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2011

歐盟通訊

EU NEWSLETTER

European Year of Volunteering

**Volunteer!
Make a difference**

www.europa.eu/volunteering

The European Year of Volunteering 2011 aims to make it easier for people to volunteer, to improve the quality of volunteering, and to help policy-makers understand better the work done by millions of volunteers across the EU and address the challenges they face. During the Year there will be a wide range of activities that will take place in all 27 EU Member States, to raise awareness and celebrate the vital role that volunteers play in our everyday lives.



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Bidding Farewell to Guy Ledoux



Guy Ledoux, former Head of the European Economic and Trade Office in Taipei, left Taiwan in January 2011 to take up his new posting in the Philippines. Prior to his four-year tenure in Taipei, Mr Ledoux had also held positions at EU Headquarters in Brussels, and as an EU delegate in South Korea and Tunisia. Over the past four years, he has made a major contribution in Taiwan in such fields as trade and investment, intellectual property rights, the creation of the EU Centre, science and technology, and the EU visa waiver for Taiwanese passport holders.

Trading relations between the EU and Taiwan peaked in 2010. Taiwan was the EU's 14th largest trading partner, putting it on a par with South Africa and Saudi Arabia, and not far behind Canada. In 2010, Taiwan exports to the EU were up 30%, while EU exports to Taiwan recorded a 35% increase. The EU remains Taiwan's largest foreign investor, accounting for 31.5% of all foreign investment in Taiwan in 2010.

The September 2008 seminar with the National Science Council, resulted in the creation of a national contact point, and cooperation between the EU and Taiwan on science and technology has increased significantly. Seminars on 450mm wafer, the Galileo Satellite projects and the opening of thematic national contact points in Taiwan have shown that Europe and Taiwan can work effectively together on many S&T fronts.

The creation of the EU Centre proved to be another significant event during Mr Ledoux's four-year tenure. It acts as a focal point for cooperation with seven universities, strengthening the chain of communication between Taiwanese decision-makers and the EU, and boosting the Taiwan general

public's understanding of the EU. The Centre's university-channelled communication approach has resulted in a wide range of activities with regard to academic programmes about the EU, and the organisation of various conferences, websites and a newsletter.

One of the biggest recent landmark events on EU-Taiwan relations was the introduction of visa-free travel for Taiwanese citizens to EU countries. In the past, travellers would have expected to wait at least a week or more for the visa application process to be completed. The process has now become obsolete, with the visa waiver allowing hassle-free travel between Taiwan and EU countries. This major milestone for Taiwan will be bound to improve business and tourism relations.

Mr Ledoux strove to promote artistic exchanges between the EU and Taiwan, principally by maintaining and developing the EU film festival in Taiwan's universities. As a result, the Louvre in Paris has enlisted the creative input of world-class Taiwanese director Tsai Ming-liang. Within the past year, a major effort has been made through the TAEDP film festival to get the death penalty abolished.

Mr Ledoux wanted to see increased investment from Taiwan to the EU; he also saw great potential in joint research to develop new products with the IT industry. The sustained effort in the field of climate change, global research and reducing greenhouse gas emissions is also expected to continue on a high level.

Mr Ledoux says that he has enjoyed his post and the time he has spent in Taiwan, specifically noting the friendly nature of the Taiwan people. He recognises the geographical handicaps of the island, while also praising the successful democracy that Taiwan has managed to develop over the years. He firmly believes that despite the hardships and challenges, much can be achieved with the proper commitment and tenacity.

'I and my wife will miss the friends and colleagues who have helped us to understand Taiwan and its people. We will never forget and always cherish the kind, remarkably polite, very friendly and warm treatment that Taiwanese people have always extended to us.' Mr Ledoux will continue his work in the Philippines, as the new EU ambassador and head of delegation in Manila.

與李篤先生道別

歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤於今年一月在台北卸任後，已轉任菲律賓任職。在他的四年任期之前，李篤也曾於布魯塞爾的歐盟總部任職，以及在南韓與突尼西亞歐盟代表團內任職。他在台四年期間，手上完成了許多台歐間的重大交流工作，包括貿易投資、智慧財產權、在台成立歐盟中心、科技發展、以及台灣護照持有者赴歐免簽的待遇。

歐盟與台灣之間的貿易關係與發展在2010年達到巔峰。台灣是歐盟第14大貿易夥伴，相當於南非及沙烏地阿拉伯，並與加拿大相差不遠。在2010年，台灣至歐盟的貿易出口量整整增加了30%；而歐盟至台灣的貿易出口量則增加了35%。至今在2010年，歐盟仍是台灣的最大外來投資來源，在台灣的外商投資總額中足足佔了31.5%。

