

EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS

歐盟-台灣雙邊關係概況



2020



EU-Taiwan
Relations

2020

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Preface



In September 2019 I assumed the position of Head of the European Economic and Trade Office in Taiwan. In less than one year, I have already witnessed the dynamism and vitality of EU-Taiwan relations, which have expanded to a wide range of areas over recent years.

The EU is the largest foreign investor in Taiwan, representing over 25% of the total FDI in Taiwan. We contribute to Taiwan's economic growth, job creation and prosperity, promoting European technology and standards while also bringing our societies closer to each other.

The EU and Taiwan share common values of freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, as well as respect for diversity. These shared values are a strong foundation for our ties. We work together in

different areas ranging from trade and investment, human rights protection, fight against climate change, science and technology cooperation, to education and cultural exchange.

Over the past year, our cooperation materialised into a wide range of concrete actions that prove the strength of our relationship. These included the EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations, the EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme, the Gender Mainstreaming Workshop, LGBTI Human Rights Conference, the Beach Cleaning Day, and the EU-Taiwan Workshop on Working and Living Conditions for Fishers among many others.

The COVID-19 pandemic has been an unprecedented challenge for the whole world. The restrictions

on travel and gatherings meant that some of our 2020 events had to be rearranged and postponed. However, the current circumstances have also proven that the EU and Taiwan are ready to cooperate in times of crisis, as shown by Taiwan's generous donation of face masks to the EU and its Member States. European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen thanked Taiwan for its act of solidarity, which proves that we are stronger together.

The European Council has adopted the ambitious recovery plan called "Next Generation EU" worth €750bn. This will be the biggest stimulus plan in the history of the EU, making the necessary investments to recover from the pandemic, strengthening Europe's social fabric, helping private investment and preparing the European economy for a green and resilient future. I am confident that Taiwan will remain a key partner as we build our common future together.

2019 年 9 月，我正式接任歐洲經貿辦事處處長一職。不到一年內，我親眼見證歐台關係的豐沛活力，近年來，這份關係已擴展到多個不同領域。

歐盟是台灣最大的外國投資者，佔台灣外國直接投資總額的 25% 以上。對於台灣的經濟成長和創造就業機會，我們有著重大貢獻，同時致力向台灣推廣歐洲的技術和標準，不僅如此，更期望雙邊的社會能有更加緊密的交流。

歐盟和台灣在自由、民主、人權、法治及尊重多元等，價值觀一致。這些共同價值是我們緊密連結的基石。雙方在貿易和投資、保障人權、對抗氣候變

遷、科研合作、教育和文化交流等不同領域多方合作。

過去一年，我們透過多項具體計畫體現雙方的合作理念，進一步展現雙方密切的關係，其中包括台歐盟人權諮商會議、台歐盟司法交流計畫、性別主流化工作坊、LGBTI 人權推動研討會、淨灘活動、台歐盟漁工工作及生活條件座談會等。

新冠肺炎 (COVID-19) 疫情是全球前所未有的挑戰。在旅遊管制和社交群聚限制的前提下，我們 2020 年的部分活動因此得重新規劃或延期辦理。然而，現今的處境也證明歐盟與台灣已準備好在危機時候互助合作，如同此次台灣慷慨捐贈口罩予歐盟及會員國一般。歐盟執委會主席馮德萊恩 (Ursula von der Leyen) 也特地發言感謝台灣的團結之舉，證明唯有團結力量大。

歐盟高峰理事會通過了一項願景宏大的經濟復甦計畫：「新世代歐盟」(Next Generation EU)，共規劃 7,500 億歐元的預算。這將是歐盟史上規模最大的振興經濟計畫，預計引入必要的投資使歐盟從疫情中復原、強化歐洲社會結構、協助私人企業投資，並引導歐洲經濟走向一個更綠色且富有韌性的未來。我深信，在歐台雙方打造共同未來的一途中，台灣將持續作為歐盟的重要合作夥伴。

Filip Grzegorzewski
高哲夫

Head of the European Economic and Trade Office
歐洲經貿辦事處處長



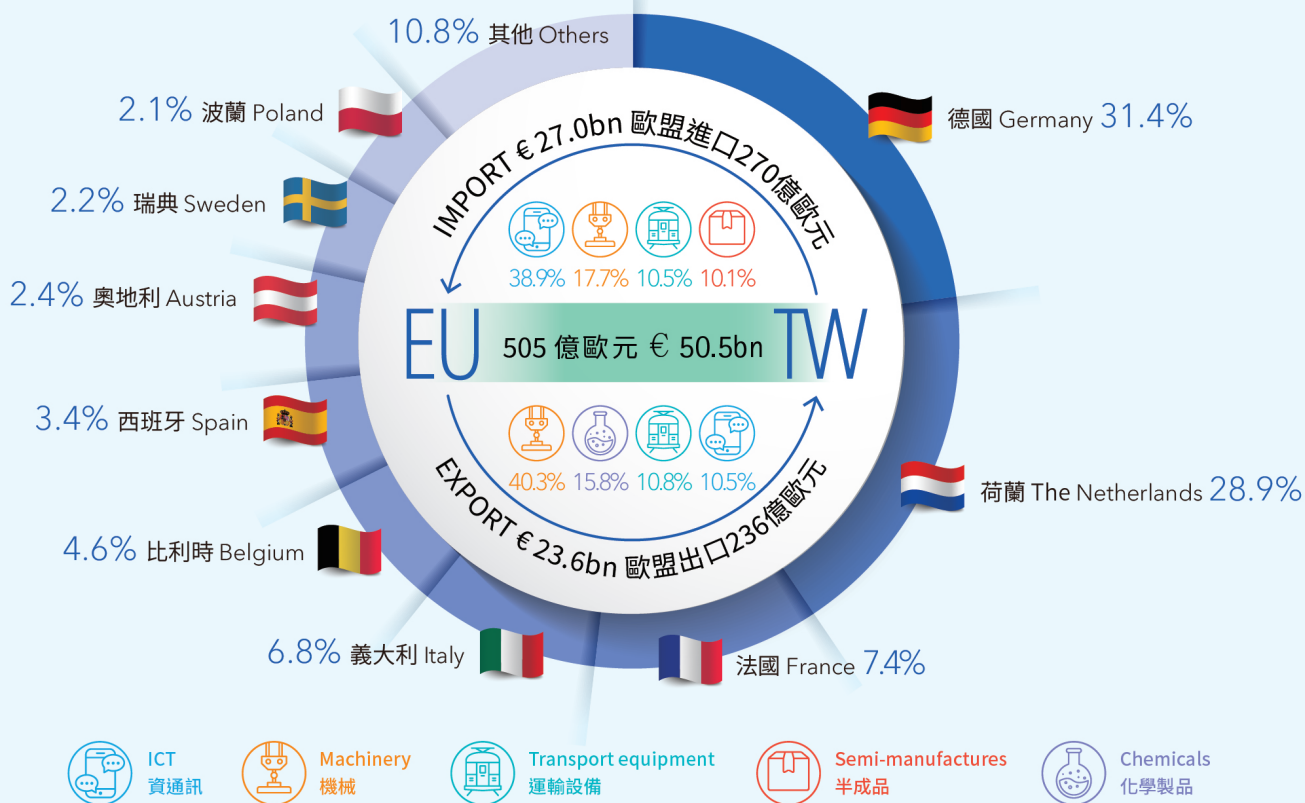
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Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2019

2019 年台歐盟雙邊貨品貿易



FDI stock in Taiwan in 2019 2019 年台灣外資直接投資存量

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| ★ 歐盟 EU | 25.0% |
| ★ 英屬加勒比海群島 B. Caribbean | 18.6% |
| ★ 美國 USA | 13.6% |
| ★ 日本 Japan | 12.5% |
| ★ 英國 UK | 5.6% |
| ★ 香港 Hong Kong | 5.1% |
| ★ 新加坡 Singapore | 4.7% |
| ★ 其他 Others | 14.9% |



| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| ★ 中國 China | 56.1% |
| ★ 英屬加勒比海群島 B. Caribbean | 13.9% |
| ★ 美國 USA | 5.4% |
| ★ 新加坡 Singapore | 4.3% |
| ★ 越南 Vietnam | 3.3% |
| ★ 日本 Japan | 2.8% |
| ★ 香港 Hong Kong | 2.1% |
| ★ 歐盟 EU | 1.7% |
| ★ 其他 Others | 10.4% |

Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2019 2019 年台灣對外直接投資存量



While the sea gets rougher, relations between Taiwan and the EU have remained solid. The EU is the biggest foreign investor in Taiwan, with a total investment stock of \$45bn. In 2019, Taiwan was the EU's 15th trading partner worldwide and moved up even one place to the 5th largest in Asia. The EU was Taiwan's 4th largest trade partner and the bilateral trade in goods increased by 9.1%, reaching a total of €50.5bn.

The EU-Taiwan framework of cooperation reflects the dynamic trade and economic relationship between two like-minded WTO members. The EU and Taiwan hold annually bilateral trade consultations, a mid-term review, the industrial policy dialogue, the dialogue on digital economy and various sectoral working groups. Furthermore, the EU-financed European Business and Regulatory Cooperation (EBRC) program entered its second phase in October 2019. Based on its previous four-year success, EBRC continues to fund local events and projects aiming to facilitate regulatory coherence and business collaboration with Taiwan and the region. The broader EU-Taiwan framework includes the presence of 15 Member States offices in Taipei. In addition, the very active European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) represents European businesses in Taiwan.

概
況

Overview



Photo courtesy 照片授權 | Formosa 1 海洋風電

Taiwan's economy proves to be resilient. In 2019, Taiwan was the 21st largest economy in the world, according to International Monetary Fund. One remarkable feature of Taiwan is its close integration in global trade which drives the island to rise up as one of the global economic powerhouses. In 2019, Taiwan shared 1.8% of world exports in goods and 1.5% of world imports in goods, ranking Taiwan the 17th place globally. As regards trade in services, Taiwan's exports ranked the 29th place worldwide, i.e. 0.9% share of the world, whereas its imports amounted to the 27th place, and 1% share, according to the World Trade Organization. Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves continue to rise, ranking fourth in forex reserves holdings in the world.

The EU has strong economic interests in Taiwan. Taiwan hosts a wealthy domestic market which appeals, in particular, to high-end European products and advanced European technologies. The EU's priorities under the new European Commission agenda on Digitalization and Green Energy find fertile grounds in Taiwan. Taiwan is home to one of the most sophisticated IT industries in the world. In 2019, the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) products accounted for nearly 45% of Taiwan's exports. In addition, Taiwan is home to "Hidden Champions", i.e. big Taiwanese companies that produce high-tech products for well-known international brands.

Regarding renewable energy, Taiwan has been at the forefront to develop in

particular solar and offshore wind power. Our joint work on these projects offers tremendous business opportunities for the EU and Taiwan. One striking example is the engagement of European developers in offshore windfarm which will invest US\$30bn in Taiwan's offshore wind projects in the coming years.

The EU and Taiwan have also continued to strengthen relations in various policy areas, including human rights, gender equality, social issues, climate change, research and innovation, education and culture. In May 2019 the EU and Taiwan held the second Human Rights Consultations, taking stock of progress of various human rights issues the EU and Taiwan have long been working together on, from LGBTI and gender equality to migrant workers' rights, death penalty and business and human rights. The EU and Taiwan held more human-rights related events such as the Judicial Exchange Programme and the LGBTI Human Rights Conference on Marriage Equality. The EU and its Member States were also present at the 2019 Taiwan Pride Parade, the biggest in Asia and one of the largest in the world.

In terms of employment and social issues, the EU and Taiwan held the second Labour Consultations on May 2019 in Taipei, which covered issues such as the globalisation of labour markets and the future of work. The EU-Taiwan Workshop on Working and Living Conditions of Fishers was held in May in Kaohsiung.

2019 was an important year for the EU's climate action policy. On 11 December, the European Commission presented the European Green Deal: a roadmap for Europe to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. The EU celebrated its Climate Action Week in Taiwan in September 2019 with a series of events to raise awareness on climate change, including the beach cleaning day which collected hundreds of kilograms of trash and recyclable waste at the Waziwei Nature Reserve.

Taiwan continued to be very active in science and technology cooperation with the EU and the promotion of EU studies. In 2019, there were 29 projects with participation of Taiwanese research institutions under the Horizon 2020 Programme, and 7 Jean Monnet projects operating in Taiwan. Cultural events such as the European Film Festival provided platforms for the public to gain a deeper understanding of Europe's diversity. Travel and tourism also continued to thrive, with over 385,000 Europeans visiting Taiwan in 2019, a 10% increase from 2018.

The broad range of our cooperation proves that the EU-Taiwan relations are healthy and thriving.

