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歐盟通訊

EU NEWSLETTER



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European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) Holds 2009 Climate Change Exhibition

On 17 June 2009 the European Economic and Trade Office in Taipei, in cooperation with the Taipei City Government and the Environmental Protection Agency, inaugurated a major exhibition on climate change at Taipei City Hall.

The Climate Change Exhibition, consisting of 20 large panels and a globe, presented a wealth of evidence showing that the Earth's climate is changing as a result of human activity. The panels also outlined the political decisions taken by the European Union to reduce the production of greenhouse gases (GHG) as well as the adaptation measures implemented. Other panels depicted Taiwan's situation in terms of GHG emissions, describing in detail the cooperation between Taiwan and the EU aimed at reducing GHG emissions.

2009 is a crucial year for the fight against global warming. As Minister Shen Shi Hung of the Environmental Protection Agency pointed out during his opening speech, "Taiwan, as an island, will most certainly be affected by the unfavourable consequences of climate change. And it is Taiwan's obligation and responsibility to work with the international community to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases as well as learn to adapt to the effects of climate change." The EPA has developed the capabilities and facilities for greenhouse gas auditing, registry, verification and voluntary reduction. Major development projects are also subject to environmental impact assessment. At the same time Taiwan's public agencies, businesses, schools, organisations, community leaders and the general public have been invited to participate in campaigns to save energy and reduce emissions.



歐盟氣候變遷展覽 EU EXHIBITION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Organized By: European Economic and Trade Office
In Cooperation with: Environment Protection Agency
Taipei City Government
Realised by: ICIM Integrated Marketing Company

主辦單位：歐洲經貿辦事處
協辦單位：行政院環保署
台北市政府
承辦單位：宣辰整合行銷有限公司



The international community will be gathering in Copenhagen in December to decide on the level of reduction of GHG emissions and commitments are to be made by each country attending. The European Union has already adopted a plan to reduce CO₂ emissions to an average of 20% below the 1990 level by the year 2020. It is prepared to go as far as a 30% reduction if other partners will take on comparable commitments in a new international agreement.

Taiwan is also making an effort to curtail its GHG emissions, which have increased by more than 140% since 1990. As the EPA Minister acknowledged, Taiwan currently ranks 16th in the world in terms of GHG emission per capita. The adoption of the Renewable Energy Development Act in June was a step in the right



The aim of the exhibition was to raise awareness among the Taiwanese public of the need for global action in the fight against climate change. Through the display panels, the European Union presented the expertise and technical know-how it deploys to ensure proper environmental protection. Taiwanese citizens and companies were introduced to simple but effective ways to reduce CO₂ emissions on a day-to-day basis.

direction. It is to be hoped that even more concrete measures will be taken to tackle the climate change problem.

The successful EETO Climate Change Exhibition was held at the Taipei City Hall from 17 to 19 June and from 4 to 8 July. The exhibition will go on tour round Taiwan from October to December and can be seen on the campuses of the National Taiwan University, National Chung Hsin University, National Sun Yat Sen University, and National Dong Hwa University.

歐洲經貿辦事處舉辦「2009 歐盟氣候變遷展」



2009年6月17日，歐洲經貿辦事處協同台北市政府，與行政院環境保護署，於台北市政府大廳盛大舉辦「歐盟氣候變遷展」。

歐盟氣候變遷展由20面大型看板與一個大型地球模型所組成，透過它們來呈現人類活動造成氣候變遷的諸多證據。看板上同時列出歐盟為了減少溫室氣體排放，所做的政策決定及調適措施。其它看板則顯示台灣溫室氣體排放的現況。台灣與歐盟針對降低溫室氣體排放的一些合作案例，也在展覽中一一說明。

