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歐盟通訊

EU NEWSLETTER



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Abolitionist for all crimes

● 保留戰時死刑國家
Abolitionist for ordinary crimes only

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Film Festival against the Death Penalty

On 8 October the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty (TAEDP) opened the third Murder by Numbers Film Festival at Taiwan University Law School in Taipei. The first was held in 2004 and the second in 2007. This year's Festival focused on the dialogue between Asia and the world. The main aim of this event, co-sponsored by the Goethe Institute, the French Institute, the British Trade and Cultural Office, and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), is to work towards worldwide abolition of the death penalty. The Festival ended on the World Day against the Death Penalty on 10 October.



The head of the EETO, Mr Guy Ledoux, opened the Festival with a speech reiterating the EU's opposition to the death penalty under all circumstances, because of the irreversible nature of the punishment. *'As human beings, we are bound to make mistakes, which means our judicial systems, no matter how advanced, may make wrongful rulings. Coupling this with the death penalty infers that innocent people are bound to be killed or even murdered by the State.'*

Leading organisations, like Amnesty International, were present at the Festival to advocate the cause of improving global human rights. The death penalty is enforced very frequently in Asia. In Taiwan, executions were halted from December 2005 until April 2010, when four took place.

The first film screened this year was the Taiwanese documentary *Formosa Homicide Chronicle II: The Case of Lu Cheng* (2001).

This is a sequel to *Formosa Homicide Chronicle* (2000) that documented the case of the Xizhi trio, one of the most controversial in the history of Taiwan's judiciary. *Formosa Homicide Chronicle II* recounts another controversial case — that of Lu

Cheng, who claimed to have been tortured into a confession which led to a death sentence. Lu was executed without any direct evidence to prove him guilty. The film portrays the events and those involved in the case, centring on the struggles of Lu's sisters to clear their brother's name and improve the judicial system.

After the screening of *Formosa Homicide Chronicle II*, the audience were invited to a debate with the film's director, Tsai Tsung-Lung, human rights lawyer Lin Yong-Song and Lu's sisters. They were encouraged to ask questions related to the issue spotlighted by the documentary. This direct dialogue with the director and Lu's sisters also gave the audience an opportunity to gain first-hand insights into the core themes of the film.

The Festival also included nine more films and documentaries focusing on abolition of the death penalty. Subjects included the families of the defendants, the members of the judiciary and even the executioners themselves. The stories told by the films about the human will to survive confirmed that film is a powerful medium which allows its viewers to contemplate and draw inspiration. The opening ceremony was followed by screenings on university campuses throughout Taiwan.

第三屆反死刑「殺人影展」



由台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟所舉辦的第三屆『殺人影展』，於10月8日在國立台灣大學法學院揭開序幕。前兩屆分別於2004年與2007年舉辦。今屆是由歌德學院、法國在台協會、英國貿易文化辦事處，以及歐洲經貿辦事處共同贊助。影展主題環繞著亞洲與世界的對話，期冀借由這次活動，推動全球廢除死刑。本次影展台北場於10月10日世界反死刑日結束。

歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤先生，在影展開幕會上致詞，重申歐盟反對死刑的堅定立場，因為死刑具有不可挽回的本質：「人非聖賢，孰能無過，而由人們管理的司法制度儘管再先進，也可能出現誤判。基於此理，執行死刑就是讓清白無罪的人枉死，甚或放任政府謀殺。」

重要組織如國際特赦組織，也到場呼籲對全球人權的尊重與保障。目前執行死刑最多的地區多集中於亞洲區域，而台灣自2005年12月連續四年暫停執行死刑後，在2010年的4月處決了四名死刑犯。