縱然現今區域情勢更加險峻，但台灣與歐盟之間的關係仍相當穩固。歐盟仍為台灣最大的境外投資來源，投資總額為 450 億美元。2019 年，台灣是歐盟第 15 大全球貿易夥伴，甚至躍升為亞洲第 5 大貿易夥伴，名次前進了一位。歐盟是台灣第 4 大貿易夥伴，雙邊貨品貿易成長 9.1%，總額達到 505 億歐元。

歐盟 - 台灣合作架構反映出理念相近、同為世貿組織成員的兩個經濟體，展現了活潑熱絡的經濟與貿易關係。歐盟和台灣每年都會舉辦雙邊貿易諮商會議、期中會議、產業政策對話、數位經濟對話以及各個部門工作小組。此外，由歐盟資助的「歐盟在台商業與法規合作」計畫 (EBRC)，於 2019 年 10 月進入第二階段。有了前四年的成功經驗，EBRC 將繼續為當地活動和專案提供財務支援，藉此進一步強化歐台的法規一致性和商業合作。廣義的歐盟 - 台灣架構包括 15 個歐盟會員國在台辦事處。而相當積極活躍的歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT)，則代表了在台灣的歐洲企業。

台灣的經濟有著相當的韌性。根據國際貨幣基金組織的統計資料，2019 年台灣是全球第 21 大經濟體。台灣經濟的一大特色即是它與全球貿易的緊密連結，使台灣躍升為全球經濟強體之一。2019 年，台灣佔全球貨品出口的 1.8%，佔全球貨品進口的 1.5%，在全球排名 17。服務貿易方面，根據世界貿易組織的統計資料，台灣的出口在全球排名 29，佔全球的 0.9%，進口方面則排名 27，佔 1%。台灣的外匯存底持續增加，在全球外匯存底中排名第 4。

台灣對歐盟而言具有高度經濟價值。台灣富裕的本土市場，對歐洲的高階產品與尖端技術尤具吸引力。在新任歐盟執委會的數位化與綠色能源議程底下，歐盟的重點政策在台灣覓得沃土。台灣坐擁全球領先的高度先進 IT 產業，2019 年，資訊及通訊技術產品佔台灣出口的近 45%。此外，台灣是一些「隱形冠軍」的發源地，也就是專為國際知名品牌製造高科技產品的大型台灣公司。

再生能源方面，台灣向來走在最前端，致力發展太陽能 and 離岸風電。歐盟與台灣在此類計畫中的共同合作，為雙邊帶來巨大的商機。最顯著的例子是歐洲開發商積極參與離岸風場建造，在未來幾年內將投資 300 億美元在台灣離岸風電計畫。

歐盟與台灣也持續強化雙方在人權、性別平等、社會議題、氣候變遷、研究和創新、教育和文化等政策領域的關係。2019 年 5 月，歐盟和台灣舉辦第二屆人權諮商會議，會中檢視歐盟和台灣長期共同努力的各種人權議題進展，包括同志 (LGBTI) 和性別平等、移工權利、死刑議題及企業與人權等。此外，歐盟和台灣也舉辦眾多其他人權相關活動，例如台歐盟司法交流計畫和 LGBTI 人權推動研討會 - 婚姻平權與同志人權保障等。歐盟及其會員國在台辦事處也出席 2019 台灣同志大遊行，這是亞洲規模最大、也是全球其中一個最大型的同志遊行。

就業和社會議題方面，歐盟和台灣於 2019 年 5 月在台北舉辦第二屆勞動諮商會議，會中探討勞動力市場全球化以及未來工作樣貌等議題。同年 5 月，在高雄舉辦了歐盟與台灣漁工工作及生活條件座談會。

對於歐盟的氣候變遷行動政策而言，2019 年是重要的一年，12 月 11 日，歐盟執委會提出「歐盟綠色新政」(European Green Deal)，作為歐洲預計在 2025 年成為首個氣候中和大陸的政策藍圖。2019 年 9 月，歐盟在台灣舉辦「歐盟氣候行動週」，共同籌劃了一系列活動，期望提高對氣候變遷的公眾意識，相關活動包括淨灘日，參加者前往挖子尾自然保留區收集清理了上百公斤的垃圾和資源回收。

台灣持續積極與歐盟展開科研合作，並推動歐盟研究。在 2019 年，歐盟展望 2020 科研補助項下有 29 個專案有台灣研究機構合作參與；此外，另有 7 項莫內計畫在台灣進行。歐洲影展等文化活動提供了良好的平台，協助大眾更深入瞭解歐洲的多元文化。觀光旅遊業也持續蓬勃發展，2019 年共 385,000 多名歐洲遊客造訪台灣，相較於 2018 年成長了 10%。

雙邊廣泛且多元的合作，顯示歐盟和台灣雙邊關係確實穩健成長、欣欣向榮。



Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易

Note: The EU refers to the 27 European Union countries (EU27) unless otherwise specified.
註：除另有說明者，歐盟係指 27 個歐盟會員國 (EU27)。

1.1 Taiwan's position as EU trade partner

In 2019, Taiwan remained the EU's 15th most important trading partner in trade in goods. Taiwan ranked 20th amongst the EU's export partners, moving up one place from 2018. With respect to imports, Taiwan advanced by two places and became the 12th largest EU partner.

In Asia, Taiwan was the 5th largest trading partner of the EU, after China, Japan, South Korea and India. The EU remained Taiwan's 4th trading partner, after China, the US and Japan. While trade in goods between the EU and the world increased by 2.5% from 2018 to 2019, bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan increased by 9.1% in the same period and reached a total of €50.5bn.

From 2018 to 2019, the EU's goods exports to Taiwan expanded for the eighth

Trade Relations



Overview: Bilateral trade and investment between the EU and Taiwan

歐盟與台灣之間的雙邊貿易與投資概況

Bilateral trade

in GOODS 2019: €50.5bn **↑9.1%**
2019 年的雙邊貨品貿易：505 億歐元

EU's exports to Taiwan
歐盟對台灣的出口額

€23.6bn
236 億歐元

Main products exported to Taiwan
對台灣出口的主要產品

| Other machinery | Chemicals | Transport equipment |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 其他機械 | 化學製品 | 運輸設備 |
| 40.3% | 15.8% | 10.8% |

EU's imports from Taiwan
歐盟自台灣的進口額

€27.0bn
270 億歐元

Main products imported to the EU
進口至歐盟的主要產品

| ICT products | Other machinery | Transport equipment |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 資通訊產品 | 其他機械 | 運輸設備 |
| 38.9% | 17.7% | 10.5% |

Bilateral trade

in SERVICES 2018: €8.1bn **↑8.3%**
2018 年的雙邊服務貿易：81 億歐元

EU's exports to Taiwan
歐盟對台灣的出口額

€4.6bn
46 億歐元

Taiwan's exports to the EU
台灣對歐盟的出口額

€3.5bn
35 億歐元

Investment in 2019 2019 年投資額

EU investment in Taiwan
歐盟在台灣的投資

US\$3.6bn / 36 億美元

Taiwan investment in the EU
台灣在歐盟的投資

US\$0.7bn / 7 億美元

FDI stocks by 2019 2019 年外國直接投資存量

EU investment in Taiwan
歐盟在台灣的投資

US\$45bn / 450 億美元

Taiwan investment in the EU
台灣在歐盟的投資

US\$5.8bn / 58 億美元

Source: Eurostat & Taiwan's Investment Commission
資料來源：歐盟統計局及臺灣經濟部投資審議委員會

year in a row, increasing by 17.3% to reach €23.6bn. It was the highest and the first two-digit growth since 2011. In comparison, overall exports from the EU to the world increased by 3.5%. In 2019, the EU imported 2.8% more goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €27.0bn. Over the same period, the EU's overall imports from the world increased by 1.4%.

The EU's trade deficit with Taiwan decreased from €6.1bn in 2018 to €3.4bn in 2019. Among the 27 EU Member States, four shared trade surplus with Taiwan, i.e. Austria, Denmark, Finland and Ireland.

1.1 台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位

2019 年，台灣仍是歐盟貨品貿易的第 15 大重要貿易夥伴。台灣在歐盟的出口夥伴中排行第 20，較 2018 年的排名上升一名。進口方面，台灣的名次上升兩名，成為第 12 大歐盟進口夥伴。

亞洲方面，台灣是歐盟的第 5 大貿易夥伴，僅次於中國、日本、南韓和印度。歐盟是台灣的第 4 大貿易夥伴，次於中國、美國和日本。2019 年歐盟與全球各國的貿易額較 2018 年增加 2.5%，而歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易額在同期成長 9.1%，總計達到 505 億歐元。

從 2018 年到 2019 年，歐盟對台灣的貨品出口額連續第 8 年成長，成長率 17.3%，達到 236 億歐元。這是自 2011 年以來最高且首見兩位數的成長率。相比之下，歐盟對世界的整體出口成長了 3.5%。2019 年歐盟從台灣進口的貨品總額達 270 億歐元，較前一年增加 2.8%。歐盟的同期全球整體進口額增加 1.4%。

歐盟對台灣的貿易逆差自 2018 年的 61 億歐元，降至 2019 年 34 億歐元。歐盟 27 國中，計有四國呈現對台貿易順差，包括奧地利、丹麥、芬蘭和愛爾蘭。

Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2009-2019 (€ billion)

圖 1：2009-2019 年歐盟與台灣貨品貿易額 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

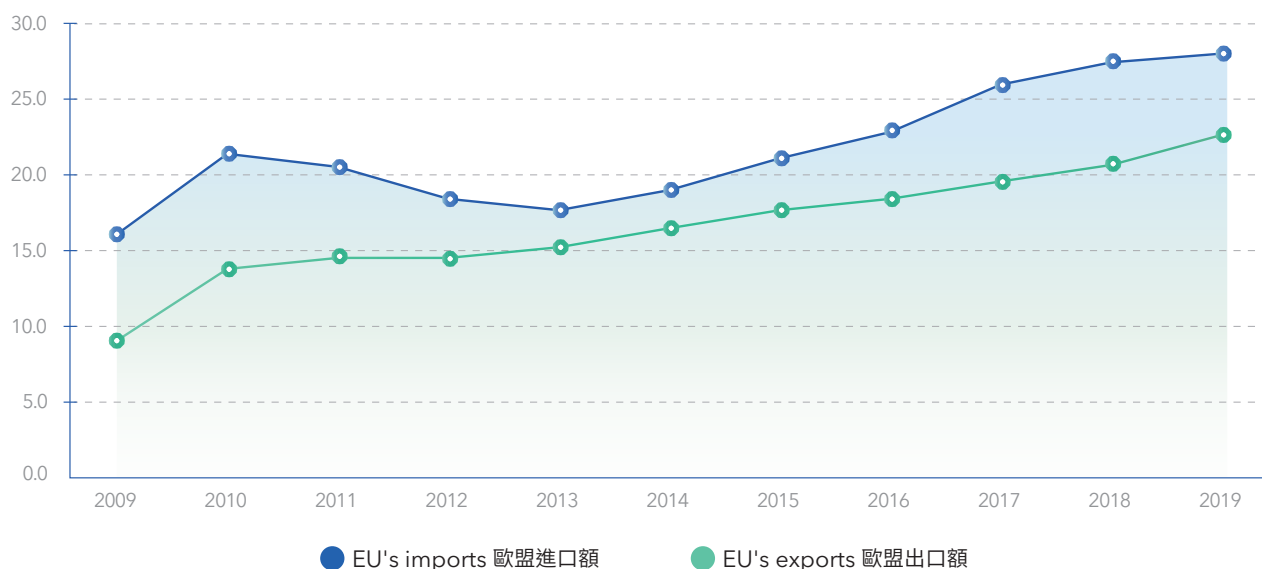


Table 1: Annual growth rate of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2019 (€ billion)

表 1：2010-2019 年歐盟與台灣貨品貿易額與年成長率 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

| | EU's exports 歐盟出口額 | Annual growth rate 年成長率 | EU's imports 歐盟進口額 | Annual growth rate 年成長率 | Total trade 貿易總額 | Annual growth rate 年成長率 | Trade balance 貿易餘額 |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2010 | 13.6 | 47.6% | 20.8 | 35.3% | 34.3 | 39.9% | -7.2 |
| 2011 | 14.7 | 8.6% | 20.4 | -1.5% | 35.2 | 2.5% | -5.7 |
| 2012 | 14.5 | -1.5% | 18.7 | -8.5% | 33.2 | -5.6% | -4.2 |
| 2013 | 15.1 | 4.2% | 18.1 | -3.2% | 33.2 | 0.1% | -3.0 |
| 2014 | 15.7 | 3.4% | 19.3 | 6.6% | 34.9 | 5.1% | -3.6 |
| 2015 | 16.8 | 7.6% | 21.2 | 9.9% | 38.0 | 8.9% | -4.4 |
| 2016 | 17.6 | 4.7% | 23.0 | 8.3% | 40.6 | 6.7% | -5.3 |
| 2017 | 19.4 | 9.8% | 25.3 | 10.3% | 44.7 | 10.1% | -6.0 |
| 2018 | 20.1 | 3.8% | 26.2 | 3.5% | 46.3 | 3.7% | -6.1 |
| 2019 | 23.6 | 17.3% | 27.0 | 2.8% | 50.5 | 9.1% | -3.4 |

Table 2: EU's trade in goods with its main Asian trading partners in 2019 (€ billion)

表 2：2019 年歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴貨品貿易額 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

| | EU's exports 歐盟出口額 | EU's imports 歐盟進口額 | Total trade 貿易總額 | Trade balance 貿易餘額 |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| China 中國 | 198.3 | 361.9 | 560.1 | -163.6 |
| Japan 日本 | 61.1 | 62.8 | 124.0 | -1.7 |
| South Korea 南韓 | 43.3 | 47.4 | 90.7 | -4.0 |
| India 印度 | 38.2 | 39.5 | 77.8 | -1.3 |
| Taiwan 台灣 | 23.6 | 27.0 | 50.5 | -3.4 |
| Singapore 新加坡 | 29.1 | 17.9 | 47.0 | 11.1 |
| Vietnam 越南 | 11.1 | 34.4 | 45.5 | -23.4 |
| Malaysia 馬來西亞 | 13.0 | 23.6 | 36.6 | -10.6 |
| Hong Kong 香港 | 26.7 | 7.0 | 33.8 | 19.7 |

Table 3: The EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2019 (€ billion)

