schengen area covers 22 EU Member States and 3 associated countries: Norway, Iceland and Switzerland. In addition, the visa waiver also applies to Romania, Bulgaria and Cyprus, which are not yet members of the Schengen



Agreement. The UK and Ireland, which are not part of the Schengen area, already waived the visa obligation in 2009. Reciprocally, Taiwan grants a full visa-free regime to all EU citizens for short-term stays of up to 90 days.

The Commission's proposal to lift the short-term visa requirement for Taiwanese citizens was approved by the European Parliament on 11 November and officially adopted by the Council on 25 November 2010. The decision was then published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 December and took effect from 11 January. For visits of more than three months, to take up employment, to settle, for family reunification or to study, Taiwanese passport holders will still require a national visa issued by the Member State concerned.

The EU has been a vital and popular destination for Taiwanese citizens travelling overseas, whether on business or for leisure. Within the last year, a total of 174,697 Schengen visas were issued, and more than 310,000 visits were made by Taiwanese citizens. Thanks to the easing of travel conditions for Taiwanese, it is expected that the number of travellers to the EU will increase by at least 30%.

In comments marking the official implementation of

the visa waiver, Commissioner Cecilia Malmström said: 'Today is a very important day for EU-Taiwan relations and I welcome the Council's decision giving the green light to our proposal. Waiving the visa obligation for Taiwan will facilitate people to people contacts, enhance business opportunities and give the possibility for them to get to know the EU better. Today's decision is the result of intensive and hard work for the authorities and the people of Taiwan in meeting the criteria requested to lift the visa obligation. I congratulate them for the great efforts made and the important results achieved. I am sure that the full reciprocal visa waiver will give a boost to the already good relationship between Taiwan and the EU in various sectors, such as tourism or trade, for the benefit of all parties.'

The visa waiver recognises that Taiwan applies strict regulations and robust security measures regarding immigration; Taiwan represents a low risk of illegal immigration and implements tough policies on the issuance of travel documents. Transferring Taiwan to the visa exemption list further reinforces regional coherence, as the EU already grants a visa-free regime to locations with a similar level of economic development, including Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, South Korea and Singapore.

台灣旅客赴歐免簽證

自2011年1月11日起，台灣民眾將可持已註明身分證字號的護照，免簽證出入申根地區，停留期間不超過90天，且可於六個月內不限次數停留。申根地區包括所有22個歐盟國家，以及挪威、冰島與瑞士三個非歐盟會員國。此案同時適用於羅馬尼亞、保加利亞與賽普勒斯等三個非申根會員國，而英國與愛爾蘭已於2009年給予台灣免簽證待遇。在互惠雙贏原則下，台灣已通過歐盟旅客來台免簽證案，歐盟會員國的國民將可在台灣免簽證停留90天。

歐盟執委會所提出的此項免簽證法案，由歐洲議會於2010年11月11日通過，並於11月25日由歐盟理事會所簽署。歐盟公報並於12月22日宣布台灣民眾赴歐盟免簽證，公告1月11日即可生效。至於停留超過三個月、就業、定居、求學或與家人重聚，台灣護照持有者仍必須持有該會員國之相關簽證。

歐盟早已是台灣民眾在出國觀光或洽商時的重要目的地。以去年為例，台灣民眾申請獲准的申根簽證合計174,697件，且有超過310,000次為台

灣民眾赴歐次數。也因赴歐條件放寬，未來赴歐的台灣旅客可望提升至少三成以上。

基於台灣赴歐免簽證的正式實施，執委會執委馬姆斯壯表示：「今天是歐盟與台灣關係史上重要的一頁，我樂見理事會通過我們的提案。台灣列入免簽證赴歐名單後，將促進人際關係的交流、商業發展的機會，並讓台灣民眾更深入瞭解歐盟國家。今天的決議，是相關主管機關嚴格審核和台灣盡力配合免簽證條件之下的共同成果，雙方不遺餘力，一起達成這個重要目標，在此我向台灣和歐盟理事會獻上祝賀。我相信，台灣方面免除歐盟簽證的法案，將進一步鞏固台歐之間的良好關係，包括觀光和貿易等領域。」

此決議同時考量了台灣在出入境管理上的嚴格規章與安全防護措施；台灣人非法移民入歐的風險極低，對於發放台灣護照也採取極嚴厲的把關程序。提供台灣赴歐免簽證的決議，將能強化歐盟對此區域的一致性政策。歐盟已給予此區域其他類似經濟體免簽證優惠，包括香港、澳門、日本、南韓和新加坡等地。



2010 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Best Practices in Public Procurement

The EU and Taiwan are cooperating actively in the field of government procurement. A major milestone was reached when Taiwan joined the WTO's Government Procurement Agreement in 2009. Cooperation and joint events are also ongoing to acquaint both sides with each other's rules and procedures as well as to exchange best practices. Seminars have been held in the last three years.