台灣製作的紀錄片《島國殺人紀事2：盧正案》(2001)是本屆影展開幕片。本片是《島國殺人紀事》(2000)的第二部，第一部敘述的是台灣

司法史上最具爭議的案件之一——蘇建和案。《島國殺人紀事2》以另一樁倍受爭議的盧正案為主軸，再探討死刑議題。影片中盧正宣稱在協助一綁架撕票案的偵辦過程中，遭到警方刑求逼供，並簽下不利於己的自白書。最後即使沒有直接證據證明盧正是凶手，盧正卻被判處死刑，並很快就遭到處決。本片從各方的言論說辭深入探討此案，訪問了與此案相關的人士，也報導盧正兩位姐姐為他的清白奔走，亦希望藉由靜坐抗議訴求台灣司法制度改革的必要性。

在《島國殺人紀事2》放映結束之後，所有觀眾皆受邀與本片導演蔡崇隆、人權律師林永頌，以及盧正的兩位姐姐進行座談會，希望透過人權議題的討論，觀眾能更加瞭解並關心死刑相關議題。

本屆『殺人影展』共放映九部死刑題材的劇情片或紀錄片。九部影片風格各異，從多元視角，包括受刑人親屬、司法人員，執刑者等來檢視議題。人的求生意志與對正義的渴求，藉由影片傳達，激起觀眾對社會問題的關注與思考。此影展在台北場次之後，將繼續到台灣各大專院校巡迴展出，直到10月下旬。

Digitally Driven: 2010 ICT Conference in Brussels

In order to encourage research in the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector, the European Commission announced a €780 million call for proposals for projects in 2011. This will fund advanced research on the Internet, robotics, smart systems, photonics, energy efficiency, health and well-being in an ageing society. This is part of the biggest-ever annual Work Programme under FP7, which is the EU's main instrument for funding research in Europe.

The call for proposals was announced at the occasion the 2010 ICT Conference. The programme is also open to cooperation with partners like Taiwan.

The ICT Conference brought together over 5000 ICT and digital innovation experts from all over the world at Brussels Expo from 27 to 29 September. The major themes of this successful event were research for sustainable growth in a low-carbon economy, making a constructive impact on everyday life, the importance of public funding and support for ICT research and innovation. More than 100 exhibits of the latest digital advances funded by the EU were showcased. The event is organised every two years by the European Commission. This year it was hosted by the Belgian Presidency of the EU Council of Ministers.

Taiwan sent a delegation of key players in the ICT industry to participate in this year's conference for the first time. The delegation includes representatives of the EU National Contact Point-Taiwan Office, Taiwanese universities and the Industrial Technology Research Institute. Taiwan's delegation actively participated in three parts of the Conference. The theme of Taiwan's stand in the Conference exhibition was "Taiwan Innovation and Technology". The stand presented the latest development and results of technology transfer in Taiwan's ICT sector, as well as the National Science Council's plan for technology innovation. Eight Taiwanese scholars in ICT related fields also participated in the network session within the Conference, and gave presentations on topics ranging from research and ICT design to the Internet, healthcare, the low-carbon economy, nano-electronics technology, robotics and photonics to other participants of the Conference.

The Taiwan delegation also organised a 'Taiwan Night' and invited officials from the European

Commission related to information technology and other guest from the Conference to further enhance the interaction between them and Taiwanese scholars and researchers.

ICT has been the biggest and most successful industry in Taiwan and has played a key role in Taiwan's modern industrialisation. This event helped to further cooperation between the EU and Taiwan on projects under the 7th EU Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7). Participation in FP7 provides a means of integrating Taiwan's outstanding achievements and innovative research in the ICT field with the research systems in Europe.

In her keynote address, Neelie Kroes, European Commissioner for the digital agenda, stressed the importance of efforts on cyber-security, energy efficiency and the innovative spirit shaping the future of ICT. She also highlighted the far-reaching effects on healthcare as a result of advancing information technologies, further increasing Europe's productivity, raising the standard of living and solving various social issues.

Key themes raised at the conference included 'Powering the sustainable future' and 'The human face of the digital age.' Discussions focused on how to develop a low-carbon economy by harnessing the potential of digital solutions. ICT will also continue to play a constructive role in the daily life of citizens, which is why public participation in the innovation process is so important.