表 3：2019 年歐盟主要貨品貿易夥伴 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

| | EU's exports 歐盟出口 | | | EU's imports 歐盟進口 | | | Total trade 貿易總額 | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|----------|-------------|
| | Partner 貿易夥伴 | Value 出口額 | Shares 所佔比重 | Partner 貿易夥伴 | Value 進口額 | Shares 所佔比重 | Partner 貿易夥伴 | Value 總額 | Shares 所佔比重 |
| 1 | United States 美國 | 384.4 | 18.0% | China 中國 | 361.9 | 18.7% | United States 美國 | 616.4 | 15.2% |
| 2 | United Kingdom 英國 | 318.1 | 14.9% | United States 美國 | 232.0 | 12.0% | China 中國 | 560.1 | 13.8% |
| 3 | China 中國 | 198.3 | 9.3% | United Kingdom 英國 | 193.7 | 10.0% | United Kingdom 英國 | 511.8 | 12.6% |
| 4 | Switzerland 瑞士 | 146.8 | 6.9% | Russia 俄羅斯 | 144.6 | 7.5% | Switzerland 瑞士 | 257.0 | 6.3% |
| 5 | Russia 俄羅斯 | 87.8 | 4.1% | Switzerland 瑞士 | 110.3 | 5.7% | Russia 俄羅斯 | 232.4 | 5.7% |
| 6 | Turkey 土耳其 | 68.3 | 3.2% | Turkey 土耳其 | 69.8 | 3.6% | Turkey 土耳其 | 138.1 | 3.4% |
| 7 | Japan 日本 | 61.1 | 2.9% | Japan 日本 | 62.8 | 3.2% | Japan 日本 | 124.0 | 3.0% |
| 8 | Norway 挪威 | 51.6 | 2.4% | Norway 挪威 | 54.0 | 2.8% | Norway 挪威 | 105.6 | 2.6% |
| 9 | South Korea 南韓 | 43.3 | 2.0% | South Korea 南韓 | 47.4 | 2.4% | South Korea 南韓 | 90.7 | 2.2% |
| 10 | Canada 加拿大 | 38.3 | 1.8% | India 印度 | 39.5 | 2.0% | India 印度 | 77.8 | 1.9% |
| 11 | India 印度 | 38.2 | 1.8% | Vietnam 越南 | 34.4 | 1.8% | Mexico 墨西哥 | 61.8 | 1.5% |
| 12 | Mexico 墨西哥 | 37.6 | 1.8% | Taiwan 台灣 | 27.0 | 1.4% | Canada 加拿大 | 59.0 | 1.5% |
| 13 | Brazil 巴西 | 32.3 | 1.5% | Brazil 巴西 | 26.8 | 1.4% | Brazil 巴西 | 59.0 | 1.5% |
| 14 | Australia 澳洲 | 30.8 | 1.4% | Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯 | 26.1 | 1.4% | Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯 | 52.6 | 1.3% |
| 15 | United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯聯合大公國 | 29.9 | 1.4% | Mexico 墨西哥 | 24.3 | 1.3% | Taiwan 台灣 | 50.5 | 1.2% |
| 16 | Singapore 新加坡 | 29.1 | 1.4% | Malaysia 馬來西亞 | 23.6 | 1.2% | Singapore 新加坡 | 47.0 | 1.2% |
| 17 | Hong Kong 香港 | 26.7 | 1.3% | Nigeria 奈及利亞 | 21.3 | 1.1% | Vietnam 越南 | 45.5 | 1.1% |
| 18 | Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯 | 26.5 | 1.2% | Canada 加拿大 | 20.7 | 1.1% | Ukraine 烏克蘭 | 43.4 | 1.1% |
| 19 | Ukraine 烏克蘭 | 24.2 | 1.1% | Thailand 泰國 | 19.6 | 1.0% | South Africa 南非 | 42.0 | 1.0% |
| 20 | Taiwan 台灣 | 23.6 | 1.1% | Ukraine 烏克蘭 | 19.1 | 1.0% | Morocco 摩洛哥 | 39.7 | 1.0% |

1.2 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 27 EU Members States, Germany held the biggest share in total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan with a share of 31.4% or €15.8bn in 2019. Germany was followed by the Netherlands (28.9%, €14.6bn), France (7.4%, €3.7bn), Italy (6.8%, €3.4bn), Belgium (4.6%, €2.3bn) and Spain (3.4%, €1.7bn). These seven Member States together accounted for over 80% of the total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan.

In 2019, fifteen Member States increased their bilateral trade in goods with Taiwan. Eighteen out of 27 EU Member States exported more goods to Taiwan than in the previous year, for instance the Netherlands (+76.9%), Austria (+26.8%), and

Czech Republic (+22.2%), while fifteen Member States' imports from Taiwan dropped from the previous year.

1.2 台灣與歐盟會員國的貨品貿易

註：歐盟是貨品自由流通的單一市場，歸屬於特定歐盟會員國的貿易額，未必均能精確反映該會員國與台灣之間的確切貿易流量。

2019 年，在 27 個歐盟會員國裡，德國佔了歐盟與台灣貨品貿易總額的最大宗（所佔比重 31.4% 或 158 億歐元）。德國之後則為荷蘭（28.9%，146 億歐元）、法國（7.4%，37 億歐元）、義大利（6.8%，34 億歐元）、比利時（4.6%，23 億歐元）及西班牙（3.4%，17 億歐元）。這 7 個國家所佔合計比重超過了歐盟與台灣貨品貿易總額的 80%。

2019 年，共計 15 個會員國增加其與台灣的雙邊貨品貿易額。27 個歐盟會員國中有 18 國對台灣的貨品出口額超過前一年，例如荷蘭（+76.9%）、奧地利（+26.8%）和捷克（+22.2%），而有 15 國從台灣的貨品進口額較前一年減少。

Figure 2: Share by Member States in the EU's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2019

圖 2：2019 年歐盟會員國在歐盟與台灣雙邊貨品貿易總額所佔比重

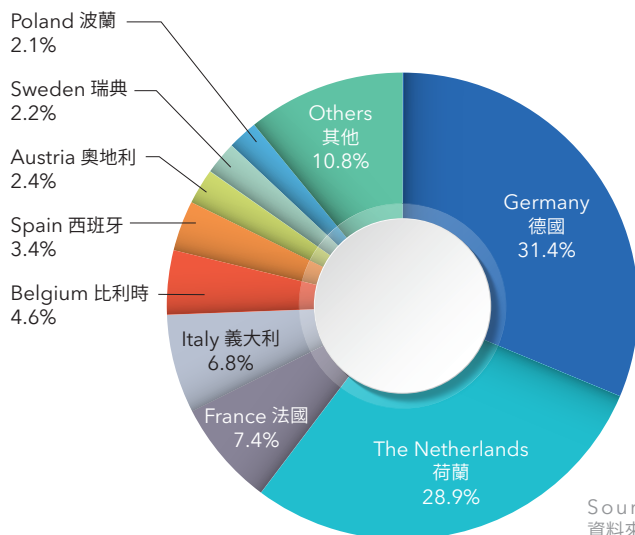
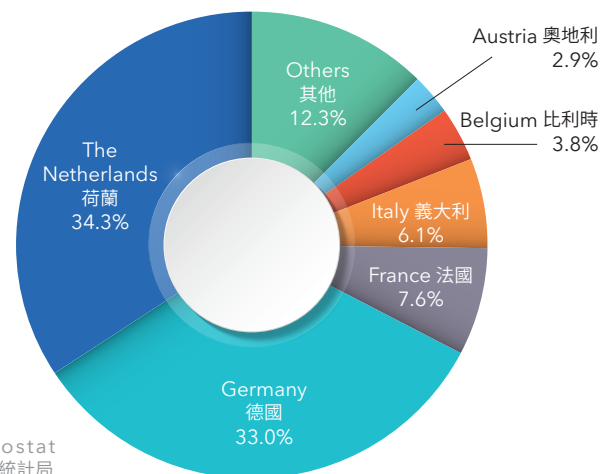


Figure 3: Share by Member States in the EU's exports of goods to Taiwan in 2019

圖 3：2019 年歐盟會員國在歐盟對台灣貨品出口額所佔比重



Source: Eurostat
資料來源：歐盟統計局

Table 4: Taiwan's trade in goods with the EU Member States in 2019 (€ million)
表 4：2019 年台灣與歐盟會員國的貨品貿易額 (百萬歐元)

| | Imports 進口 | | | Exports 出口 | | | Total trade 貿易總額 | | | Trade balance 貿易餘額 | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | Growth 成長率 | 2018 | 2019 | Growth 成長率 | 2018 | 2019 | Growth 成長率 | 2018 | 2019 |
| Austria 奧地利 | 565.5 | 558.2 | -1.3% | 531.7 | 674.0 | 26.8% | 1,097.2 | 1,232.3 | 12.3% | -33.7 | 115.8 |
| Belgium 比利時 | 1,343.5 | 1,410.5 | 5.0% | 813.7 | 893.9 | 9.9% | 2,157.3 | 2,304.4 | 6.8% | -529.8 | -516.6 |
| Bulgaria 保加利亞 | 114.0 | 97.5 | -14.5% | 39.0 | 27.0 | -30.8% | 152.9 | 124.4 | -18.6% | -75.0 | -70.5 |
| Croatia 克羅埃西亞 | 42.0 | 41.0 | -2.4% | 2.6 | 6.0 | 134.8% | 44.5 | 47.0 | 5.6% | -39.4 | -35.0 |
| Cyprus 賽普勒斯 | 24.6 | 22.6 | -8.2% | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2% | 28.0 | 26.1 | -6.7% | -21.3 | -19.1 |
| Czech Republic 捷克 | 618.8 | 569.2 | -8.0% | 176.2 | 215.3 | 22.2% | 795.0 | 784.5 | -1.3% | -442.6 | -353.9 |
| Denmark 丹麥 | 382.8 | 363.4 | -5.1% | 306.8 | 367.1 | 19.6% | 689.6 | 730.5 | 5.9% | -76.0 | 3.8 |
| Estonia 愛沙尼亞 | 52.9 | 50.4 | -4.7% | 8.2 | 7.6 | -7.2% | 61.1 | 58.1 | -5.0% | -44.7 | -42.8 |
| Finland 芬蘭 | 208.9 | 218.3 | 4.5% | 225.0 | 227.5 | 1.1% | 434.0 | 445.8 | 2.7% | 16.1 | 9.2 |
| France 法國 | 1,713.6 | 1,942.5 | 13.4% | 2,233.2 | 1,784.5 | -20.1% | 3,946.8 | 3,727.0 | -5.6% | 519.6 | -158.0 |
| Germany 德國 | 8,260.1 | 8,058.1 | -2.4% | 7,870.6 | 7,791.6 | -1.0% | 16,130.7 | 15,849.7 | -1.7% | -389.5 | -266.5 |
| Greece 希臘 | 123.6 | 114.0 | -7.8% | 15.6 | 17.9 | 14.8% | 139.2 | 131.9 | -5.3% | -108.0 | -96.1 |
| Hungary 匈牙利 | 577.8 | 701.9 | 21.5% | 146.4 | 163.5 | 11.6% | 724.2 | 865.4 | 19.5% | -431.3 | -538.4 |
| Ireland 愛爾蘭 | 286.3 | 312.4 | 9.1% | 318.9 | 382.5 | 19.9% | 605.2 | 694.9 | 14.8% | 32.5 | 70.1 |
| Italy 義大利 | 2,097.1 | 1,989.4 | -5.1% | 1,423.3 | 1,448.7 | 1.8% | 3,520.4 | 3,438.1 | -2.3% | -673.8 | -540.8 |
| Latvia 拉脫維亞 | 74.8 | 68.0 | -9.1% | 7.9 | 7.2 | -9.6% | 82.7 | 75.1 | -9.2% | -66.9 | -60.8 |
| Lithuania 立陶宛 | 60.1 | 69.3 | 15.3% | 19.7 | 19.6 | -0.4% | 79.8 | 88.9 | 11.4% | -40.5 | -49.7 |
| Luxembourg 盧森堡 | 35.7 | 39.8 | 11.7% | 15.3 | 16.3 | 6.6% | 51.0 | 56.2 | 10.1% | -20.4 | -23.5 |
| Malta 馬爾他 | 23.6 | 26.4 | 11.8% | 5.4 | 8.1 | 50.0% | 29.1 | 34.5 | 18.9% | -18.2 | -18.3 |
| The Netherlands 荷蘭 | 5,894.5 | 6,547.9 | 11.1% | 4,566.2 | 8,078.8 | 76.9% | 10,460.6 | 14,626.7 | 39.8% | -1,328.3 | 1,530.9 |
| Poland 波蘭 | 888.2 | 931.8 | 4.9% | 125.2 | 148.2 | 18.4% | 1,013.4 | 1,080.0 | 6.6% | -763.1 | -783.6 |
| Portugal 葡萄牙 | 374.3 | 408.4 | 9.1% | 224.0 | 218.1 | -2.6% | 598.4 | 626.5 | 4.7% | -150.3 | -190.3 |
| Romania 羅馬尼亞 | 217.9 | 209.9 | -3.7% | 30.8 | 29.3 | -5.0% | 248.7 | 239.2 | -3.8% | -187.0 | -180.6 |
| Slovakia 斯洛伐克 | 332.0 | 278.6 | -16.1% | 38.3 | 29.8 | -22.2% | 370.3 | 308.4 | -16.7% | -293.8 | -248.8 |
| Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞 | 94.3 | 87.0 | -7.7% | 30.0 | 33.7 | 12.3% | 124.3 | 120.7 | -2.9% | -64.3 | -53.3 |
| Spain 西班牙 | 1,189.7 | 1,175.5 | -1.2% | 465.7 | 520.9 | 11.9% | 1,655.4 | 1,696.4 | 2.5% | -724.1 | -654.6 |
| Sweden 瑞典 | 628.0 | 675.4 | 7.6% | 453.3 | 459.9 | 1.5% | 1,081.3 | 1,135.3 | 5.0% | -174.7 | -215.5 |
| EU 歐盟總額 | 26,224.7 | 26,967.4 | 2.8% | 20,096.5 | 23,580.5 | 17.3% | 46,321.2 | 50,547.8 | 9.1% | -6,128.2 | -3,386.9 |

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

1.3 Taiwan's trade in goods with the EU by product

Taiwan manufactures and supplies key components to major markets, including the EU. In 2019, 94.6% of trade between the EU and Taiwan were based on manufactures, while primary products only made up 4.5% of the trade value.