The European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) and Taiwan's Public Construction Commission (PCC) jointly hosted the '2010 EU-Taiwan Seminar on Best Practices in Public Procurement' in Taipei on 2 December, in a bid to further increase mutual understanding in the field of government procurement. The aim was to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the procurement framework and its implementation by sharing best practices.

Wu Kuo-an, PCC Secretary-General, and Bertrand Carsin, Director for Procurement Policy in DG Internal Market at the European Commission, delivered opening remarks. They both welcomed Taiwan's accession to the WTO Government Procurement Agreement (GPA) in 2009, strengthening Taiwan's participation in the international trading system and enhancing its procurement framework. They underlined that Taiwan's GPA membership has helped to boost business opportunities, both for Taiwanese companies, who are able to tender for contracts in other GPA member countries, and for European companies in Taiwan.

The first keynote speaker, Mike Weber from the Fraunhofer Institute for Open Communication Systems (FOKUS), described how to develop a fair and reasonable technical specification and how to use inside knowledge and invite outside expertise. He began by explaining the importance and effects of public procurement for a nation's economic development, public services and competitiveness. He stressed that a fair and reasonable technical specification is a major instrument to improve procurement practice, and knowledge is the key to developing such specifications. Furthermore, making use of internal and external knowledge is essential: for instance, cooperation between departments or within different companies and public authorities.

Another speaker, Camilla Andersson from the Swedish Defence Research Agency (FOI), discussed the implementation of an environmental life cycle costs method in an organisation during

procurement. She argued that using the life cycle costs (LCC) method enabled different alternatives to be evaluated and cost drivers to be identified before investments were made. She concluded that the environmental life cycle costs tool can be used for quantifying environmental impact costs, performing sensitivity analysis, and studying the effects of different scenarios. Ultimately the proper use of life cycle cost tools ensures that the government or other procuring entities get the best value for money and use public funds more efficiently. The last speaker of the morning session, Romain Voisin from Crédit Agricole CIB, introduced financing solutions for public-private partnerships (PPPs). He explained that a PPP is a contract between a government entity and the private sector. The key principle of financing PPP projects, he remarked, relies on providing debt financing for an asset, while building on the asset's expected cash flow.

In the afternoon session, Andreas Gursch from INEP-Asia Ltd's Taiwan Branch presented EU policies for energy efficiency in buildings and how these could be put to good use in Taiwan. He pointed out that the EU building industry accounts for nearly 10% of EU-27 GDP and 8% of its total employment; however, buildings are also responsible for 36% of the EU's CO₂ emissions and 40% of its energy use. In his presentation, Mr Gursch mentioned how the EU's ongoing legislative development is transforming the whole building and construction sector, and boosting innovation and employment, with a view to becoming the cornerstone of European climate protection policy.

This was followed by another talk by Mike Weber, who discussed how to apply the most economically advantageous tender principle when awarding contracts. He considered award criteria to be a powerful instrument for improving procurement practice, and also indispensable to guarantee openness to new solutions. The last speaker, Dirk Hoffmann, a legal practitioner, gave two presentations focusing on liabilities and risk sharing, and arbitration. He used examples to illustrate these ideas from a European perspective.

The seminar was highly successful and the audience and speakers exchanged views on different topics during the question and answer sessions in both the morning and afternoon sessions. In the closing remarks, the organisers agreed to arrange further seminars in future on similar topics, including public procurement.

2010年台歐盟政府採購研討會



歐盟與台灣在政府採購方面，彼此維持積極的合作關係。當台灣於2009年加入世界貿易組織（WTO）的政府採購（GPA）協議時，除了舉行象徵新里程碑的慶祝活動外，還舉辦了持續性的合作及活動，目的在使雙方更加瞭解彼此在政府採購方面的規定與程序，並交流其中最佳作法。因此，最近三年舉辦了多場相關研討會。

為了進一步加強雙方對於各自政府採購領域的瞭解，並尋求更多合作機會，歐洲經貿辦事處（EETO）與行政院公共工程委員會（PCC）於去年12月2日在台灣大學，再次聯手舉辦「2010年台歐盟政府採購研討會」，希冀藉由分享最佳作法，讓雙方增加採購框架與實踐的效率及效果。

