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EU-TAIWAN  
YEARS

EU-Taiwan Relations 2018

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歐盟 — 台灣雙邊關係概況

EU-Taiwan Relations 2018

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The EU works across the globe with all its partners in order to confront issues related to climate change, sustainable development and energy security, economic growth and jobs creation, migration, violent extremism, conflicts and crises, and new forms of hybrid warfare. Because nobody can tackle these challenges alone, we are taking steps to solve them together with our partners. We will navigate this difficult, more connected, contested and complex world guided by our shared interests and principles. But we will not do this alone.

Overall EU-Asia relations are expanding, and the EU is seeking an increasingly close relationship with Asia. Only through intensified ties and coordination with partners in Asia, the EU will be able to address major global issues such as security, trade, energy, nuclear safety, non-proliferation, cyber security, migration, marine pollution and climate change. The EU is also eager to enhance trade and investment links with this fast developing region. Fostering peace, security and stability, human rights and democracy, intercultural dialogue, and addressing climate change and environmental challenges, energy efficiency, business and trade, market access, resilience building, and regional integration are thus key priorities for the EU in Asia, a region in which the EU and its Member States have substantial interests.

The EU has solid overall relations with Taiwan. In particular, Taiwan and the EU have a healthy trade and economic relationship. What started out as a purely economic relationship has evolved over the years to become a stronger relationship in a whole range of sectors where the EU and Taiwan share common opportunities or challenges, such as interdependence through global supply chains, protection of the environment and the fight against climate change, research and technological development, the information society, as well as governance and human rights, education and innovation, and culture and tourism.

It is my hope that this brochure will give the reader a quick overview of our areas of technical cooperation through which we believe we are contributing in a modest way to creating a better world for all its peoples.

Madeleine Majorenko

*Head of the European Economic and Trade Office*



Better Europe! Better Taiwan!

The EU and Taiwan are far away and yet so close. In times of rising economic nationalism and protectionism, both partners have the common interest in an open, free and fair rules-based international trading system as the best way to foster innovation, boost economic growth, and increase the wellbeing of their peoples.

The EU and Taiwan share an ever closer trade and economic partnership. In 2017, Taiwan became the EU's 16th trading partner in the world. Bilateral trade hit a historical record increasing by almost 10%. The EU has since a long time been Taiwan's largest foreign investor. Taiwan is a significant market in its own right and a key player in the global supply chains. Innovations in the ICT sector, AI, Smart mobility or green energy offer numerous new business opportunities for European and Taiwanese companies.

The EU and Taiwan have built their close trade and economic relationship on a solid foundation of common principles and objectives and a strong willingness to learn from each other. Over the last four years, the European Economic and Trade Office has organised with its Taiwanese partners more than 22 trade-related activities to strengthen the bilateral dialogue and to share experiences between the EU and Taiwan. Through these exchanges, both sides have increased their mutual understanding and opened the door to align further their respective regulations with global standards in order to facilitate their bilateral trade.

We are eager to continue on this path based on our achievements and on our shared interests - for a better Europe and a better Taiwan.

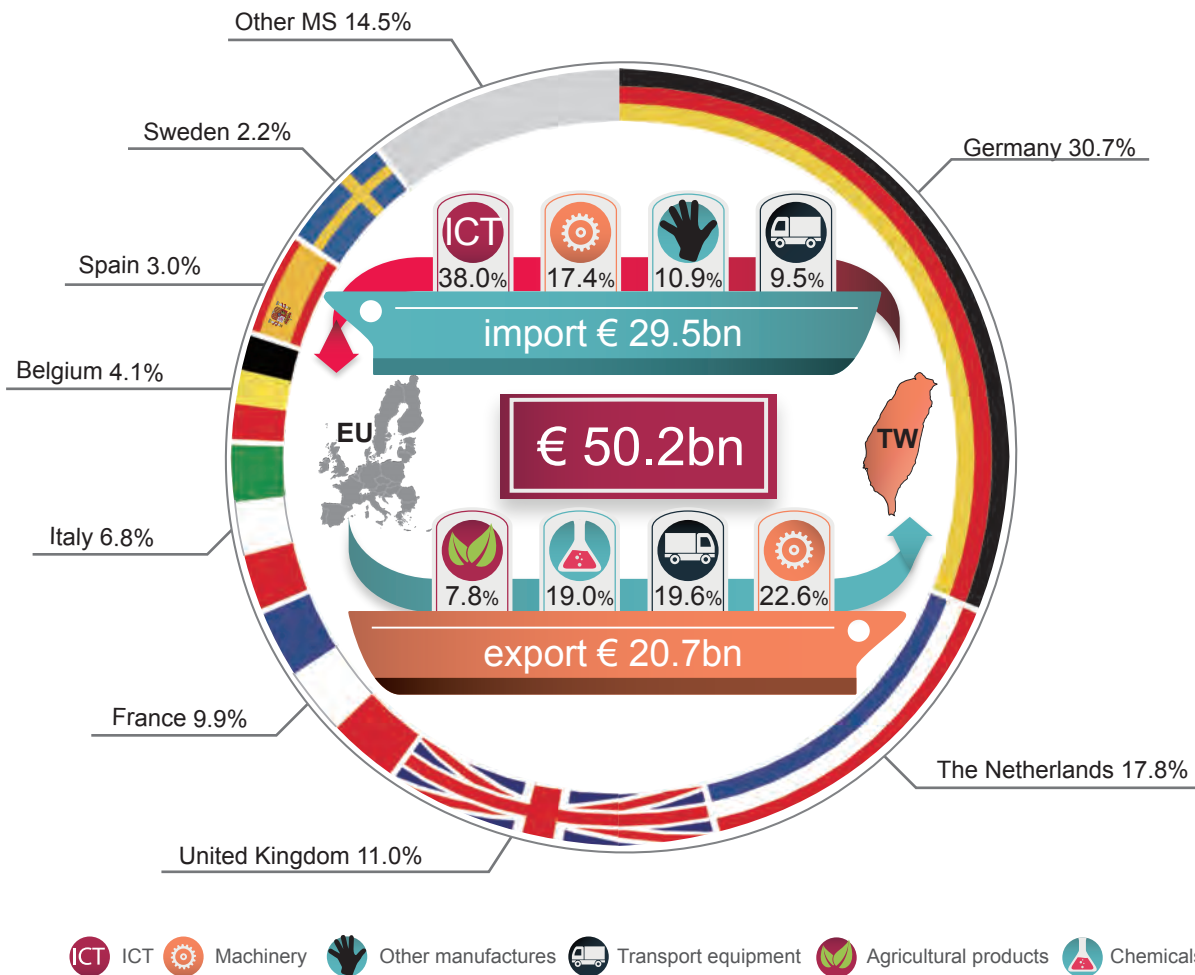
Thomas Jürgensen

*Deputy Head of Office & Head of Trade Section*

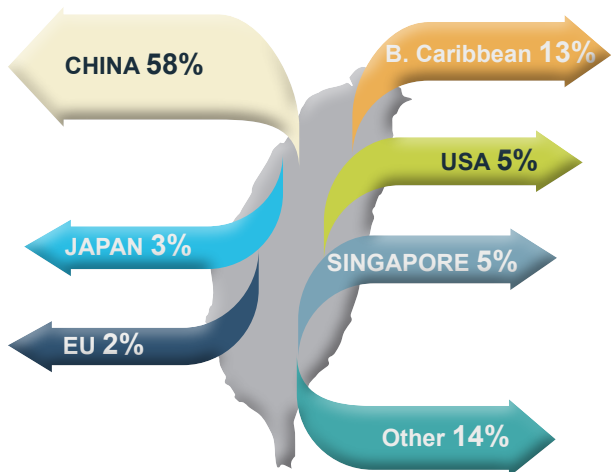


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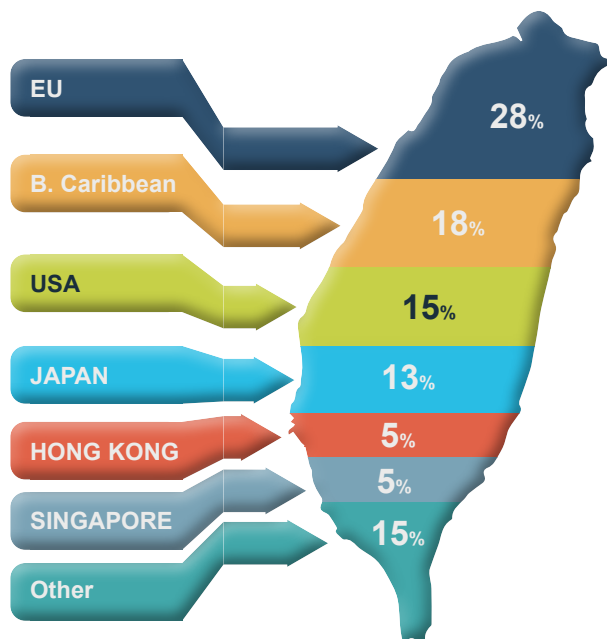
## Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2017



## Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2017



## FDI stock in Taiwan in 2017





# OVERVIEW

## Economic and trade relations

The EU and Taiwan enjoy a dynamic and buoyant economic and trade relationship. In 2017, Taiwan became the EU's 16th trading partners around the world following an increase of trade in goods by 9.8%. Total trade in goods reached €50.2bn, a historic record and an impressive demonstration of the close economic ties between the EU and Taiwan.

Taiwan has become the EU's 21st exporting destination worldwide, moving up from the 23rd place from the previous year. Regarding imports into the EU, Taiwan continued to claim its 13th place with a strong increase of 13.1% of Taiwanese exports to the EU due to a booming demand on ICT products. In Asia, Taiwan is the 6th largest trading partner of the EU; the EU's 7th exports destination; and the EU's 5th imports source.

In 2017, the EU has remained Taiwan's 5th largest trading partner if ASEAN is counted as one. The EU is Taiwan's 5th largest exports destination; and the 5th source of imports. Taiwan has shown a strong demand for the EU's semiconductor equipment, electronic integrated circuits, cars, pharmaceutical, aircrafts, and beverage, boosting imports by 5.4% in 2017.

The EU is the largest investor in Taiwan with a current stock in FDI of €44.67bn. The EU FDI stock in Taiwan takes 28.7% of all inbound investment to Taiwan. In 2017, 43% of Taiwan's inbound investment came from the EU. At the same time, Taiwan's investments in the EU are very low amounting to only US\$ 220 million last year. This is only 1.9% of Taiwan's overseas investment. 82% of the EU investments in Taiwan are largely on electronic parts



and components manufacturing while Taiwan's investments in the EU are mainly on electronic parts and components manufacturing, taking 40.7% of total Taiwanese investments in the EU. Other Taiwanese investments in the EU concern wholesale and retail trade, real estate and rental and leasing and machinery.

In 2017, the EU continued its intense and multi-faceted dialogue on economic and trade affairs with Taiwan. Five technical working groups deal with questions related to sanitary and phyto-sanitary rules, technical barriers to trade, intellectual property rights, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and medical devices as well as investment. Both sides also hold Annual Trade consultations. These exchanges are complemented by ad hoc seminars, workshops and roundtables on issues of mutual interest which are aimed at strengthening and deepening their bilateral economic relations. At these joint events European experts from the European Commission, EU Member States, industry and academia share best practices and advocate international and EU regulatory principles.

The third Industrial Policy Dialogue took place in June 2017 in Brussels, focusing on the digitalisation of the industry, circular economy, standardisation and SMEs internationalisation and clusters cooperation.

### Policy cooperation

In 2017, the EU and Taiwan have continued to strengthen and deepen their cooperation and exchange in many fields such as human rights, gender equality, social issues, climate change, research and innovation, education and culture.

Exchange programmes and seminars on human rights and gender equality allowed both sides to share valuable experience and best practices. Cultural events such as the Europe Fair, Film Festival and Book Fair provided platforms for the public to gain a deeper understanding on Europe's diversity.

There are currently 18 projects under the Horizon 2020 Programme that include Taiwanese research institutions and 17 Jean Monnet projects operating in Taiwan.

320,864 Europeans visited Taiwan in 2017, representing a 7% growth from 2016. 9,190 Taiwanese students were studying in the EU, which were up to 15.6% in comparison with 2016 and 6,155 EU students were studying in Taiwan in 2017.

These numbers demonstrate the EU-Taiwan bilateral relationship is indeed healthy and thriving.





# T R A D E R E L A T I O N S

Taiwan is the EU's 16th trading partner worldwide and the 6th largest in Asia. The EU is Taiwan's 5th largest trading partner, after China, ASEAN, USA and Japan.