自2008年九月，在與行政院國家科學研究會共同參與的研討會中設立了國家聯絡據點。台灣與歐盟在科技發展上的合作也大幅增加。研討450mm晶圓科技、伽利略衛星計畫、以及在台設立的多處國家聯絡據點，皆明確顯出了歐盟與台灣在科技上的密切合作關係。

「歐盟中心」的設立也是李篤處長四年任內的重要成就之一，並以此作為全面提升台灣與歐洲雙邊交流與瞭解的專責管道。歐盟中心與七所雀屏中選的大學進行合作，透過與台灣決策人士及學術研究計畫的交流，藉以增進大眾對於歐盟的整體瞭解。歐盟中心與大學的密切合作也進而促成了台歐雙方的多項學術合作計畫；包括了學術研討會，以及學術網站與期刊的創設。

而另一突破性發展莫過於台灣旅客赴歐免簽證的通過，也成了李篤任內的最大成就之一，奠定了台歐關係的新里程碑。長久以來，欲前往歐洲的台灣旅客必須要至少等上一週以上，簽證手續才得以完成。此繁雜手續在現今已成過去，取而代之的則是輕鬆赴歐的免簽待遇。預期免簽待遇將有利於拓展台歐雙方的商業往來與觀

光交流。

李篤在任內也致力於提升台歐雙方的藝術交流，主要透過國內大學所舉辦的歐盟影展所發展而成。也因此，於法國巴黎羅浮宮特別邀請台灣名導蔡明亮一同貢獻其藝術長才。而在過去一年，歐盟也藉由廢死影展為廢除死刑盡上一份重大心力。

李篤希望台灣能夠增加在歐盟的投資；同時也意識到台歐在資訊產業的無限潛力，鼓勵雙方為資訊產業研發新產品。而在氣候變遷及遏止溫室效應上的努力也將持續下去。

李篤表示，這四年在台灣相當愉快。特別指出了台灣人友善待人的態度，而台灣的美景、美食及人情味，也最令人不捨。他瞭解到台灣在地利上的環境劣勢，但同時對於台灣在多年來所發展至今的民主體制讚嘆不已。他堅信，只要有著不畏艱難、不辭辛勞的精神，就能夠達成許多令人稱羨的成就。

「我妻子與我將會懷念好友同事們協助我們進而瞭解台灣與它的人民們。台灣人們的人情味及友善熱情，實在讓我們難忘至極。」李篤已轉赴菲律賓任職，於馬尼拉擔任新的歐盟大使及歐盟使團團長。



2011 European Year of Volunteering

100 million citizens in the European Union engage in voluntary activities during their free time: either to give something back to their communities, or protect the environment, or help countries in need. These unsung heroes and the thousands of volunteer organisations throughout Europe have a direct impact on people's lives and strengthen the common EU values of solidarity and social cohesion. To honour this humanitarian spirit and to encourage more Europeans to join in, the EU decided to designate 2011 as European Year of Volunteering (EYV).

'Volunteer! Make a difference' is the slogan for the European Year of Volunteering, as presented in Brussels by the European Commission at the launch of the EYV on 2 December 2010. By focusing on volunteering in 2011, the EU hopes to achieve four main objectives: to create a facilitating environment for volunteers and related organisations; to empower them and work towards improving the quality of voluntary work; to reward and recognise voluntary activities; to raise awareness of the value and importance of volunteering. Together, the European Parliament and the EU Council has allocated a budget of € 8 million for the year and an additional € 3 million to prepare for it.

The EU has planned a wide range of activities throughout 2011, including four themed conferences, the EYV 2011 Tour, the EYV Relay and the EYV website.

The themed conferences are conceived as platforms for discussion between Member States, highlighting key issues related to volunteering. The first focused on 'Recognition of Volunteering' and took place earlier this year on 8 January, in Budapest. The second, with the theme of 'Celebrating volunteers and their valuable contribution' will take place sometime in May or June, followed by a third conference on 'Empowering volunteering organisations', scheduled for October, and the 'Closing conference on future challenges' in December.

The EYV 2011 Tour will visit all 27 EU Member States over a one-year period. Each stage of the tour in each Member State will last something like ten days. The tour will give local volunteers and voluntary organisations the opportunity to exhibit their work, meet one another, engage with policy-



makers and the general public and convey their energy and enthusiasm, as well as the chance to discuss key issues for the future of their work. The tour has already kicked off successfully at its first stop – Athens, from 17 March to 23 March, bringing together important state representatives and people from all walks of life.