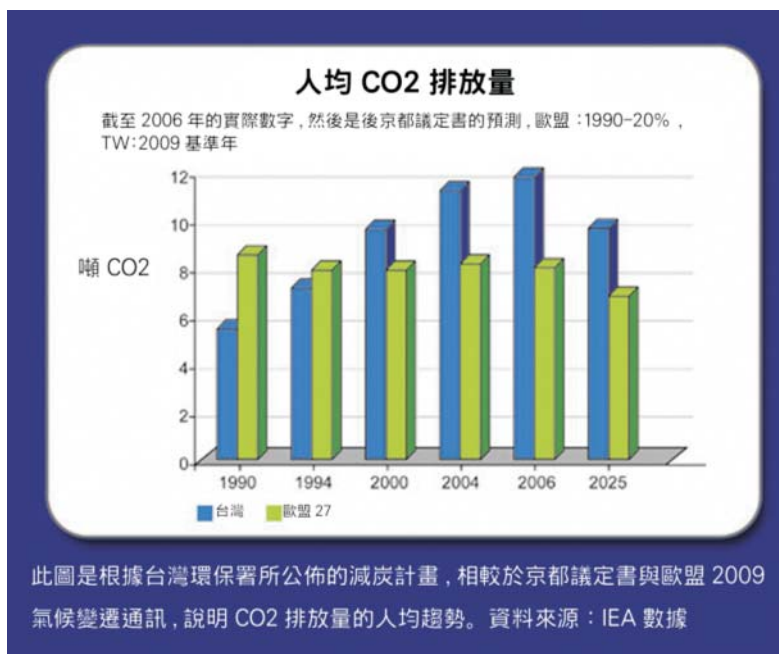
本次展覽的目的，是要提高大眾對氣候變遷的意識，並瞭解全球一起付諸行動的必要性。透過展示看板，歐盟介紹了妥善保護環境的專業知識與技術。台灣民眾及公司行號也學習到如何在日常生活中，利用簡單又有效的方法來減少溫室氣體排放。

2009年是世界對抗全球暖化的關鍵年。環保署署長沈世宏在開幕致詞中表示：「台灣是個海島國家，必定會受到氣候變遷帶來的衝擊所影響，因此，如何因應氣候變遷的衝擊無疑是政府和全民刻不容緩的要務。」目前，環保署業已規劃建置溫室氣體盤查、登錄、查證、自願減量等能力建構工作，並對大型投資案進行環評管控。同時環保署也鼓勵台灣各級政府機關、企業、學校、民間團體、村里長及民眾共同落實節能減碳，並參與減碳教育宣導工作。

今年12月，聯合國將於丹麥首都哥本哈根進行氣候變遷高峰會，屆時將要求各國決定溫室氣體減排量，並遵守其減量目標。歐盟已啟動一項氣候變遷因應計畫，目標是在2020年前將二氧化碳排放量減少至低於1990年水平的20%。在新的國際協議下，若其他國家願意致力於同等程度的減量，歐盟願意將減量目標提高至30%。

台灣也正在努力減少其溫室氣體排放量。自1990年以來，台灣的溫室氣體排放量增加了超過140%，且據環保署署長表示，台灣的人均排放量在全球排名第16名。今年六月三讀通過的「再生能源發展條例」是邁向正確方向的一步，並期望未來能有更多對抗氣候變遷的具體計畫。

「歐盟氣候變遷展」於6月17日至19日，以及7月4日至8日在台北市政府大廳順利展出。今年10月至12月將進一步舉辦全台灣巡迴展，將分別於台灣大學、中興大學、中山大學及東華大學等校園展出。



EC Regional Customs Representative Visits Taiwan to Enhance Bilateral Cooperation

Pierre Faucherand, the Regional Advisor for Asia from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Customs and Taxation, visited Taiwan in early June to promote bilateral customs cooperation and exchange between Taiwan and the European Union. During his three-day visit from 3 to 5 June Mr Faucherand met senior officials and representatives from both the public and the private sectors.

In a seminar held at the Training Institute of the Ministry of Finance, Mr Faucherand spoke about the experience of the EU's legislature with respect to supply chain security, including the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) system, risk management and the fight against piracy, especially the transshipment of counterfeit cigarettes. The participants included officials from the customs, economy and transport departments, representatives of the private sector and a number of industry associations.

Mr Faucherand pointed out that the EU's AEO model is a status granted by customs administrations to any economic operator established in the EU which is involved in activities covered by customs legislation and meets the appropriate criteria. AEO status may give access to customs simplifications under the customs rules, such as local clearance, guarantee waiver and payment deferral, depending on the choice made by the operator. It also stimulates facilitation with regard to customs controls relating to security and safety.

In recent years, Taiwan has been promoting its own AEO model and certification to comply with the **SAFE Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade** established by the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

Mr Faucherand explained how the European Commission put its legislation in place and described its mechanisms and objectives. He also referred to the importance of risk management in achieving trade facilitation and maintaining the competitiveness of Taiwan's business community. Following open discussions, the participants had a broad understanding of the EU's balanced approach to security and safety issues.