2010年布魯塞爾資訊通訊研討會



為了促進資訊通訊科技（簡稱ICT）方面的研究發展，歐盟執委會宣佈在2011年將投入高達七億八千萬歐元的專案基金。此筆基金將用在多項先進研究計畫上，如網際網路、機器人科學、智慧系統、光子學、能源效率、高齡化社會的醫療保健等。這是歐盟第七期科研架構計畫中，年度工作進程最重大的決議之一，而歐洲國家各項研究的經費主要也是來自歐盟第七期科研架構計畫。

該提案在2010年資訊通訊研討會中提出，此項科研計畫期盼能與其他國家共同合作，例如台灣等。

今年的資訊通訊研討會在布魯塞爾展覽中心舉行，時間從9月27號到29號，共有超過5000名ICT和數位創新相關領域的專家參與。此次圓滿落幕的會議主題包括「低碳經濟永續成長的研究」、「如何對日常生活創造有建設性的影響」、「公眾資金與支持對ICT領域研究與創新的重要性」。另有超過100項以上由歐盟贊助的最新數位科技展出。此每兩年一次由歐盟執委會籌備的會議，今年則是由同為委員的比利時主辦。

台灣首次派了ICT領域的重要代表參加今年的會議，包括歐盟科研架構國家聯絡據點台灣辦公室、台灣各知名大學與工研院等。台灣代表團積極地參與了三個部分。在展覽部分，台灣的主題是「台灣的創新與科技」，展出台灣在ICT產業上的最新發展與科技成果，連同國科會為科技創新所擬定的計

畫。八位在ICT領域上有所研究的台灣學者亦在研討會中發表演說，內容包括研發與ICT的設計、網際網路、醫療保健、低碳經濟、奈米電子科技、機器人科學以及光子學。

台灣代表團還舉辦了「台灣之夜」，邀請與資訊科技相關的歐盟執委會官員暨會議中其他人士參與，以增進彼此間的互動關係。

ICT已是台灣最重要也是發展最成功的產業，並在台灣的現代化工業上扮演舉足輕重的角色。此會議對於FP7在研究與科技發展上，加強了歐盟與台灣之間的合作關係。參與第七期科研架構計畫的進行，讓台灣在ICT方面的傑出成就與創新研發，能充分地與歐洲的研究系統相結合。

歐洲數位議程執委 Neelie Kroes 在她的主題發言中，強調維護網路安全的重要性、能源效率以及ICT產業未來的創新精神。此外，她還提出資訊科技的發展對醫療保健有了深遠的影響，也因此提升歐洲的生產力、提高了生活品質並同時解決了許多社會問題。

今年會議的重要主題是「促進永續成長的未來」與「公眾如何適應數位時代」。討論重點放在如何利用可能的數位解決方案來發展低碳經濟。除此之外，ICT會持續在公眾的日常生活中扮演建設性的角色，這也是為什麼公眾的參與在創新的過程中極為重要。



EU Disaster Prevention Mechanism: the MIC

Climate change, brought on by global warming, is having an increasingly severe impact on land all over the world. Last year, the Morakot typhoon disaster and this year's typhoon showed Taiwan just how devastating the extreme weather has become. After the Morakot disaster, the European Union sent several experts from the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) to assess the relief situation in Taiwan. It was then decided that Taiwan would send disaster prevention experts to Europe to observe the EU's disaster prevention mechanism.

The Soil and Water Conservation Bureau of the Council of Agriculture of the Executive Yuan (SWCB) sent six representatives to the EU's Joint Research Centre (JRC) in Italy between 27 May and 7 June 2010. The JRC provides vital support to the MIC in terms of forecasts and real time monitoring of affected area in times of crisis which is a key feature of today's disaster management operations. Operating non-stop around the clock, the MIC gives every country, both within and outside the European Union, access to the EU civil protection platform in the event of a major disaster. During emergencies, the MIC serves as the hub for communication between all involved in disaster relief, providing information such as early warnings, and coordinates relief operations throughout the region affected.