此研討會由公共工程委員會主任秘書吳國安及歐盟政府採購政策處處長卡辛（Bertrand Carsin）共同主持，雙方皆歡迎台灣於2009年成為WTO底下GPA第41個會員國，與歐盟在GPA的架構下相互開放政府採購市場的成就。他們於開幕致詞時表示，此舉不但增加台灣在國際交易體系的競爭力，強化自身的採購框架，也為雙方企業增加更多商機，例如台灣企業能夠參加其他GPA會員國的標案，在台灣的歐洲企業同樣也能參加台灣的標案。

本研討會首先由來自Fraunhofer Institute for Open Communication Systems (FOKUS)的Mike Weber主講，以如何發展公平與合理的技術規格、以及如何善用內部資源與邀請外部專家為題。他指出，政府採購對於一國經濟發展、公共服務及國家競爭力具有重要的影響，而發展一

套公平與合理的技術規格能夠改進政府採購的過程，同時專業知識扮演相當關鍵的角色。他並同時指出，善用內部與外部資源也同樣重要，包括企業裡各部門之間的合作，以及私人企業與公共部門間的合作。

下一位主講者Camilla Andersson來自Swedish Defense Research Agency (FOI)，她以「如何在採購案裡使用環境—生命週期成本（LCC）之方法」為題，說明使用環境—生命週期成本之方法能夠在投資前評估不同的變數，並找出成本動因。她強調，環境—生命週期成本之工具能夠用來量化環境衝擊的成本，執行敏感度分析，以及研究不同情勢所產生的影響。最後，正確使用生命週期成本之工具，能夠確保政府或其他採購單位得到最佳的性價比，並加強公共資金有效率的使用。研討會上午場次最後一位主講者是來自Credit Agricole CIB的Romain Voisin，介紹公共部門與私人企業合作模式（PPP）的融資方案，其關鍵在於提供債券融資給資產的同時，必須建立資產的預期現金流。

研討會下午場次首先由來自INEP-Asia Ltd. Taiwan Branch的Andreas Gursch主講，說明歐盟對於提升建築物能源效率的政策，以及如何在台灣應用。他指出，歐盟的建築產業非常龐大，占歐盟27個會員國將近10%的GDP以及8%的就業市場；然而，建築產業卻造成歐盟36%的二氧化碳排放以及40%的能源使用。因此，Gursch提到，為了成為歐洲氣候保護政策的基石，歐盟目前正從立法下手，企圖全面改變此區的建築產業，同時促進產業創新與就業。

接下來由Mike Weber再次開講，以如何提供契約最有利的優惠為主題，指出授予契約的標準是改善採購過程的重要工具，同時也必須對創新解決方案採取開放的態度。研討會最後一位講者Dirk Hoffmann律師，分別針對責任與風險分擔以及仲裁等方向發表兩場演講，從歐洲的角度，利用實際案例清楚說明上述觀念。

透過本次研討會的成功，台灣廠商更加瞭解歐盟政府的採購制度，有助台商參與歐盟政府採購的標案。觀眾與主講者並於當天的問答討論中，在不同議題上交換了寶貴意見。主辦單位於閉幕致詞時允諾，將在不久的未來針對政府採購之議題舉行更多相關活動，以增進雙方瞭解與互動。

Taipei hosts EU-Taiwan Seminar on Design Protection

Protecting designs is a highly relevant intellectual property rights issue in EU-Taiwan cooperation. Both the EU and Taiwan are major sources of original design, and it is important for them to share their experiences in protecting the designs and creativity that spur economic development in modern society.

But what kinds of design can be protected? The answer is not always obvious. That is why the EU-Taiwan 2010 Seminar on Design Patent was held on 21 October 2010 in Taipei.

The event was a joint effort between the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), the Taiwan Design Center (TDC) and the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO), and was attended by Taiwanese government officials and participants from design related industries.

The seminar covered topics including how Taiwanese and European companies use design and what steps they take to protect it; the legal framework for design systems; and examination practices for both Taiwan and the EU. Intellectual property attorneys were also invited to speak on their viewpoints regarding effective intellectual property protection. Following the seminar, participants were able to see an exhibition of outstanding designs by European and Taiwanese companies.

'Design is the outward appearance of a product. But such a design adds its value to the product.' said Guy Ledoux, head of the EETO. That is why it was important to discuss design protection systems in both Taiwan and European countries, he said. In the EU, he noted, design protection is regulated at the EU level, meaning that holders of intellectual property rights had equal rights to protection in all EU Member States.