As part of the global ICT supply chain, Taiwan has strong demands for EU's machinery products in particular those related to the semiconductor industry. Cooperation on chemical industry further boosted EU's exports to Taiwan. Taiwan also imports, amongst others, acyclic hydrocarbons and petroleum from the

EU. After processed in Taiwan, semi-goods or final goods are exported to other countries in the region and on the global market. The car sector is another example for the value-added chains between the EU and Taiwan industries. Taiwan exports car parts and components to the EU. After manufacturing in the EU, final goods are then exported to Taiwan. EU cars are very popular in Taiwan. The figure published by Taiwan Ministry of Finance showed a 19.4% increase of exports of cars from the EU to Taiwan.

| Overview Bilateral Trade and Investment Between the EU and Taiwan in 2017 |                                     |   |  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Bilateral Trade in Goods 2017: €50.2 (▲ 9.8%)                             |                                     | Bilateral Trade in Services 2016: €7.9bn (▼ 1.3%) |  |
| EU Exports to Taiwan: €20.7bn   | Taiwan's Exports to the EU: €29.5bn | EU's Exports to Taiwan: €4.8bn                    | Taiwan's Exports to the EU: €3.1bn                 |
| Main export products  |                                     | Investment in 2017                                |  |
| Other Machinery: 22.6%  | ICT Products: 38.0%                 | EU Investment in Taiwan: €2.9bn (US\$3340.9mn)    | Taiwan Investment in the EU: €191mn (US\$ 220.6mn) |
| Chemicals: 19.0%  | Machinery: 17.4%                    | FDI Stocks by 2016                                |  |
| Transport Equipment: 19.6%  | Transport Equipment: 9.5%           | EU Investment in Taiwan: €17.2bn                  | Taiwan Investment in the EU: €1.8bn                |

## 1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

### 1.1.1 Imports, exports and the EU deficit in trade in goods with Taiwan

Trade between the EU and the world increased by 8.0% from 2016 to 2017, while trade between the EU and Taiwan increased by 9.8% in 2017, reaching a new record a new record of €50.2bn, according to Eurostat figures.

EU exports to Taiwan expanded for the fifth year in a row, increasing 5.4% from 2016 to 2017 to €20.7bn,

while overall exports from the EU to the world increased by 7.6% over the same period.

In 2017, the EU imported 13.1% more goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €29.5 bn, reaching an all-time high for imports from Taiwan. At the same time, the EU's overall imports from the world increase by 8.4%.

The higher growth rate in EU's imports enlarges EU's trade deficit with Taiwan to €8.9bn from €6.4bn in 2016. Among the EU28, four member states shared trade surplus with Taiwan, including France and Ireland in 2017.

**Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2008-2017 (€ billion)**

Source: Eurostat



**Table 1: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan (€ billion)**

Source: Eurostat

|                               | 2008   | 2009   | 2010  | 2011 | 2012  | 2013  | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017  |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| <b>EU's Exports</b>           | 11.6   | 10.0   | 14.8  | 16.2 | 15.8  | 16.5  | 17.0 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 20.7  |
| <i>Annual growth rate (%)</i> | -13.0% | -13.5% | 47.5% | 9.7% | -2.4% | 4.1%  | 2.9% | 8.8% | 6.0% | 5.4%  |
| <b>EU's imports</b>           | 24.2   | 17.9   | 24.3  | 24.3 | 22.6  | 22.1  | 23.2 | 25.6 | 26.1 | 29.5  |
| <i>Annual growth rate (%)</i> | -7.5%  | -25.7% | 35.2% | 0.2% | -6.8% | -2.3% | 4.9% | 9.8% | 2.2% | 13.1% |
| <b>Total</b>                  | 35.8   | 28.0   | 39.0  | 40.5 | 38.5  | 38.6  | 40.2 | 44.0 | 45.7 | 50.2  |
| <i>Annual growth rate (%)</i> | -9.4%  | -21.8% | 39.6% | 3.8% | -5.1% | 0.4%  | 4.0% | 9.5% | 3.9% | 9.8%  |
| <b>Balance for the EU</b>     | -12.6  | -7.9   | -9.5  | -8.1 | -6.8  | -5.6  | -6.2 | -7   | -6.4 | -8.9  |



**Table 2: EU's trade in goods with its main Asian trading partners in 2017 (€ billion)**

Source: Eurostat

|               | China  | Japan | South Korea | India | Singapore | Taiwan | Hong Kong |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| EU's Exports  | 198.2  | 60.5  | 49.8        | 41.7  | 33.2      | 20.7   | 36.8      |
| EU's Imports  | 374.8  | 68.9  | 50.0        | 44.2  | 20.1      | 29.5   | 11.2      |
| Total Trade   | 573.0  | 129.4 | 99.8        | 85.9  | 53.3      | 50.2   | 48.0      |
| Trade Balance | -176.6 | -8.4  | -0.2        | -2.5  | 13.0      | -8.9   | 25.7      |

### 1.1.2 Taiwan's position as EU's trade partner

Taiwan ranks 21st amongst the EU's export partners, moving up from the 23<sup>rd</sup> place in 2016. Last year, Taiwan continues to claim its 13th place amongst EU import partners. Regarding the total trade value, Taiwan has made its way to the 16th place from the 19th place in 2016 replacing Australia, Hong Kong and South Africa. In Asia, Taiwan is the 6th largest trade partner of the EU, the 7th export destination and the 5th import source.

Compared with other trade partners in the region, the overall trade between the EU and Taiwan has strong potential. On a global level, China is the EU's 2nd largest trade partner in the world, accounting for a 15.3% share. Japan (3.5% share), South Korea (2.7% share), India (2.3%) and Singapore (1.4%) are the other major trade partners of the EU in Asia, followed by Taiwan (1.3%) and Hong Kong (1.3%).

**Table 3: EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2017 (€ billion)**

Source: Eurostat

|    | Partner              | EU Exports  | Shares (%) | Partner       | EU Imports  | Shares (%) | Partner       | Total trade | Shares (%) |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| 1  | United States        | 375.8       | 20         | China         | 374.8       | 20.2       | USA           | 632.0       | 16.9       |
| 2  | China                | 198.2       | 10.5       | United States | 256.2       | 13.8       | China         | 573.0       | 15.3       |
| 3  | Switzerland          | 150.8       | 8          | Russia        | 145.1       | 7.8        | Switzerland   | 261.2       | 7          |
| 4  | Russia               | 86.2        | 4.6        | Switzerland   | 110.4       | 5.9        | Russia        | 231.3       | 6.2        |
| 5  | Turkey               | 84.5        | 4.5        | Norway        | 77.4        | 4.2        | Turkey        | 154.3       | 4.1        |
| 6  | Japan                | 60.5        | 3.2        | Turkey        | 69.8        | 3.8        | Japan         | 129.4       | 3.5        |
| 7  | Norway               | 50.7        | 2.7        | Japan         | 68.9        | 3.7        | Norway        | 128.1       | 3.4        |
| 8  | South Korea          | 49.8        | 2.7        | South Korea   | 50.0        | 2.7        | South Korea   | 99.8        | 2.7        |
| 9  | United Arab Emirates | 42.6        | 2.3        | India         | 44.2        | 2.4        | India         | 85.9        | 2.3        |
| 10 | India                | 41.7        | 2.2        | Vietnam       | 37.0        | 2          | Canada        | 69.2        | 1.9        |
| 11 | Mexico               | 37.9        | 2          | Canada        | 31.4        | 1.7        | Brazil        | 63.4        | 1.7        |
| 12 | Canada               | 37.7        | 2          | Brazil        | 31.2        | 1.7        | Mexico        | 61.8        | 1.7        |
| 13 | Hong Kong            | 36.8        | 2          | <b>Taiwan</b> | <b>29.5</b> | <b>1.6</b> | Saudi Arabia  | 55.0        | 1.5        |
| 14 | Australia            | 34.7        | 1.8        | Malaysia      | 25.0        | 1.3        | Singapore     | 53.3        | 1.4        |
| 15 | Singapore            | 33.2        | 1.8        | Mexico        | 23.8        | 1.3        | UAE           | 52.6        | 1.4        |
| 16 | Saudi Arabia         | 33.1        | 1.8        | South Africa  | 23.1        | 1.2        | <b>Taiwan</b> | <b>50.2</b> | <b>1.3</b> |
| 17 | Brazil               | 32.2        | 1.7        | Thailand      | 22.3        | 1.2        | Hong Kong     | 48.0        | 1.3        |
| 18 | South Africa         | 24.5        | 1.3        | Saudi Arabia  | 21.9        | 1.2        | Australia     | 47.7        | 1.3        |
| 19 | Morocco              | 22.4        | 1.2        | Singapore     | 20.1        | 1.1        | Vietnam       | 47.6        | 1.3        |
| 20 | Israel               | 21.5        | 1.1        | Algeria       | 18.6        | 1          | South Africa  | 47.5        | 1.3        |
| 21 | <b>Taiwan</b>        | <b>20.7</b> | <b>1.1</b> | Kazakhstan    | 17.7        | 1          | Malaysia      | 39.4        | 1.1        |
| 22 | Ukraine              | 20.2        | 1.1        | Bangladesh    | 17.0        | 0.9        | Morocco       | 37.5        | 1          |
| 23 | Egypt                | 19.9        | 1.1        | Ukraine       | 16.7        | 0.9        | Algeria       | 37.4        | 1          |
| 24 | Algeria              | 18.8        | 1          | Indonesia     | 16.7        | 0.9        | Thailand      | 37.4        | 1          |
| 25 | Thailand             | 15.0        | 0.8        | Nigeria       | 15.2        | 0.8        | Ukraine       | 37.0        | 1          |



### 1.1.3 Taiwan's trade in goods with the EU Member States

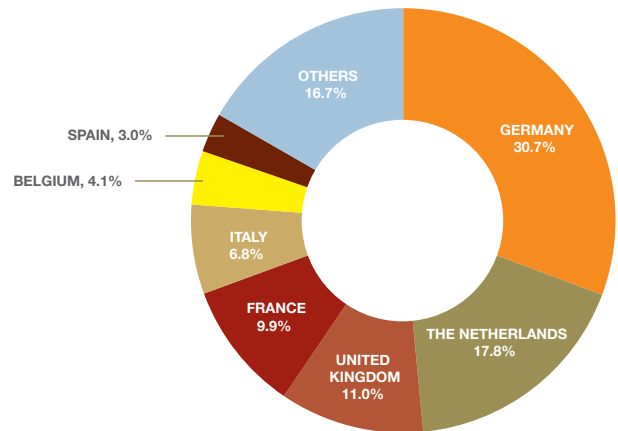
*Note: As the EU is a single market in which goods circulate freely, the trade values attributed to a certain EU Member State do not necessarily reflect the trade flows between that Member State and Taiwan.*

Among the 28 EU Members States, Germany accounts for the largest part of Taiwan's trade with the EU (30.7% share or €15.4bn). Germany is followed by the Netherlands (17.8%, €8.9bn), United Kingdom (11.0%, €5.5bn), France (9.9%, €4.9bn), Italy (6.8%, €3.4bn), Belgium (4.1%, €2.0bn) and Spain (3.0%, €1.5bn) in 2017. These seven Member States account together for over 80% of the bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan.

In 2017, 20 out of 28 EU Member States exported more goods to Taiwan than in the previous year, in particular France (+33.4%), Ireland (+23.6%), and Czech Republic (+18.9%) while Taiwan's exports to the EU28 remained strong and continued to expand. Only 7 out of EU 28 Member States imports from Taiwan dropped from the previous year. Overall, 22 EU Member States experienced a positive growth in trade with Taiwan in 2017. Among them, Portugal's bilateral trade with Taiwan showed a significant increase, growing by 72.6% from previous year with 64.4% expansion on imports and 82.6% increase on exporting goods to Taiwan.

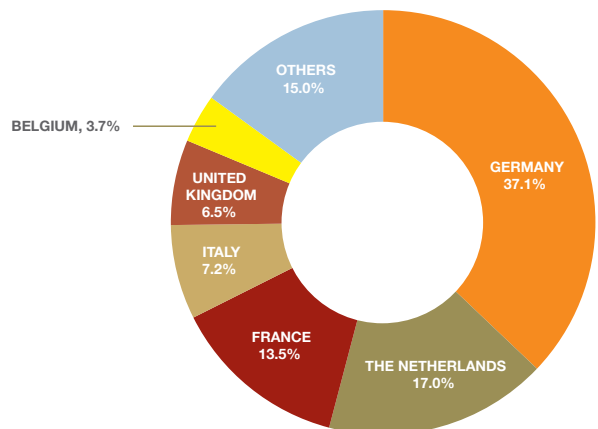
**Figure 2: Share by EU Member States of the bilateral trade in goods with Taiwan in 2017**