In 2019, the trade pattern between the EU and Taiwan remained almost the same as in the previous year. Office and telecommunication equipment (i.e. electronic data processing and office equipment, telecommunications equipment, as well as ICs and electronic components) was Taiwan's most important export category, accounting for €10.5bn or 38.9% of the EU's imports from Taiwan. The import of IC and electronic components was especially prominent in this product group, as it accounted for 20.7% of all the EU's imports from Taiwan in 2019. The category "other machinery" ranked second (17.7%), followed by transport equipment (10.5%). The other larger categories include "other semi-manufactures" (10.1%) and "other manufactures" (9.4%). Iron and steel accounted for 4.4%, chemicals for 5.3%. Primary products took up only 1.7% of the EU's imports from Taiwan.

In 2019, the EU exports to Taiwan were mainly machinery and transport equipment, with a share of 61.6% or €11.5bn. This category covered office and telecommunication equipment (10.5% or €2.5bn), other machinery (40.3% or €9.5bn, in particular non electrical machinery which amounted to 35.4% or €8.3bn), as well as transport equipment (10.8% or €2.5bn). Chemicals (15.8% or €3.7bn) was another large category of goods exported from the EU to Taiwan, under which pharmaceuticals consist of the most significant

share of 6.7% or €1.6bn of total EU exports. Primary products made up 7.7% of the EU's exports to Taiwan, with €1.8bn in value. This included 5.5% or €1.3bn of agriculture and raw materials, and 2.2% or €0.5bn of fuel and mining products.

The EU maintained a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (+ €2.3bn) and one of its sub-category pharmaceuticals (+ €1.5bn), automotive products (+ €1.7bn), other machinery (+ €4.7bn) and one of its sub-category non-electrical machinery (+ €6.0bn). Primary goods (+ €1.3bn) is another important category of exports to Taiwan, which covers agriculture and raw materials (+ €1.0bn) as well as fuel and mining products (+ €0.3bn). However, the deficit in categories like office and telecoms equipment (- €8.0bn) and semi-manufactures (- €1.9bn) resulted in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan of €3.4bn.

1.3 台灣與歐盟的貨品貿易，按貨品別劃分

台灣製造並提供主要市場（包括歐盟）關鍵元件。在 2019 年歐盟與台灣的貿易中，工業產品所佔比重為 94.6%，初級產品的比重僅佔貿易額的 4.5%。

2019 年，歐盟與台灣之間的貿易項目與去年大致相同。辦公與電信設備（即電子資料處理與辦公設備、電信設備，以及積體電路與電子元件）仍是台灣最重要的出口類別，在歐盟的台灣貨品進口額中佔 105 億歐元（38.9%）。台灣在積體電路和電子元件的進口特別突出，2019 年，歐盟進口的相關產品類別當中，有 20.7% 來自台灣。「其他機械」類別排名第二（17.7%），接著是運輸設備（10.5%）。其他重要貨品類別包括「其他工業半成品」（10.1%）和「其他半成品」（9.4%）。鋼鐵佔 4.4%，化學製品佔 5.3%。初級產品僅佔歐盟從台灣進口貨品的 1.7%。

2019 年，歐盟對台出口主要為機械與運輸設備（佔 61.6% 或 115 億歐元）。此類別包括辦公與電信設備

Table 5: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2019 by product (€ million) 表5：2019年歐盟與台灣各類產品貿易額(百萬歐元)

| Product Group 產品類別 | EU's imports 歐盟進口 | | | EU's exports 歐盟出口 | | | Total trade 貿易總額 | Trade balance 貿易餘額 |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Value 金額 | Share of total 佔總額比重 | 2018 - 2019 Growth 成長率 | Value 金額 | Share of total 佔總額比重 | 2018 - 2019 Growth 成長率 | | |
| TOTAL 總計 | 26,967 | 100.0% | 2.8% | 23,581 | 100.0% | 17.3% | 50,548 | -3,386 |
| Primary products 初級產品 | 464 | 1.7% | 0.3% | 1,813 | 7.7% | -2.1% | 2,277 | 1,349 |
| Agricultural products 農產品與原物料 | 305 | 1.1% | -2.8% | 1,304 | 5.5% | -0.1% | 1,609 | 999 |
| Fuel and mining products 燃料與礦業產品 | 160 | 0.6% | 6.6% | 509 | 2.2% | -7.0% | 669 | 349 |
| Manufactures 工業產品 | 26,353 | 97.7% | 2.9% | 21,478 | 91.1% | 19.9% | 47,831 | -4,875 |
| Iron and steel 鋼鐵 | 1,196 | 4.4% | -20.9% | 274 | 1.2% | 11.9% | 1,470 | -922 |
| Chemicals 化學製品 | 1,425 | 5.3% | -3.5% | 3,724 | 15.8% | 0.0% | 5,149 | 2,299 |
| Pharmaceuticals 製藥產品 | 98 | 0.4% | -12.9% | 1,587 | 6.7% | 14.0% | 1,685 | 1,489 |
| Other semi-manufactures 其他半成品 | 2,711 | 10.1% | -2.4% | 825 | 3.5% | 11.7% | 3,536 | -1,886 |
| Machinery and transport equipment 機械與運輸設備 | 18,092 | 67.1% | 5.8% | 14,533 | 61.6% | 29.3% | 32,625 | -3,559 |
| Office and telecoms equipment 辦公與電信設備 | 10,482 | 38.9% | 6.6% | 2,465 | 10.5% | -14.6% | 12,947 | -8,017 |
| Electronic data processing and office equipment 電子資料處理與辦公設備 | 2,613 | 9.7% | 31.5% | 331 | 1.4% | -22.5% | 2,944 | -2,282 |
| Telecommunications equipment 電信設備 | 2,294 | 8.5% | 2.1% | 225 | 1.0% | -32.1% | 2,519 | -2,069 |
| ICs and electronic components 積體電路與電子元件 | 5,575 | 20.7% | -0.5% | 1,909 | 8.1% | -10.3% | 7,484 | -3,666 |
| Transport equipment 運輸設備 | 2,840 | 10.5% | 12.3% | 2,542 | 10.8% | -14.6% | 5,382 | -298 |
| Automotive products 汽車產品 | 486 | 1.8% | -5.3% | 2,141 | 9.1% | -4.8% | 2,627 | 1,655 |
| Other machinery 其他機械 | 4,771 | 17.7% | 0.9% | 9,510 | 40.3% | 77.0% | 14,281 | 4,739 |
| Power generating machinery 發電機械 | 251 | 0.9% | -3.4% | 435 | 1.8% | 38.8% | 686 | 184 |
| Non electrical machinery 非電動機械 | 2,348 | 8.7% | 3.0% | 8,349 | 35.4% | 94.7% | 10,697 | 6,001 |
| Electrical machinery 電動機械 | 2,172 | 8.1% | -0.8% | 726 | 3.1% | -5.8% | 2,898 | -1,446 |
| Textiles 紡織品 | 313 | 1.2% | -2.2% | 51 | 0.2% | -3.3% | 364 | -262 |
| Clothing 服飾 | 70 | 0.3% | -6.4% | 205 | 0.9% | 4.7% | 275 | 135 |
| Other manufactures 其他製品 | 2,545 | 9.4% | 7.9% | 1,865 | 7.9% | 8.6% | 4,410 | -680 |
| Scientific and controlling instruments 科學與控制儀器 | 603 | 2.2% | 7.0% | 975 | 4.1% | 12.3% | 1,578 | 372 |
| Other products 其他產品 | 133 | 0.5% | 6.8% | 103 | 0.4% | -20.6% | 236 | -30 |
| Other 其他 | 16 | 0.1% | -15.8% | 187 | 0.8% | -6.5% | 203 | 171 |

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

(10.5% 或 25 億歐元)、其他機械 (40.3% 或 95 億歐元，尤其是非電動機械，佔 35.4% 或 83 億歐元)，以及運輸設備 (10.8% 或 25 億歐元)。化學製品 (15.8% 或 37 億歐元) 是從歐盟出口到台灣的另一大類貨品，其中製藥產品佔歐盟出口總額的最大宗，6.7% 或 16 億歐元。初級產品佔歐盟對台出口額的 7.7%，價值 18 億歐元，其中農產品與原物料佔 5.5% 或 13 億歐元，燃料與礦業產品則佔 2.2% 或 5 億歐元。

歐盟在諸多產品類別中維持對台貿易順差，包含化學製品 (+23 億歐元) 和其子類別之製藥產品 (+15 億歐元)、汽車產品 (+17 億歐元)、其他機械 (+47 億歐元) 和其子類別之非電動機械 (+60 億歐元) 等。初級產品 (+13 億歐元) 是對台出口的另一重要類別，涵蓋農產品與原物料 (+10 億歐元) 以及燃料與礦業產品 (+3 億歐元)。但辦公與電信設備 (-80 億歐元) 和半成品 (-19 億歐元) 等類別的貿易逆差，卻導致歐盟對台灣的整體貿易逆差達到 34 億歐元。

1.4 Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2019

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

According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan's trade in goods with all its partners shrank by 0.6% in 2019, reaching a total of \$614.9bn. Taiwan's exports decreased by 1.4% while imports increased by 0.3% to an amount of \$329.2bn and \$285.7bn, respectively. Amongst Taiwan's trade partners, the EU maintained its 4th rank, sharing 10.2% of Taiwan's total imports and 7.3% of Taiwan's total exports.

Taiwan's largest trade partner in 2019 was China (excluding Hong Kong). The total bilateral trade between Taiwan and China amounted to \$149.2bn, or 24.3% of total external trade. If Hong Kong was included, they attracted 40.2% of Taiwan's total exports in 2019 and supplied 20.5% of Taiwan's

total imports. China was followed by the United States (\$81.1bn or 13.2%), Japan (\$67.3bn or 10.9%) and the EU (\$53.1bn or 8.6%). Among the main trade partners of Taiwan (as shown on the right), the United States manifested the highest growth in 2019 (11.7%), followed by the EU (3.8%) and Japan (0.5%). According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan had a trade deficit with the EU (but see above: EU trade statistics show a trade deficit by the EU), Japan and South Korea. The bilateral trade between Taiwan and the 18 countries targeted by its New Southbound Policy totalled \$111.8bn in 2019, a 4.2% decrease compared to last year.

1.4 台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2019 年的貨品貿易往來

註：台灣與其貿易夥伴的貨品貿易統計資料係以美元為單位，歐盟統計局公布的統計資料則以歐元為單位。

根據台灣的統計資料，台灣與所有貿易夥伴的貨品貿易額在 2019 年縮減 0.6%，達到 6,149 億美元。台灣的出口下降 1.4%，進口則增加 0.3%，分別達到 3,292 億美元和 2,857 億美元。在所有台灣的貿易夥伴中，歐盟維持台灣第 4 大貿易夥伴的地位，其在台灣的進口總額和出口總額分別佔 10.2% 與 7.3%。

台灣 2019 年的最大貿易夥伴仍為中國 (不含香港)，台灣與中國的雙邊貿易總額達 1,492 億美元，佔對外貿易總額的 24.3%。如果包括香港，兩者在 2019 年共佔台灣出口總額的 40.2%，佔台灣進口總額的 20.5%。緊跟中國之後的是美國 (811 億美元或 13.2%)、日本 (673 億美元或 10.9%) 和歐盟 (531 億美元或 8.6%)。在台灣主要貿易夥伴中 (如右所示)，美國在 2019 年成長幅度最大 (11.7%)，其次是歐盟 (3.8%) 和日本 (0.5%)。根據台灣的統計資料，台灣對歐盟、日本和韓國有貿易逆差 (但請參閱上述：根據歐盟貿易統計資料，是歐盟對台灣有貿易逆差)。台灣與 18 個新南向政策國家間的 2019 年雙邊貿易額較前一年減少 4.2%，達到 1,118 億美元。

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

表 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2019 年的貨品貿易額 (10 億美元)

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國貿局

| | Taiwan's exports 台灣出口額 | 2018 - 2019 Annual growth rate 年成長率 | Taiwan's imports 台灣進口額 | 2018 - 2019 Annual growth rate 年成長率 | Taiwan's total trade 台灣貿易額 | 2018 - 2019 Annual growth rate 年成長率 |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|
| China 中國 | 91.8 | -4.9% | 57.4 | 6.7% | 149.2 | -0.7% |
| ASEAN-10 東南亞國協 | 53.9 | -7.2% | 35.0 | 1.3% | 88.9 | -4.1% |
| USA 美國 | 46.2 | 17.1% | 34.8 | 5.2% | 81.1 | 11.7% |
| Japan 日本 | 23.3 | 2.1% | 44.0 | -0.3% | 67.3 | 0.5% |
| EU 歐盟 | 24.1 | -4.9% | 29.1 | 12.2% | 53.1 | 3.8% |
| Hong Kong 香港 | 40.3 | -2.6% | 1.1 | -24.6% | 41.4 | -3.3% |
| South Korea 南韓 | 16.9 | 7.5% | 17.7 | -9.2% | 34.7 | -1.7% |