During their stay in Italy, the staff from the SWCB also visited the Italian Civil Protection Service, and

the National Council of Research Institute for Geo-Hydrological Protection. In addition to meeting Dr A. Miozzo from the Italian Civil Protection Service (Protezione Civile), they also attended several seminars on soil and water conservation. During their visit in Europe, they gathered valuable information on:

1. Practical application of high-resolution remote sensing imagery to predict debris flow;
2. Current conservation strategies for catchment areas and slopes in the EU;
3. Evacuation notification systems and disaster monitoring mechanisms in the EU;
4. Disaster information databases, disaster prevention systems and relief operation management in the EU.

The team from the Soil and Water Conservation Bureau identified several opportunities for future cooperation with its European counterparts. Efforts on the Taiwan side will be led by the Disaster Prevention Office (DPO) launched by the Executive Yuan on 1 February 2010. Valuable exchanges of experience will be held on disaster prevention systems, emergency relief operations and compensation systems for rescue workers, together with public and professional education programmes

on disaster prevention. Other objectives will include advancing research and development on disaster prevention measures and related equipment plus stepping up technical exchanges on disaster prevention models. Not only can Taiwan build on the research and knowledge of the MIC, but also it too has much to offer to the European Union in terms of experience with disaster prevention and management of relief operations. Both sides have much to gain from further cooperation and exchanges of information.



歐盟防災機制: 環境監視暨資訊中心



Protection)。除了拜會人民保護署國際處處長Dr. A. Miozzo，台灣代表們也參加了多場關於水土保持的研討會，得以近距離觀察環境監視暨資訊中心和歐盟聯合研究中心資訊平台的作業方式，並在以下幾項領域獲得了寶貴的心得：

1. 運用高解析度遙測影像，分析並預測土石流發生的原因和狀況
2. 歐洲國家現行的集水區及坡地維護作業
3. 歐洲國家現行的災害監測系統和緊急疏散機制
4. 歐洲國家的災害資料庫、災害預測系統和救災行動管理機制

全球暖化所造成的氣候變遷，在世界各地產生的嚴重影響正在日趨惡化。去年莫拉克颱風所造成的重大災害及今年的風災，都使台灣深刻體驗到極端氣候所帶來的巨大災害。莫拉克風災後，歐盟派遣多名環境監視暨資訊中心(Monitoring and Information Centre)的專家到台灣評估救災工作的進行。相關單位隨即決定，應盡速協助台灣防災專員到歐洲參訪歐盟防災機制。

台灣行政院農委會水土保持局於2010年5月27日至6月7日期間，派遣六名代表前往義大利參訪歐盟聯合研究中心(European Commission Joint Research Centre)。該中心提供給環境監視暨資訊中心災害預報等重要協助，並在災害發生時，負責將即時的災情資訊回饋給環境監視暨資訊中心，是現代防災機制的主要環節之一。環境監視暨資訊中心全年無休，24小時皆有人員待命，以便災害發生時，協助全球各國啟動公民保護機制的運作，援助範圍不限於歐盟會員國。救災行動運作期間，環境監視暨資訊中心肩負資訊溝通平台的任務，讓參與救災的各單位保持良好聯繫，並負責提供災害預報和協調災區內的各項救援任務。

水土保持局代表訪義期間，同時也參觀了義大利人民保護署(Protezione Civile)和義大利國科會水文地質防災研究所(National Council of Research Institute for Geo-Hydrological