Source: Eurostat



**Figure 3: Share by EU members states of EU exports of goods to Taiwan in 2017**

Source: Eurostat



**Table 4: Taiwan's Trade in Goods with the EU Member States in 2017(€ million)**
*Source: Eurostat*

|                 | Imports          |                  |              | Exports          |                  |             | Trade            |                  |              | Balance          |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
|                 | 2016             | 2017             | % of growth  | 2016             | 2017             | % of growth | 2016             | 2017             | % of growth  | 2016             | 2017             |
| Austria         | 467.09           | 541.24           | 15.9%        | 413.05           | 417.34           | 1.0%        | 880.13           | 958.58           | 8.9%         | -54.04           | -123.90          |
| Belgium         | 1,088.24         | 1,314.30         | 20.8%        | 707.23           | 759.72           | 7.4%        | 1,795.47         | 2,074.02         | 15.5%        | -381.01          | -554.58          |
| Bulgaria        | 112.31           | 101.17           | -9.9%        | 25.66            | 24.77            | -3.5%       | 137.97           | 125.94           | -8.7%        | -86.65           | -76.41           |
| Croatia         | 25.57            | 30.66            | 19.9%        | 5.93             | 4.28             | -27.7%      | 31.50            | 34.94            | 10.9%        | -19.64           | -26.38           |
| Cyprus          | 27.21            | 17.56            | -35.5%       | 4.09             | 3.10             | -24.1%      | 31.30            | 20.66            | -34.0%       | -23.12           | -14.46           |
| Czech Republic  | 485.75           | 563.57           | 16.0%        | 174.83           | 207.82           | 18.9%       | 660.58           | 771.39           | 16.8%        | -310.92          | -355.76          |
| Denmark         | 340.78           | 372.23           | 9.2%         | 325.62           | 337.14           | 3.5%        | 666.40           | 709.37           | 6.4%         | -15.16           | -35.09           |
| Estonia         | 55.87            | 51.97            | -7.0%        | 4.14             | 5.69             | 37.4%       | 60.01            | 57.66            | -3.9%        | -51.73           | -46.28           |
| Finland         | 234.48           | 225.45           | -3.9%        | 161.48           | 176.02           | 9.0%        | 395.96           | 401.47           | 1.4%         | -73.01           | -49.44           |
| France          | 2,033.54         | 2,156.46         | 6.0%         | 2,096.73         | 2,797.33         | 33.4%       | 4,130.26         | 4,953.78         | 19.9%        | 63.19            | 640.87           |
| Germany         | 6,828.87         | 7,730.37         | 13.2%        | 7,551.78         | 7,672.38         | 1.6%        | 14,380.65        | 15,402.75        | 7.1%         | 722.91           | -58.00           |
| Greece          | 120.02           | 131.91           | 9.9%         | 11.73            | 17.95            | 53.1%       | 131.75           | 149.86           | 13.7%        | -108.30          | -113.97          |
| Hungary         | 680.77           | 773.59           | 13.6%        | 126.68           | 167.79           | 32.5%       | 807.45           | 941.38           | 16.6%        | -554.09          | -605.81          |
| Ireland         | 302.40           | 246.29           | -18.6%       | 215.19           | 266.07           | 23.6%       | 517.59           | 512.36           | -1.0%        | -87.21           | 19.79            |
| Italy           | 1,815.67         | 1,929.35         | 6.3%         | 1,325.28         | 1,493.66         | 12.7%       | 3,140.96         | 3,423.01         | 9.0%         | -490.39          | -435.68          |
| Latvia          | 73.64            | 83.54            | 13.4%        | 5.58             | 5.26             | -5.7%       | 79.21            | 88.80            | 12.1%        | -68.06           | -78.28           |
| Lithuania       | 51.71            | 56.29            | 8.9%         | 9.44             | 12.77            | 35.3%       | 61.15            | 69.06            | 12.9%        | -42.27           | -43.52           |
| Luxemburg       | 35.21            | 40.32            | 14.5%        | 9.81             | 8.50             | -13.3%      | 45.02            | 48.82            | 8.4%         | -25.40           | -31.81           |
| Malta           | 34.91            | 42.56            | 21.9%        | 5.37             | 6.39             | 19.0%       | 40.28            | 48.95            | 21.5%        | -29.55           | -36.17           |
| The Netherlands | 3,828.46         | 5,409.14         | 41.3%        | 3,208.77         | 3,501.00         | 9.1%        | 7,037.23         | 8,910.13         | 26.6%        | -619.68          | -1,908.14        |
| Poland          | 701.50           | 809.61           | 15.4%        | 138.30           | 156.69           | 13.3%       | 839.80           | 966.30           | 15.1%        | -563.20          | -652.92          |
| Portugal        | 215.38           | 353.99           | 64.4%        | 130.87           | 243.69           | 86.2%       | 346.24           | 597.68           | 72.6%        | -84.51           | -110.30          |
| Romania         | 177.29           | 199.15           | 12.3%        | 41.05            | 44.50            | 8.4%        | 218.34           | 243.64           | 11.6%        | -136.24          | -154.65          |
| Slovakia        | 448.68           | 368.41           | -17.9%       | 34.77            | 32.05            | -7.8%       | 483.45           | 400.46           | -17.2%       | -413.91          | -336.36          |
| Slovenia        | 87.00            | 86.88            | -0.1%        | 28.07            | 27.34            | -2.6%       | 115.07           | 114.22           | -0.7%        | -58.94           | -59.54           |
| Spain           | 899.71           | 991.39           | 10.2%        | 481.84           | 501.42           | 4.1%        | 1,381.54         | 1,492.81         | 8.1%         | -417.87          | -489.96          |
| Sweden          | 651.53           | 696.54           | 6.9%         | 404.50           | 428.90           | 6.0%        | 1,056.03         | 1,125.45         | 6.6%         | -247.03          | -267.64          |
| United Kingdom  | 4,102.62         | 4,190.99         | 2.2%         | 1,375.50         | 1,332.92         | -3.1%       | 5,478.12         | 5,523.91         | 0.8%         | -2,727.11        | -2,858.07        |
| <b>EU28</b>     | <b>25,926.20</b> | <b>29,514.93</b> | <b>13.8%</b> | <b>19,023.25</b> | <b>20,652.49</b> | <b>8.6%</b> | <b>44,949.46</b> | <b>50,167.42</b> | <b>11.6%</b> | <b>-6,902.95</b> | <b>-8,862.44</b> |



#### 1.1.4 Taiwan's trade in goods with the EU by product

Over 97.6% of the trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan is based on manufactures, while primary products make up only 1.7% of the trade volume.

Taiwan is one of the world's leading suppliers of electronic components such as computer memory chips and semiconductors as well as personal computers and optoelectronics, including flat panel displays. The structure of Taiwan's exports to the EU is dominated by ICT (Information and Communications Technology) products which are assembled in Taiwan or China, and then sold to Europe and the rest of the world. Goods originating in Taiwan and which are further used assembled to other products in China or South East Asia do not appear in the bilateral EU-Taiwan trade statistics. Therefore, the EU as a final market is more important for Taiwan than the direct trade statistics show.

In 2017, office and telecommunication equipment (i.e. telecommunications equipment, electronic data processing and office equipment and integrated circuits and electronic components) was Taiwan's most important export commodity, accounting for more than a third of the EU's imports from Taiwan (38.0% or €11.2bn). Taiwan especially stands out as an important supplier of integrated circuits and electronic components as it provides 18.01% of all the EU's imports in that product group.

Among the EU's imports in Machinery and transport equipment category, office and telecommunication equipment was followed up by 17.4% of other machinery and 9.5% of Transport equipment (mainly car parts and components). Other manufactures

(10.9%), other semi-manufactures (10.6%) were other larger categories of goods imported from Taiwan by the EU. Chemicals accounted for 5.2%, iron and steel for 4.2%. Apart from ICT, chemicals, machinery, and steel products, bicycle and sport products are also on top of the list exported to the EU from Taiwan in 2017.

Primary products made up only 1.7% of Taiwan's exports to the EU, of which agricultural products take up the most significant share with 1.2%, compared to fuels and mining products with 0.6%.

EU exports to Taiwan are mainly Machinery and transport equipment (54.7% or €11.2 bn) with transport equipment (19.6% or €4.0bn, in particular automotive products account for 11.8% or €2.4bn), office and telecommunication equipment (12.4% or €2.5bn) and other machinery (22.6% or €4.6bn). Chemicals (19.0% or €3.9bn, including pharmaceuticals, accounting for 6.9% of total EU exports) is another large category among EU exports to Taiwan. EU industry has strong linkages with Taiwan companies on semiconductor sector.

Primary products made up 9.7% of EU exports to Taiwan with €2.1bn value with 7.8% of agriculture and raw materials and 2.0% of Fuel and mining products.

Although the EU maintains a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (surplus of €2.3bn), automotive products (€1.7bn), non-electrical machinery (€1.2bn), as well as agricultural products (€1.2bn), the deficit in categories like Machinery and transport equipment (€7.8bn) and semi-manufactures (€2.3bn) result in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan of €8.8bn.

**Table 5: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2017 by product (€ million)**
*Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan*

| Product Group                            | EU Imports    |                |                               | EU Exports    |                |                               | Total         |                |
|--|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
|  | Value         | Share of total | Share of Taiwan in EU imports | Value         | Share of total | Share of Taiwan in EU imports | Trade         | Balance        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                             | <b>29,515</b> | <b>100.0%</b>  | <b>1.6%</b>                   | <b>20,652</b> | <b>100%</b>    | <b>1.1%</b>                   | <b>50,167</b> | <b>-8,862</b>  |
| Primary products                         | 513           | 1.7%           | 0.03%                         | 2,010         | 9.7%           | 0.11%                         | 2,522         | 1,497          |
| Agriculture and raw materials            | 350           | 1.2%           | 0.02%                         | 1,604         | 7.8%           | 0.09%                         | 1,954         | 1,255          |
| Fuel and mining products                 | 163           | 0.6%           | 0.01%                         | 405           | 2.0%           | 0.02%                         | 568           | 242            |
| <b>Manufactures</b>                      | <b>28,803</b> | <b>97.6%</b>   | <b>1.53%</b>                  | <b>18,299</b> | <b>88.6%</b>   | <b>0.98%</b>                  | <b>47,102</b> | <b>-10,503</b> |
| Iron and steel                           | 1,232         | 4.2%           | 0.07%                         | 267           | 1.3%           | 0.01%                         | 1,499         | -965           |
| Chemicals                                | 1,543         | 5.2%           | 0.08%                         | 3,927         | 19.0%          | 0.21%                         | 5,470         | 2,383          |
| Pharmaceuticals                          | 168           | 0.6%           | 0.01%                         | 1,424         | 6.9%           | 0.08%                         | 1,592         | 1,256          |
| Plastics                                 | 612           | 2.1%           | 0.03%                         | 356           | 1.7%           | 0.02%                         | 968           | -256           |
| Other chemicals                          | 763           | 2.6%           | 0.04%                         | 2,146         | 10.4%          | 0.12%                         | 2,910         | 1,383          |
| Other semi-manufactures                  | 3,132         | 10.6%          | 0.17%                         | 796           | 3.9%           | 0.04%                         | 3,928         | -2,337         |
| <b>Machinery and transport equipment</b> | <b>19,181</b> | <b>65.0%</b>   | <b>1.02%</b>                  | <b>11,287</b> | <b>54.7%</b>   | <b>0.61%</b>                  | <b>30,468</b> | <b>-7,895</b>  |
| Office and telecoms equipment            | 11,228        | 38.0%          | 0.60%                         | 2,565         | 12.4%          | 0.14%                         | 13,793        | -8,663         |
| Data processing and office equipment     | 2,271         | 7.7%           | 0.12%                         | 369           | 1.8%           | 0.02%                         | 2,640         | -1,903         |
| Telecommunications equipment             | 3,151         | 10.7%          | 0.17%                         | 280           | 1.4%           | 0.02%                         | 3,431         | -2,870         |
| ICs and electronic components            | 5,806         | 19.7%          | 0.31%                         | 1,916         | 9.3%           | 0.10%                         | 7,722         | -3,889         |
| <b>Transport equipment</b>               | <b>2,812</b>  | <b>9.5%</b>    | <b>0.15%</b>                  | <b>4,055</b>  | <b>19.6%</b>   | <b>0.22%</b>                  | <b>6,866</b>  | <b>1,243</b>   |
| Automotive products                      | 666           | 2.3%           | 0.04%                         | 2,435         | 11.8%          | 0.13%                         | 3,101         | 1,769          |
| Other transport equipment                | 2,145         | 7.3%           | 0.11%                         | 1,620         | 7.8%           | 0.09%                         | 3,765         | -526           |
| <b>Other machinery</b>                   | <b>5,142</b>  | <b>17.4%</b>   | <b>0.27%</b>                  | <b>4,660</b>  | <b>22.6%</b>   | <b>0.25%</b>                  | <b>9,802</b>  | <b>-482</b>    |
| Power generating machinery               | 357           | 1.2%           | 0.02%                         | 382           | 1.8%           | 0.02%                         | 739           | 24             |
| Non electrical machinery                 | 2,350         | 8.0%           | 0.13%                         | 3,583         | 17.3%          | 0.19%                         | 5,932         | 1,233          |
| Electrical machinery                     | 2,435         | 8.3%           | 0.13%                         | 696           | 3.4%           | 0.04%                         | 3,131         | -1,739         |
| Textiles                                 | 388           | 1.3%           | 0.02%                         | 57            | 0.3%           | 0.00%                         | 445           | -330           |
| Clothing                                 | 114           | 0.4%           | 0.01%                         | 200           | 1.0%           | 0.01%                         | 313           | 86             |
| Other manufactures                       | 3,211         | 10.9%          | 0.17%                         | 1,766         | 8.6%           | 0.10%                         | 4,977         | -1,445         |
| Personal and household goods             | 327           | 1.1%           | 0.02%                         | 285           | 1.4%           | 0.02%                         | 612           | -43            |
| Scientific and controlling instruments   | 686           | 2.3%           | 0.04%                         | 848           | 4.1%           | 0.05%                         | 1,534         | 162            |
| miscellaneous manufactures               | 2,198         | 7.4%           | 0.12%                         | 633           | 3.1%           | 0.03%                         | 2,832         | -1,565         |
| Other products                           | 158           | 0.5%           | 0.01%                         | 170           | 0.8%           | 0.01%                         | 328           | 12             |
| Other                                    | 42            | 0.1%           | 0.00%                         | 174           | 0.8%           | 0.01%                         | 216           | 132            |





### 1.1.5 Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2017

Note: Statistics for Taiwan's trade in goods with its partners are published in US Dollars, while Eurostat publishes statistics in Euros.

According to statistics published by the Taiwan Ministry of Finance, Taiwan's trade in goods with all its partners expanded by 12.9% in 2017 compared with the previous year. Exports and imports increased by 13.2% and 16.3% respectively. Amongst Taiwan's trading partners, the EU maintained its fifth rank, both by share in Taiwan's total imports (10.1%) and by share in Taiwan's total exports (8.6%).

Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2017, as in previous year, was China (excluding Hong Kong), with the total bilateral trade amounting to US\$139.0bn, followed by the ASEAN bloc (US\$89.6bn), the US (US\$67.1bn), Japan (US\$62.7bn) and the EU (US\$53.2bn). Taiwan's bilateral trade with China (17.9%) showed the highest growth, followed by South Korea (15.2%), ASEAN (14.2%) and the EU (8.9%).

In 2017, among the seven main trading partners of Taiwan, Taiwan had trade deficit only with Japan and South Korea.

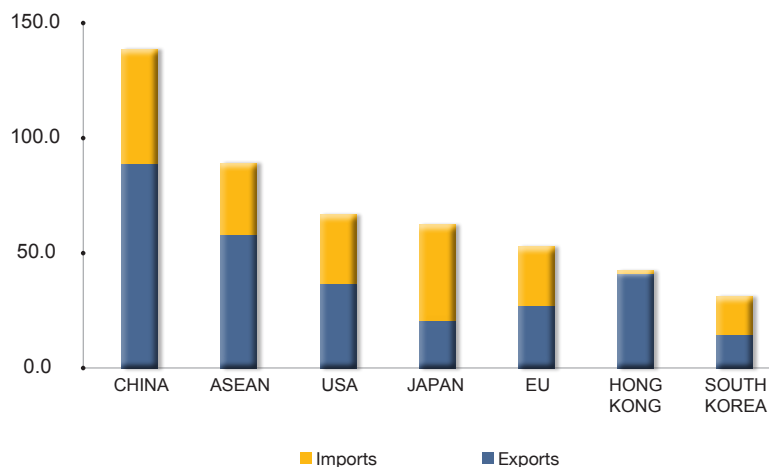
**Table 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2017 (US\$ billion)**

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan

|                                | China | ASEAN | USA   | Japan | EU    | Hong Kong | South Korea |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Taiwan's Exports               | 89.0  | 58.6  | 36.9  | 20.8  | 27.1  | 41.2      | 14.7        |
| Annual growth rate 2016-17 (%) | 20.4% | 14.2% | 10.2% | 6.3%  | 10.6% | 7.4%      | 15.2%       |
| Taiwan's Imports               | 50.0  | 31.0  | 30.2  | 41.9  | 26.1  | 1.5       | 16.9        |
| Annual growth rate 2016-17 (%) | 13.7% | 12.0% | 5.7%  | 3.2%  | 8.6%  | 13.6%     | 15.3%       |
| Taiwan's Trade                 | 139.0 | 89.6  | 67.1  | 62.7  | 53.2  | 42.7      | 31.6        |
| Annual growth rate 2016-17 (%) | 17.9% | 14.2% | 8.0%  | 4.2%  | 8.9%  | 7.5%      | 15.2%       |

**Figure 4: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2017 (US\$ billion)**

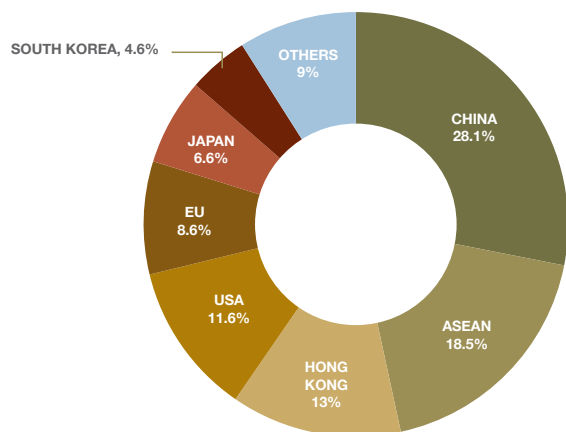
Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan



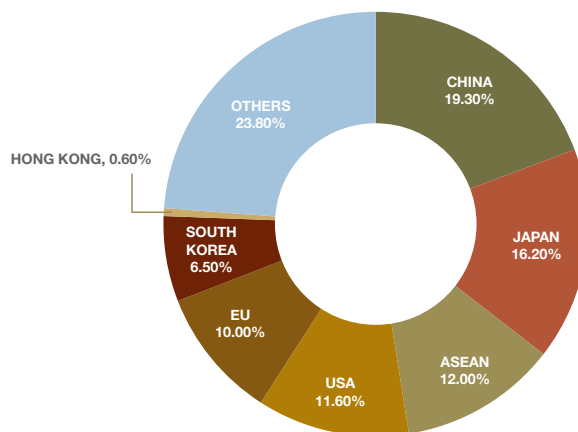
**Figure 5 Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partner in 2017**

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan

**Destinations of Taiwan's Exports**



**Sources of Taiwan's Imports in 2017**

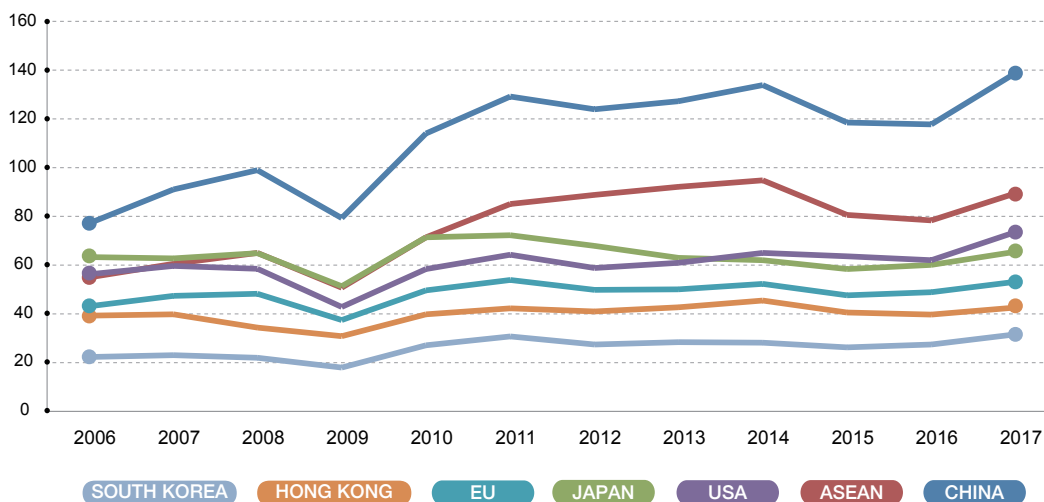


Note: Among Taiwan's ASEAN trading partners, Singapore ranks first with 29.4% of ASEAN total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2017 with \$17.6bn exports and \$8.7bn imports. Singapore is followed

by Malaysia with a 19.6% share and Vietnam a 15.2% share. Indonesia is the only ASEAN country Taiwan has trade deficit with which amounts to \$1.7bn.

**Figure 6: Taiwan's trade with its main trade partners from 2006 to 2017**

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan



As part of the global value-chain, Taiwan's imports are driven by its exports. Increasing exports in electronics boost imports of raw material and capital goods, in particular semiconductor equipment and electronics from Japan and the EU.

China (including Hong Kong) remains Taiwan's largest trade partner. Electronic integrated circuits are the most important trading products. Taiwan's exports to China accounted for 41.1% of its total

exports in 2017. 19.9% of Taiwan's total imports come from China (including Hong Kong).

With the New Southbound Policy (NSP) targeting 18 South and Southeast Asian countries, the bilateral trade between Taiwan and NSP countries showed a 15.6% increase from previous year, reaching \$110.9 bn in 2017.

**Table 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2016**

Source: Eurostat

|      | Total trade amount in services<br>(€ billion) |              |         |       | Growth       |              |         |        |
|------|---|--------------|---------|-------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|
|      | EU's Imports                                  | EU's Exports | Balance | Total | EU's Imports | EU's Exports | Balance | Total  |
| 2010 | 2.47  | 4.54         | 2.07    | 7.02  |              |              |         |        |
| 2011 | 2.37  | 3.90         | 1.53    | 6.27  | -4.2%        | -14.2%       | -26.2%  | -10.7% |
| 2012 | 2.71  | 4.29         | 1.57    | 7.00  | 14.4%        | 10.0%        | 3.1%    | 11.7%  |
| 2013 | 3.17  | 4.20         | 1.03    | 7.37  | 16.9%        | -2.0%        | -34.5%  | 5.4%   |
| 2014 | 3.17  | 4.64         | 1.47    | 7.80  | -0.2%        | 10.4%        | 42.9%   | 5.8%   |
| 2015 | 3.30  | 4.71         | 1.41    | 8.00  | 4.2%         | 1.4%         | -4.5%   | 2.6%   |
| 2016 | 3.12  | 4.78         | 1.67    | 7.90  | -5.6%        | 1.6%         | 18.5%   | -1.3%  |

## 1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

*Note: The compilation and publication of statistics on trade in services lags behind by a year. Eurostat uses the new BPM6 methodology for trade in services for years from 2010 on. Figures have been subsequently updated by Eurostat which may result in discrepancies between figures.*

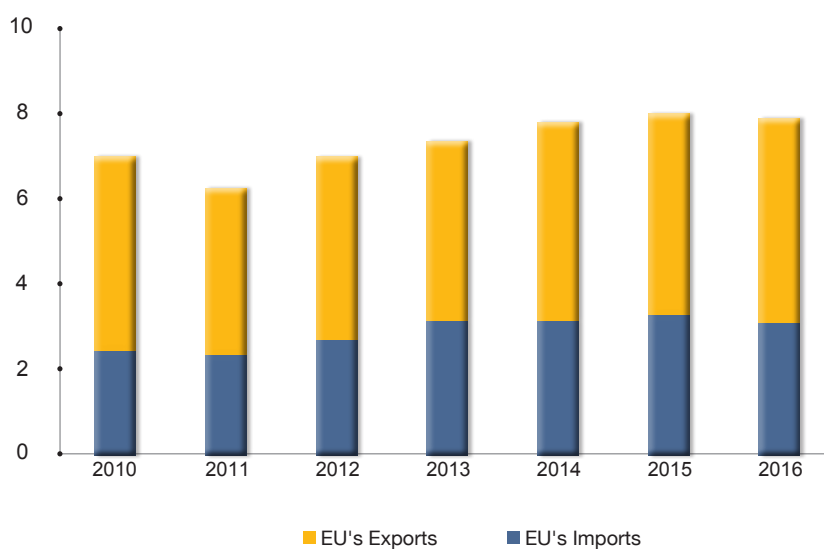
Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan in 2016 contracted 1.25% due to a fall of EU imports of services from Taiwan by 5.5% from 2015. However, the EU's exports services to Taiwan continued to expand for the fourth year in a row since 2013, reaching €4.78bn in 2016, the highest in the past

seven years, with an annual growth of 1.6%. The EU continued to share a trade surplus of €1.67bn for trade in services with Taiwan in 2016 with the growth rate of 18.5% between 2015 to 2016.

Over the past six years, trade in service between the EU and Taiwan increased by 12.5% reaching €7.9bn in 2016. During this period, Taiwan's exports of services to the EU grew significantly by 26.3% reaching €3.12bn. More specifically, it experienced a two-digit year-on-year growth rate in 2012 and 2013 before slightly contracting by 0.2% in 2014, growing again of 4.2% in 2015, and then dropping by 5.6% in 2016.

**Figure 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2016 (€ billion)**

Source: Eurostat



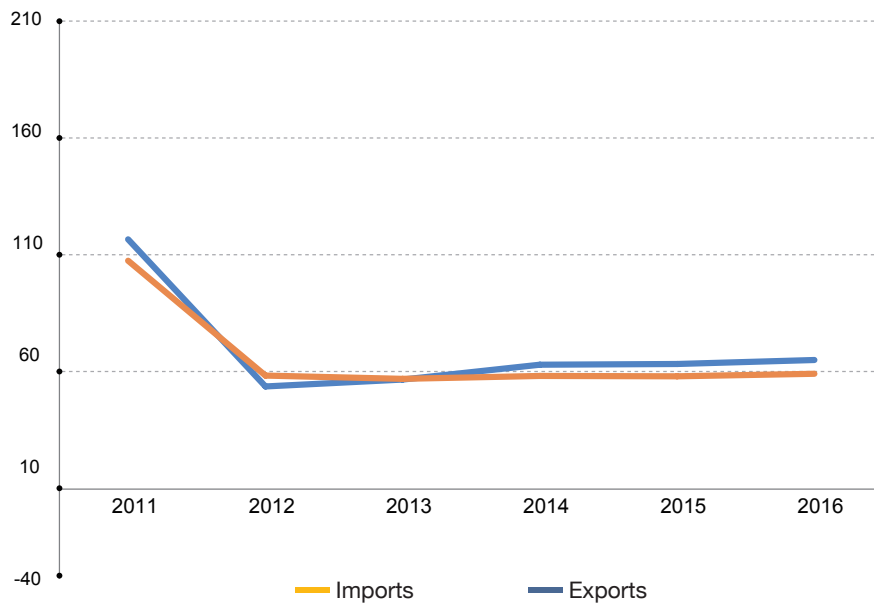


From 2012 to 2016, Taiwan’s total exports of services increased by 25.7% to the total value of \$57.7bn in 2016. At the same time, import of services to Taiwan grew slightly by 1.4% to \$51.5bn in 2016. Taiwan had a global surplus of \$9.6bn in

trade in services in 2011, followed by 2 consecutive years of trade deficit. Between 2014 and 2016, the surplus in services trade rose to \$6.2bn in 2016.