Mr Faucherand visited the Directorate General for Customs (DGOC) with Guy Ledoux, Head of the European Economic and Trade Office. According to the Deputy Director General of DGOC trade relations between Taiwan and the EU are getting stronger. He emphasised that customs facilitation is the key to the modernisation of Taiwan's customs. Both parties hope to strengthen their bilateral trade partnership.



Mr Faucherand also toured the free trade zone of Taipei Port, which is located in northern Taiwan. Taipei Port, which started operating in February 2009, is expected to reach an annual capacity of 4 million TEU or above by 2014. Its location is excellent, close to China's Fuzhou port (134 nautical miles away), Shanghai (450 nautical miles), Hong Kong (515 nautical miles) and South Korea's Pusan (770 nautical miles), and it should be one of Taiwan's major commercial ports.

歐洲委員會關稅總署亞洲代表訪台 盼能加強雙邊合作

歐盟稅務暨關稅總署駐亞洲代表 Pierre Faucherand 先生於六月初訪台，希望能加強台灣與歐盟的雙邊合作及交流。此次訪問自六月三日至五日，為期三天的行程中，Faucherand 先生與諸多單位的資深官員及公私營企業代表會面。

在一場財政部財稅人員訓練所舉行的研討會中，Faucherand 先生與我方分享歐盟立法機關在全球供應鏈安全上所做的努力，包含優質企業認證制度、風險管理和打擊盜版—尤其是走私菸品的轉運問題。與會者包含了海關、經濟及交通部門的官員，私人企業的代表及多位工會人士。

Faucherand 先生表示，歐盟的優質企業認證制度是由海關核發給歐盟境內企業的資格，其商業活動受海關法律管轄，且需符合相關規範。擁有



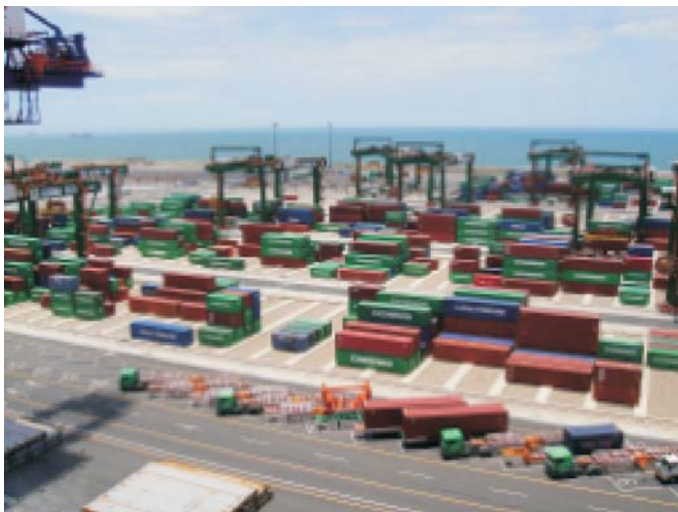
此資格之企業適用於簡易通關規則，例如就地通關、免擔保及延期付款，皆可視企業的選擇而定。此制度也能增進海關的便捷度及安全保障。

近年來，台灣也參考世界關務組織所建立的「全球貿易安全與便捷之標準架構」，以推廣自身的優質企業認證制度及憑證，希望能確保全球貿易安全及便捷性。

Faucherand 先生說明歐盟是如何將其法規付諸實行，以及其機制和目標。他也指出，台灣要達到貿易便捷化且維持企業的競爭力，就必須加強風險管理。經過開放討論後，與會者對於歐盟如何合宜地解決在安全議題，有了更廣泛的瞭解。

在歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤的陪同下，Faucherand 先生拜訪了財政部關稅總局，關稅總局的李副局長表示台灣與歐盟之間的貿易關係日益密切。他強調關務便捷化是台灣海關現代化的關鍵，雙方都希望能加強雙邊貿易合作關係。

此行中，Faucherand 先生也參觀了台北港的自由貿易港區。台北港於2009年2月開始營運，期望在2014年前達到四百萬TEU以上的年度運量。台北港的地理位置優越，與中國的福州港（134浬）、上海（450浬）、香港（515浬）及南韓的釜山港（770浬）皆距離不遠，期望能成為台灣的主要商業港。



Typhoon Morakot: EU Experts Support Local Relief Efforts



On 17 August a team of 5 EU relief experts deployed by the European Commission's Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) was sent to assess Taiwan's civil protection requirements in the wake of Typhoon Morakot. Coming from the rescue services of various EU Member States, their main tasks have been to assess the situation, coordinate incoming assistance from the EU and, together with the European Economic and Trade Office in Taipei, liaise with their Taiwanese counterparts to optimise the assistance provided by the EU.

