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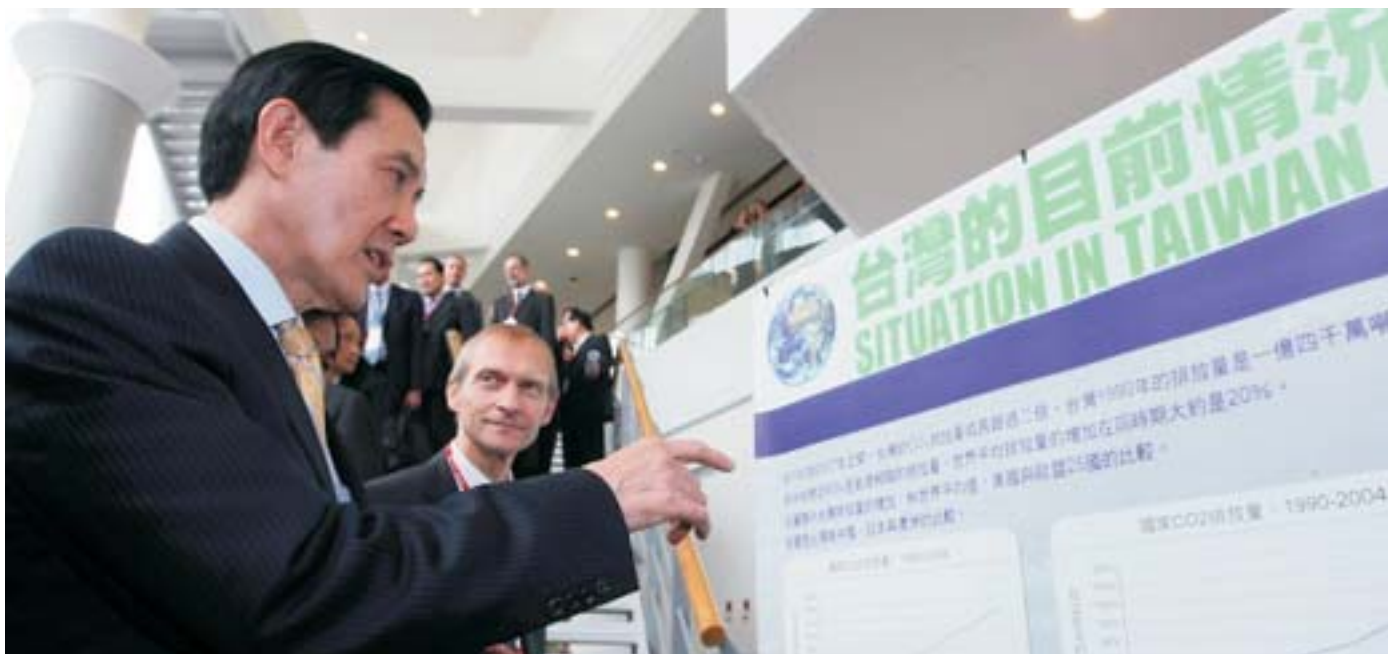
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EETO Promotes Environmental Protection with Climate Change Exhibition Tour



After the great success of the Climate Change Exhibition held in Taipei City Hall on 17 June 2009, the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), the EU Centre in Taiwan and four national universities organised an exhibition tour throughout Taiwan to further address the importance of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and global warming.

President Ma Ying-jeou graciously agreed to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition in National Sun Yat-sen University (NSYSU). Accompanied by Mr Guy Ledoux, Head of EETO, Timothy Yang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Hung-duen Yang, the Principal of NSYSU, President Ma toured the exhibition and then gave the opening speech. He stated that average global temperatures had increased by 0.74°C over the past decade, with Taiwan alone seeing an increase of 1.2°C. So it was high time to take action to tackle this global problem.

Taiwan accounts for only 0.3 per cent of the world's population, yet its annual CO₂ emissions are over 1 percent of the world's total. Strikingly, Taiwan's emission levels are nearly the same as Brazil's. Furthermore, Taiwan's CO₂ emissions have grown by more than 140 per cent in the past 18 years, with its per capita emissions now exceeding Japan's and Korea's. In this regard, President Ma stated that Taiwan should aim to cut its CO₂ emissions to 2008 levels by 2016 to 2020, and then reduce them further to 2000 levels by 2025.