**Figure 8: Taiwan trade in services with the world ( US billion)**

Source: WTO





# 2

## INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK

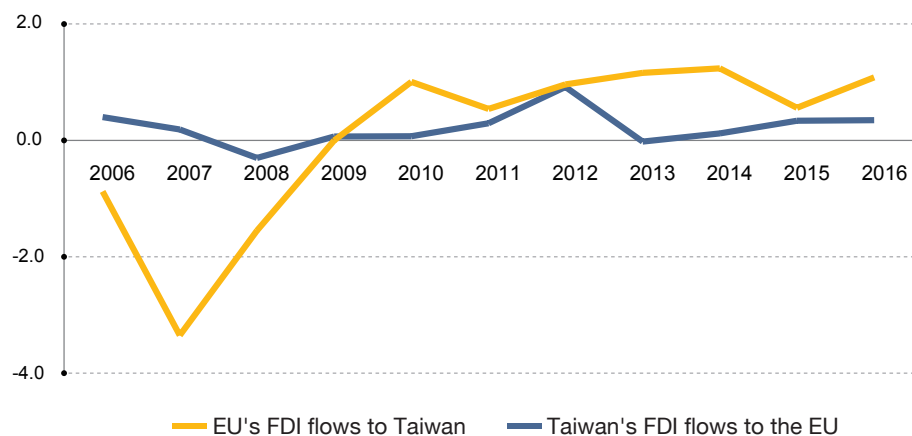
### 2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

*Note: The compilation and publication of statistics on investment lags behind by a year.*

As in the years before, the EU experienced low inward Taiwanese investment in 2016. Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU experienced a slight increase by 4% to € 0.35bn. In 2016, EU FDI flows to Taiwan rose by 93% to € 1.08bn, compared to €0.56bn in 2015.

**Figure 9: Bilateral FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan (unit: € billion)**

Source: Eurostat



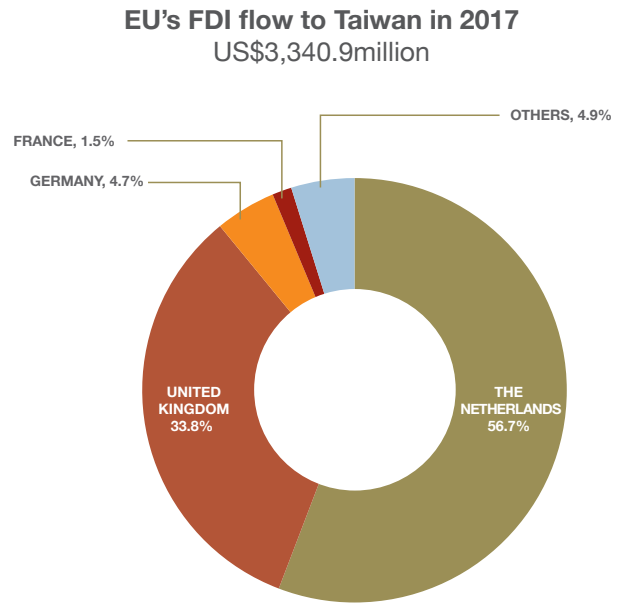


Worldwide FDI flows to Taiwan in 2017 amounted to US\$7,513million, of which US\$3,341 million or 43.0% came from the EU, only second to the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean (76.1% share or US\$5,920 million).

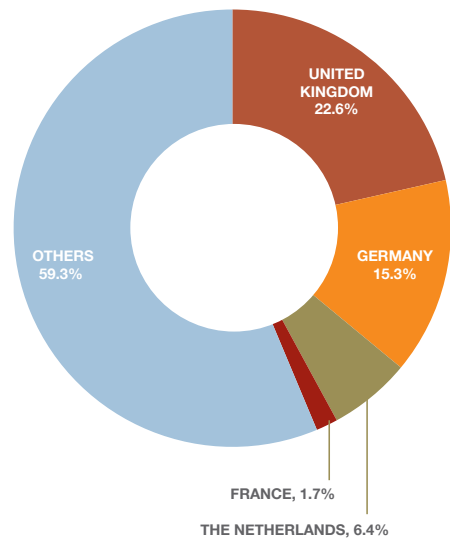
According to statistics released by Taiwan government, investments from the Netherlands accounted for 56.7% of FDI flows from the EU to Taiwan in 2017, followed by the United Kingdom (33.8% share), Germany (4.7% share) and France (1.5% share).

In 2017 the United Kingdom became the primary target for Taiwanese FDI to the EU, accounting for 22.6% share of all investments. Germany ranks second with a share of 15.3% before the Netherlands (6.4% share) and France (1.7% share).

**Figure 10: FDI stocks between the EU and Taiwan in 2017**  
 Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission



**Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU in 2017**  
 US\$ 220.5million



## 2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

In 2017, EU maintained its first position in the world both in inbound FDI stock (28.7%) and outbound FDI stock (34.8%), according to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2017.

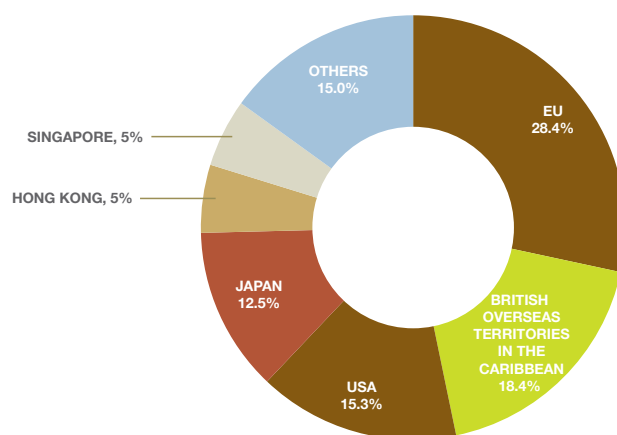
Statistics of Taiwan government show that FDI stock from the EU accounted for 28.4% of total FDI stock in Taiwan, making the EU the largest investor in Taiwan, followed by the British Caribbean (18.4% share) and the USA (15.3%). The EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originates from the Netherlands (64.6% share), the UK (20.2%) and Germany (6.3%).

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a relatively minor role. Only 2.3% of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock is invested in the EU. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock is held in China (58.3%) before the British Caribbean (13.1%) and the USA (5.7%). As of 2017, the UK accounts for 39.2% of Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, while Netherlands holds the second place with 31.0% and Germany ranks third with a share of 4.8%.

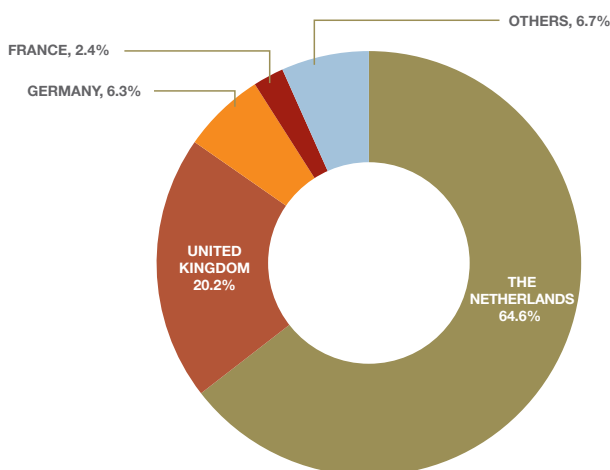
Figure 11: FDI stock in Taiwan in 2017

Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission and Eurostat

**Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks**  
World Total: US\$157,451 million



**Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks from the EU**  
EU Total: US\$ 45,821 million

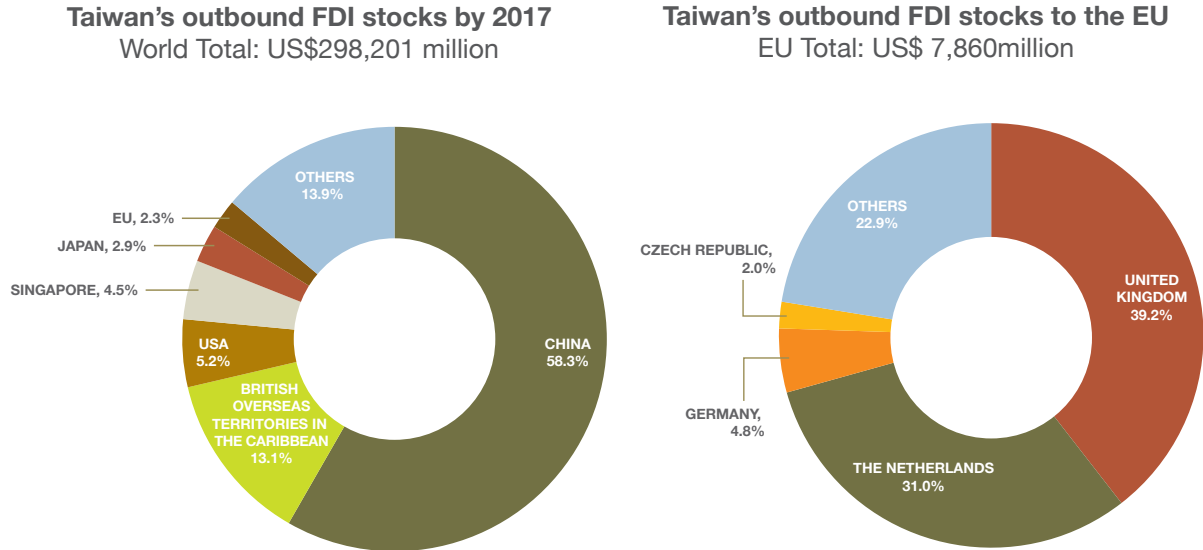






**Figure 12: Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2017**

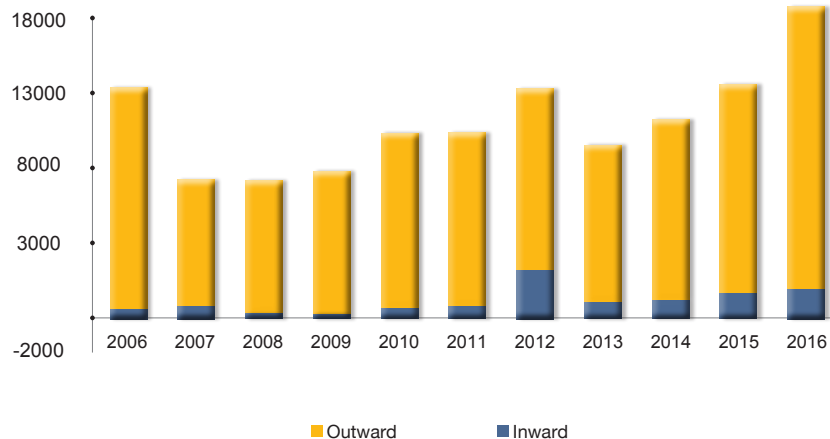
Source: Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs, Investment Commission



The EU's stock of FDI in Taiwan has grown rapidly by 35.2% compared to 2015, again reaching a value of €17.1bn. At the same time Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU saw increase of 16.6%, amounting to €1.84bn in 2016.

**Figure 13: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2006-2016(€ million)**

Source: Eurostat





## THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT)

With over US\$44 billion in FDI stocks, European businesses are the largest group of foreign investors in Taiwan. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan is the only foreign nationwide business chamber in Taiwan and the principal organisation promoting European business interests in Taiwan. The chamber represents over 860 members from over 400 companies and organisations. Through a network of 30 industry and support committees, the ECCT has been successful in addressing specific concerns and providing concrete recommendations to all levels of government to facilitate improving the

business environment. The ECCT annually publishes a series of position papers that comprise issues identified by its committees as hindering the further development of their respective industries and provide recommendations to the government of Taiwan for improvement of the business environment on general issues as well as industry-specific problems. They also serve to keep the European Commission and parliament as well as the governments of individual European countries informed about Taiwan's business environment.





## THE EU BUSINESS AND REGULATORY COOPERATION PROGRAMME IN TAIWAN (EBRC)

The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan, launched in 2014 for a period of four years is fully funded by the European Union and managed by the EETO (European Economic and Trade Office), with the ECCT (European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan) as implementing partner under a service contract. The EBRC has been designed specifically for Taiwan, with the objective of improving regulatory cooperation between the EU and Taiwan. By advocating EU regulatory principles and instruments in areas such as government procurement, IPR, food safety, technical standards, pharmaceuticals, ICT, low carbon, the EBRC helps to pave the way for sustainable engagement and cooperation between Europe and Taiwan, enhancing visibility and projection in Taiwan of European excellence in specific sectors.

Through seminars and events organised jointly with competent Taiwanese authorities, conferences and standalone events at trade fairs, the EBRC provides concrete support to the bilateral EU-Taiwan policy agenda. Twenty-two events have been organised in the framework of the EBRC since 2014 and opened to the public.

For further information please visit  
[www.ebrc.com.tw](http://www.ebrc.com.tw).



**EBRC** European  
Business &  
Regulatory  
Cooperation  
歐盟在台商業  
與法規合作計畫

The project is funded by the European Union

**EBRC events held in 2017**

- EU-Taiwan Green Public Procurement Seminar (27 April 2017), jointly hosted with the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), and Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA). The seminar addressed topics regarding the EU and Taiwan's policies and strategies on GPP, and the best practices on green project, including approaches to tendering and tender evaluation process.



- EU-Taiwan Food Safety Seminar (21 June 2017), jointly hosted with the European Union Centre in Taiwan (EUTW), National Applied Research Laboratories (NARL), the Food Safety Center, National Taiwan University (NTU), and the EU Centre of Excellence at NTU. Main seminar topics were food traceability systems in Taiwan and the EU, and how the EU adopted systematic tracking methods to effectively support EU Member States food safety issues, such as BSE control and management.