As a result two shipments of in-kind assistance donated by Sweden (water purification fluid) and Poland (skin disinfectant) were successfully dispatched in the south (on 22 and 28 August) through the Community Mechanism. A German NGO donated tents. Besides in-kind assistance, financial donations were also made by the trade representative offices of the EU Member States in Taipei. The Czech office donated €35000 to Taiwanese relief organisations, the French office € 30 000, the Dutch office € 8 000, and the Slovakian office €10 000.

The team first visited the Central Emergency Operation Centre in Taipei for an overview of the destruction caused by the disaster. They later completed a field trip to the hardest hit areas in southern Taiwan, saw the severity of the damage and determined what assistance the EU could offer. They returned to Europe on 26 August, reporting excellent cooperation with the local authorities. Their main conclusion was that there were no more emergency needs in those storm-affected areas where relief operations had been properly carried

out. However, according to the team it will take some time for the country to rebuild its critical infrastructures, such as roads and bridges.

Typhoon Morakot wrought catastrophic damage in Taiwan, leaving more than 700 people dead and billions of NT dollars worth of agricultural damage. The areas most affected are located in the central southern parts of Taiwan, where hundreds of villages have been cut off by floods and mudslides. One mudslide buried the entire village of Hsiaolin, killing most of its inhabitants. The total damage came to roughly 110 billion NTD (€2.4 billion). The storm produced

copious amounts of rainfall, forming the most destructive flood in the history of Taiwan.

The Community Mechanism was activated on 13 August following consultations with the Swedish Presidency and the Economic and Trade Office in Taiwan. The team was assembled at the initiative of the European Commission's Community Mechanism for Civil Protection, which has been established to facilitate and support the provision of European civil protection assistance in the event of major disasters. The Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) is the operational heart of the Mechanism. It is available round the clock and gives countries access to the community civil protection platform. Any country affected by a major disaster inside or outside the EU can launch a request for assistance through the MIC.



莫拉克颱風：歐盟支援台灣地方政府救災



歐洲委員會的「環境監測暨資訊中心」所派遣的五位援助暨評估小組專家，於8月17日抵台，協助政府評估此次莫拉克風災災後，台灣在平民保護上的需求。五位專家皆來自歐盟會員各國的救災機構，此行主要任務為評估災情、協調歐盟未來援助，並連同歐洲經貿辦事處與台灣相關單位密切聯繫，確保歐盟的支援發揮最大效益。

目前為止，由瑞典捐贈的淨水劑和波蘭捐贈的消毒劑，已分別於8月22日與28日，透過「社區機制」成功分配到南部災區；一德國非政府組織也捐贈了帳篷。除了物資救援外，歐盟各會員國在台辦事處也已進行捐款：捷克經濟文化辦事處捐出三萬五千歐元，法國在台協會捐三萬歐元，荷蘭貿易暨投資辦事處八千歐元，以及斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處一萬歐元。這些捐款已分配到台灣各個救災組織。

專家小組拜訪中央災害應變中心，聽取簡報，掌握颱風災情。小組成員也到災情最嚴重的南台灣勘災，親眼目睹風災的威力，並判斷歐盟所能提供的協助。與台灣地方政府進行充分合作後，專家於8月26日返國。此行主要結論是，救援行動皆已順利進行，受災地區已無進一步的緊急需求。但專家認為，台灣要重建道路、橋樑等主要基礎建設，仍需要一段時間。

莫拉克颱風重創台灣，共700餘人死亡，農業損失高達數十億台幣。其中災情最嚴重的是台灣的中南部，上百個村落因水災和土石流而與外界失聯。其中小林村被土石流完全淹沒，村民幾乎無一倖免。總損失粗略估計高達一千一百億台幣（約24億歐元）。莫拉克帶來豪雨，形成台灣史上最嚴重的水災。

在瑞典輪值主席與歐洲經貿辦事處的建議下，「社區機制」於8月13日啟動。專家小組正是歐洲委員會的「平民保護社區機制」所召集，其目標為協助並支援歐盟各國境內與境外，重大災害發生後的平民保護需求。「環境監測暨資訊中心」正是此機制的運作核心。此中心全天候待命，提供各個國家社區平民保護的平台。不論歐盟境內外任何國家，若遭逢重大天災，皆能夠過此中心請求協助。



Tsai Ming-Liang's Highly Acclaimed 'Face' Premiered at the National Concert Hall

Director Tsai Ming-Liang's new film 'Face' (Visage), the first film to be included in the prestigious Louvre Museum's collection, premiered at the National Concert Hall in Taipei on 22 September. Director Tsai and his regular cast, Lee Kang Sheng, Lu Yi-Ching, Yang Kuei-Mei, and Chen Shiang-Chyi, attended the gala screening. The premiere, sponsored by the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), brought together many high ranking government officials, foreign trade office representatives, famous actors and directors, celebrities and the press for the first film premiere ever held in the National Concert Hall.