Mr Guy Ledoux noted that the main purpose of the exhibition tour was to provide more opportunities for people to see the facts and understand the importance of taking action immediately. The tour also aimed to inform the public that some major companies in Taiwan have already understood the need to change their way of doing business. For instance, the Taiwanese Petrochemical company, CAPCO, has reduced its emissions by 23 per cent and is now participating in the European Emission Trading System. Both China Airlines and the Evergreen Group have agreed to participate in an EU programme to allow them to measure the amounts of CO₂ emitted over the Pacific Ocean.

The exhibition received much attention from college students, professors and the general public. With the support of several national universities, the exhibition toured to National Taiwan University, National Chung Hsin University, National Sun Yat Sen University, and National Dong Hwa University throughout October to December, 2009.

In addition to the exhibition, EETO also decided to send electronic greetings cards instead of traditional paper cards as part of its effort to reduce carbon emissions. In an interview with the Central News Agency, Mr Ledoux remarked: "It is important that we take action rather than simply talk about taking action. And even though it is not an actual card, it still conveys our most sincere appreciation to all the friends of the EU and the EETO."

歐洲經貿辦事處透過氣候變遷巡迴展推廣環境保護



2009年6月17日在台北市政府舉辦的「歐盟氣候變遷展」圓滿落幕。歐洲經貿辦事處和台灣歐盟中心，以及四所國立大學，接著共同舉辦巡迴展覽。藉此向民眾呼籲減少溫室氣體排放，並提醒大眾全球暖化的嚴重性。

馬英九總統欣然同意出席展覽開幕儀式。總統在外交部長楊進添，國立中山大學校長楊弘敦，以及歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤等人陪同下，出席中山大學的「歐盟全球氣候變遷暨影像巡迴展」。馬總統在致詞中表示，過去十年來全球氣溫增加攝氏0.74度，而單單台灣本身就增加了1.2度。此時若不立即行動對抗暖化，更待何時？

台灣人口占全球的千分之三，但每年所排放的二氧化碳量卻超越全球的百分之一。更驚人的是，台灣的排放量直逼巴西。不僅如此，過去18年間，台灣二氧化碳的排放量成長了1.4倍，人均排放量更是超越許多先進的國家，如日本、韓國等。因此，馬總統期望台灣能在2016年到2020年之間，將二氧化碳排放量降至2008年的排放水平，接著在2025年降到2000年的水平。

李篤處長表示，此次巡迴展的主要目的，是要讓更多的民眾有機會了解地球暖化，以及即刻採取行動的

必要性。展覽中也提到，台灣不少大企業已經為減碳改變商業運作模式。中美和石油化學公司目前已減少了百分之廿三的碳排放量，並加入了「歐盟排放交易體系」；中華航空和長榮海運公司也參加了一項歐盟的計畫，在飛機及貨輪上加裝測量儀器，航行過太平洋時可測量碳排放量。

本次巡迴展深獲大學師生，以及社會大眾的支持。由於各大學熱心參與，本展覽得以在台灣各地展出，其中包括國立台灣大學，國立中興大學，國立中山大學，以及國立東華大學，展出期間為2009年10月至12月。

除了舉辦巡迴展，歐洲經貿辦事處為了進一步推廣節能減碳，決定以電子賀卡取代傳統的紙張卡片。李篤處長也在接受中央社採訪過程中提到，「我們應少說多做。雖然電子卡並非實體的卡片，但同樣能將我們真誠的祝福傳遞給歐盟及辦事處的朋友。」



Geographical Indication and Trademark Protection EU-Taiwan Seminar

An EU-Taiwan seminar on geographical indications and trademark protection was held in Taipei on 19-20 October 2009. The two-day seminar, which attracted nearly 200 participants, was organised to promote and exchange ideas on geographical indications (GI) and trademarks. The organisers graciously provided mouth-watering samples of GI products such as Hungarian and Italian wine, cheese from Italy and the Netherlands, Scottish whisky, champagne from France, Chishang rice, Alishan tea, and Jinmen beef jerky.