Alongside the Tour proper, a relay team consisting of 27 European volunteers, one from each Member State and with backgrounds in journalism, will cover each stage of the tour. They will share stories from volunteers living in other Member States and produce a series of video and audio clips and articles that will be broadcast and published in the media and on the EYV website.

Full information about the year can be found on the EYV website on the Europa Portal managed by the European Commission (www.europa.eu/volunteering). In addition to detailed coverage of EYV activities, the website is also the main link to EYV websites set up by all Member States and one non-EU country – the Republic of Croatia – showcasing their contributions to and support for the year. The website also features information on the National Coordinating Bodies (NCB) within each Member State, giving all EU citizens a chance to join in the action. The EYV website is also a platform for volunteers and voluntary organisations right across Europe to share their stories and to exchange experiences and best practices. A campaign toolbox, audio clips on the benefits of volunteering, and other promotional material can also be found on the website.

2011年歐盟志工年



歐盟約有一億公民奉獻自己的閒暇時間從事某種公益活動，以回饋社區、維護環境、或幫助貧苦國家。這些無名英雄和歐洲數以千計的慈善機構，不但影響生活，也強化了歐洲聯盟團結一致與凝聚社會的共同價值。因此，為了表彰這種人道主義精神，及鼓勵更多歐洲民眾參與，歐盟訂定2011年為「歐盟志工年」(European Year of Volunteering, EYV)。

「參與志工！創造不同」(Volunteer! Make a difference) 為「歐盟志工年」之口號，由歐盟執委會於2010年12月2日在布魯塞爾歐舉行「歐洲志工年」啟動典禮上喊出。訂2011年為志工年，歐盟希望能達成四項主要目標：一、為志工及其相關機構創造有利的環境；二、賦予並改善志工之工作質量；三、獎勵並認同各式各類的志工活動；四、提昇對志工重要價值之認同。歐洲議會偕同歐盟理事會本年將撥付八百萬歐元的預算，加上額外三百萬歐元的籌備經費。

2011年整年，歐盟已計劃一連串的相關活動，包括四場主題性會議、「歐盟志工年」巡迴展、「歐盟志工年」接力報導、「歐盟志工年」官方網頁。

四場主題性會議將為各歐盟會員國提供互相研討之平台，研討有關志工之關鍵議題。第一場會議的聚焦是「重視志工工作」且已於今年1月8日在

布達佩斯圓滿落幕。第二場會議的主題「頌揚志工及其偉大的貢獻」預定在5月或6月舉行。接著「活化志工組織」會議訂於10月，及「有關未來挑戰」之結論會議訂在12月。

「歐盟志工年」巡迴展將於一年內在歐盟27個會員國展出，展期約10天。展覽將提供當地志工和志工組織展示其工作之機會，志工們亦可互相會面認識，及與政策制定者及一般民眾交流，傳達他們對志工工作的熱情與能量，及研討未來工作的關鍵議題。目前，「歐盟志工

年」巡迴展已成功在首站－雅典展出，從3月17日至3月23日在第一站的雅典順利舉辦成功，吸引重要政府官員和無數民眾參觀。

配合「歐盟志工年」巡迴展，一個接力團隊包括27名有新聞背景歐盟志工所組成（每一會員國一名），將輪流接力報導巡迴展的每一站之展出。接力團隊將分享各成員國志工之生活故事，製作一系列影像及音訊之剪輯與文章，將在一般媒體及「歐盟志工年」官方網頁上播放與出版。

所有有關「歐盟志工年」之訊息可從歐盟執委會 (www.europa.eu/volunteering) 所管理歐洲入口網站上「歐盟志工年」官方網頁上取得。除了有關「歐盟志工年」活動之詳細報導外，「歐盟志工年」官方網頁也是一個入口網頁，可以連結到各個歐盟會員國和非會員國克羅埃西亞共和國，展示該國對歐盟志工年的貢獻與支持所自製的歐盟志工年網頁。歐盟每一成員國之「國家協調機構」(National Coordinating Bodies, NCB) 負責協調該成員國所有有關「歐盟志工年」活動，亦出現在「歐盟志工年」官方網頁上，讓每一位歐盟公民都有參與活動的機會。此外，「歐盟志工年」官方網頁也是來自歐洲各地的志工與志工組織，分享故事與經驗，和交換志工技巧的最佳管道。宣傳工具箱，包括說明志工工作效益之音訊剪輯，及其他宣傳資料也能在網頁上找到。

A Strong Europe with a Human Touch: the Hungarian Presidency



The Presidency of the Council of the European Union is a rotating one, with each of its Member States in turn taking over responsibility for a period of six months. During this period, the country in office is in charge of organising the agenda and affairs of the EU, consisting of 27 Member States, to suit its own priorities. The Presidency is not a one-man job; instead, it is led by the respective national government. Being the last member of the Spanish-Belgian-Hungarian Presidency group, Hungary took over on 1 January 2011 and became the country in office for the first time.