'Face' is a co-production between Taiwan, the EU and three of its Member States : France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Not only has the film raised the status of Taiwan cinema to a new level, it has also enhanced the already close relationship between Europe and Taiwan. It is the first Mandarin film funded by the European Commission's MEDIA programme which has been supporting film since 1993. In the period 2001-2006 alone, MEDIA injected more than half a billion euros into 8 000 projects from over 30 countries. The MEDIA programme has successfully produced knock-on effects on investment in the audiovisual sector. On average every euro spent by the Commission generates about six euros of private investment in the sector. Previous sponsorships include: *La Vita è bella*, *La Vie en Rose*, *Le Fabuleux destin d'Amélie Poulain*, *March of the Penguins*, *Persepolis*, *Volver*, *Good Bye Lenin!*, *The Wind That Shakes the Barley*, *Run Lola Run*, *The Crossing*, *Sophie Scholl*, *The Counterfeiters* and *The Lives of Others*.

Guy Ledoux, Head of the EETO, said in an interview that this is the biggest EU-Taiwan cooperative film venture ever. Taiwan has a dynamic cultural industry, and freedom of expression in Taiwan has enabled its cultural industry to flourish, he added.

Mr Henri Loyrette, Director of the Louvre Museum, honoured the event with his presence. He praised

the unique aesthetics and artistic value of 'Face'. Mr Loyrette commented, "After I.M. Pei's glass pyramids, 'Face' is yet another unprecedented interdisciplinary artistic creation. Tsai Ming-Liang's talent and the wealth of his artistic achievements, as well as his non-western cultural background, have enabled him to reinterpret the Louvre and its centuries-old art collection in a fresh perspective, resulting in a dialogue that transcends time and space."

Mr Tsai thanked Mr Loyrette and the Louvre Museum for giving him such a wonderful opportunity. Educated in cinematography in Taiwan, Mr Tsai acknowledged this free-spirited country which provided space for boundless arts.

Featuring famous French film stars Fanny Ardant, Jean-Pierre Léaud and Jeanne Moreau, supermodel Laetitia Casta and Taiwan's actor Lee Kang-Sheng, 'Face' depicts the story of a Taiwanese director who heads to the Louvre to shoot a film based on the myth of Salomé, who asked for the head of John the Baptist. 'Face' was also nominated for the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Festival this year.

'Face' is scheduled to be officially introduced into the Louvre's permanent collection in May 2010. The film will help to unveil the mystery of the Louvre Museum to more than 8 million tourists every year.

蔡明亮新作《臉》於國家音樂廳榮譽首映

蔡明亮導演的新作《臉》將成為羅浮宮首部電影典藏品，9月22日在台北的國家音樂廳舉行首映。蔡明亮與他長期合作的演員李康生、陸奕靜、楊貴媚和陳湘琪一同出席這場盛會。首映會由歐洲經貿辦事處所贊助，吸引多位政府高層、國外貿易辦事處代表、名導演及演員、政商名流及媒體人士共襄盛舉，出席這場國家音樂廳首次舉辦的電影首映會。

《臉》是台灣、歐盟及其會員國法國、荷蘭及比利時聯手華麗鉅獻。本片不僅大大提升台灣電影的地位，同時也使歐洲與台灣的關係更加緊密。本片更是歐洲委員會「影像計畫」所贊助的首部華語片。創始於1993年，「影像計畫」光是從2001到2006年間，已投入超過5億歐元經費，贊助了30餘國約8千部的電影製作。本計畫已成功帶動投資視聽文化的連鎖效應，歐洲委員會平均每投資1歐元就能吸引近6歐元的民間資金。所贊助的電影包含《美麗人生》、《玫瑰人生》、《艾蜜莉的異想世界》、《企鵝寶貝》、《茉莉人生》、《玩美女人》、《再見列寧》、《吹動大麥的風》、《蘿拉快跑》、《千里尋父》（暫譯）、《帝國大審判》、《偽鈔風暴》與《竊聽風暴》。