水土保持局代表團指出，未來環境監視暨資訊中心和台灣相關單位之間具有相當多的合作機會，我方預計將由2010年2月1日成立的行政院防災辦公室主導，推動合作。雙方在防災系統運作、救災經驗、防災人員獎勵制度和公眾及專業領域的防災教育等各方面，均有豐富的資訊可供分享。此外，推動防災機制、救災技術及硬軟體的研發，和災害預測模式的技術交流，也是雙方合作的重要焦點。台灣不但能借重歐盟環境監視暨資訊中心的研究基礎和實務經驗，更能提供給歐盟大量關於防災經驗和救難機制管理的資料。預計雙方都能從進一步的合作與資訊交流，獲得相當大的助益。



An International Effort on Global Atmospheric Observation



The Third Pacific Greenhouse Gases Measurement (PGGM) International Conference was held on 9 September 2010 in Taipei. Six European experts attended the seminar by giving presentations on the current statuses of European greenhouse gases measurement programmes. These experts include Dr Carl Brenninkmeijer, Convener of the EU funded Civil Aircraft for the Regular Investigation of the Atmosphere Based on an Instrument Container (CARIBIC), as well as Dr Andreas Volz-Thomas and Professor Andreas Wahner from Germany, Professor Jean-Pierre Cammas from France, and Dr Neil Harris and Professor Rod Jones from the UK.

At a time of global warming and climate change, the need to understand interactions between chemicals and the climate has never been more urgent. Measuring global atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations has become the top priority for international institutions. Ground-based networks and satellite observations continuously provide excellent long-term data on greenhouse gases, but the coverage is limited. Vertical information on trace gases in the troposphere has proved a crucial addition to studies on changes in the global environment.

IAGOS — In-service Aircraft for a Global Observing System — is a European project using scheduled passenger flights for observing atmospheric composition, aerosols and cloud particles. Civilian passenger aircraft is fitted scientific equipment container loaded into the cargo compartment. The container is connected to the outside air through a system of tubes. Whilst passengers enjoy their flight, all the equipment automatically and quietly carries out thousands of measurements. These

results are being used by researchers worldwide for predicting future climate trends and formulating policies to prevent air pollution.

IAGOS aims to build sustainable infrastructure and to extend its capacity to atmospheric observation worldwide, with EU funding of more than €2.5 million.

Taiwan's PGGM project has been IAGOS's partner in greenhouse gases research over the Pacific since 2008. PGGM is led by the National Central University, with the support of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Taiwan National Science Council, China Airlines, EVA Air and the Evergreen Marine Corporation.

PGGM has agreed to carry IAGOS instruments on China Airlines and EVA Air aircraft free of charge and to collect long-term atmospheric data in-flight. The first PGGM Pacific flight will be made by a China Airlines A340-300, which will begin collecting data towards the end of 2010.

PGGM is also working with Cambridge University on measuring marine hydrocarbon and halocarbon emissions, using commercial container ships. The first vessel owned by the Evergreen Marine Corporation successfully sent back the first data in late 2009. PGGM aims to integrate data from the aircraft and the container ships with observations from the FORMOSAT-3 satellite to provide a three-dimensional model of greenhouse gas distributions over the Pacific.

While the PGGM aims to measure greenhouse gases levels across the Pacific Ocean, the CARIBIC is already collecting data across the Atlantic Ocean. It is hoped that the PGGM will provide a fuller picture of the status of greenhouse gases levels across the globe.

This collaboration between Europe's IAGOS and Taiwan's PGGM projects will generate data invaluable to scientists all over the world seeking to estimate temperature trends and greenhouse gas emissions, in a bid to understand the causes of climate change. Climate change is one of the top items on the EU's international security agenda. The launch of PGGM, and its participation in IAGOS and cooperation with other European projects, is a solid example of Taiwan's active efforts to join the international community in fighting global warming.