The Hungarian Presidency's motto is 'Strong Europe'. During Hungary's six-month tenure, the human factor will be the focal point. Hungary's aim is to help create an economically, socially, politically and institutionally stronger and more attractive Europe.

The Hungarian Presidency will focus on four priority areas:

1. **Growth, jobs and social inclusion:** The economic crisis in recent years has shown that a new regulatory framework for economic development is needed. In order to be competitive, Europe needs a stable system of economic coordination; a more efficient employment policy by implementing the Europe 2020 Strategy, the ten-year strategy for reviving economy of the European Union, and concentrating on job creation.

2. **Stronger Europe:** An internally unified Europe is essential, and by maintaining strong and effective common policies, the EU will be able to build on its

foundation and protect the future. One of the Hungarian Presidency's tasks is to review the future development of strong European policies, and to ensure that funding policies which were developed 50 years ago are modernised and made effective. An internally stronger Europe will be more competitive globally and more efficient externally.

3. **A Union close to its citizens:** Citizens want to live in a safe Europe; hence measures need to be taken to guarantee citizens' rights and freedoms. It is the Presidency's task to protect the interests of the citizens. The EU has created many opportunities, but these opportunities exist only when the citizens know how to make use of them. Further steps are needed to bring citizens and institutions closer together. Institutions that are close to the citizens can point the way.

4. **Enlarging responsibly and engaging globally:** The European Union has become bigger and stronger with new states joining; it is now vital to enlarge responsibly so that the EU can bring stability, peace and cohesion to its citizens. The Lisbon Treaty has established a new way of dealing with the external relations of the European Union by creating the European External Action Service. The Presidency, working within the Treaty, will also honour its international commitments globally.

With the agenda centred on the human factor, these are the priorities that the Hungarian Presidency wishes to work on throughout the first half of 2011. Whilst integrating 27 Member States as a single whole, another focus is the family; the Hungarian Presidency wishes to create a tradition by stressing the importance of family and children. *Europe for Families, Families for Europe* is an agenda to highlight demographic changes and family issues in Europe, given the growing scale of unfavourable demographic trends. Consequently, the Presidency will concentrate on family policy that encourages people to have children, and youth policies that prepare young people for family life. The Presidency also proposes to make 2014 the European Year of Families.

The Hungarian Presidency's main priority areas preserve the fundamental values of the European Union, and concurrently create cohesion in Europe. Its overarching goal is to put Europe at the service of its citizens by strengthening the integration of Europe.

匈牙利主席國任內的歐洲整合

歐盟理事會的主席職務為輪流制；每六個月由歐盟各個會員國輪流擔任主席國一職。這段期間內，主席國得以視自身的情況優先排定工作及討論議程，負責統整並帶領歐盟內27個國家的討論議題與事務。主席國一職並非由特定單人獨攬工作，而是由一整個國家政府參與主導。自2011年1月1日起，匈牙利從比利時手上接下第一次擔任的主席國輪值職務並以全歐盟的利益作為任期內最佳優先考量。

在六個月的任期中，匈牙利主席國所著重的重點是以帶有人情味的方式來團結「茁壯的歐洲。」匈牙利的目標為加強穩固歐盟，讓歐洲在經濟上、社會層面上、政治上以及制度上更加有實力和吸引力。

匈牙利主席國任期內有四大實施重點：

一、經濟成長和社會包容：近年來的經濟危機顯示出歐洲需要一個新的經濟制度。為提升競爭力，歐洲需要的是穩定的經濟配套合作；同時也需要根據當初為加強復甦歐盟經濟所通過的十年政策 Europe 2020 Strategy 來執行更完善的就業政策及增加就業機會。

二、更有實力的歐洲：推出有用且有效率的統一政策是維持歐盟內部團結運作妥當的關鍵，並以統一的政策作為將來歐盟新走向的基礎。匈牙利主席國任內的一項著重點就是修改檢閱推出對歐洲有利的新政策，並且同時確保五十年前促進歐盟逐漸成形的政策仍保有其精神卻也符合現今的需求。內部統合的歐洲會更有全球競爭力的條件，而且對外口徑也能一致有效率。