'Geographical indication' (GI) is a type of intellectual property right that links the geographical origin of a particular product with its quality and reputation. Geographical indications are widely used for traditional products and to promote the development of quality products. They may apply to all kinds of products, but are mainly used for foods such as cheese, sausage, ham, and beverages such as wines, spirits and tea.

Like trademarks and commercial names, geographical indications are registered marks that permit identification of the product on the market. GIs belong to the communities of the localities with which they are associated, and can also be an engine of economic development by fostering a cooperative spirit among producers.

While Taiwan does not have a specific legal framework for geographical indications, its trademark law allows for a geographical collective trademark and certification mark, a concept similar to that of geographical indication.

The EU-Taiwan seminar was a joint effort by the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) and the Council of Agriculture (COA). It was opened by Guy Ledoux, the Head of EETO, Chen Shu-mei, Deputy Director-General of TIPO, and Huang You-tsai, Vice-Minister of the Council of Agriculture. TIPO presented the certification mark of product location and the collective trademark, both regulated by the Trademark Act. The COA then addressed applications of the certification mark and collective trademark. Product representatives from Chishang Township and Pernod Ricard

explained how GIs and trademarks serve to protect their product origin, which in turn guarantees consumer rights.

Laws on geographical indications have long been in effect in Europe, where certain food products are produced by particular regions. For example, champagne is a sparkling wine produced exclusively within the Champagne region of France. Therefore, in accordance with the GI definition, only sparkling wine from the region of Champagne can be called 'champagne'.

A fun part of the seminar was the food-tasting session where European and Taiwanese delicacies were provided for all to sample: Refosco wine, Mozzarella, Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese from Italy; Gouda and Edam cheese from the Netherlands; Tokaji Aszu and Egri Bikaver from Hungary; Chishang riceballs, Alishan tea and Jinmen beef jerky from Taiwan. A delightful presentation was given by a Scotch whisky ambassador in traditional Scottish apparel, who explained the origins of Scotch whisky and demonstrated tasting techniques.

Geographical indication is an important issue for EU-Taiwan trade relations. Taiwan's speciality producers such as the Alishan tea farmers and the Chishan rice farmers are likely to benefit from GI should Taiwan choose to adopt it. The seminar was organised in the hope that the concept would be thoroughly explained and that Taiwan would support GI in the WTO in future.



2009年台歐盟地理標示及商標研討會



如同商標及商業名稱，地理標示須經主辦機關註冊，用於市場上辨認特定商品及其產區，藉由團結產業業者，促進經濟發展。雖然台灣目前沒有地理標示的司法體制，但商標法中的產地證明標章及產地團體商標，與地理標示的理念相似。

這場研討會由歐洲經貿辦事處、台灣智慧財產局與行政院農委會共同舉辦。開幕致詞嘉賓包含歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤、經濟部智慧財產局副局長陳淑美、以及農委會副主委黃有才。本會議探討智慧財產權中地理指標與商標兩項權益，用於分辨與保護地方特產或服務的智產權。智產局首先說明了商標法中的產地證明標章及產地團體商標；農委會進而講解產地標章之推動與運用；而池上鄉公所與法國保樂利加公司代表，則說明地理標示能保護地方特產，並進而帶給消費者保障。



地理標示在歐洲已經行之有年，用來保護特定區域生產的高知名度與高品質產品。例如法國香檳區所產的汽泡酒稱為「香檳」，因此世界上只有該區所產的白葡萄酒汽泡酒才能冠用此名稱。

活動中最吸引人的莫過於各國美酒美食品嘗會。會場提供了來自義大利的莉芙思寇紅葡萄酒、莫札瑞拉奶酪、帕達諾乳酪、帕米吉阿諾乳酪，也有來自荷蘭的高達乳酪與艾登乳酪、匈牙利所產的奧蘇貴腐酒與紅公牛血葡萄酒，以及台灣