全球大氣觀測系統的國際合作

第三屆太平洋溫室效應氣體觀測國際研討會已在2010年9月9日於台北舉行。與會的六位歐洲專家學者針對現今歐洲溫室氣體觀測現況發表演說。這些專家學者包括了歐盟 CARIBIC 計畫總主持人 Carl Brenninkmeijer 博士，以及來自德國的 Andreas Volz-Thomas 博士、Andreas Wahner 教授；法國的 Jean-Pierre Cammas 教授；與來自英國的 Neil Harris 博士與 Rod Jones 教授。

因應當前全球暖化與氣候變遷，了解化學物質與氣候的相互作用也變得更加急迫。測量全球大氣中的溫室氣體濃度對各國國際機構來說，也儼然成為首要之務。雖然地面與衛星觀測溫室氣體的平台仍持續提供極佳且長期性的數據資料，但這樣的資料仍受限於空間涵蓋範圍。因此，對流層中微量氣體的垂直資訊觀測已證實為研究全球環境變遷的另一個重要關鍵。

制定空氣污染防治方法的重要依據。

IAGOS擁有超過歐盟250萬歐元的補助資金，旨在建立一個永續的基礎設施，並擴展其全球大氣觀測的能力。

台灣的PGGM自2008年起即成為IAGOS在太平洋地區的溫室氣體研究夥伴。PGGM計畫由中央大學主持，並獲台灣環保署、行政院國家科學研究委員會、中華航空公司、長榮航空與海運集團資助。PGGM已同意免費在華航以及長榮航空客機中裝載IAGOS儀器設備，以期在飛航時蒐集大氣資料數據進行長期監測。華航A340-300客機將是第一架PGGM的太平洋航班客機，並將於2010年底展開數據資料收集工作。

PGGM也同時與英國劍橋大學合作，利用商用貨輪測量海洋碳氫化合物與鹵化碳含量。由長榮海運所擁有的貨輪「長巨輪」為全球一個海上觀測平台，於2009年末完成首航，成功送回第一批數據。PGGM計畫整合空中觀測資料、海平面觀測資料以及福爾摩沙衛星三號的水氣觀測資料，提供太平洋地區溫室氣體的3-D數據。

PGGM旨在收集太平洋上的溫室氣體觀測數據，而另一方面CARIBIC已開始進行在大西洋上的數據資料收集。PGGM也被寄望能給予更完整的全球溫室氣體分佈狀況。

歐洲的IAGOS與台灣的PGGM共同合作蒐集的寶貴數據資料，有助於世界各地的科學家推估氣溫走勢與溫室氣體排放量，並了解氣候變遷的成因。氣候變遷是歐盟國際安全議程中的重點要項。PGGM的啟動以及它在IAGOS中的參與，及與其他歐洲相關計畫的合作，是台灣積極加入國際社會、對抗全球暖化的具體展現。



IAGOS—商用客機全球觀測系統—是一項利用定期客運航班來觀測大氣成分、懸浮微粒與雲顆粒組成的歐洲觀測計畫。這項計畫利用科學設備儀器，並將其裝置在民航機貨艙中。貨艙中的這項設備儀器利用系統管線連結機外大氣，當乘客們享受著飛行的同時，所有的設備儀器也自動且安靜地執行各項觀測活動。這些數據資料將可協助世界各地研究學者預測氣候變化的趨勢，並成為

European Parliament Gives the Green Light to New Financial Supervision System



The financial turmoil which gripped the world around the last quarter of 2008 prompted the European Union to rethink its arrangements in order to secure financial stability in the long term. Even though the financial institutions within the EU have been able to operate across borders, the regulatory framework has remained fragmented between the individual Member States. In order to provide better protection to citizens and avoid a repeat of the crisis, it is essential to establish a more efficient, integrated and sustainable financial supervision framework at European level.

Building on the report by a high-level group of experts on financial services (the 'de Larosière report' dated 25 February 2009), in September last year the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU's financial regulatory and supervisory model. The aim is to tackle the imbalances in the financial systems, to improve cross-border communications and to keep one step ahead of any threats to financial stability.