三、親民的歐盟：替歐盟公民提供完善的生活環境為要務，因此確保歐盟公民的自由和權利是任期內的主要優先考量；主席國的其中一項主要工作就是保障歐盟公民的利益。加入歐盟後自然可以得到更多的機會與選擇，但是歐盟的公民也必須要瞭解如何獲得這些機會，因此

必須大量推動人民和政府機構的的互動，由政府機構來推廣和民眾相關的權利和義務。

四、慎重擴大版圖以及與全球連結：多年來陸續有新的會員國加入，歐盟逐漸成為越來越有影響力的國際組織，於是必須更加謹慎地擴張歐盟版圖，如此一來歐盟的公民才能在穩定、互助的環境下生活。根據里斯本條約成立的歐盟對外行動總部亦擬出一套與非歐盟國家往來的制度，而匈牙利主席國也將遵照里斯本條約致力於與非歐盟國家間的合作國際關係。

匈牙利於2011年上半年的任期主要是以歐盟公民的利益為優先考量來推動各項政策。除了盡力整合二十七個會員國使歐盟成為歐洲大家庭外，匈牙利主席國任內亦將提倡重視家庭和小孩的優良傳統，將重心放在組成家庭上。「家庭組歐洲，歐洲大家庭」這個口號是用來強調歐洲人口出生率、人口組成和家庭問題等議題，尤其是要突顯歐洲人口逆成長的趨勢。因此匈牙利主席國也會專注於通過鼓勵生育、組織家庭和青少年補助等政策，並於任期內提議將2014年命為歐盟的「歐洲家庭年。」

於六個月任期內，匈牙利主席國的政策推動主要是遵循歐盟的傳統基本概念並以此加強歐盟各會員國的整合，而最主要的任務就是推動統整的歐盟並為其人民服務。



APAIE 2011 Conference and Exhibition

This year, the National Taiwan University hosted the 6th APAIE Conference and Exhibition from 9 March to 12 March. It brought together nearly 750 delegates from 400 institutions in over 40 countries, with the EU as the Exhibition's major sponsor.

Recognised as one of the most influential education conferences worldwide, each year the Asia-Pacific Association for International Education (APAIE) gathers academics, university leaders and policy-makers from around the globe at a conference hosted by a specific university in the Asia-Pacific region.

The theme for the APAIE 2011 conference was Asia Pacific Education: impacting the world. APAIE 2011 featured several well-known speakers, including the eminent adviser on global strategy, Dr Kenichi Ohmae, and Dr Chung-Laung Liu, the former president of National Tsing Hua University.

The conference on 12 March was concluded by the biggest international education exhibition in the Asia region. More than a hundred academic institutions from all over the world took part. The exhibition was also open to Taiwanese and international students with an interest in international education, a great opportunity for participants to network with professionals and for students to gather information for overseas study.

This year in the APAIE 2011 Conference, participants were given the chance to get acquainted with the Erasmus Mundus Programme and studying in Europe. Erasmus Mundus also provides scholarships to students outside the EU to pursue their higher education studies.

Erasmus Mundus is a cooperation and mobility programme in the field of higher education that aims to enhance the quality of European higher education and to promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through cooperation with countries that are not EU Member States. The European Commission spares no effort to ensure that no group of EU citizens or third-country nationals is excluded or disadvantaged.

The Erasmus Mundus programme comprises three 'actions': The first implements joint programmes at Master's and Doctorate levels and awards individual scholarships/fellowships to participate in these programmes. This is a full-study scholarship for students and researchers of exceptional quality

worldwide. The Erasmus Mundus programme 2009-2013 seeks to grant nearly 14 000 scholarships to both EU and non-EU students.

The second 'action' supports the establishment of cooperation partnerships between higher education institutions (HEIs) from the EU and outside the EU. It also offers scholarships of varying length, depending on the priorities for the third countries concerned. There is also scope for mobility that does not necessarily have to link to specific programmes so long as programmes on offer in partner HEIs can be followed.

Action three provides support for transnational initiatives, studies, projects, events and other activities aimed at enhancing the attractiveness, profile, image and visibility of, and access to, European higher education in the world. It covers all aspects of higher education, taking various forms such as conferences, workshops and projects. It also offers mobility anywhere in the world as long as the initiative promotes European HE in specific geographical areas.

In recent years, Taiwan has also been an active participant in the Erasmus Mundus programmes. So far more than 80 students have taken part and one Taiwanese university is also a current associated partner with the Erasmus Mundus Master's Courses.

In addition, the European Commission has adapted the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). For higher education, ECTS makes teaching and learning more transparent and facilitates the recognition of all courses. ECTS is used throughout Europe for credit transfer, and credit accumulation informs curriculum design and quality assurance. The system makes it possible to transfer learning experiences between institutions, facilitates student mobility and offers more flexible routes to gain degrees. It also aids curriculum design and quality assurance.