Figure 4: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2019 (US\$ billion)

圖 4：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2019 年的貨品貿易額 (10 億美元)

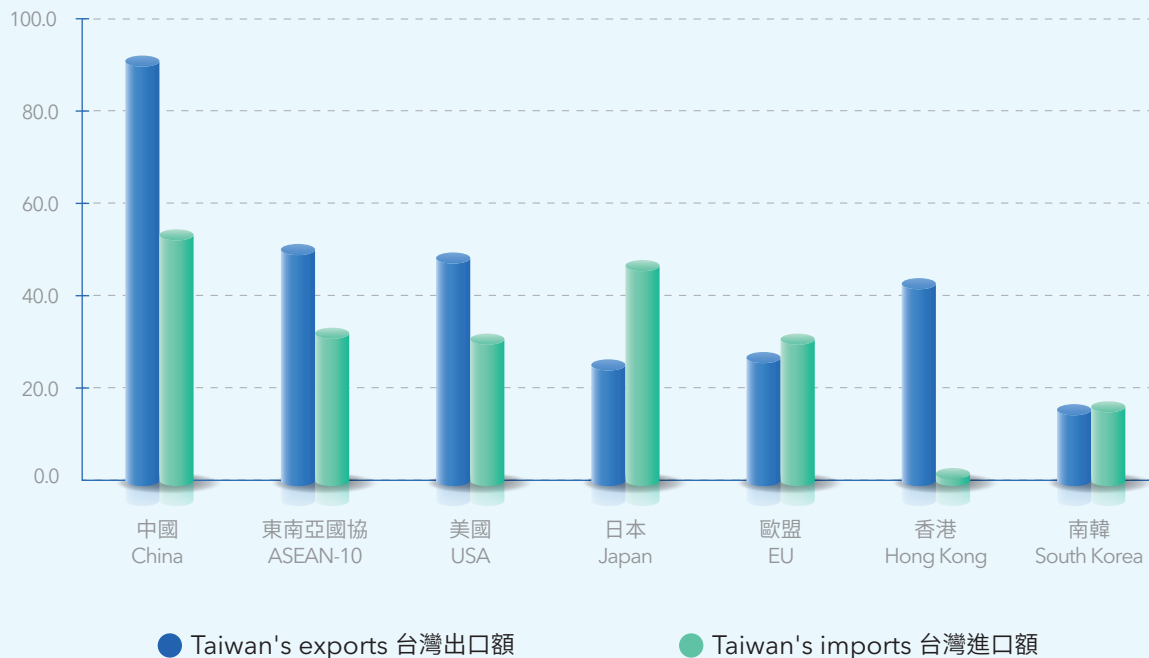
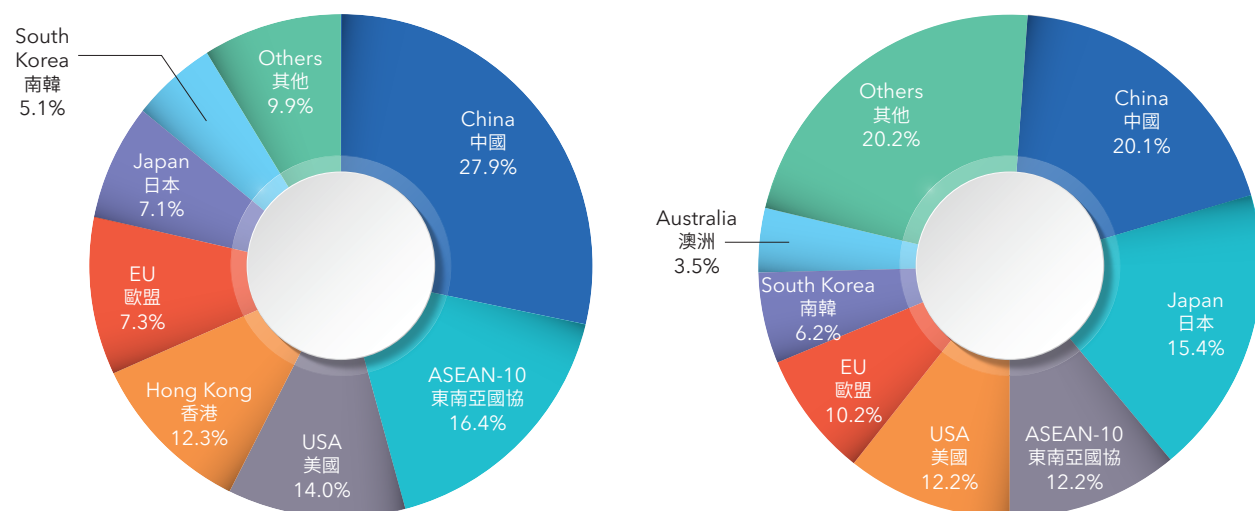
Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國貿局

Figure 5: Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partner in 2019

圖 5：2019 年台灣貿易夥伴進口額與出口額所佔比重

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國貿局



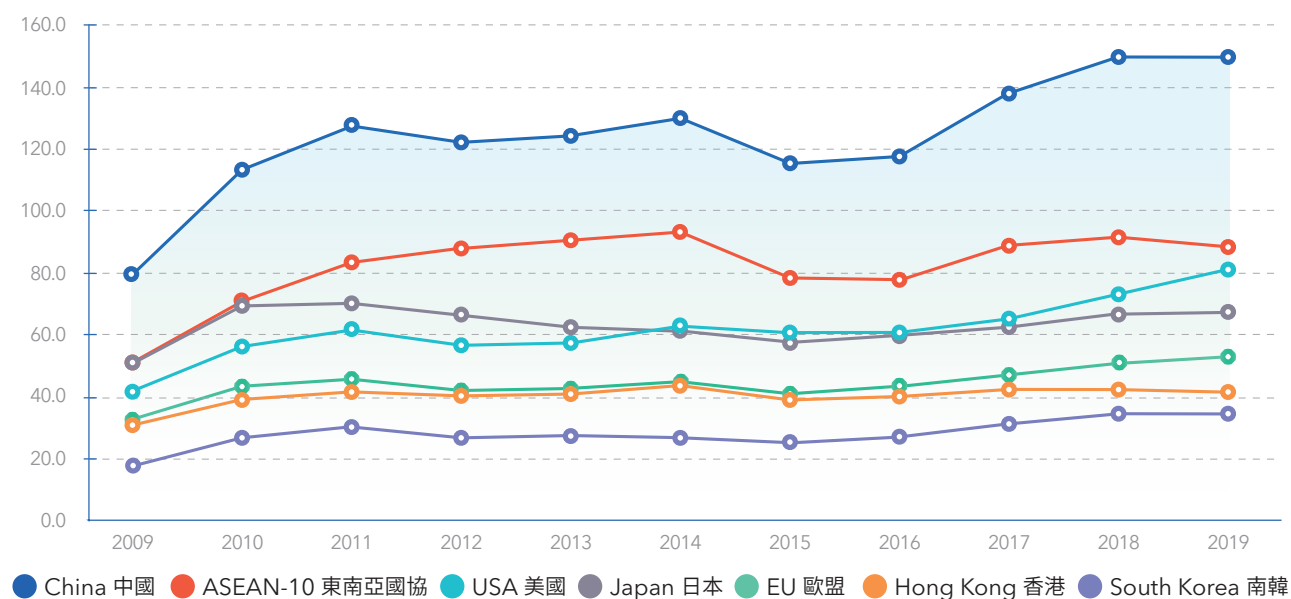
Among Taiwan's ASEAN trading partners, Singapore ranked first with 29.4% of ASEAN's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2019, including \$18.2bn exports from Taiwan and \$7.9bn imports to Taiwan. Singapore was followed by Malaysia with a 22.2% share and Vietnam with an 18.1% share. Taiwan had trade surplus with Singapore (+ \$10.3bn), Vietnam (+ \$5.5bn), Philippines (+ \$4.0bn), Thailand (+ \$1.3bn), Cambodia (+ \$0.6bn) and Myanmar (+ \$0.2bn).

台灣的東南亞國協貿易夥伴中，新加坡佔 2019 年與台灣貨品貿易總額的 29.4%，位居第一，包括自台灣的出口額 182 億美元及對台灣的進口額 79 億美元。新加坡之後為馬來西亞，佔 22.2%，以及越南，佔 18.1%。台灣對新加坡 (+103 億美元)、越南 (+55 億美元)、菲律賓 (+40 億美元)、泰國 (+13 億美元)、柬埔寨 (+6 億美元) 和緬甸 (+2 億美元) 有貿易順差。

Figure 6: Taiwan's trade with its main trade partners (US\$ billion)

圖 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴的貿易總額 (10 億美元)

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國貿局





Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易

Note: The most recent Eurostat statistics on trade in services available at the time of writing were from 2018.

In 2018, Taiwan was the EU's 27th trading partner around the world in trade in services. Total trade in services between the EU and Taiwan reached €8.1bn, a substantial growth by 8.3%. There is abundant room for growth in the service sector as the bilateral service trade only accounted for 0.5% of the EU's total trade in services. In 2018, the EU was the world's largest exporter and importer of services. The EU's services exports to and imports from the world amounted to €968.6bn and €824.0bn, respectively. The top 5 service trade partners of the EU were

the United States (21.0%), United Kingdom (20.7%), Switzerland (9.5%), China (4.3%), and Singapore (3.1%).

註：撰寫本文時，歐盟統計局有關服務貿易的最新統計資料來自 2018 年。

2018 年，台灣是歐盟的世界第 27 大服務貿易夥伴。歐盟與台灣之間的服务貿易總額達到 81 億歐元，大幅成長 8.3%。由於雙邊服務貿易僅佔歐盟服務貿易總額的 0.5%，服務業的成長空間很大。2018 年，歐盟是世界上最大的服務進出口國，歐盟對世界的服務進出口總額分別為 9,686 億歐元和 8,240 億歐元。歐盟的五大服務貿易夥伴為美國 (21%)、英國 (20.7%)、瑞士 (9.5%)、中國 (4.3%) 和新加坡 (3.1%)。

Table 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2018

表 7：2011-2018 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易額與年成長率

| | Trade amount in services (€ billion) 服務貿易額 (10 億歐元) | | | | Growth 成長率 | | | |
|------|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | EU's imports 歐盟進口額 | EU's exports 歐盟出口額 | Balance 餘額 | Total 總額 | EU's imports 歐盟進口額 | EU's exports 歐盟出口額 | Balance 餘額 | Total 總額 |
| 2011 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 5.5 | -13.4% | -25.2% | -39.3% | -21.0% |
| 2012 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 12.1% | 9.3% | 4.4% | 10.3% |
| 2013 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 17.4% | -6.7% | -50.9% | 2.7% |
| 2014 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 6.6 | -1.2% | 9.1% | 54.1% | 4.5% |
| 2015 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 7.4% | 6.0% | 2.2% | 6.6% |
| 2016 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 0.9% | 1.4% | 3.1% | 1.2% |
| 2017 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 6.6% | 5.0% | 0.4% | 5.7% |
| 2018 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 9.8% | 7.2% | -0.6% | 8.3% |

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

1.5 Imports, exports and the EU surplus in trade in services with Taiwan

In 2018, Taiwan was the EU's 23rd exporting destination and the 28th source of import for trade in services worldwide. The EU's exports of services to Taiwan reached a high record of €4.6bn, a growth by 7.2% from 2017. The EU's import of services from Taiwan showed a growth of 9.8% compared to the year 2017, amounting to €3.5bn in 2018.

The EU had a surplus of €1.0bn for trade in services with Taiwan in 2018, the highest in the past decade. This represented a 13.7% growth from the previous year in trade surplus. Compare the 2018 data with that of 2011, the overall trade in services between the EU and Taiwan increased by 46.2%, and the exports and imports increased by 64.7% and 34.5% respectively.