The European Parliament gave the green light to the proposal on 22 September 2010, clearing the way for establishment of a European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) and three European supervisory authorities (ESA) in charge of macro-prudential and micro-prudential supervision. There will also be a European System of Financial Supervisors (ESFS), a network of national financial supervisors working closely with the ESAs.

The new supervisory bodies are expected to come into operation in January 2011, after formal approval by the EU Council.

The European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) will serve as a watchdog guarding the soundness of the financial system as a whole. It will be responsible for assessing accumulating macroeconomic risks, detecting potential crises, issuing timely warnings and, when necessary, giving advice on how to deal with risks.

To facilitate communication between supervisors, any warnings issued will be

colour-coded to indicate different levels of risk. The ESRB will also liaise with other related international bodies in a global network to ensure more stable financial markets. The President of the European Central Bank (ECB) will chair the ESRB for the first five years.

Three new European supervisory authorities (ESA) to oversee individual financial institutions will be created by transforming existing supervisory committees into the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA). These three pan-EU authorities will also play a leading part in developing a common rulebook to be enforced across the EU.

In addition to the existing functions of the relevant committees, the new ESAs will have powers to draw up technical standards and interpretative guidelines, to ensure consistent application of the EU rules, to impose bans or restrictions on financial products or activities in emergencies and to settle disagreements between national supervisors whenever legislation requires them to cooperate or to agree. Day-to-day supervision and enforcement will remain the responsibility of the national supervisors. Only the ESMA will have direct supervisory powers over credit-rating agencies.

The hope is that this newly reformed financial supervision framework will help prevent future financial crises. The European Commission will have to report to the European Parliament and the Council every three years on the progress made.

歐洲議會批准新金融監管體系提案

2008年第4季的金融海嘯重創全球，歐洲聯盟積極應對危機，重新審視制度，以維持其經濟穩定成長。儘管歐盟境內的金融機構已是跨國運作，但各會員國監管架構仍然紛歧。為了更加保障人民權益以及避免危機重演，建立更有效、更一致、更能永續經營的歐盟跨國金融監管架構，是極其重要的課題。

一個由金融專家所組成的高階小組於2009年2月25日提出一份「戴拉赫榭報告（de Larosièrè Report）」。歐盟執委會根據此報告，於去年9月提案改革歐盟金融監督管理架構。其目標為解決金融體系失衡問題、加強國與國之間的溝通以及防備任何衝擊金融穩定的危機。

歐洲議會於2010年9月22日批准此項提案。歐洲系統風險理事會（ESRB）與三個歐盟監督管理局（ESA）獲准成立，分別負責進行總體與個體監督。而三個歐盟監督管理局將與國家金融監管機構密切合作，進而形成歐洲金融監管體系（ESFS）。

歐盟理事會正式通過此案，而新監管機構預計於2011年1月開始運作。

歐洲系統風險理事會之作用為監督組織，負責監督整體金融體系是否健全。其職責包括評估日漸累積的總體經濟風險、偵測出潛在危機、及時發佈警訊，並且在必要時提供因應措施。

為了促進監管機構之間的溝通，在發佈警訊時，不同危機程度將分為不同顏色等級。歐洲系統風險理事會也將與全球系統中其他相關國際機構共同合作，以便確保更穩定的金融市場。歐洲系統風險理事會主席一職在前五年將由歐洲中央銀行總裁擔任。

新成立的三個歐盟監督管理局將負責監督個別金融機構。現存監管委員會將轉型為歐盟銀行管理局（EBA）、歐盟證券與市場管理局（ESMA）以及歐盟保險及職業年金管理局（EIOPA）。此三泛歐盟管理局將發揮重要作用，研擬一套共同監管準則並於歐盟全面實施。

除了具有目前相關各監管委員會的功能之外，新的歐盟監督管理局將有以下新職權：擬定技術標準與指導原則、確保歐盟法規實施之一致性、在緊急情況下強制禁止或限制金融商品、以及在法規規定各國監管機構必須合作或一致時，調解各國監管機構之間的紛爭。日常監督與執行之職責仍屬於各國監管機構，唯有歐盟證券與市場管理