The 2012 APAIE Conference and Exhibition will be hosted by the Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand from 4 April to 6 April 2012, centring on the theme: 'Asia Pacific University Social Responsibility: Knowledge for the Benefits of Mankind.'



2011亞太國際教育年會暨教育展

第六屆亞太國際教育年會 (APAIE) 於2011年3月9日至3月12日假臺灣大學舉辦。共吸引了超過40個國家，400間機構及約750位代表與會。歐盟為此教育展的最大贊助者。

亞太國際教育協會被認為是全球最有影響力的教育協會之一。該協會在每年的固定年會中，聚集全球各地的學者、國際事務主管、及教育政策實行者，並委託亞太地區內一所大學舉辦此年會。

2011年亞太國際教育年會的主題為「Asia Pacific Education: Impacting the World。」今年在會中也特邀知名講員做專題演講，包括全球知名的趨勢大師大前研一及前清華大學校長劉炯朗院士。

年會的最後一天為亞洲地區最大型的國際高等教育博覽會。來自世界各地，超過一百個學術機構都參展設攤。此博覽會開放給對國際高等教育有興趣的臺灣及國際學生。對與會者來說，此博覽會為接觸國際教育學者及其學子的絕佳機會，同時也能在會中蒐集相關資訊。

在2011年亞太國際教育年會中，與會者有機會能進一步的瞭解伊拉斯莫斯計劃及留學歐洲的訊息。伊拉斯莫斯計劃也提供獎學金給在歐盟之外，想要接受國際高等教育的學子。

伊拉斯莫斯計劃是個具有機動性的高等教育合作計劃，其目標為提升歐洲高等教育之品質，並透過歐盟國家與非歐盟國的合作，促進文化交流。

歐盟執委會致力於其宗旨，以致歐盟國國民及非歐盟國民公民都能因此計劃而受益。

伊拉斯莫斯計劃有三種不同的方案：第一種方案為碩士及博士課程聯合課程，可申請個別一次性或整套課程的獎學金。這是個給全球學生及專業研究人員的全時程獎學金。伊拉斯莫斯計劃2009—2013年的目標為開放核可約14,000個獎學金名額給歐盟及非歐盟學生。

第二種方案是為了要建立歐盟高等教育機構 (HEIs) 及非歐盟國家高等教育機構的合作關係所設立的。這個課程根據第三國家所認定的重點教育課程，核發許多不同時程的獎學金。同時也提供了絕佳的機動性，只要該國之合作高等教育機構所提供的課程，與計劃內容相符就能成立進而發展合作關係。

第三種方案提供以提升歐洲高等教育對世界的吸引力、曝光率、及形象為宗旨的各樣活動之經費，內容包括跨國教育課程、計劃等各類企劃，涵蓋高等教育的各個層面，可以研討會、培訓會及其他不同方式呈現。這個方案也再次強調整個伊拉斯莫斯計劃的特性，也就是全球通用的機動性。參與者在各地都能參與，只要該活動是為了提升歐洲高等教育對特定區域的影響力皆可。

近年來，臺灣也積極投入伊拉斯莫斯計劃。至今已80個學生因伊拉斯莫斯計劃而受惠，而臺灣也有一所大學正與伊拉斯莫斯計劃的碩士課程合作，為此計劃的合作夥伴。

此外，歐盟執委會採用「歐洲學分互認體系 (ECTS)」，此體系使得高等教育的課程更加透明化，並能讓各學科都均重得以認證。歐洲學分互認體系是在歐洲各國使用的學分轉換及累積之系統，此系統也能交流各學校課程設計及品質控管。此體系促進了不同學術機構的學習經驗之交流，也促進了學生的互動性及取得學位的多元性，並同時助益各學術機構的課程設計及品質控管。

2012年的亞太國際教育年會暨教育展將會在泰國曼谷的瑪希隆大學舉行，時間為2012年4月4日至16日。而明年的主題為「Asia Pacific University Social Responsibility: Knowledge for the Benefits of Mankind。」



EU Roadmap for Moving to a Low-carbon Economy by 2050

The European Commission is looking at cost-efficient ways to make the European economy more climate-friendly and less energy-consuming. By 2050, Europe could have cut most of its greenhouse gas emissions, with clean technologies seen as the future for Europe's economy.