- EU-Taiwan Organic Food Trade Seminar (22 June 2017), jointly hosted with the cabinet ministry-level agency under the Executive Yuan, the Council of Agriculture (COA), and the Agriculture and Food Agency (AFA) under the COA. Topics addressed in the seminar were the development and regulations on producing organic; the best practices sharing, and the organic food market and promotion.



- EU-Taiwan Seminar on Industrial Designs and Trademarks (26 September 2017), jointly hosted with the Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) under the MOEA. The main topics of seminar were the examination of legal regimes on the invalidity of industrial designs, practices regarding the invalidity of industrial designs; legal regimes regarding trademarks, and trademark practices in the EU and Taiwan.



## TREATIES OF ROME 60<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY

The Treaties of Rome, signed on 25 March 1957, established the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Community. These two communities later merged with the European Coal and Steel Community to form the European Communities which eventually became the European Union. The objective of the European Economic Community was to create a single European market where people, goods, services and capital can move freely within the common borders; > , an objective which has largely been achieved. The creation of the EU has meant the elimination of wars and conflicts between the member states, and ensures a peaceful, stable and prosperous environment for all its peoples.

In 2017, the Treaties marked their 60th anniversary. To celebrate and remember this milestone achievement, the EETO jointly organised the “EU60 Exhibition” tour with the Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office and the European Union Centre in Taiwan.





The EU60 Exhibition consisted of two sets of panels: The first set was 10 illustrative panels designed by the EETO, introducing the evolution and enlargement of the EU, the EU Institutions, as well as the major accomplishments of the Treaties, including the Four Freedoms and the Customs Union. The second set was the “Ever Closer Union” consisting of 14 panels by the European University Institute’s Historical Archives of the European Union, taking the audience back in time to witness the important moments of and beyond the signing of the Treaties.

The exhibition toured six major cities in Taiwan, from Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung, to Hualien, each accompanied by a talk (except in Kaohsiung) to further engage with the public and promote the EU in detail. The tour ran from 12 October to 29 December, reaching over 120,000 people around the island.





# 6

## HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND COOPERATION

### 6.1 EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme 2017

In January 2017, EETO co-organised yet again the EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme, where legal experts from Taiwan and the EU discussed topics on human rights legislation and practices.

The three experts, who served as members of the panel of international experts that reviewed Taiwan's second implementation report on the two covenants, namely Judge Peer Lorenzen, retired Judge of European Court of Human Rights, Professor Eibe Riedel, former Vice President of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Dr. Sima Samar, President of Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission participated in a series of seminars and workshops. During the seminar at the Judicial Yuan, presentations on the legal practice

of concluding observations and recommendations were given by the experts to a targeted audience composed of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law students. Three experts gave advice on how their concluding recommendations to Taiwan's human rights report can be implemented in everyday legal practice. A seminar was also organised at the Legislative Yuan, where the three experts gave suggestions to possible law making to accommodate their concluding recommendations.

The event promoted closer collaboration between Taiwan and the EU and provided insights into best legal practices. This edition of the EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme was a joint project between the EETO, the British Office Taipei, the French Office in Taipei and the German Institute in Taipei.



## 6.2 Death Penalty in Taiwan and the EU

The European Union maintains a principled position against the death penalty. All member states of the EU must have abolished it before they can join the Union. The EU also works in favour of abolition worldwide, and conducts activities to this effect in a number of countries where capital punishment is still used. The EU has consistently issued statements in the past after the executions from 2010 to 2016. In 2017, no execution was carried out for the first time since 2010.

If you would like to understand more about the EU and its position regarding Taiwan's use of the death penalty, please visit:

[http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu\\_taiwan/human\\_rights/abolition\\_death\\_penalty/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/abolition_death_penalty/index_en.htm)

## 6.3 LGBTI Sub-regional Seminar

The European Union stands together with LGBTI people all around the world in the struggle to end discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. The EU believes that all human beings are equal in dignity and all are entitled to enjoy their rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On 27 October 2017, EETO together with Taiwan Tongzhi (LGBTI) Hotline Association, organised a sub-regional seminar at True Light Gospel Church to discuss the LGBTI movement in East Asia and the challenges posed by conservative powers within each country. The seminar invited 25 groups in total with nearly 50 LGBTI activists from Taiwan, Japan and South Korea to engage in dialogue about the impact religions and conservative powers have on LGBTI movements.

The seminar was successful in becoming a platform for LGBTI groups in East Asia to engage with each other, and to share best practices.



## 6.4 Taiwan Pride Parade

The 2017 Taiwan Pride Parade, the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world, took place on 28 October 2017. The EETO together with 11 representative offices from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom participated in the event to celebrate respect, diversity and most of all, Taiwan's open society.

During the parade, the EETO handed out 500 rainbow wind blows with the EU flag in the centre to marchers in the procession. Around 125,000 people attended the march, marking a record high of participants.





# G E N D E R   E Q U A L I T Y

Equality between women and men is one of the fundamental values of the EU. The principle of equal pay has been enshrined in the Treaties since 1957. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is as important both within and beyond the EU; they are indispensable to achieve peace, security, economic prosperity and sustainable growth around the world. Based on the "Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019", the European Commission concentrated its efforts on three main areas in 2017: 1) reducing the gender pay gap, 2) combating violence against women, and 3) encouraging women's participation in the digital sector.

The EU considers Taiwan an equal like-minded partner in promoting gender equality. In November 2017, the EETO and the Gender Equality Office

under the Executive Yuan co-organised again a seminar, focusing on issues of gender based violence and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) Gender Equality Index. Five European experts, including officials from the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and national experts from Belgium, France and Germany participated in the seminar. Ms Madeleine Majorenko, Head of EETO, also shared the EIGE Gender Equality Index, which is a unique tool to measure the progress in gender equality of the EU and Member States that forms an integral part of effective policy-making in the EU.

The EIGE 2015 Gender Equality Index was also translated in Chinese and posted on the Gender Equality Committee website for public use.



## EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES

The EU supports and complements the Member States' policies in the fields of social inclusion and social protection. The Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth sets targets to lift at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion and to increase employment of the population aged 20-64 to 75%. The flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 strategy, including the Platform against Poverty and Social Exclusion and the Agenda for New Skills and Jobs, support efforts to reach these targets. Through its Social Investment Package, the EU provides guidance to Member States to modernise their welfare systems towards social investment throughout life.

Taiwan and the EU continue to deepen its cooperation in the area of employment and social issues, through bilateral consultations, expert exchanges and field visits, focussing on three key issues:

- i) supporting workers in adjusting to structural changes due to globalisation;
- ii) social funds helping people from disadvantaged groups to integrate into labour markets and society; and
- iii) tackling youth unemployment

The EU and Taiwan share an interest in further consultations about the law, policy and practice in the EU and Taiwan on employment and living conditions of migrant workers. The EU has recently adopted a Decision authorising Member States to ratify the ILO Convention concerning fair and decent work for domestic workers (Convention No. 189). Taiwan's Task Force on Human Trafficking discusses issues relevant to these consultations, and the rights of migrant workers are specifically on the agenda.

# 9

## FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

The EU adopted the “2030 Climate & Energy Framework” in October 2014, setting three key targets for the year 2030, which are 1) at least 40% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels, 2) at least 27% share for renewable energy, and 3) at least 27% improvement in energy efficiency. This framework helps drive progress towards the EU’s low-carbon economy roadmap set for 2050, build an energy system that ensures affordable and sustainable energy, and at the same time creates new opportunities for growth and jobs. It also enables the EU to make a fair and ambitious contribution to the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement was the first multilateral, legally-binding global climate deal adopted by 195 countries in the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris on 14 December 2015.

Taiwan, despite not being a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has persistently indicated that it would

abide by its international obligations to reduce carbon emissions. In June 2015, the Taiwanese government adopted the Greenhouse Gases Reduction and Management Act, which stipulated a reduction target of 50% compared to its 2005 level by 2050. Taiwan also adopted its INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) of 20% reduction of 2005 level by 2030. Subsequently, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) implemented the National Climate Change Action Guideline which was approved by the Executive Yuan on 23 February 2017.

The EU and Taiwan share the same values and interest in fighting against climate change. The EETO will continue to liaise with the EPA, local NGOs, think tanks and academic institutions, in order to clearly convey the EU’s position on climate change and to promote domestic action through organising outreach events, seminars and visits in the future.



# E N V I R O N M E N T   A N D C I R C U L A R   E C O N O M Y

The EU works with international organisations and its partners to combat climate change and promote sustainable development, in line with its commitments under the Paris agreement and the UN 2030 agenda. Being like-minded partners, where Taiwan has also set itself ambitious targets on waste reduction and a target of 61% recycling rate by 2020, cooperation between the EU and Taiwan is deepening. Both sides are making efforts to enhance cooperation on the circular economy and discussing steps towards the creation of a low waste economic model.

A special focus will in the short-term be placed on knowledge and experience sharing regarding the EU's environmental impact assessment procedure,

which ensures that the environmental implications of decisions are taken into account before the decisions are made. Environmental assessment can be undertaken for individual projects, such as a dam, motorway, airport or factory, or for public plans or programmes. The common principle is to ensure that plans, programmes and projects likely to have significant effects on the environment are made subject to an environmental assessment, prior to their approval or authorisation. Consultation with the public is a key feature of environmental assessment procedures.



# EDUCATION

The increasing number of students exchanged between Taiwan and the EU demonstrates the success of bilateral relations and cooperation in the field of education.

## 11.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

In 2017, 9,190 Taiwanese citizens obtained student visas to study in the EU, which is an increase by 15.6% compared to the previous year (numbers of study visas released were provided by the Member States' offices in Taiwan). The top five destinations were the UK, France, Germany, Poland and Austria.

## 11.2 EU students in Taiwan

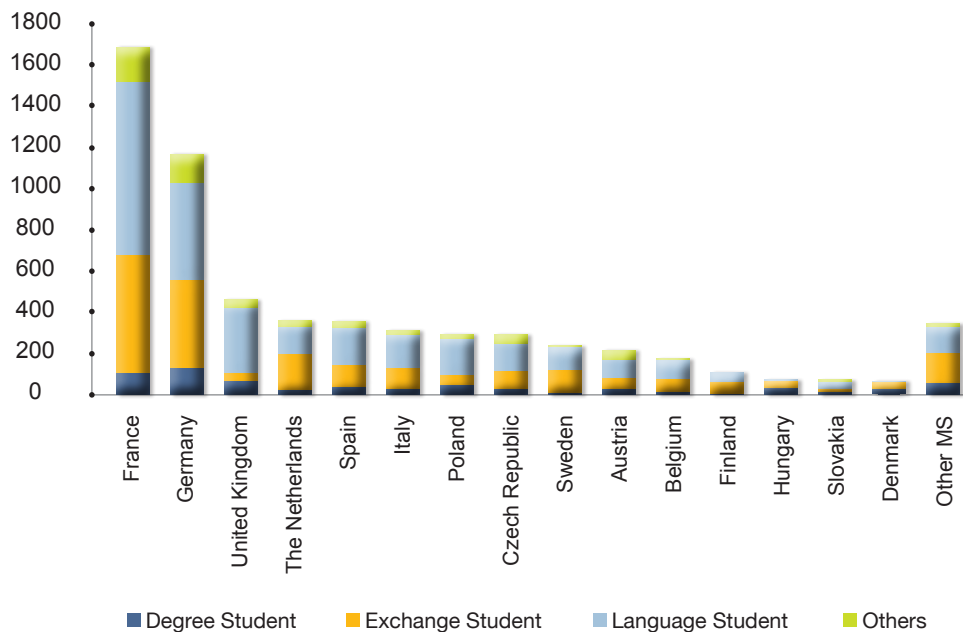
In 2017, the number of students coming from the EU was 6,155 which corresponded to approximately 5% of all foreign students. The statistics do not show any increase in the number of EU students, in comparison to the previous year. The majority of EU students in Taiwan came from France (27.4%), followed by Germany (19%), the UK (7.5%), then the Netherlands (5.8%) and Spain (5.8%).

The majority of EU students (48%) came to Taiwan to study the Mandarin language. The percentage of exchange students amounted to 40%, whereas 10.5% were degree-seeking students.

European students wishing to study Mandarin language in Taiwan may apply for Ministry of Education’s Huayu Enrichment Scholarship (HES). Degree-seeking students may apply for Ministry of Education’s Taiwan Scholarship, while postgraduate students may apply for special grants for advanced studies and research.

**Figure 14: EU Students in Taiwan in 2017**

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan (statistics for the academic year 2017-2018)



### 11.3 European Education Fair

The European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT) is an initiative aimed at promoting high quality education opportunities in Europe. Founded in 2002, the fair is one of the largest foreign education fairs in Taiwan and the largest European education fair organised by official institutions in the Asia Pacific region. The EEFT gives the European countries a chance to introduce their higher education institutions and to provide Taiwanese students with information regarding visa, travelling and scholarships. It also provides a platform for the education sector and the career field, to introduce the visitors to opportunities of pursuing their careers at companies that seek European-trained talents.

The 2017 EEFT took place in Taipei on 14-15 October. Fourteen European countries were represented by 111 higher education institutions, with Belgium, Croatia and Slovakia participating for the first time. The Fair successfully attracted more than 10,000 visitors over the two days, which was a record high.

The EETO mainly promoted the Erasmus+ and Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) programme and scholarships by providing booklets, and by inviting Taiwan Erasmus Mundus alumni to share their personal experiences with visitors. The EU booth was constantly occupied by interested

students and parents throughout the event. There were also three on-site seminars providing information about EMJMD scholarships with in total 243 participants.