局對信貸評級機構有直接監督權。

各界期望改革後的新金融監管架構有助於防範未來金融危機。歐盟執委會每三年必須向歐洲議會與歐盟理事會彙報新架構進度。

羅馬尼亞錫吉什瓦拉 Sighișoara, Romania



錫吉什瓦拉市(Sighișoara)位在羅馬尼亞穆列什縣(Mureș)的塔那娃大河邊(Târnava Mare River)，這條河位在德蘭斯瓦尼亞區(Transylvania)，此區統計人口總數共有32,287人。

幾個世紀以來，這座城在中歐邊界扮演著相當重要的角色，因它具有策略性及經濟價值，神聖羅馬帝國時期許多藝術人士的造訪更讓錫吉什瓦拉成為德蘭斯瓦尼亞區最重要的城市，德國的藝術家及工匠掌管了城中的經濟貿易，同時肩負修築堡壘抵禦外敵的重任，據悉16到17世紀之間，光在錫吉什瓦拉就有15個公會及20個手工藝坊，巴洛克風的雕刻大師伊利亞尼可雷(Elias Nicolai)也定居在此，瓦拉幾亞王子瓦德德雷克爾(Wallachian prince Vlad Dracul)被放逐到這座城中鑄造貨幣（否則匈牙利國

的王即壟斷貨幣鑄造），並首次用羅馬尼亞語言記錄此城名為錫吉什瓦拉。

錫吉什瓦拉被公認為最美麗且保存最佳的城堡居住地，有著正宗的中世紀建築，更是少數在東歐目前尚有人居住的堡壘，這城鎮由兩個部分組成，其一是建在山丘上的中世紀堡壘，被稱為城塞(Citadel)，另一部分是位在的塔那娃大河谷的低地城鎮。

這城亦是穿刺王弗拉德(Vlad the Impaler)的出生地，也就是眾所皆知的吸血鬼德古拉(Dracula)，他是布萊姆斯托克(Bram Stoker)1897年出版的小說人物“德古拉”的參考依據。

錫吉什瓦拉是受歡迎的觀光勝地，因為這座古城保存良好，當中的著名景點是13世紀建造64公尺高的鐘樓，是現今的歷史博物館。

Sighișoara is a city and municipality on the Târnava Mare River in Mureș County, Romania. It is located in the historic region Transylvania, and has a population of 32,287.

The city played an important strategic and commercial role at the edges of Central Europe for several centuries. Sighișoara became one of the most important cities of Transylvania, with artisans from throughout the Holy Roman Empire visiting the settlement. The German artisans and craftsmen dominated the urban economy, as well as building the fortifications protecting it. It is estimated that during the 16th and the 17th centuries Sighișoara had as many as 15 guilds and 20 handicraft branches. The Baroque sculptor Elias Nicolai lived in the city. The Wallachian prince Vlad Dracul, who lived in exile in the town, let coins to be minted in the city (otherwise coinage was the monopoly of the Hungarian kings in the Kingdom of Hungary) and issued the first document listing the city's Romanian name, Sighișoara.

Sighișoara is considered to be the most beautiful and well preserved inhabited citadel in Europe, with an authentic medieval architecture. In Eastern Europe, Sighișoara is one of the few fortified towns which are still inhabited. The town is made up of two parts. The medieval stronghold was built on top of a hill and is known as the "Citadel". The lower town lies in the valley of Târnava Mare river.

The town was also the birth place of Vlad the Impaler, or better known as 'Dracula'. He was the historic figure of which Bram Stoker's 1897 novel 'Dracula' was based on.

Sighișoara is a popular tourist destination, due to its well-preserved walled old town. The landmark of the city is the Clock Tower, a 64m high tower built in the 13th century. It is today a museum of history.



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