The European Union is making real efforts to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Over the past two decades, emissions have gone down by 16%, whereas the economy has grown by 40% over the same period. If current policies are fully implemented, the EU is on track to achieve its targets for 2020 of reducing emissions to 20% below 1990 levels and raising the share of renewables in



its energy mix to 20%. We are currently only halfway towards the third goal for 2020 – improving energy efficiency by 20%; much greater efforts will be needed to meet this target.

In March 2011, the European Commission presented the 'Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050'. The EU is looking beyond the 2020 objectives and setting out a plan to meet the long-term target of reducing domestic emissions by 80 to 95% by mid-century as agreed by European Heads of State and Government. It shows how the sectors responsible for Europe's emissions – power generation, industry, transport, buildings and construction, and agriculture – can make the transition to a low-carbon economy over the coming decades.

The EU will make this transition by living and working in low-energy and low-emission buildings, with intelligent heating and cooling systems. People will drive electric and hybrid cars and live in cleaner cities with less air pollution and better public transport.

The transition would give Europe's economy a boost by increasing investment in clean technologies and clean energy. Europe could cut most of its emissions and reduce its use of key resources like oil and gas, raw materials, land and water.

A low-carbon economy would have a much greater need for renewable sources of energy, energy-efficient building materials, hybrid and electric cars, 'smart grid' equipment, low-carbon power generation and carbon capture and storage technologies.

To make the transition to a low-carbon economy and to reap such benefits as a lower oil bill the EU would need to invest an additional € 270 billion or 1.5% of its GDP annually, on average, over the next four decades. The extra investments will bring us back to investment levels from before the economic crisis and will spur growth within a wide range of manufacturing sectors and environmental services in Europe. By stepping up climate action 1.5 million additional jobs could be created by 2020.

The key driver for this transition will be energy efficiency. By 2050, the energy sector, households and business could reduce their energy consumption by around 30% compared to 2005, while enjoying more and better energy services at the same time.

More locally produced energy would be used, mostly from renewable sources. As a result, the EU would be less dependent on expensive imports of oil and gas from outside the EU and our economies would be less vulnerable to rising oil prices. On average, the EU could save €175 - €320 billion annually on fuel costs over the next forty years.

With the 'Climate change policy package', and the 'Roadmap for moving towards a low-carbon economy in 2050', the EU is determined to transform itself – not just for the betterment of the environment, but for Europe's standard of living and economic viability.

歐盟於2050年前邁向低碳經濟



歐盟執委會正在尋找成本效益良好的方法，讓歐洲經濟整體更加環保並減少能源消耗量。歐洲在2050年之前就能夠縮減大部分的溫室氣體排放量，以低碳科技做為歐洲經濟的未來。

歐盟正在全心全力減少溫室氣體排放量。過去20年來，溫室氣體排放量已減少16%，然而這段期間內，經濟同時也成長了40%。若目前政策全面實施，歐盟就能按部就班達成2020年的目標。這些目標分別為將溫室氣體排放量減少至1990年的80%，以及將可再生能源在總使用能源中的比例調高至20%。2020年第三目標為改善能源效率，將其提高20%；但目前此目標只達成一半，因此需要更加努力才能夠實現。

在2011年3月，歐盟執委會提出了「2050低碳經濟策略規劃藍圖」。歐盟將原本的目標放更遠，擬出計劃以達成在2050年前將各國內之碳排放量減少80%至95%的長遠目標。此計劃提出了在歐洲製造排放溫室氣體的各行，例如發電廠、製造業、運輸業、建築業、建造業以及農業，在未來幾十年能夠如何轉變形態進入低碳經濟。

歐盟為了轉型，將改用低耗能、低排放且配有智慧型空調系統的住宅與辦公建築。人民將駕駛電動車與油電混合車，而且居住的都市將會更乾淨，有較少的空氣汙染又有更佳的公共運輸系統。

藉由對低碳科技與低碳能源的投資大量增加，這樣的轉折將刺激帶動歐洲的經濟。歐洲能夠減少

大部分溫室氣體排放，並且減少使用關鍵重要資源，例如石油、天然氣、礦產、土地與水資源。

低碳經濟對各種需求將大增，例如可再生能源、節能建材、油電混合車與電動車、「智慧電網」裝置、低碳發電廠以及二氧化碳捕獲與封存技術。

為順利轉型為低碳經濟並且從中獲利，例如節省石油支出，歐盟接下來40年將必須額外斥資2700億歐元或者每年平均投資1.5%的國內生產毛額。這些額外投資的規模將回到經濟危機爆發前的規模，因此將刺激歐洲內各種製造產業與環保服務的成長。增進抗暖化行動將於2020年前製造150萬個新的工作機會。