的池上飯糰、阿里山高山茶和金門牛肉乾。此外，主辦單位特別邀請蘇格蘭威士忌大使，穿著蘇格蘭傳統服裝，介紹蘇格蘭威士忌的由來以及品嚐威士忌的妙方。

「台歐盟地理標示及商標研討會」於2009年10月19至20日，在台北盛大舉辦。兩天的活動吸引了近兩百位人士參與，主要目的是宣傳地理標示與商標的重要性。會場並提供地方特色食品品嚐會，包括來自匈牙利與義大利的美酒、義大利及荷蘭乳酪、蘇格蘭威士忌、法國香檳、台灣池上米、阿里山茶葉以及金門牛肉乾。

地理標示是歐盟與台灣貿易關係中的重要環節。台灣政府若開始實施地理標示，未來將帶給地方特產的發展諸多益處，例如阿里山高山茶與池上米等。希望藉此研討會充分介紹地理標示的重要性，並鼓勵台灣在世界貿易組織中給予支持。

「地理標示」為智慧財產權的一種，用於分辨地方特產及其品質與信譽。地理標示廣泛運用於傳統及高品質的產品—主要為食品，包括葡萄酒、烈酒、茶葉、乳酪，以及肉製品，如香腸與火腿等。

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EU Centre in Taiwan Reinforces Exchange between Taiwan and the EU

The EU Centre in Taiwan, opened on 22 May 2009, is a collaborative effort by seven Taiwan universities to facilitate exchanges and mutual understanding between Taiwan and the European Union. The Centre has already hosted several events and brought vitality to relations between Taiwan and the EU.

Dr Fraser Cameron, the director of the EU Russia Centre and senior advisor to the European Policy Centre in Brussels, visited Taiwan from 8 to 11 November 2009. During the trip, he visited several government offices and universities. At one of

Taiwan's governmental agencies, Dr Cameron shared his thoughts on the probable impact of the Lisbon Treaty on EU action in Asia. He noted that the EU had adopted a new strategy towards Asia in 2001, which was based on six key aspects: promoting peace and security in the region; increasing trade and investment flows; assisting the development of the less prosperous countries of the region; promoting human rights, democracy, good governance and the rule of law; building global partnerships with Asian countries; and strengthening the awareness of Europe in Asia and vice versa. At Tamkang

University, he listed a number of reasons for the EU's successful integration – vision, tolerance, political will, leadership, economic compatibility, legal framework, strong institutions and an agreed programme. He suggested that Asian countries could cherry-pick some aspects of European integration to suit their own development.

Also at the invitation of the EU Centre in Taiwan, the European Parliament's Taiwan Friendship Group led by Dr Charles Tannock visited Taiwan in late October. He gave a speech on 'Taiwan and the EU: an enduring partnership of values in a changing world'. He believed that now was an opportune and promising moment for Taiwan while the world was emerging from the dark clouds of the recent global credit crunch. Despite the global economic crisis, the EU was still Taiwan's third largest export market

behind only China and the USA in 2008. Taiwan in turn ranks 21st among the EU's trade partners. Tannock pointed to the importance of EU-Taiwan relations. He stated that the evidence could be seen in Taiwan's investment in its Brussels mission to the EU, staffed by highly skilled officials. His praise also went to the European Economic and Trade Office in Taipei, which is newer but also no less active. He particularly applauded its efforts in promoting EU cooperation with Taiwan in science and technology.

The Centre also hosted a party to welcome European exchange students. EU Student Night was



held at Jiantan Activity Centre on 11 December 2009. The party was organised by the EU Club of the National Taiwan University and Tamkang University. Bao Zhong-ho, the Vice President of NTU and director of the EU Centre in Taiwan, extended his warm welcome at the opening. Special guests included Christopher Weidacher Hsiung, Trade and Coordination Officer of the Swedish Trade Council's Taipei Office, Pavel Skoda, Deputy Representative of the Czech Economic and Cultural Office, and Nicolas Baudouin, Policy Officer of the European Economic and Trade Office. At the party, Taiwan students had a chance to get to know their European counterparts and show their hospitality. Through these activities, the EU Centre in Taiwan has ensured an ever-strengthening bond between the EU and Taiwan, and promoted exchange on many fronts between the two sides.