1.5 歐盟對台灣的服務貿易進口額、出口額與順差

2018 年，台灣是歐盟的全球第 23 大出口對象，也是歐盟第 28 大進口來源。歐盟出口至台灣的服務總額創下 46 億歐元的新高，較 2017 年成長 7.2%。歐盟自台灣的服務進口額相較於 2017 年成長 9.8%，2018 年達到 35 億歐元。

歐盟在 2018 年對台的服務貿易順差為 10 億歐元，為過去十年來最高，貿易順差相較前一年成長 13.7%。將 2018 年的資料與 2011 年的資料進行比較，歐盟與台灣之間的服务貿易總額成長 46.2%，出口和進口分別成長 64.7% 和 34.5%。

Figure 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2018 (€ billion)

圖 7：2011 - 2018 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易額 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

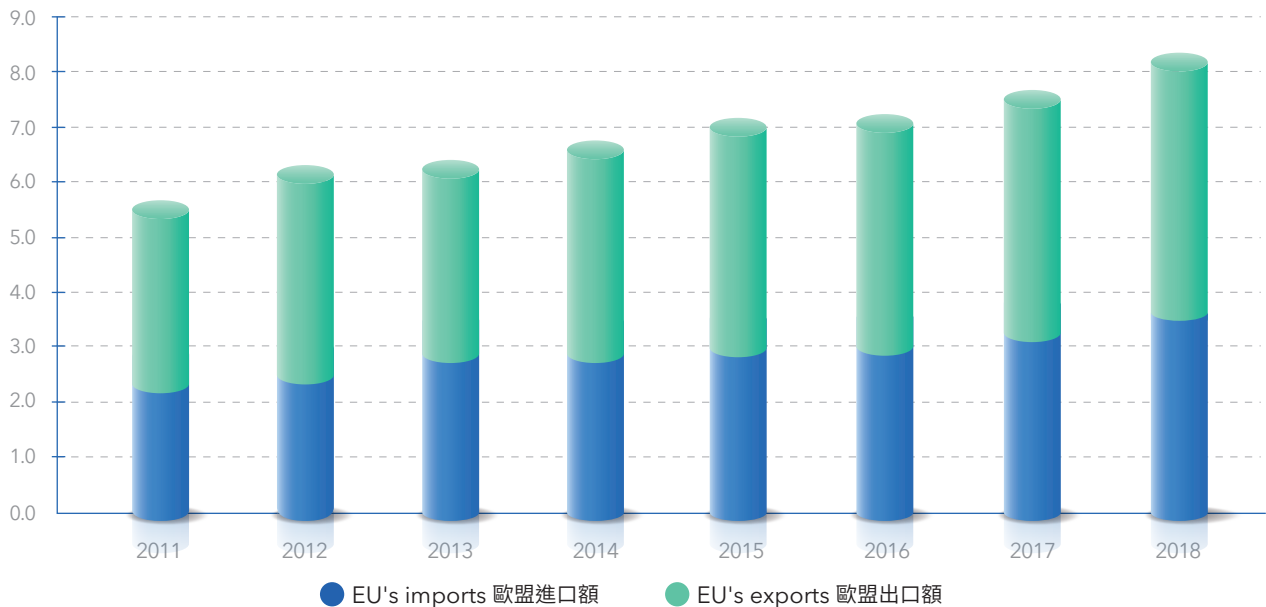


Figure 8: Share by Member States in the EU's total trade in services with Taiwan in 2018

圖 8：2018 年歐盟會員國在歐盟與台灣雙邊服務貿易總額所佔比重

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

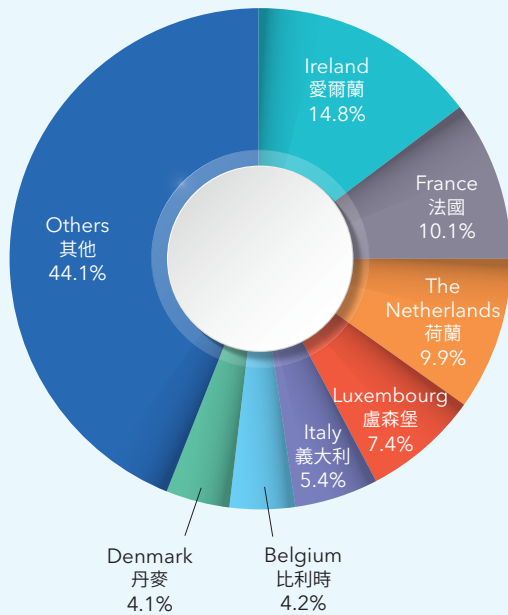
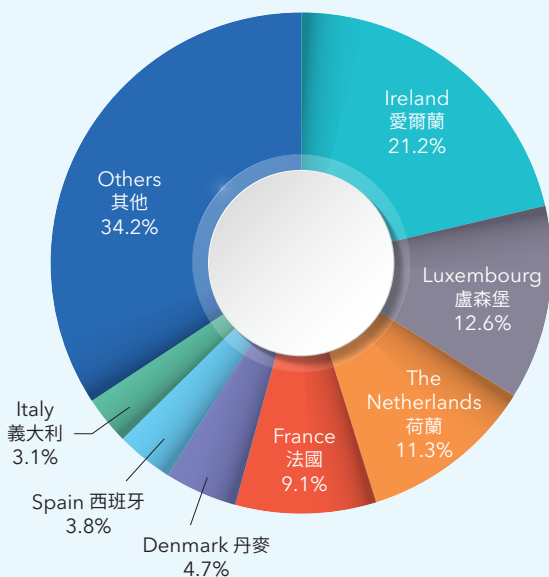


Figure 9: Share by Member States in the EU's exports of services to Taiwan in 2018

圖 9：2018 年歐盟會員國在歐盟對台服務出口額所佔比重

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



1.6 Taiwan's trade in services with the EU Member States

Note: Due to confidentiality provisions, individual data on trade in services from Cyprus, Germany, Lithuania and Malta were not included. Therefore, comparisons between the Member States only show the ones with available data.

Among the 27 EU Member States, Ireland accounted for 14.8% or €1.2bn of the EU's total trade in services with Taiwan in 2018, followed by France (10.1%, €0.8bn), The Netherlands (9.9%, €0.8bn), Luxembourg (7.4%, €0.6bn), Italy (5.4%, €0.4bn), Belgium (4.2%, €0.3bn), and Denmark (4.1%, €0.3bn). These seven Member States together accounted for over 60% of the bilateral trade in services between the EU and Taiwan.

Based on available data, twelve out of the 27 EU Member States exported more or equivalent amount of services to Taiwan than in 2017, for instance Ireland (+35.2%) and Italy (+22.2%). Nine Member States' imports from Taiwan declined as compared to 2017. In sum, thirteen EU Member States experienced a positive growth in total trade in services with Taiwan.

1.6 台灣與歐盟會員國的服務貿易

註：賽普勒斯、德國、立陶宛和馬爾他因其保密規定未提供個別服務貿易資料，因此，本文僅就具個別數據之會員國進行比較。

27 個歐盟會員國中，愛爾蘭佔 2018 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易總額的 14.8% 或 12 億歐元，其次是法國 (10.1% 或 8 億歐元)、荷蘭 (9.9% 或 8 億歐元)、盧森堡 (7.4% 或 6 億歐元)、義大利 (5.4% 或 4 億歐元)、比利時 (4.2% 或 3 億歐元) 和丹麥 (4.1% 或 3 億歐元)。這 7 個國家所佔比重合計超過了歐盟與台灣雙邊服務貿易的 60%。

根據現有資料，27 個歐盟會員國中有 12 國對台灣出口的服務量較 2017 年增加或相當，例如愛爾蘭 (+35.2%) 和義大利 (+22.2%)。與 2017 年相比，9 個會員國從台灣進口的服務下降。整體而言，13 個會員國與台灣的服務貿易總額呈正成長。

Table 8: Taiwan's Trade in Services with the EU Member States in 2018 (€ million)

表 8：2018 年台灣與歐盟會員國的服務貿易額（百萬歐元）

| | Imports 進口額 | | | Exports 出口額 | | | Total trade 貿易總額 | | | Trade balance 貿易餘額 | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | Growth 成長率 | 2017 | 2018 | Growth 成長率 | 2017 | 2018 | Growth 成長率 | 2017 | 2018 |
| Austria 奧地利 | 72.0 | 111.0 | 54.2% | 59.0 | 66.0 | 11.9% | 131.0 | 177.0 | 35.1% | -13.0 | -45.0 |
| Belgium 比利時 | 237.0 | 217.0 | -8.4% | 135.0 | 126.0 | -6.7% | 372.0 | 343.0 | -7.8% | -102.0 | -91.0 |
| Bulgaria 保加利亞 | 4.8 | 4.6 | -4.2% | 4.1 | 4.6 | 12.2% | 8.9 | 9.2 | 3.4% | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| Croatia 克羅埃西亞 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 9.1% | 18.1 | 7.8 | -56.9% | 19.2 | 9.0 | -53.1% | 17.0 | 6.6 |
| Cyprus 賽普勒斯 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 50.0% | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Czech Republic 捷克 | 39.7 | 43.6 | 9.8% | 83.0 | 75.8 | -8.7% | 122.7 | 119.4 | -2.7% | 43.3 | 32.2 |
| Denmark 丹麥 | 100.3 | 115.5 | 15.2% | 189.8 | 214.4 | 13.0% | 290.1 | 329.9 | 13.7% | 89.5 | 98.9 |
| Estonia 愛沙尼亞 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 8.5% | 5.5 | 5.8 | 5.5% | 10.2 | 10.9 | 6.9% | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Finland 芬蘭 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 0.0% | 174.0 | 134.0 | -23.0% | 215.0 | 175.0 | -18.6% | 133.0 | 93.0 |
| France 法國 | 382.0 | 402.0 | 5.2% | 367.0 | 415.0 | 13.1% | 749.0 | 817.0 | 9.1% | -15.0 | 13.0 |
| Germany 德國 | 1,377.0 | 1,436.0 | 4.3% | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Greece 希臘 | 14.8 | 14.5 | -2.0% | 69.6 | 70.6 | 1.4% | 84.4 | 85.1 | 0.8% | 54.8 | 56.1 |
| Hungary 匈牙利 | 14.4 | 9.0 | -37.5% | 36.7 | 36.3 | -1.1% | 51.1 | 45.3 | -11.4% | 22.3 | 27.3 |
| Ireland 愛爾蘭 | 128.0 | 227.0 | 77.3% | 716.0 | 968.0 | 35.2% | 844.0 | 1195.0 | 41.6% | 588.0 | 741.0 |
| Italy 義大利 | 239.5 | 298.2 | 24.5% | 116.0 | 141.7 | 22.2% | 355.5 | 439.9 | 23.7% | -123.5 | -156.5 |
| Latvia 拉脫維亞 | 12.0 | 11.0 | -8.3% | 1.0 | 4.0 | 300.0% | 13.0 | 15.0 | 15.4% | -11.0 | -7.0 |
| Lithuania 立陶宛 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0.9 | 0.6 | -33.3% | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Luxembourg 盧森堡 | 34.0 | 29.0 | -14.7% | 558.0 | 574.0 | 2.9% | 592.0 | 603.0 | 1.9% | 524.0 | 545.0 |
| Malta 馬爾他 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 2.0 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| The Netherlands 荷蘭 | 263.5 | 288.6 | 9.5% | 552.1 | 516.5 | -6.4% | 815.6 | 805.1 | -1.3% | 288.6 | 227.9 |
| Poland 波蘭 | 20.9 | 27.5 | 31.6% | 43.7 | 36.4 | -16.7% | 64.6 | 63.9 | -1.1% | 22.8 | 8.9 |
| Portugal 葡萄牙 | 31.0 | 33.0 | 6.5% | 111.0 | 80.0 | -27.9% | 142.0 | 113.0 | -20.4% | 80.0 | 47.0 |
| Romania 羅馬尼亞 | 15.8 | 2.1 | -86.7% | 6.3 | 6.2 | -1.6% | 22.1 | 8.3 | -62.4% | -9.5 | 4.1 |
| Slovakia 斯洛伐克 | 9.1 | 6.1 | -33.0% | 7.7 | 6.8 | -11.7% | 16.8 | 12.9 | -23.2% | -1.4 | 0.7 |
| Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞 | 3.9 | 3.3 | -15.4% | 2.3 | 3.1 | 34.8% | 6.2 | 6.4 | 3.2% | -1.6 | -0.2 |
| Spain 西班牙 | 61.0 | 91.0 | 49.2% | 179.0 | 173.0 | -3.4% | 240.0 | 264.0 | 10.0% | 118.0 | 82.0 |
| Sweden 瑞典 | 79.1 | 85.1 | 7.6% | 87.8 | 100.9 | 14.9% | 166.9 | 186.0 | 11.4% | 8.7 | 15.8 |
| EU 歐盟總額 | 3,213.0 | 3,527.4 | 9.8% | 4,261.6 | 4,569.6 | 7.2% | 7474.6 | 8097.0 | 8.3% | 1048.6 | 1042.2 |

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

1.7 EU's trade in services with Taiwan by sector

Note: The trade in services by sector was only available in the format of EU28.

In 2018, the main sectors of trade in services between the EU28 and Taiwan remain largely the same. For imports, transport services accounted for more than half of the EU28's imports from Taiwan (52.1% or €2.2bn). The second largest imported sector was for the other business services (23.5% or €1.0bn). This sector covers employment services, i.e. search, placement and supply services of personnel. Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, i.e. goods-related services, ranked third (7.4% or €0.3bn), followed by travel (5.1% or €0.2bn) and financial services (4.8% or €0.2bn).

In 2018, the main categories of EU28 exports to Taiwan included telecommunications, computer, and information services (20.1% or €1.2bn), maintenance and repair services (18.7% or €1.1bn), other business services (15.1% or €0.9bn), and financial services (14.2% or €0.9bn).