The seminar was divided into three parts. For the first segment, Taiwanese companies Brinno Incorporated and Cheerful Fashion Goods Co. and EU companies Murgitroyd & Company, Ten-Moni Material Technology and Pilotfish shared their experiences on how to use and protect design on their new products. They brought along very practical examples to explain their work, such as the digital peephole viewer, and bendable phones. These demonstrated the significance of crediting the

designer's contribution and protecting designs from infringement. 'The better a design is, the more it should be protected,' said TDC Chief Executive Tony Chang.

The second part of the seminar introduced the legal framework for design patents in Taiwan, and Community designs in the EU. Che-Wei Yeh, the patent examiner of TIPO, clarified the definition of a design patent: 'A design shall refer to any creation made in respect to the shape, pattern, colour, or combination of an article through visual appeal'. Mr Jesús Romero, IP officer of the EU Delegation to China, spoke on the work of the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (OHIM), which implements the EU-wide registration of designs, as well as trademarks.

As a regulatory agency of the EU, the OHIM is responsible for granting and enforcing trademarks and design titles throughout the EU. These are known as 'Community trademarks' and 'Community designs.' Taiwanese designs can easily be registered with OHIM, simply by filling out an on-line application. Other forms of protection systems which coexist are the national registration systems and the international registration system. Currently, Taiwanese designs and design owners cannot be registered through the international system.

The final session of the seminar focused on various practices regarding examination procedures. Sherry Yeh, a Patent Examiner from the Intellectual Property Office of Taiwan, said that substantive examinations were necessary for design patent applications to be officially recognised in Taiwan. Jesús Romero also contributed to this session, which covered detailed procedures for filing to examination, including the introduction of new software interfaces, in an attempt to streamline the application and examination process.

As the head of the EETO Guy Ledoux said, 'Terminology and rules might differ, but we share the same goal, a commitment to protecting design to foster creativity.'

Participants welcomed the seminar as a useful event to promote better understanding and to cultivate a better relationship between the EU and Taiwan regarding design protection.

2010年台歐盟新式樣專利保護研討會

新式樣專利保護與智慧財產權及台歐合作有著密不可分的關係。歐盟與台灣皆有大量的新式樣設計，因此台歐雙方對於保護新式樣，及保護使現代社會經濟成長之獨特創意的經驗交流即顯得相當重要。

然而，對於哪些種類的新式樣能受保護卻時有爭議。這也是2010年台歐盟新式樣專利研討會於2010年10月21日在台北舉辦的緣起。

本研討會由歐洲經貿辦事處、台灣創意設計中心，以及經濟部智慧財產局聯合主辦，並由台灣政府機關代表及相關產業人士一同參與。

本次研討會的內容相當豐富，包括台灣業者及歐洲業者的成功申請新式樣專利保護的經驗分享，以及台歐盟新式樣專利法制面和審查實務的介紹。現場也邀請法律專家發表他們對保護專利的想法與建議。在研討會的尾聲，主辦單位也展示了台灣與歐洲傑出的設計作品供與會人士鑑賞。

歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤先生致詞表示：「一個產品的外顯樣式是設計，而設計是產品價值的一環。」這解釋了台歐雙方必須要團結，共同討論新式樣專利保護機制的原因。他也表示在歐盟的會員國裡，新式樣設計將擁有歐盟級的保護，即新式樣設計在所有歐盟會員國的領土裡也受到相同等級的保護。

本次研討會共有三個議程。第一個議程為台歐業者的經驗分享。台灣業者有邑錡股份有限公司及吉而好股份有限公司，歐方業者有Murgitroyd & Company, Ten-Moni Material Technology LTD及Pilotfish。每個業者皆分享了該公司申請新式樣設計專利的成功案例，其中包括數位電子貓眼及可彎式手機。每個專利都代表肯定設計



師的付出，及保護產品不被侵權。台灣創意設計中心執行長張光民表示：「一個設計越好，越需要被保護。」

研討會的第二個議程為台灣新式樣專利法及歐盟設計系統的介紹。經濟部智慧局專利審查官葉哲維先生特別說明何謂新式樣專利，亦即指對物品之形狀、花紋、色彩或其結合，透過視覺訴求之創作。而歐盟駐華代表智慧財產權官員 Jesús Romero先生也詳細解釋歐盟內部市場協調局，簡稱OHIM，在歐盟所實行的新式樣設計及專利的登錄系統。