台灣歐洲聯盟中心促進台歐交流



貢獻，雖是較年輕的機構，但也相當活躍。辦事處促進台歐的科學及科技合作不遺餘力，Tannock博士也予以嘉許。

此外，歐盟中心也舉辦了「歐盟學生之夜」，歡迎遠道而來的歐洲交換學生。在2009年12月11日於劍潭活動中心舉行，由台大與淡大歐盟社合辦。由台灣大學副校長暨台灣歐盟中心主任包宗和致歡迎詞。與會嘉賓有：瑞典貿易委員會台北辦事處的貿易合作組長 Christopher Weidacher

台灣歐洲聯盟中心成立於2009年5月22日，由台灣七所大專院校共同籌備而成，創立宗旨為促進台灣與歐盟的交流與共識。此中心目前已舉辦數場活動，為雙方關係注入一股活力。

Fraser Cameron博士受邀於2009年11月8日至11日造訪台灣。Cameron博士擔任俄羅斯歐盟中心主任，同時也是布魯塞爾的歐洲政策資深顧問。訪台期間，他走訪了數個政府機構及大專院校，並針對里斯本條約即將對亞洲帶來的影響，分享個人觀點。他提到歐盟於2001年採取對亞洲關係的新策略，融合了以下六個重點：提倡區域和平及安全、促進貿易及投資、協助落後地區的發展、提倡人權、民主及良好的法治政府、與亞洲國家建立全球合作夥伴關係，以及加強歐亞雙方的意識。在淡江大學的演講中，他更列舉出歐盟成功的因素，供亞洲各國參考，其中包含：願景、包容力、政治意識、領導能力、經濟優勢、合法架構、穩固組織及共同發展藍圖。他建議亞洲國家可擷取符合國情的原則，協助發展。

同樣也受台灣歐盟中心之邀來台的是「歐洲議會友台小組」，在Charles Tannock博士的帶領下，於2009年10月間訪台。此行的演講主題是：「台灣與歐盟—在變動世界中擁有共同價值的夥伴」。他認為當今正是台灣從全球金融危機中復甦的大好時機，儘管全球經歷了嚴重的金融風波，在2008年間歐盟仍是台灣的第三大出口國，僅次於中國與美國；而台灣則是歐盟第21大經貿夥伴。Tannock強調雙方關係的重要性，他表示台灣擁有優秀的駐比利時代表，證明台灣相當重視彼此的關係。他同時也肯定歐洲經貿辦事處的

Hsiung、捷克辦事處的副代表—Pavel Skoda、及歐洲經貿辦事處的政經組組長Nicolas Baudouin。透過此晚會，台灣學生得以與歐洲學生交流情誼，並展現誠摯的熱情。藉由以上活動，台灣歐盟中心加強了台歐關係的連結，並促進雙方各層面的交流。



PTS Report on the 20th Anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall

On the eve of the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, Taiwan's Public Television Service (PTS), the main public service broadcaster, with support from the European Economic and Trade Office, took a trip to Europe and made a special series, *In-News—Tearing Down the Wall*, to report on the origin and consequences of this great historical event and to explore the impact on the later development of the EU.

The special report, *Tearing Down the Wall*, consists of two episodes. It includes interviews with leading protesters at the time, such as Christian Führer, Pastor of St Nikolai Church in Leipzig, and Irmtraut Hollitzer, a member of the citizen's committee of Leipzig. They explained how popular movements eventually drove the reunification of West and East Germany. While the first part of the programme recalls the detailed course of these historic events, the second dwells on how Germans have coped with the impact of their unexpected, long-sought reunification, and how they have commemorated it by establishing foundations, museums and memorial parks.



One interesting site presented in the programme is the DDR Museum, depicting life in the former East Germany. Situated in the centre of Berlin, the DDR Museum presents an interactive exhibition where people can experience history hands-on. Visitors can watch TV in an authentic East German living room, or rummage through drawers filled with everyday necessities from the East. With this interactive museum, people gain an opportunity to

see the other side of life in the former East Germany.