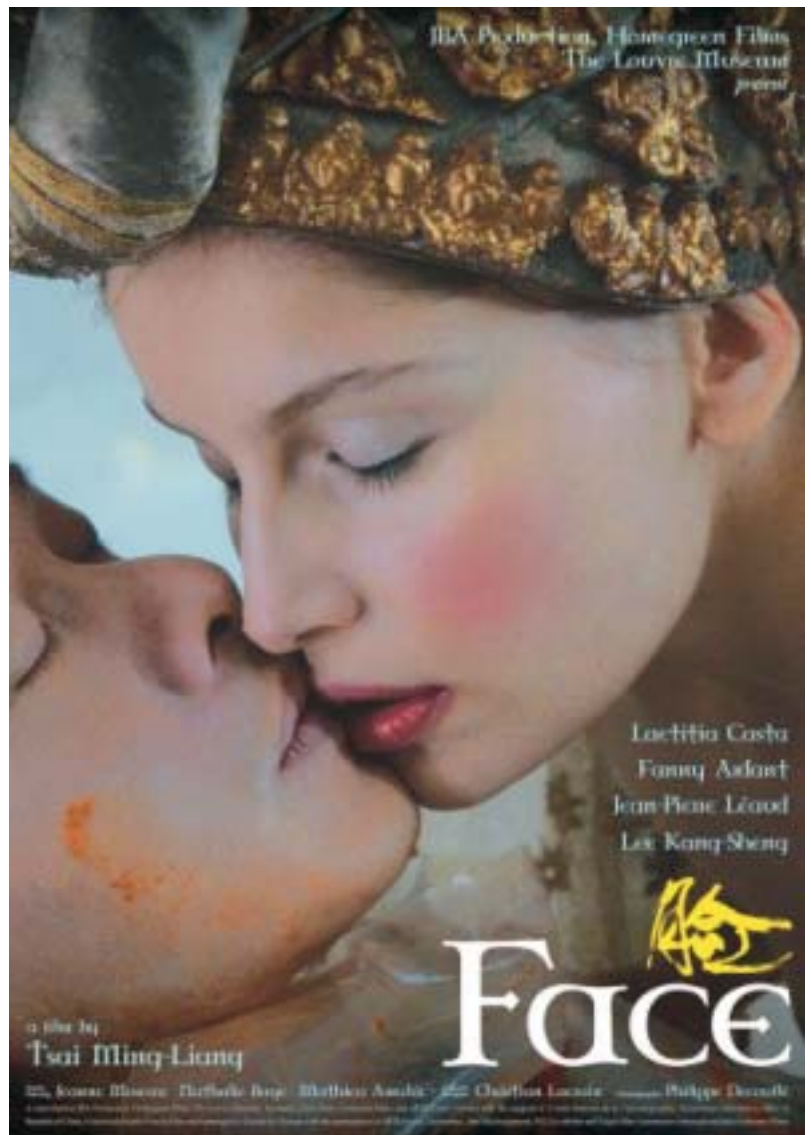
歐洲經貿辦事處處長李篤在訪談中表示，本次合作是歐盟與台灣最大的電影投資計畫。他認為台灣的文化產業極具活力，言論自由使文化產業更加生氣蓬勃。

羅浮宮館長亨利羅瑞特遠渡重洋親自出席，使會場蓬華生輝。他讚揚《臉》散發的獨特美感及其藝術價值，並表示本片是繼貝聿銘的玻璃金字塔後，另一空前的跨領域藝術品；蔡明亮導演的才華、豐富的藝術成就及非西方的文化背景，讓他能以全新視野，重新詮釋羅浮宮內有數百年悠久歷史的藝術品，建構超越時空的對話。

導演感謝羅瑞特以及羅浮宮給予他這個夢寐以求的機會。在台灣接受電影教育的他，也感激這個自由國家提供他持續創作的空間。

《臉》由法國名演員芬妮亞當、尚皮耶李奧、珍妮摩露、超級名模蕾蒂莎卡斯塔與台灣演員李康生主演。劇情描述一位台灣導演前往羅浮宮，拍攝以神話故事〈莎樂美〉為題的電影；莎樂美在神話中要求將聖施洗約翰斬首。本片也入圍今年坎城影展的金棕櫚獎。

《臉》預訂於2010年5月正式納入羅浮宮館藏，屆時每年超過8百萬名的遊客，也能藉由本片揭開羅浮宮的神祕面紗。



Irish Voters Say 'Yes' to the Lisbon Treaty



Irish voters finally approved the Lisbon Treaty in a second referendum on 2 October 2009. Later signed by the president of Poland, the Treaty is now only a few steps away from completion pending ratification by the Czech Republic. (The Czech Republic has not yet ratified the Treaty by the deadline of this publication.)