驅使這種轉變背後的關鍵動力就是能源效率。到了2050年，能源公司、一般家庭住戶與企業將減低能源消耗至大約2005年的70%，但同時享受更多更好的能源服務。

當地生產能源的用量也將提升，其中大多為可再生能源。歐盟因此對其他國家進口昂貴原油的依賴度將會減低，而歐盟的經濟也不再如此易受原油飆漲的影響。接下來40年，歐盟平均能節省1750億至3200億的燃料支出。

歐盟藉著「氣候與能源配套」與「2050低碳經濟策略規劃藍圖」，決心轉變型態，而且不單只是為了改善環境，更為了促進歐洲的生活品質與經濟獨立發展。

立陶宛修雷 Šiauliai, Lithuania



修雷是立陶宛的第四大城，其中人口有129,075人，是修雷郡的主要城市，更是北立陶宛的非官方首都。

這城市在文史上首次出現，是在利沃尼亞騎士團(Livonian Order)的編年史記載的蘇勒之戰(battle of Saule)中的蘇勒城(Saule)，因此這座城被公認建於西元1236年9月22日，也就是戰役的首日，在這戰役中，當地的立陶宛人在現今的修雷市附近擊退了條頓騎士團(Teutonic Crusaders)。最初，這座城計劃發展為預防條頓及利沃尼亞騎士團突襲的防禦哨，但在1410年的格倫瓦爾德會戰(battle of Grunwald)後，不再有突襲侵擾，因此修雷市開始發展為農村，並於1445年用木頭建造了一個教堂，1634改為磚造的教堂，此建築目前位於市中心。

修雷位於鐵路與公路的樞紐位置，不但為它帶來快速的發展，也為它帶來多舛的命運--於兩次世界大戰中嚴重受損，然而，其優良的地理位置及公共運輸發展讓修雷快速復原，其中從遠方就能目睹的聖保羅及聖彼得大教堂(St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral)是立陶及公共運輸發展讓修雷快速復原，其中從遠方就能目睹的聖保羅及聖彼得大教堂(St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral)是立陶宛國中美麗的文藝復興記號，以及在修雷的附近十字架之丘(Hill of Crosses)吸引了全世界的訪客前來，修雷更在國內優先將主要道路做行人徒步區為傲。

城裡有豐富的原創藝文活動廣邀居民及訪客前來參加，像是在每年春天復活節當週舉行的國際教堂音樂節(The International Church Music Festival)，還有兩年一會的國際三角鋼琴協盛會(International Grand-piano Duet festival)，及居民喜愛的城市生日—修雷日(Šiauliai Days)，於9月20至22日舉行，修雷大學(Šiauliai University)也參予並策劃國際性的藝文活動，如：每兩年舉行一次的春季學生節(Student Spring)，學生通常會舉辦演唱會，學生會則舉辦市內藝文活動，並有五家市立文化鎮組織及兩家私立藝廊。

Šiauliai is the fourth largest city in Lithuania, with a population of 129,075. It is the capital of Šiauliai County, and Unofficially, the city is the capital of Northern Lithuania.

The city was first mentioned in written sources as Saule in Livonian Order chronicles describing the battle of Saule. Thus the city's founding date is now considered to be September 22, 1236, the same date when the battle took place, in which the native Lithuanians defeated the invading Teutonic Crusaders not far from the contemporary Šiauliai. At first it developed as a defence post against the raids by the Teutonic and Livonian Orders. After the battle of Grunwald in 1410, the raids stopped and Šiauliai started to develop as an agricultural settlement. In 1445, a wooden church was built. It was replaced in 1634 with the brick church which can be seen in the city centre today.

The city was found at the junction of the railway and highroad and that ensured not only rapid development but dramatic destiny as well. It was severely destroyed during the World War I and World War II. Good geographical position and the roads decided rebuilding and rapid development of the city. St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral is the most beautiful monument of Renaissance in Lithuania and can be seen at a distance. There is the Hill of Crosses near Šiauliai which attracts visitors from all over the world. The city is proud of the pedestrian avenue which is the first central street in Lithuania given for pedestrians.

Culture life in the city is full of original events which invite the citizens and the guests of the town to join in. The International Church Music Festival is held every spring during Easter week. The members of International Grand-piano Duet festival gather in spring every two years. Šiauliai birthday festival 'Šiauliai Days' which is held annually in September 20-22 is loved by the citizens. Šiauliai University also participates in culture life and organizes the international festival 'Student Spring' which is held every two years. The students of Šiauliai Conservatory often give concerts to community. The Pupil House organizes the pupils of the city for culture activities. 5 town culture organizations are subjected to the city's Municipality, and there are 2 private art galleries as well.



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