The PTS crew also visited Brussels to report on political views of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the EU's development after this historic event. One of the interviews conducted was with the former European Commissioner for the Information Society and now Vice-President of the European Commission, Ms Viviane Reding. Ms Reding noted in the interview that the fall of the Berlin Wall was the first time in the history of humankind that such a union of nations had been made without force, without war, not only by the will of politicians, but also by the will of the people. The fall of the Berlin Wall marked the end of the Cold War and stimulated economic and political integration in Europe. "Since the fall of the Wall," Reding added, "the bond among European countries has grown stronger." The EU nowadays seeks to enhance external relations, especially with Asian countries, by encouraging mutual, multilateral communication on such aspects as economy and culture.

Another important interviewee was Mr James Moran, Director for Asia at the European Commission's Directorate-General for External Relations. As an expert in EU-Asia relations, Mr Moran hopes that the successful economic integration of the EU Member States can be an inspiration for others. "But I would not say that lessons taken from European experience can be applied directly to East Asia," he added, "because it is a very different situation." However, Mr Moran recognises that Taiwan is an important partner for the EU. "We would like to make sure that opportunities in terms of economic cooperation are made the most of, both for the EU and for Taiwan," he said.

Professors Francis Kan and Hung-dah Su from the EU Centre in Taiwan, the German Institute in Taipei, and the Taipei Representative Office in the Federal Republic of Germany also assisted PTS with its special series by providing historical views and social observations from both inside and outside Europe. The programmes were broadcast by PTS on 4 and 11 November 2009.

柏林圍牆倒塌20週年公共電視特別報導

屆臨柏林圍牆倒塌20週年，公共電視—台灣主要的公共廣播電視台，在歐洲經貿辦事處的協助之下，前往歐洲錄製《獨立特派員—消失的圍牆》專題，報導此一歷史事件發生之原委，以及該事件如何影響對歐洲的後續發展。

《消失的圍牆》分為上下兩集播出。片中訪問了當時民眾抗議活動的領導人物：尼古拉教堂的克里斯汀富勒牧師，以及萊比錫市民委員會的荷麗澤女士，說明當時的群眾運動如何促成了後來東西德的統一。報導的前半部著重在回顧該事件的來龍去脈，後半部則探討德國人對於突如其來的自由與其衝擊，又是如何面對。另外也介紹了因為這段歷史，而成立的基金會、博物館與紀念園區等。

「德意志民主共和博物館」是其中相當有趣的一例。這座位於柏林中心的博物館，提供了互動式的展覽空間，讓民眾可以實際體驗過去的時光。參觀者可以在典型東德人家的客廳中看電視，也可以從抽屜中找到當時的日常用品。透過這樣的互動歷程，人們得以窺見前東德人民的生活點滴。

公視採訪小組也造訪了布魯賽爾，報導歐盟高層對柏林圍牆事件看法，及其後歐盟的發展狀況。



其中訪問了前歐洲委員會資訊社會執委、現任歐洲委員會副主席芮汀女士。芮汀女士表示，柏林圍牆事件是人類史上首見的和平推動之統一，不僅僅因為政治家的意願，更是所有人民的意願所促成。柏林圍牆的倒塌終結了冷戰，同時也促使歐洲各國政經關係的整合。芮汀女士補充道：「隨著柏林圍牆倒下，歐洲各國間的連結更為緊密。」現在歐盟著重在強化對外關係，尤其是與亞洲國家的關係，盼能透過鼓勵經濟、文化等多邊交流來達成。

歐洲委員會對外關係總署亞洲司司長詹姆士莫藍也接受專訪。身為歐亞關係專家，莫藍期許歐洲經濟體的成功整合，能對其他國家有所啟發。「不過歐洲的模式未必能夠直接套用在東亞，」莫藍說，「畢竟兩個地區的情況存在著明顯差異。」然而，莫藍表示台灣是歐盟重要的夥伴：「歐盟期待在經濟合作方面，能與台灣相互提攜。」



台灣歐洲聯盟中心的蘇宏達、甘逸驊教授，德國在台協會，以及台灣外交部駐德國辦事處的柏林代表，也大力協助公視完成這次的報導。他們不僅提供了歷史性的觀點，也由歐洲內外的不同視野，提出對歐洲社會的觀察。《獨立特派員—消失的圍牆》於2009年11月4日及11日在公共電視播出。

New Changes by the Lisbon Treaty Enhances the EU's Influence on the World Stage



1 December 2009 marked the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. This has brought with it new changes to the EU, including the appointment of the first permanent President of the European Council and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who will also serve as Vice-President of the Commission (HR/VP). A European External Action Service (EEAS) will also be established to assist the HR/VP.