## 11.4 Erasmus+

Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sports, which runs from 2014-2020 with a total budget of €14.7 billion. The programme offers many possibilities for students, academics and researchers from Taiwan.

### 11.4.1 Erasmus Joint Master Degree and Credit Mobility

An Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) is a prestigious, integrated, international study programme, jointly delivered by an international consortium of higher education institutions. EMJMDs award EU-funded scholarships of up to €25,000 per year to the best student candidates applying under annual selection rounds. So far there has been an average of 10 Taiwanese students per year who received the EMJMD scholarships. Study must take place in at least two of the Programme countries<sup>1</sup>, and the study period can range from 12, 18, to 24 months (60, 90, or 120 ECTS credits).

Credit Mobility can be defined as a limited period of study or traineeship abroad (in the framework of on-going studies at a home institution) for the purpose of gaining credits. After the mobility phase, students return to their home institution, where the credits are recognised and they complete their studies. Taiwanese students interested in participating in the Credit Mobility programme can contact their home university to understand what agreements and exchange programmes they have.

Taiwanese institutions can also take part in the

Erasmus+ programme by joining a EMJMD consortium or a Credit Mobility consortium.

For more information, please visit the Erasmus+ website:

[https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node_en)

### 11.4.2 Jean-Monnet Activities

Jean Monnet Activities are designed to promote excellence in teaching and research in the field of European Union studies worldwide. The activities also foster the dialogue between the academic world and policy-makers, in particular with the aim of enhancing governance of EU policies.

European Union studies comprise the study of Europe in its entirety with particular emphasis on the European integration process in both its internal and external aspects. The discipline also covers the role of the EU in a globalised world and seeks to promote an active European citizenship and dialogue between people and cultures.

There are three types of activities supported:

1. Teaching and Research: Jean Monnet Modules, Chairs and Centres of Excellence.
2. Support to Associations: Jean Monnet support to Associations.
3. Policy debate with the Academic World: Jean Monnet Networks and Jean Monnet Projects.

Key activities include courses, research,

<sup>1</sup> Programme countries are the 28 EU Member States plus the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Turkey.

conferences, networking activities, and publications in the field of EU studies.

active in Taiwan. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies.

There are currently 17 Jean-Monnet programmes

**Table 8: Jean Monnet Activities in Taiwan**

| Activity                | Organisation                           | Project Title  |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| Module                  | Fu Jen Catholic University             | Jean Monnet Modules : EU – Land + Culture  |
| Module                  | Fu Jen Catholic University             | Développement, coopération, et voisinage: entre l'Union européenne et ses partenaires  |
| Module                  | National Taipei University             | Applying new EU model to Taiwan-China Integration  |
| Module                  | National University of Kaohsiung       | The impacts of EU's manufacturing reshoring industrial policy on anti-dumping investigations and patent litigations: Product/industry life cycle, geographical specificity, and global production networks |
| Module                  | National Taiwan University             | Languages, Culture, and Politics in the European Union   |
| Module                  | National Chengchi University           | “European Union Study” Interdisciplinary Program   |
| Module                  | Tamkang University                     | European Union and European Integration  |
| Chair                   | National Dong Hwa University           | Jean Monnet Chair at the Department of Public Administration   |
| Chair                   | National Taiwan University             | Jean Monnet Chair on EU IP Law   |
| Chair                   | Tamkang University                     | Jean Monnet Chair on European Union Trade Law  |
| Centre of Excellence    | National Taiwan University             | European Union Centre of Excellence at National Taiwan University  |
| Support to Associations | European Studies Association in Taiwan | European Studies Association in Taiwan, ECSA   |
| Network                 | National Taiwan University             | EUTW Trans Continental Cooperation on the European Union Studies   |
| Project                 | National Taiwan University             | EUTW National Forums on Policy, Culture and Science of the European Union  |
| Project                 | National Chengchi University           | NCCU Jean Monnet Projects  |
| Project                 | National Sun Yat-Sen University        | Taiwan-Europe Cultural Exchange and Community Service Scholarship Project  |
| Project                 | Tunghai University                     | George Orwell and the Idea of Europe   |

# 12



## SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The EU's research policy started in 1984 with the multi-annual budget Framework Programmes (FP) with the objective of enhancing research cooperation not only between EU countries but also to encourage worldwide joint projects with non-European partners such as Taiwan.

### **12.1 Overview of cooperation between the EU and Taiwan in research and innovation**

The EU and Taiwan have a successful track record of cooperation in Research and Innovation based on the fact that both face similar societal challenges - ageing societies, climate change, energy efficiency and

sustainable food security – and both see cooperation as necessary to promote excellence in science and to increase the competitiveness of their industries.

The areas of robotics, micro and nano-electronics, digital security, personalised healthcare and medicine, smart cities and communities, competitive low-carbon energy, blue growth with special emphasis on unlocking the potential of seas and oceans, offer good potential for cooperation.

The EU and Taiwan work together in research and innovation in the following ways:

Through the regular Horizon 2020 calls for proposals.

Through “coordinated” calls for proposals. A targeted opening on 5G for Taiwanese organisations has been included in the current ICT Horizon 2020 Work Programme.

Through individual fellowship and research grants schemes for talented researchers: Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions and the European Research Council grants for the highest quality researchers.

### 12.2 The Horizon 2020 Programme

Researchers in any part of the world may participate in Horizon 2020, the current Research and Innovation framework programme of the European Union.

Horizon 2020 came to life in 2014 and will run until 2020. With a budget of €77bn, Horizon 2020 is the EU’s largest funding programme ever dedicated to Research and Innovation. It marks an important increase in funding compared to the period of 2007-

2013 (7th Framework Programme - FP7) and also marks a breakthrough in the EU’s Research and Innovation policy by putting together for the first time all research and innovation funding at EU level under a single common strategic framework.

Horizon 2020 is built around three pillars:

1. Excellent Science: focused on developing talents and making Europe an attractive location for the world’s best researchers.
2. Industrial Leadership: the objective is to make Europe more attractive for investment by raising the number of innovative companies.
3. Societal Challenges: it aims at meeting the concerns and needs of citizens and society with the EU policy objectives.

For more information about Horizon 2020, please visit:

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>



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### 12.2.1 Taiwanese participation in Horizon 2020

Taiwanese participants can join projects in any area under Horizon 2020 at their own cost, with the usual exceptions foreseen in Horizon 2020 rules for participation. This means that Taiwanese participants need to provide the resources needed for their part of the project, either from their own funds or funds received from Taiwanese ministries, agencies and other organisations. However, funding opportunities are available for Taiwanese researchers in many of the individual fellowship and research grant schemes for talented researchers under Horizon 2020.

Since 2003 the Taiwanese government co-funds Taiwanese researchers participating in EU's Research and Innovation framework programmes.

The National Contact Point (NCP) in Taiwan, established in 2008, plays an important role in facilitating the participation of Taiwanese researchers in Horizon 2020. The NCP functions as a service centre bridging researchers in Taiwan and Research and Innovation capacities with researchers in the EU and matching-up projects helping universities, companies and institutions to apply for Horizon 2020 projects.

**Table 9: 18 active Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2017**

Source: National Contact Point Taiwan for EU Framework Programmes for Research and Technical Development – Horizon 2020

| Programme                   | Project Time            | Project Title   | Participant Countries (the first is the coordinator)  | Research Institute in Taiwan                                 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| H2020-SFS-2014-2            | 2015/04/01 - 2019/04/01 | Metrics, Models and Foresight for European Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security  | Netherlands, Germany, France, Belgium, United Kingdom, Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Finland   | National Taiwan University                                   |
| H2020-GALILEO-2014-1        | 2015/01/01 - 2017/01/01 | Industrial cooperation across continents  | Germany, France, India, China, South Korea, Japan   | European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan                          |
| H2020-HCO-2014              | 2015/01/01 - 2020/01/01 | ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities                                 | Italy, Austria, Latvia, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, Poland, Belgium, Hungary, Estonia  | Ministry of Science and Technology                           |
| H2020-PHC-2014-SINGLE-STAGE | 2015/03/01 - 2018/03/01 | Do Cardiac Health: Advanced New Generation Ecosystem  | Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom, Belgium   | 1) Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)           |
|                             |                         |   |   | 2) Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital Buddhist Tzuchi Medical Foundation |
| H2020-ICT-2014-1            | 2015/03/01 - 2018/03/01 | Post-Quantum Cryptography for Long-Term Security  | Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, France, Belgium, Israel  | Academia Sinica  |
| H2020-EINFRA-2014-2         | 2015/03/01 - 2017/09/01 | Engaging the EGI Community Towards an Open Science Commons  | Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Slovakia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand | Academia Sinica  |
| H2020-ICT-2014-2            | 2015/07/01 - 2018/01/01 | 5G-Crosshaul: The 5G Integrated fronthaul/backhaul  | Spain, United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, Germany, France   | Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)              |
| H2020-ICT-2014-2            | 2015/07/01 - 2017/07/01 | Mobile and wireless communications Enablers for Twenty-twenty (2020) Information Society-II                                 | Sweden, Germany, Japan, China, France, Poland, Finland, United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain   | Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)              |
| H2020-ECSEL-2014-1          | 2015/06/01 - 2018/06/01 | Integrated Components for Complexity Control in affordable electrified cars   | Germany, Austria, Czech Republic, Romania, Belgium, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Latvia, Finland, Spain, Italy, Lithuania   | Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)              |
| H2020-HCO-2015              | 2015/10/01 - 2020/09/30 | ERA-NET on cardiovascular diseases to implement joint transnational research projects and set up international cooperations | Germany, France, Spain, Israel, Portugal, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Slovenia, Belgium, Latvia, Slovakia, Romania, Turkey, Poland, Estonia  | Ministry of Science and Technology                           |

| programme                  | Project Time            | Project Title   | Participant Countries (the first is the coordinator)  | Research Institute in Taiwan  |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| H2020-NMP-ERA-NET-2015     | 2016/03/01 - 2021/02/28 | Era-net for materials research and innovation   | Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cyprus, Germany, Estonia, Spain, France, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Slovenia, Turkey, South Africa | Ministry of Science and Technology  |
| H2020-WATER-2015-ONE-STAGE | 2016/01/01 - 2020/12/31 | Water Works 2016-2020 in Support of the Water JPI (WaterWorks2015) - Sustainable water use in agriculture, to increase water use efficiency and reduce soil and water pollution | France, Spain, Ireland, Portugal, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Cyprus, Sweden, Romania, Germany, Italy, Moldova, Poland, Tunisia, United States, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, Canada, Netherlands                   | Ministry of Science and Technology  |
| H2020-SFS-2015-2           | 2016/03/01 - 2020/02/29 | A holistic multi-actor approach towards the design of new tomato varieties and management practices to improve yield and quality in the face of climate change                  | France, United Kingdom, Germany, Spain, Italy, Argentina, Bulgaria  | Ministry of Science and Technology  |
| H2020-SFS-2015-2           | 2016/03/01 - 2021/02/28 | Linking genetic resources, genomes and phenotypes of solanaceous crops  | Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Israel, Germany, Spain, France, Israel, Poland, Peru, Turkey, Bulgaria  | 1) National Taiwan University<br>2) Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center |
| H2020-WASTE-2015-TWO-STAGE | 2016/10/01 - 2020/09/30 | Innovative approaches to turn agricultural waste into ecological and economic assets  | France, Italy, Sweden, Germany, Denmark, Serbia, Hungary, Portugal, Greece, Switzerland, Netherlands, China   | Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center                                     |
| H2020-Eeb-2016             | 2016/09/01 - 2020/02/29 | REuse and REcycling of CDW materials and structures in energy efficient pREfabricated elements for building REfurbishment and construction                                      | Italy, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, Germany, Belgium  | Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)                                     |
| H2020-Sfs-2016-3           | 2016/11/01 - 2020/10/31 | Xylella Fastidiosa Active Containment Through a multidisciplinary-Oriented Research Strategy  | Italy, France, Spain, Greece, Germany, Belgium, United States, Brazil, Costa Rica, United Kingdom, Portugal, Netherlands, Sweden  | National Taiwan University of Science and Technology                                |
| H2020-Nmbp-Era-Net-2016    | 2016/11/01 - 2021/10/31 | ERA-NET ON NANOMEDICINE   | Spain, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Turkey, Greece, Canada   | National Taiwan University  |

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### 12.3 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

From January 2014, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) offers fellowships available to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. The new MSCA under Horizon 2020 will award €6,162 million over the period of 2014-2020 to all stages of researchers' careers – be they doctoral candidates or highly experienced researchers. The programme encourages transnational, intersectoral and interdisciplinary mobility. The MSCA enable research-focused organisations (universities, research centres, and companies) to host talented foreign researchers and to create strategic partnerships with leading institutions worldwide.

Researchers from Taiwan are invited to apply for this exchange programme, which in addition to generous research funding offers non-European scientists a possibility to work in European laboratories, as well as European scientists to work abroad.

For more information concerning Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions, please visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm)

### 12.4 European Research Council

The European Research Council (ERC) is a flagship component of Horizon 2020 under the first pillar of Excellent Science. The total budget allocated to the ERC for the period 2014-2020 is €13.1bn. The ERC counts eight Nobel laureates and three Fields Medallists among its grant holders.

The ERC's mission is to encourage the highest quality research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-driven frontier research across all fields, on the basis of scientific excellence.