The Lisbon Treaty, also known as the Reform Treaty, will come into force only when it has been ratified by all 27 Member States of the European Union. Ratification procedures vary from country to country, depending on each Member State's constitutional system. Ireland is the only country to have held a referendum on the Treaty in addition to a parliamentary vote.

Signed on 13 December 2007, the Lisbon Treaty is the culmination of several years of negotiation on institutional issues. It amends the current EU treaties and provides the necessary legal framework and tools to meet future challenges. It seeks to streamline EU institutions and increase the EU's global clout.

Under the Treaty, the role of the European Parliament will be strengthened and the involvement of national parliaments increased. The general public will also have more opportunities to be heard. **The new Citizens' Initiative will allow citizens** to advance new policy proposals to the European Commission in the form of a petition with at least one million signatures.

Prominent changes include the creation of a

President of the European Council with a renewable term of two and a half years. This will provide greater continuity and consistency to the work of the European Council.

The Treaty sets out the core values of the EU, including human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights. It guarantees the enforcement of the Charter of Fundamental Rights to promote social justice, fight against social discrimination and ensure better protection of European citizens.

Since the EU is the world's biggest trading bloc and provider of aid to developing countries, the Treaty also seeks to give Europe a clear voice in its relations with its partners worldwide. It will harness Europe's economic, humanitarian, political and diplomatic strengths to promote European interests and values abroad, while respecting the Member States' in Foreign Affairs. A new position of High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union will be created to ensure consistency in the EU's external action.

Each of the 27 Member States has its specific characteristics. Effective and consistent tools are needed if the EU is to function properly and respond to a rapidly changing world, whether it be climate change, global recession or international cross-border crimes. It is generally believed that the Treaty of Lisbon will contribute towards a more democratic, transparent and efficient Europe.

愛爾蘭公投通過里斯本條約



愛爾蘭於10月2日舉行二度公投，終於通過了里斯本條約。波蘭總統也接著簽署，待捷克正式通過後，里斯本條約可望在近期生效。（本期刊載稿前，捷克尚未通過此條約。）

里斯本條約，又名「改革條約」，需歐盟27個國家全部批准方能生效。依各國憲法體系而異，批准的程序各不相同。愛爾蘭是唯一除國會表決外，另採公投決定的國家。

歐盟各國在2007年12月13日簽署里斯本條約，終結了數年來對歐盟制度的眾多分歧。里斯本條約彌補現行歐盟條約的不足，提供因應未來挑戰所需的法律架構與工具，讓歐盟體系更有效率，並擴大其國際影響力。

里斯本條約將確保各國國會深入參與，強化歐洲議會的角色。公民將有更多表達意見的機會。根據新的公民制權條款，只要取得一百萬人的連署，公民可向歐洲委員會請願，提出新政策的提議。

里斯本條約的重大變革中，包含將新的歐洲理事會主席任期改為兩年半。理事會因此能更持續有效地推動其事務。

里斯本條約說明了歐盟的核心價值，包括人道尊嚴、自由、民主、平等、法治，與對人權的尊重。里斯本條約將推動「基本權利章程」，促進社會正義，反對歧視，確保歐洲人民得到更佳的保護。

歐盟是全球最大的經貿體系，也是發展中國家最大的援助國，里斯本條約盼能使歐盟與其他國際組織的關係更明確。它將以歐洲

的經濟、人道保護、政治與外交力量，在全球推廣歐洲關注事務與價值，同時也尊重各會員國的外交權益。歐洲委員會也將設立「外交事務高級代表」，以整合歐盟外交事務。

歐盟27個會員國各有其特性，亟需更具效能的整合體系，以因應日新月異的全球問題－包含氣候變遷、全球經濟衰退與跨國犯罪等。里斯本條約可望能創造一個更民主、透明且有效率的歐洲。