At their meeting in Brussels on 19 November, the EU heads of state and government agreed to appoint the Belgian Prime Minister, Herman Van Rompuy, and Baroness Catherine Ashton to the positions of permanent European Council President and HR/VP, respectively. The formal decisions on the appointments would be taken once the Lisbon Treaty entered into force.

Following the Lisbon Treaty, the President is now appointed by the European Council for a two-and-a-half year term, renewable once. In the past, the Presidency of the European Council rotated every six months. The new arrangements are expected to ensure greater continuity and stability in the work and leadership of the Presidency. The joint position of HR/VP, on the other hand, has been created to enhance coherence in external action and raise the EU's profile on the international stage. In the words of Baroness Ashton, her goal is to seek 'the highest common factor' rather than 'the lowest common denominator' among the 27 Member States.



The new HR/VP is the only major post in Brussels to bridge the two main EU institutions there: the European Council, bringing together the governments of the Member States, and the European Commission, the EU's main executive body. She will lead a single body dealing with all aspects of the EU's external policy, effectively combining the duties of the former High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), Javier Solana of Spain, with that of the former European Commissioner for External Relations, Benita Ferrero-Waldner from Austria. As the new HR/VP, Baroness Ashton will be the main coordinator and representative of the CFSP within the European Union and at international organisations and conferences. She will also chair the monthly meetings of the EU ministers for foreign affairs.

In her role as HR, Baroness Ashton will be assisted by the EEAS. The EEAS will comprise officials from the Council, the Commission and the diplomatic services of the Member States. It will be a single service under the authority of the HR, separate from the Commission and the Council Secretariat, with its own section in the EU budget, managed by the HR. The EEAS will deal with general foreign relations, security policy and defence policy. The HR and the EEAS can prepare initiatives, but the HR must report to the European Parliament, with the Member States taking the final decision and the Commission also playing a part in technical implementation. The final proposal on the shape of the EEAS will be presented by April 2010.

里斯本條約帶來的改革提升歐盟對世界影響

里斯本條約自2009年12月1日起正式生效，也為歐盟帶來新的改革。其中包含首位歐洲理事會的常任主席、歐盟外交政策高級代表暨歐洲委員會副主席的任命。同時也設立了「歐盟對外事務總部」，以茲協助新任派的高級代表暨副主席。

於2009年11月19日在布魯塞爾召開的歐盟首腦會議中，決議將由比利時前總理范宏畢出任歐洲理事會的常任主席，凱薩玲·艾希頓出任外交政策

高級代表暨歐洲委員會副主席。這兩項職務的任命於里斯本條約正式生效後隨之確認。

在現行條約下，歐洲理事會的常任主席任期為兩年半，可連任一次。過去歐洲理事會的主席每半年輪值一次，此變革乃希望使主席在領導與執行政策上，更連續一貫並穩定。外交政策高級代表兼歐洲委員會副主席的職務，則是為了加強對外政策的一致性，並提升歐盟在國際舞台上的地位。艾希頓曾表示，她的目標是要「尋求歐盟27個會員國的最高共同利益，而非滿足各個會員國的個別需求。」

外交政策高級代表是聯繫歐盟兩個重要機構的唯一主要職位。這兩個機構分別為集合各會員國政府的歐洲理事會，及歐盟的主要行政體歐洲委員會。艾希頓領導下的獨立機構，將負責歐盟所有對外事務，並結合前歐盟共同外交暨安全政策高級代表—西班牙的索拉納，與前歐洲對外關係委員—奧地利的瓦爾德納之職責。身為新任的外交事務政策代表暨歐洲委員會副主席，艾希頓將在國際組織與會議上，成為「歐盟共同外交暨安全政策」的主要協調者與代表。此外，她也將主持每月的歐盟外交部長會議。