Taiwanese top researchers are also encouraged to apply for ERC grants that support individual researchers of any nationality and age who wish to pursue their frontier research. The ERC encourages in particular proposals that cross disciplinary boundaries, pioneering ideas that address new and emerging fields and applicants that introduce unconventional, innovative approaches.

For more information regarding the European Research Council, please visit:

<https://erc.europa.eu/about-erc/mission>





## CULTURE

### 13.1 Europe Fair

Kicking off with the joy of celebrating Europe Day – the EU’s birthday, as well as marking the 60th anniversary of the Treaties of Rome, 2017 Europe Fair took place from 6-7 May at Taipei Xinyi Xiangti Plaza, one of the busiest shopping districts in Taipei. This is the second time the EETO organised this major outreach event, joined by the 16 Member States offices in Taiwan, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, and Taipei City Government.

The Fair aimed to promote the EU and its member states to the Taiwanese public, with booths showcasing European culture, cuisine, wine and beer, and on-site music and dancing performances to provide a truly European experience. It

comprised 60 booths in total, including the EU and 15 Member States, and 37 commercial booths, which successfully attracted over 100,000 visitors throughout the event. For the Rome Treaties celebration, six illustrative panels designed by the EETO introducing the EU and the Treaties of Rome were displayed at the site.





At the EU booth, the EETO provided material introducing the EU by holding several quizzes to the public, which created an informative and fun experience for the visitors. Fifteen member states offices had their own booths providing information about culture, cuisine, traditions, arts, tourism, education and much more. Furthermore, there were



live performances on the main stage throughout the two days, including Austrian music and poetry, Spanish Flamenco dance, Slovak cooking show,



as well as Scottish bag pipes. On top of that, there were also a family-friendly area, such as life-sized Angry Birds (a video game created by a Finnish company) and a life-sized “foosball” court. The “Europe Fair Passbooks” were once again given out for the visitors to collect stamps from all non-commercial booths by participating in the activities and games in order to exchange for small prizes and a chance to win the lottery with a round trip ticket to Europe as the grand prize.

### 13.2 Taiwan European Film Festival

The 13th Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) took place from 15 November 2017 to 31 January 2018 in 25 locations throughout Taiwan. The 2017 TEFF presented 14 European films, and recorded an audience of 8,590 viewers.

TEFF’s purpose is to contribute to the promotion of European countries’ cultures, cinema, higher

education and tourism, by presenting one recent feature film per participating country. The films were chosen for their award recognition and for being representative of their country’s culture and lifestyle.

Established in 2005, the TEFF has proven to be a simple and cost-efficient way to promote the European countries’ cultures and diversity in Taiwan. This year the promotion online, namely the TEFF website and Facebook page, have enjoyed a very strong increase in both visitors and subscribers.

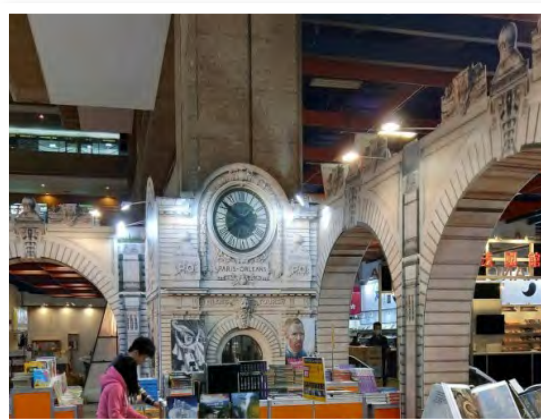


### 13.3 Taipei International Book Exhibition – Agora Europa

The EETO participated in the 2017 Taipei International Book Exhibition (TIBE), the largest book fair in the Chinese speaking world, which took place from 6-11 February 2018, for the 6th consecutive year.

The objectives of the EU pavilion were to promote the literature, cultures and languages of EU Member States, as well as raise the profile of the European Union, to the Taiwanese public. The EU pavilion was transformed into “Agora Europa”, opening the floor to discuss the origins of the common cultural heritage of Europe. Books from Austria, Czech

Republic, Estonia, Greece, Italy and Portugal were showcased at the Agora; among them, Estonia, Greece and Portugal do not have representative offices in Taiwan and therefore provided a great opportunity to introduce more Member States’ culture and information to the local public. The Agora was also the crowded venue of 10 talks organised by the EETO and 9 Member States respectively, each giving an hour-long talk on various topics from culture, literature, to languages. The activities successfully attracted visitors’ attention, and generated a friendly, lively atmosphere at the EU pavilion where people learned about the EU and the diverse European cultures through fun and in an interactive way.



### 13.4 Speak Dating

“Speak Dating” is a joint initiative by Alliance Française in Taiwan, British Council Taipei, and Goethe Institut Taipei, who together with participation by the EETO and Member States offices to celebrate the European Day of Languages. The main objective of the event is to showcase European languages, to demonstrate the cultural and linguistic diversity of the EU to the Taiwanese public. The event was held on 23 September, where 12 European languages from 14 Member States were represented, and it successfully attracted 1,344 people throughout the day.





# TOURISM AND MIGRATION

## 14.1 Europeans in Taiwan

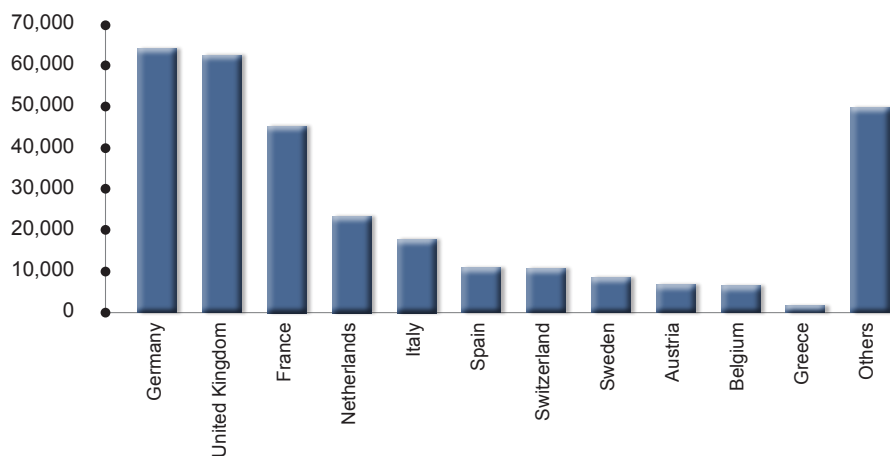
According to figures reported by the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau, 320,864 visitors from European countries travelled to Taiwan in 2017. The top three came from EU Member States, namely Germany (65,983 or 20.5%), the UK (64,858 or 20%), and

France (46,822 or 14.6%). Unlike in the past, pleasure was the primary purpose for the European visitors to Taiwan (36%), overtaking business now in the second place (25%).

EU passport holders are visa-exempt for a stay in Taiwan's territory of up to 90 days.

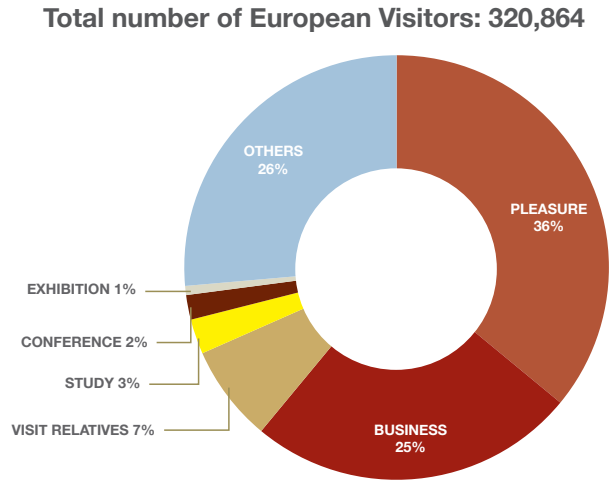
**Figure 15: Number of visitors to Taiwan from European countries in 2017**

Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau



**Figure 16: European visitors by purpose of visit 2017**

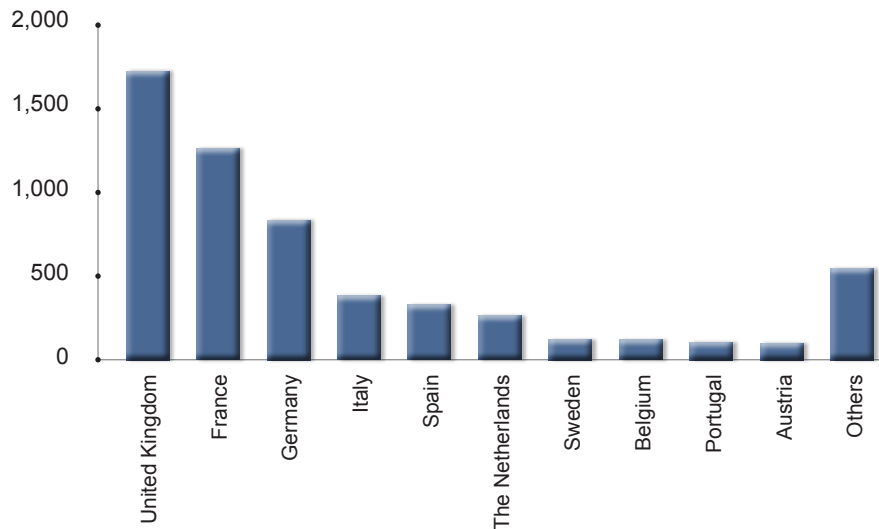
Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau



Since 2010 the number of foreign residents in Taiwan has grown by over 50%, amounting to 717,736 in 2017, according to the National Immigration Agency. 5,940 EU citizens were residents of Taiwan as of the end of 2017. The top nationality was British (1,687), followed by French (1,257).

**Figure 17: Number of EU citizens resident in Taiwan**

Source: National Immigration Agency



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There has been a steady growth in the number of students attending the Taipei European School (TES). From a student body of only 60 at its founding in 1990, the school now educates 1,700 pupils from 50 different nationalities, of which 28 % are EU citizens.

#### **14.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU**

Since 2011, Taiwanese passport holders enjoy the EU visa waiver programme, which allows Taiwanese citizens to travel in the Schengen area for 90

days. This major breakthrough, following decisions made by the UK and Ireland, allows Taiwanese to travel to all 28 Member States and additionally to Switzerland, Norway and Iceland visa-free, thereby boosting tourism and business opportunities.

For more information regarding visiting the EU and to find the Schengen visa waiver FAQ, please visit:

*[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel\\_eu/visa/index\\_en.htm](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm)*





## EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan

| Name of Office                                      | Address   | Telephone   | Fax         | Email                           |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Austrian Office Taipei                              | 10F-B1, 167 Dunhua N. Rd, Taipei                              | 02 81753283 | 02 25149980 | taipei-ot@bmeia.gv.at           |
| Belgian Office Taipei                               | Suite 601, 131 Minsheng E. Rd, Sec 3, Taipei                  | 02 27151215 | 02 27126258 | Taipei@diplobel.fed.be          |
| British Office Taipei                               | 26F, 9-11, Songgao Rd, Taipei                                 | 02 87582088 | 02 87582050 | info.taipei@fco.gov.uk          |
| Czech Economic and Cultural Office Taipei           | Suite B, 7F, 200 Keelung Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei                   | 02 27225100 | 02 27225117 | Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz              |
| The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei                | Suite 1207, 12F, 205 Dunhua N. Rd, Taipei                     | 02 27182101 | 02 27182141 | tpehkt@um.dk                    |
| Finland Trade Center                                | 13F, 560 Zhongxiao E. Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei                      | 02 87291231 | 02 87291211 | taiwan@businessfinland.fi       |
| French Office in Taipei                             | Room 1003, 10F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei                       | 02 35185151 | 02 35185189 | presse@france-taipei.org        |
| German Institute in Taipei                          | 33F, Taipei 101 Tower, 7 Xinyi Rd, Sec. 5, Taipei             | 02 87222800 | 02 81016282 | info@taipei.diplo.de            |
| Hungarian Trade Office                              | 3F, 97 Jingye 1st Rd, Taipei                                  | 02 85011200 | 02 85011161 | hutroff2@ms39.hinet.net         |
| Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office | 1809, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei                      | 02 23450320 | 02 27576260 | segreteria.taipei@esteri.it     |
| Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office              | Suite 1812, 18F., No. 333, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Xinyi, Taipei | 02 27576007 | 02 27576002 | assistant@luxtrade.org.tw       |
| Netherlands Trade and Investment Office             | 13F-2, 1 Songgao Rd, Taipei                                   | 02 87587200 | 02 27205005 | ntio@ntio.org.tw                |
| Polish Office in Taipei                             | Suites 1601-1602, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei              | 02 77299320 | 02 77183309 | taipei.warsaw.office@msz.gov.pl |
| Slovak Economic and Cultural Office                 | Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei                 | 02 87803231 | 02 27235096 | seco.taipei@mzv.sk              |
| Spanish Chamber of Commerce                         | 10F-B1, 49 Minsheng E. Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei                     | 02 25184905 | 02 25184891 | taipei@comercio.mineco.es       |
| Business Sweden, The Swedish Trade & Invest Council | Room 2406, 24F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei                 | 02 27576573 | 02 27576723 | taipei@business-sweden.se       |



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European Economic and Trade Office

Suite 1603, 16F, 333 Keelung Road, Section 1, Taipei 110, Taiwan

Tel: +886 2 2757 7211 • Fax: +886 2 2757 7209 • E-mail: [delegation-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:delegation-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu)

Website: [eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/](http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/) • Facebook: [www.facebook.com/euintaiwan](http://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan)