OHIM是歐盟的協調單位，負責會員國商標及新式樣設計的核發及審查，稱之『歐盟商標』及『歐盟新式樣』。台灣的新式樣設計也可在OHIM系統上直接透過線上申請系統登錄。除了OHIM實體法以外，還有各國自己的專利系統，及世界智慧財產局組織的登錄系統等專利法制。然而，現階段台灣的設計師及其設計，還不能在世界智慧財產局組織登錄。

研討會最後一個議題專注在審查實務的各樣程序執行。經濟部智慧局專利審查官葉雪美女士強調台灣新式樣專利須經過實體審查，才能通過申請。而歐盟駐華代表智慧財產權官員 Jesús Romero先生也詳盡介紹歐盟設計系統從申請到審查的規則，並介紹能讓申請過程更流暢的歐盟設計系統E化軟體。

正如歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤先生說：「使用的名詞跟規定也許不盡相同，但是我們有相同的目標，也就是致力保護新式樣及鼓勵創新發明。」2010年台歐盟新式樣專利研討會圓滿落幕，同時促進台灣與歐盟間進一步的瞭解及交流新式樣專利體制。



EEAS Fully Operational

The European External Action Service (EEAS) is now fully operational, as of 1 January 2011. With its headquarters in Brussels, it has 136 EU Delegations worldwide.

At the head of the Service is the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, Catherine Ashton.

'The Service will mark a new beginning for European foreign and security policy as we bring together and streamline all of the Union's existing resources, staff and instruments. We will also receive a fresh injection of talent and skills as we incorporate Member States' diplomats into our team. This combination of staff and resources will be more than the sum of its parts: we will be able to find synergies and develop new ideas, which will enhance our ability to act more creatively and decisively in an increasingly challenging world,' said Baroness Ashton.



One of the major innovations introduced by the Lisbon Treaty (2009), the Service assists the High Representative in fulfilling her mandate, developing and coordinating EU foreign policy, coherently and effectively projecting European values and interests worldwide.

Officials from the Council and the Commission have been transferred to the new Service, following the Parliament's approval of the amended Staff and Financial Regulations and the 2011 EU budget. The Service also includes staff from the diplomatic services of EU Member States. It currently has a staff of 3 645, including over 1 600 at headquarters and over 2000 in Delegations. In addition, over 4 000 people are currently deployed in ongoing EU civilian and military crisis management operations around the world.

The EEAS is an independent institution with its own section in the EU budget, managed by the High Representative.

The newly-created position of High Representative merges the previous roles of the Council's Foreign Policy Representative and the European Commission's External Relations Commissioner. Its role is to ensure the consistency of external action and to raise the EU's profile on the international stage.

Baroness Ashton chairs the Foreign Affairs Council, that is, the regular meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the 27 EU Member States. She represents the EU on matters relating to the common foreign and security policy. She conducts political dialogue with third countries on the EU's behalf and expresses the EU's position in international conferences. She is responsible for EU delegations in third countries, and represents it at international organisations.

Baroness Ashton's top management team includes: a Chief Operating Officer, the Executive Secretary General and two Deputy Secretaries General. Under them are five

Managing Directors in charge of regional units and one Managing Director for global and multilateral issues. The EU's crisis management structures have also been integrated into the Service. Its organisational structure is, however, provisional and will be fine-tuned in the course of 2011.

歐盟對外事務部正式運作



歐盟對外事務部 (EEAS) 於2011年1月1日起正式運作。總部設立於比利時布魯塞爾，由全球136個歐盟駐外代表團所構成。

掌領總部的是歐盟外交暨安全政策高級代表凱薩玲艾希頓 (Catherine Ashton)，她同時兼任歐盟執委會副主席。

艾希頓表示：「對外事務部的成立使歐盟外交及安全政策邁入新的一頁。我們將整合並簡化歐盟現有的資源、人力與治理措施；同時也吸納新人才與新技能，將會員國的外交人員併入我們團隊。此人力與資源的整併將能發揮最大影響力：我們將能尋求合作契機並開發新計畫，增強我們的創造力與果斷力以面對日趨競爭的世界。」

歐盟對外事務部的設置是里斯本條約 (2009年) 簽署後的重要改革之一，它協助高級代表行使其職權、發展並協調歐盟外交政策、在全世界一致且有力地表達歐洲價值與利益。

經歐洲議會通過官員編制與金融規章的修改法案以及2011年歐盟預算之後，歐盟理事會與歐洲議會的常任官員被調往此新部會。各會員國的外交單位人員也被併入此部會。對外事務部目前一共有3,645名職員，其中包括總部的1,600名職員