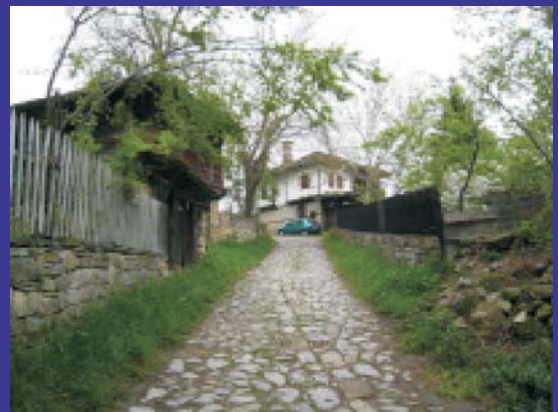
保加利亞的波茲翰茲 Bozhentsi, Bulgaria

保加利亞的波茲翰茲 (Bozhentsi) 村落，位在中北部的加布羅沃省，擁有保國的建築瑰寶。波茲翰茲座落於巴爾幹中央山脈的小山谷上，以保存良好的保加利亞民族復興時期的建築聞名。保加利亞在15世紀時曾受鄂圖曼帝國統治，後來的民族復興時期則是其重新省思並強化保加利亞文化的時期。

波茲翰茲崛起於16世紀，當時首都 Veliko Tarnovo 的人民，由於鄂圖曼土耳其帝國的迫害，必須撤退到中部安全的偏遠山區。到了18世紀中，由於地處橫跨巴爾幹山脈重要的貿易路線要衝，波茲翰茲漸漸成為鄰近村落的經濟、行政、宗教、文化和教育中心。這個區域的主要產物為皮件、羊毛、蜂蠟與蜂蜜。在1964年，保加利亞政府宣佈波茲翰茲為建築與歷史保護地，並頒佈嚴格的建築令來保存其獨特的建築風格。

主要建築特色為雙層樓房——樓通常作為圈養牲畜用，二樓才作居住用途。木造的陽台、石砌的屋頂、角落的壁爐、屋頂的木雕以及門前鋪滿鵝卵石的街道，都是16世紀人民顯示財富的象徵。1835年，保加利亞政府建造了聖厄里亞教堂，是民族復興時期風格中相當特殊的作品。當時鄂圖曼帝國嚴禁建造鐘樓，而鐘樓卻是這座教堂的最大特色。至今，波茲翰茲仍保有約一百棟房屋，分別作為工作室、傳統餐廳（有傳統食物、擺飾與音樂）和民宿。

在這個區域內還有其他更古老的遺跡。波茲翰茲的東邊有座羅馬橋，它距離克雷斯古墓也相當近——這是保加利亞九個聯合國教科文組織世界遺產之其一。克雷斯古墓是色雷斯古墓群中的一部分，彰顯出這個區域的歷史重要性。



The Bulgarian village of Bozhentsi is an architectural treasure in the Gabrovo Province, in central northern Bulgaria. The village is situated in a small valley of the Central Balkan Mountains and is noted for its well-preserved Bulgarian National Revival architecture, a period of reawakening and strengthening of the Bulgarian culture after becoming part of the Ottoman empire during the 15th century.

Bozhentsi emerged in the 16th century, after residents of the former Bulgarian capital, Veliko Tarnovo, retreated from attacks by the Ottoman Turks to the remote and secure parts of the mountainous regions in central Bulgaria. It gradually became an economic, administrative, religious, cultural and educational centre for the surrounding villages in the middle of the 18th century, as it was situated at an important trade road junction crossing the Balkan Range. Main products found in the area were leather, wool, beeswax and honey. In 1964 it was proclaimed an architectural and historical reserve and ensuing strict construction control has helped in preserving its unique style.

Main architectural characteristics are two storey houses the first floor normally being used as a cattle pen, while the inhabitants would be residing on the second floor - with wooden verandas, stone-plate roofs, corner fireplaces, ceiling woodcarvings and cobblestoned streets, indicating the wealth of the inhabitants settling there in the 16th century. In 1835, the St. Elijah basilica was built which is an extraordinary example of the National Revival style, remarkable because of the belfry, which was normally strictly forbidden by the Ottoman authorities. Around 100 of the houses are still left today and are housing workshops, traditional mehanas (restaurants with traditional food, decoration and music) and tourist accommodation.

Even older monuments are found in the region. There is a Roman bridge east of Bozhentsi and the village is also situated close to one of the nine Bulgarian UNESCO world heritage sites, the Thracian tomb of Kazanlak, which is part of a large Thracian necropolis, manifesting the historical importance of the region. (Text and pictures courtesy of the Cultural and Press Affairs Section, Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria, Japan.)



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