1.7 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易，按產業別劃分

註：按產業別劃分的服務貿易僅以歐盟 28 國 (EU28) 形式提供。

2018 年，歐盟 28 個會員國與台灣之間的服務貿易，主要產業大致維持不變。進口方面，運輸服務佔歐盟 28 國從台灣進口的一半以上 (52.1% 或 22 億歐元)，第二大進口產業是其他商業服務 (23.5% 或 10 億歐元)，該產業涵蓋就業服務，即人員的搜尋、安置和供應服務。對他人擁有的實物投入提供製造服務，即貨品相關服務，排名第三 (7.4% 或 3 億歐元)，其次是旅遊業 (5.1% 或 2 億歐元) 和金融服務 (4.8% 或 2 億歐元)。

2018 年，歐盟 28 國對台灣出口的主要類別包括電信、電腦和資訊服務 (20.1% 或 12 億歐元)、維護和維修服務 (18.7% 或 11 億歐元)、其他商業服務 (15.1% 或 0.9 億元) 和金融服務 (14.2% 或 9 億歐元)。

Table 9: EU28's trade in services with Taiwan in 2018 by sector (€ million)

表 9：2018 年歐盟 28 國與台灣服務貿易，按產業別劃分（百萬歐元）

| Sector 產業 | EU28 imports 歐盟進口 | | | EU28 exports 歐盟出口 | | | Total trade 貿易總額 | Trade balance 貿易餘額 |
|--|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Value 金額 | Share 佔總額比重 | 2017 - 2018 Growth 成長率 | Value 金額 | Share 佔總額比重 | 2017 - 2018 Growth 成長率 | | |
| TOTAL 總計 | 4,127.6 | 100.0% | 15.3% | 6,096.6 | 100.0% | 14.8% | 10224.2 | 1969.0 |
| Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others 對他人擁有的實物投入的製造服務 | 306.6 | 7.4% | 107.7% | 104.3 | 1.7% | -27.5% | 410.9 | -202.3 |
| Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. 其他未列名項目的維護和維修服務 | 76.5 | 1.9% | -2.5% | 168.3 | 2.8% | -11.9% | 244.8 | 91.8 |
| Transport 運輸 | 2,151.3 | 52.1% | 7.3% | 1,137.4 | 18.7% | 10.8% | 3288.7 | -1013.9 |
| Travel 旅遊 | 210.7 | 5.1% | 90.0% | 560.3 | 9.2% | 0.8% | 771.0 | 349.6 |
| Construction 營造 | 24.6 | 0.6% | 2136.4% | 47.4 | 0.8% | -41.0% | 72.0 | 22.8 |
| Insurance and pension services 保險和退休金服務 | 16.1 | 0.4% | -5.3% | 54.1 | 0.9% | -2.3% | 70.2 | 38.0 |
| Financial services 金融服務 | 198.4 | 4.8% | -12.8% | 865.0 | 14.2% | 0.6% | 1063.4 | 666.6 |
| Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. 其他未列名項目的智慧財產使用費 | 23.8 | 0.6% | -7.4% | 392.0 | 6.4% | 50.4% | 415.8 | 368.2 |
| Telecommunications, computer, and information services 電信、電腦和資訊服務 | 117.3 | 2.8% | -7.2% | 1,225.7 | 20.1% | 74.6% | 1343.0 | 1108.4 |
| Other business services 其他商業服務 | 970.7 | 23.5% | 18.8% | 918.1 | 15.1% | -12.4% | 1888.8 | -52.6 |
| Personal, cultural and recreational services 個人、文化和娛樂服務 | 2.2 | 0.1% | -4.3% | 32.6 | 0.5% | -9.4% | 34.8 | 30.4 |
| Government goods and services n.i.e. 其他未列名項目的政府商品和服務 | 12.3 | 0.3% | -0.8% | 16.3 | 0.3% | 7.2% | 28.6 | 4.0 |
| Services not allocated 其他未分類服務 | 17.1 | 0.4% | 108.5% | 575.1 | 9.4% | 70.6% | 592.2 | 558.0 |

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

1.8 Taiwan's global trade in services in 2019

Note: Statistics for Taiwan's global trade in services are published in US Dollars, while Eurostat publishes statistics in Euros.

According to Taiwan's Central Bank, Taiwan's global export of trade in services in 2019 amounted to \$51.8bn. Breaking down by main services items, travel took 27.7% or \$14.4bn, other business services 22.3% or \$11.6bn, transport 20.2% or \$10.5bn, and manufacturing, maintenance and repair services, i.e. goods-related services, 8.9% or \$4.6bn. The value of total exports increased by 3.2% compared to 2018.

Taiwan's global imports of trade in services in 2019 amounted to \$57.0bn. The main imported services items were travel, counting for 36.0% of total imported services or \$20.5bn, followed by transport 20.7% or \$11.8bn, other business services 19.1% or \$10.9bn, and charges for the use of intellectual property 5.7% or \$3.3bn. The value of total imports increased by 0.3% compared to the year 2018.

In 2018, Taiwan's services sector contributed 1.6 percentage points to its economic growth, mostly from two service sub-sectors: wholesale and retail; financial and insurance. Taiwan's services sector is mainly composed of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In 2018, 97.6% of the total number of Taiwanese companies were SMEs. Among them, 80.0% fell within the service sector. Since 2014, most newly-established SMEs are in services sector, along with the development of digital services. For example, 84.8% of the new

SMEs in 2018 were service companies.

In addition, in 2018 the sales of SMEs accounted for 29.6% of the total sales by the Taiwanese enterprises. Among the sales amount generated by SMEs, nearly 90% was from domestic sales. There is still strong potential for external trade in services.

1.8 台灣 2019 年的全球服務貿易

註：台灣全球服務貿易統計資料係以美元為單位，歐盟統計局公布的統計資料則以歐元為單位。

根據台灣中央銀行的統計數據，2019 年台灣的全球服務貿易出口額達 518 億美元，按主要服務項目劃分，旅遊佔 27.7% 或 144 億美元，其他商務服務佔 22.3% 或 116 億美元，運輸佔 20.2% 或 105 億美元，製造、維護和維修服務（即貨品相關服務）佔 8.9% 或 46 億美元。與 2018 年相比，出口總值成長了 3.2%。

2019 年台灣的全球服務貿易進口額達 570 億美元。主要進口服務項目包括旅遊，佔進口服務總額的 36% 或 205 億美元，其次是運輸，佔 20.7% 或 118 億美元，其他商業服務佔 19.1% 或 109 億美元，智慧財產使用費佔 5.7% 或 33 億美元。與 2018 年相比，進口總值同期成長了 0.3%。

2018 年，台灣服務業對經濟成長的貢獻率為 1.6 個百分點，主要來自兩個服務子產業：批發和零售；金融保險業。台灣的服務業主要由中小企業組成，2018 年，台灣公司總數有 97.6% 為中小企業，其中 80% 屬於服務業。自 2014 年以來，隨著數位服務的發展，大多數新成立的中小企業都屬於服務業，例如，2018 年共計 84.8% 的新興中小企業為服務公司。

除此之外，2018 年，中小企業的銷售收入佔台灣企業總銷售額的 29.6%。中小企業產生的銷售額中，近 90% 來自國內銷售。由此可見服務對外貿易潛力很大。



FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan 歐盟與台灣之間直接投資資金流量

Note: i) Some statistics on investment lags behind by a year. The analysis below covers the year 2019 if there is available data. Note that FDI statistics from Eurostat and Taiwan can differ due to a difference in methodology and years. Eurostat measures real investment flows, Taiwan measures approved investments. ii) The EU refers to the EU27 unless otherwise specified.

註：i) 部分投資統計資料僅具至 2018 年之數據，如果有可用資料，以下分析將涵蓋 2019 年。由於統計方法和年份不同，歐盟統計局與台灣的外國直接投資統計資料可能有所不同。歐盟統計局以實際投資流量為衡量目標，台灣則以經核准的投資為衡量目標。ii) 除另有說明者，歐盟係指 27 個歐盟國家 (EU27)。

According to Taiwan's statistics, in 2019 the worldwide Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to Taiwan amounted to \$11.3bn, of which \$3.6bn or 31.4% came from the EU. Compared with 2018, the total amount of EU investments decreased by 42%, after a surge by 101.4% from 2017 to 2018. Most EU investments went into manufacturing sectors, amounting to 57.3% of the total FDI, in which electronic parts and components manufacturing took the most, 56.6%. Professional, science and technology services accounted

投資資金流量與存量

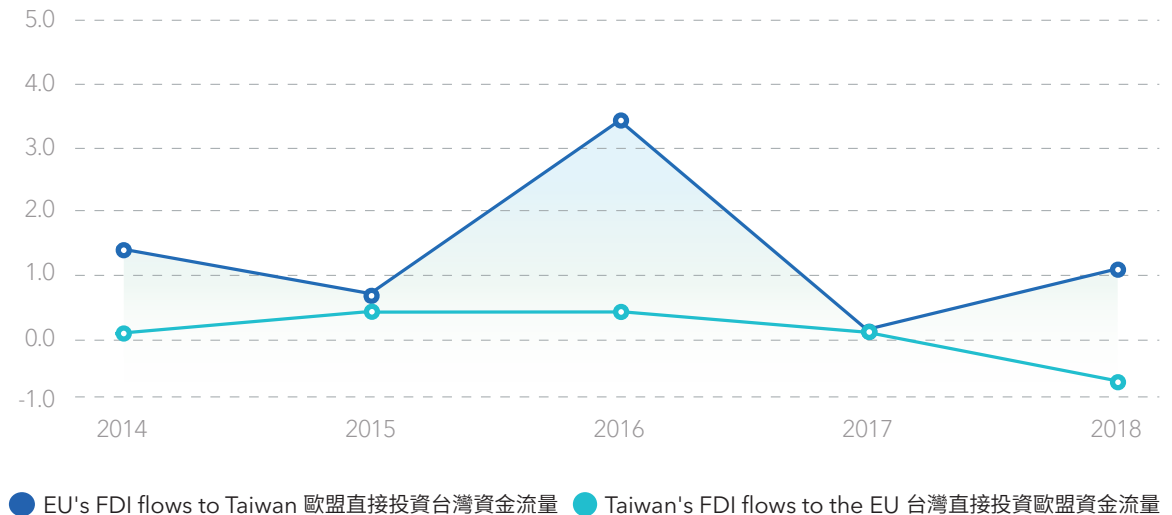
Investment Flows and Stock



Figure 10: FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan (€ billion)

圖 10：歐盟與台灣之間的外國直接投資流量 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



for another 16.2%, followed by electricity and gas supply, 12.6%. The EU remained Taiwan's biggest investor in 2019.

Among all FDI flows to Taiwan in 2018, FDI from the Caribbean Islands (UK) ranked first, with an amount of \$3.1bn or 27.6% of the total inward FDI. The Netherlands ranked second, amounting to \$2.3bn, or 20.3%. Japan ranked the third place with an amount of \$1.3bn or 11.3%, followed by Australia \$0.7bn or 6.3% and Denmark \$0.7bn or 6.1%. The top five together accounted for nearly 70% of total inbound investment to Taiwan. Note that the US/China trade and technology rivalry has accelerated the trend of diversification. During 2019, the approved investments from China to Taiwan fell by 58% to \$97.2mn. In addition to foreign

investments flows to Taiwan, Taiwanese enterprises have also returned investments to Taiwan. The approved returning investments reached €27.2bn, covering textile, rubber, electronic components and auto parts manufacturers, among others.

In 2018, a total outbound investment amount of \$11.0bn was approved. This was a decrease of 52.1% in investment amount compared to 2018.

Regarding the EU, \$0.7bn outbound FDI from Taiwan to the EU was approved. This only accounted for 6.1% of the total outbound investment of Taiwan. Financial and insurance industry attracted 89.1% of the EU-bound investment. Manufacturing amounted to another 9.4%, followed by wholesale and retail sector 1.2%.

根據台灣的統計資料，2019 年流入台灣的外國直接投資 (FDI) 達 113 億美元，其中 36 億美元或 31.4% 來自歐盟。歐盟投資總額從 2017 年到 2018 年激增 101.4% 後，2019 年較 2018 年下降了 42%。歐盟投資大部分進入製造業，佔外國直接投資總值的 57.3%，其中電子零件與零組件製造業為最大宗，佔 56.6%，其次為專業、科學與技術服務，佔 16.2%，再來是電力和天然氣供應，佔 12.6%。歐盟在 2019 年仍維持為台灣的最大投資者。

2018 年流入台灣的所有外國直接投資中，來自英屬加勒比海群島的外國直接投資排名第一，金額為 31 億美元，佔外國直接投資總額的 27.6%。荷蘭排名第二，金額為 23 億美元，佔 20.3%。日本位居第三，金額為 13 億美元或 11.3%，其次是澳

洲，為 7 億美元或 6.3%，以及丹麥，7 億美元或 6.1%。前 5 名合計佔對台投資總額將近 70%。值得注意的是，中美貿易和科技競爭加速了分散投資的趨勢，2019 年，中國對台灣的經核准投資下降 58%，至 9,720 萬美元。除流入台灣的外國投資外，台灣企業亦回台投資。經核准的回流投資達 272 億歐元，涵蓋紡織、橡膠、電子元件和汽車零組件製造商等。