以及各代表團逾2,000名職員。此外，對外事務部也在全球部署了超過4,000名人員，將持續執行歐盟民事暨軍事危機管理任務。

歐盟對外事務部是獨立的機構，在歐洲預算案中自有編制，由高級代表掌理。

新設立的高級代表一職是結合前理事會共同外交暨安全政策高級代表以及執委會對外關係執委會的職責，以確保一致的對外政策，提升歐盟在國際社會上的地位。

艾希頓負責主持外交政務會議，這是27個會員國外交部長的每月定期會議。她代表歐盟處理共同外交暨安全政策的相關事務。她受歐盟委派與第三國進行政治對話，也在國際會議上陳述歐盟立場。她掌管在第三國及在國際組織裡的歐盟代表團。

艾希頓的最高層管理團隊包括營運長一名，執行秘書長一名及副秘書長兩名。其幕僚包括五名分別負責各地域司的司長和一名全球暨多方議題司長。歐盟的危機管理機制也被納入對外事務部。然而，對外事務部的組織目前乃臨時架構，它將會在2011年內調整確認。



賽普勒斯帕佛斯城 Paphos, Cyprus



帕佛斯城位於賽普勒斯西南部的海濱城市，是帕佛斯區的首都。古時有兩個地點稱作帕佛斯城，分別是帕佛斯舊城與帕佛斯新城。目前有人居住的是帕佛斯新城，位在地中海沿岸，離利馬索爾(全島最大的港口)約50公里處，並且擁有國內第二大機場。

靠近帕佛斯舊城的愛神岩(Petra-tou-Romiou)沿海，相傳是阿芙羅黛蒂(Aphrodite)的出生地；她是愛與美的女神，因此帕佛斯舊城在古時成了崇拜阿芙羅黛蒂女神的聖地。在希臘羅馬時期，帕佛斯是全島首都，以保存良好的羅馬政府遺跡聞名於世，其大量的馬賽克藝術是熱門觀光景點。根據新約聖經中使徒行傳的記載，大數的使徒保羅在西元一世紀曾拜訪過此地。

許多歷史古蹟都位在帕佛斯城附近，包括港口的帕佛斯城堡(Paphos Castle)、及擁有許多神秘拱頂與洞穴的帝王谷(Tombs of the Kings)。幾哩處有相傳阿芙羅黛蒂帶出水面的岩石，據說阿芙羅黛蒂隨著海浪在這美不勝收的地點出現；曾是古時的朝聖勝地及賽普勒斯帝國首都的帕佛斯舊城，以及最古老且最為人知的阿芙羅黛蒂神廟(Temple of Aphrodite)遺址，其歷史可追溯到西元前12世紀。這神廟是古代最重要的膜拜及朝聖地點，直到西元第三到第四世紀為止。位在呂西尼昂領地(Lusignan Manor)的博物館麻雀雖小，但五臟俱全，並陳列著許多當地驚奇。

Paphos is a coastal city in the southwest of Cyprus and the capital of Paphos District. In antiquity, two locations were called Paphos: Old Paphos and New Paphos. The currently inhabited city is New Paphos. It lies on the Mediterranean coast, about 50 km west of the Limassol (the biggest port in island). Paphos International Airport is the country's second largest airport.

Near Palaepaphos (Old Paphos) at the seaside of Petra-tou-Romiou is the mythical birthplace of Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, so that Old Paphos became the most famous and important place for worshipping Aphrodite in the ancient world. In Greco-Roman times Paphos was the island's capital, and it is famous for the remains of the Roman governor's palace, where extensive, fine mosaics are a major tourist attraction. The apostle Paul of Tarsus visited the town during the 1st century AD, and the journey was recorded in the Book of Acts in the New Testament of the Bible.

There are many historical landmarks within and around Paphos, including the Paphos Castle at the harbour area; the Tombs of the Kings with many mysterious vaults and caves. A few miles outside the city, the rock of Aphrodite emerges from the sea. According to legend, Aphrodite rose from the waves in this strikingly beautiful spot. There is also Old Paphos, one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimage of the ancient Greek world, and once an ancient city kingdom of Cyprus. Here are the ruins of the famous Temple of Aphrodite, the most ancient remains, go back to the 12th century BC. The temple was one of the most important places of cult and pilgrimage of the ancient world, until the 3rd-4th centuries AD. The museum, housed in the Lusignan Manor, is small but impressive with many finds from the area.



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