歐盟對外事務總部的功能在於協助新上任的高級代表。歐盟對外事務總部將由理事會、委員會和各會員國的外交單位人員組成。此事務部獨立於歐洲委員會和理事會秘書處，由外交政策高級代表掌管其預算。歐盟對外事務總部將處理一般對外關係、安全與防禦政策。雖然外交政策高級代表和歐盟對外事務總部可以提出倡議，但高級代表仍必須向歐洲議會報告，並由會員國來做最後決定，且委員會在技術執行的層面上亦有舉足輕重的地位。歐盟對外事務部架構的最終提案將於2010年4月訂立。



希臘薩金多斯島 Zakynthos, Greece

薩金多斯島 (Zakynthos) 又稱薩提島，屬於愛奧尼亞群島。該島以希臘神話中達爾達諾斯之子的名字命名。該島是群島中的第三大島，佔地410平方公里。威尼斯人稱薩金多斯島為「東方之花」，因為島上有豐富茂密的植被；山上長滿松樹，平原更是特別肥沃。

溫和的地中海氣候為此島帶來茂密的植被：冬天為這座島嶼帶來大量的雨水，而夏天則有充足的陽光。豐沛的雨量讓薩金多斯島成為肥沃的島嶼，造就當地農產品舉足輕重的地位。島上主要的農作物是橄欖、葡萄和柑橘類水果。除了農業，居民的主要收入來自日漸繁榮的旅遊業。

薩金多斯島以未受破壞的自然環境聞名於世。瀕臨絕種的赤蠎龜在繁殖季節會來此產卵，海龜受到國際公約和希臘法律的保護。地中海的僧海豹也會來這裡繁殖。

此外，島上閃耀金色光芒的美麗沙灘也是特色之一。其中最負盛名的是瓦賽里可灘、拉加那斯灘、西里維灘和愛理凱灘。島上有許多沙灘成為旅遊勝地，有飯店、餐廳、咖啡館和酒吧，其他沙灘則是赤蠎龜繁殖的保護區，也因此保留著天然美景。

除了自然景觀外，薩金多斯島也有源遠流長的豐富文化。該島的文化受到威尼斯人影響極大。優美的音樂傳統和獨一無二的建築物皆是舉世聞名，其中以薩金多斯鎮為此兩大特色的代表。



Zakynthos, or else Zante, belongs to the Ionian Islands. It was named after the son of the legendary Arcadian chief Dardanus. The island is the third largest of the Ionian Islands, and covers an area of 410 km². The Venetians had given to the island the name 'Fior di Levante,' meaning the 'Flower of the Orient' as the island has rich and dense vegetation. Its mountains are covered with pines, and its plains are particularly fertile.

This rich vegetation of Zakynthos is due to the mild Mediterranean climate of the island, characterized by a high level of rainfalls in winter and lot of sunshine in summer. Because of the many rainfalls, Zakynthos is a very fertile island, and its agricultural production is an important source of income. The main products cultivated on the island are olives, vineyards and citrus. Other than agriculture, another main source of income for the inhabitants on the island comes from the thriving tourism.

Zakynthos is famous for its unspoiled natural environment. It is also home to the endangered species of sea turtle called Caretta-Caretta, which visits the island during reproduction period. The sea turtle is protected by the international agreements and the Greek legislation. Monachus, the Mediterranean monk seal, also comes to the island to give birth.

Zakynthos is also famous for its amazing wonderful golden sandy beaches. The most famous beaches are as Vassilikos, Laganas, Tsilivi and Alykes. Many of the island beaches have become lively beach resorts proposing many hotels, restaurants, cafes and bars but other have been declared protected areas for the reproduction of the Caretta-Caretta and have kept their natural beauty.

Apart from its beautiful natural environment, Zakynthos also has a long and rich culture, much influenced by the Venetians. The island is known for its elegant musical tradition and for its special architecture, which is more evident in Zakynthos town.



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