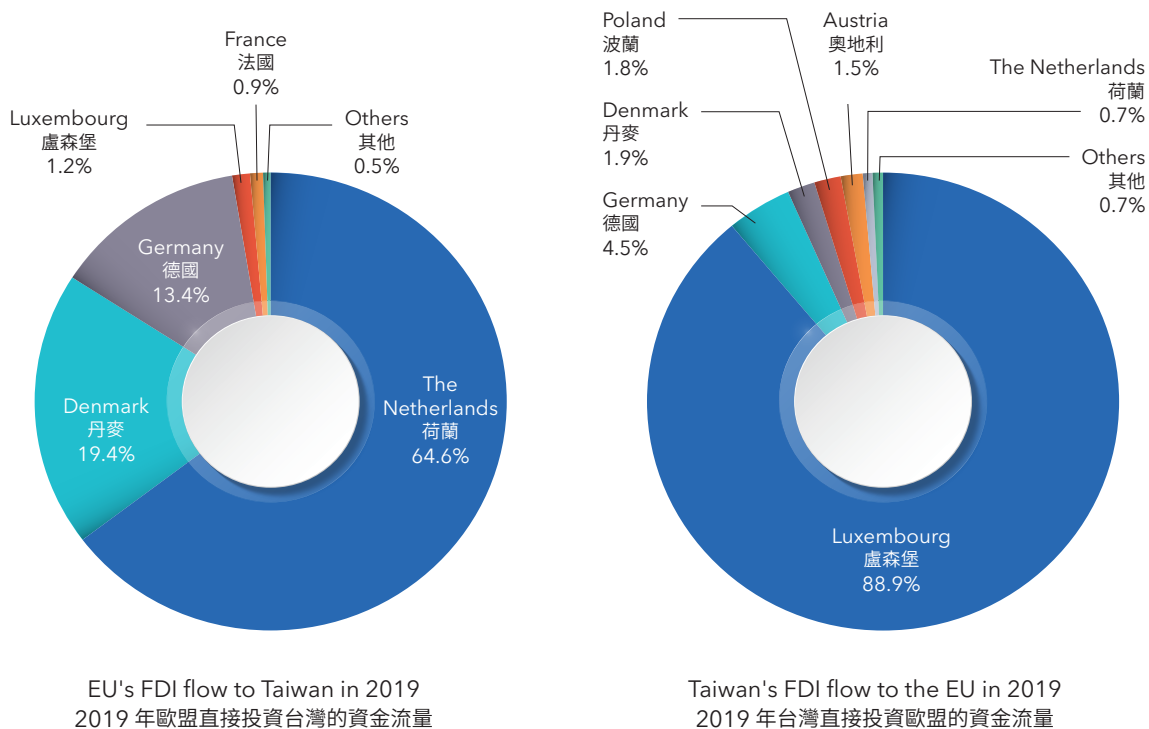
2018 年，經核准的對外投資總額為 110 億美元，與 2018 年相比，投資額減少了 52.1%。

歐盟方面，台灣至歐盟的經核准對外直接投資有 7 億美元，僅佔台灣對外投資總額的 6.1%。金融保險業佔對歐盟投資總額的 89.1%，其次是製造業佔 9.4%，再者是批發和零售業佔 1.2%。

Figure 11: Share by EU Member States of FDI flow between the EU and Taiwan in 2019

圖 11：2019 年歐盟會員國在歐盟與台灣雙邊外國直接投資流量所佔比重

Source: Investment Commission, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會



EU's FDI flow to Taiwan in 2019
2019 年歐盟直接投資台灣的資金流量

Taiwan's FDI flow to the EU in 2019
2019 年台灣直接投資歐盟的資金流量



FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan 歐盟與台灣之間直接投資資金存量

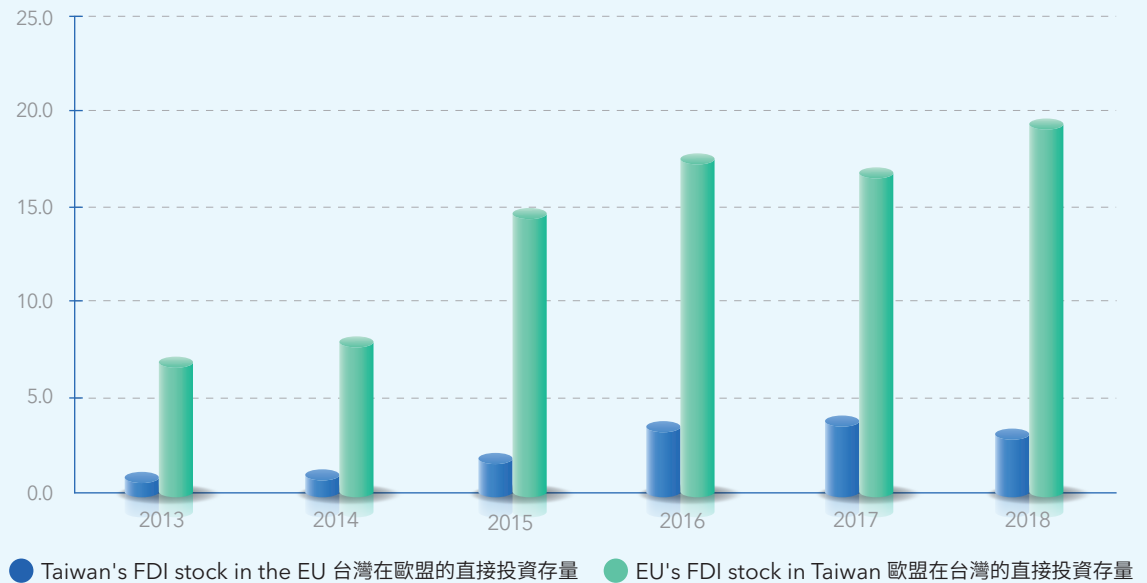
Note: i) FDI statistics from Eurostat and Taiwan can differ due to a difference in methodology and years. Eurostat measures real investment flows, Taiwan measures approved investments. ii) The statistics of FDI stock in Taiwan cover investment from China during 2009-2019. The statistics of Taiwan's FDI stock covers investment to China during 1991-2019.

註：i) 由於統計方法和年份不同，歐盟統計局與台灣的外國直接投資統計資料可能有所不同。歐盟統計局衡量實際投資流量，而台灣衡量經核准的投資。ii) 在台灣的外國直接投資存量涵蓋 2009 至 2019 年間來自中國的投資；台灣的對外直接投資存量涵蓋 1991 至 2019 年間對中國的投資。

Figure 12: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2013-2018 (€ billion)

圖 12：2013 - 2018 年間歐盟與台灣的外國直接投資存量 (10 億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



According to Eurostat data, in 2018, the EU's stock of FDI in Taiwan grew substantially by 16.0% compared to 2017, reaching a value of €19.4bn. Over the same period, Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU decreased by 17.8% to €3.1bn in 2018.

根據歐盟統計局的資料，2018 年，在台灣歐盟直接投資存量較 2017 年大幅升高 16%，達到 194 億歐元。同一期間，台灣在歐盟的直接投資存量則減少 17.8%，來到 31 億歐元。

Statistics from Taiwan show a higher amount of EU FDI stock in Taiwan. In 2019, the EU remained the largest investor in Taiwan. By the end of 2019, FDI stock from the EU accounted for \$45bn, i.e. 25.0% of the total FDI stock (\$180.4bn) in Taiwan. This was followed by the British Caribbean (18.6%) and the United States (13.6%). In 2019, the EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originated from the Netherlands (78.4%), Denmark (8.9%) and Luxembourg (5.1%).

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a minor role. By the end of 2019, only 1.7% of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock was invested in the EU amounting to \$5.8bn. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock was held in China (56.8%), followed by the British Caribbean (13.9%) and the United States (5.4%). In 2019, the Netherlands held the largest Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, accounting for 61.1% of the total investments from Taiwan to the EU. Luxembourg held the second place with a share of 11.0% and Germany ranked third with a 7.4% share.

台灣統計數據顯示，歐盟對台投資存量，較歐盟統計局的數據為高。2019 年，歐盟仍然是台灣最大的投資者。截至 2019 年底，來自歐盟的直接投資存量為 450 億美元，佔台灣外國直接投資存量總額 (1,804 億美元) 的 25%，其次是英屬加勒比海群島 (18.6%) 和美國 (13.6%)。2019 年，台灣來自歐盟的 FDI 存量主要源於荷蘭 (78.4%)、丹麥 (8.9%) 和盧森堡 (5.1%)。

就台灣對外投資而言，歐盟所佔的比重較低。截至 2019 年底，台灣對全世界投資存量中僅有 1.7% 投資於歐盟地區，總額為 58 億美元。最大比例的台灣對外直接投資存量位於中國 (56.8%)，其次為英屬加勒比海群島 (佔 13.9%) 與美國 (5.4%)。2019 年，荷蘭持有歐盟最大的台灣對外直接投資存量，佔台灣對歐盟投資總額的 61.1%。盧森堡排名第二，佔 11%，德國排名第三，佔 7.4%。

Figure 13: FDI stock in Taiwan by 2019
圖 13：2019 年在台灣的外國直接投資存量

Source: Investment Commission, Taiwan 資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

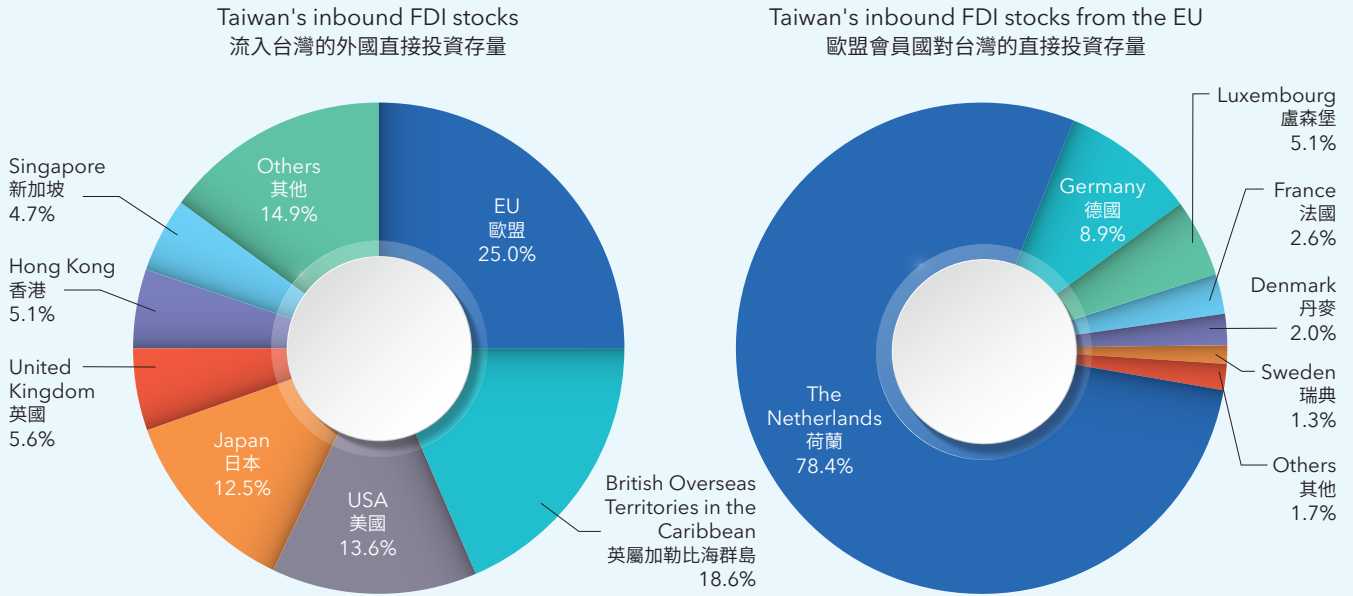
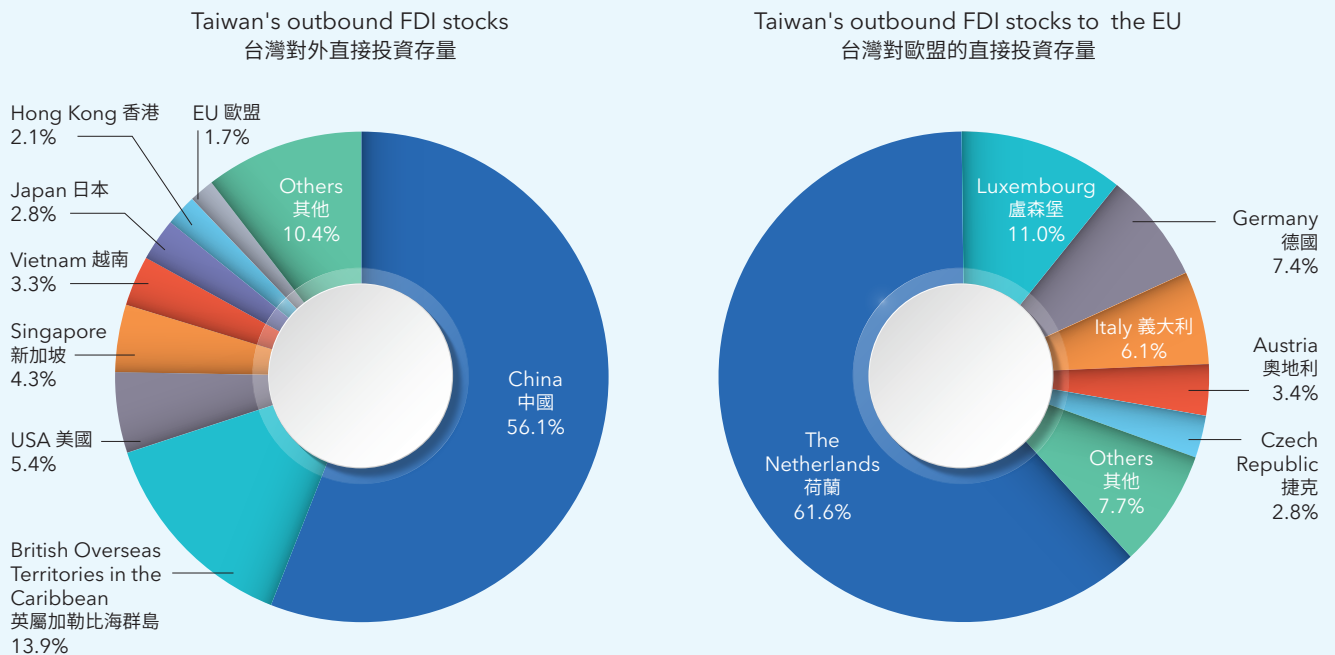


Figure 14: Stock of Taiwan's outbound FDI by 2019
圖 14：2019 年台灣對外直接投資存量

Source: Investment Commission, Taiwan 資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會





The European Business and Regulatory Cooperation (EBRC) Programme is a project fully funded by the European Union. It is dedicated to advance the EU's trade interests and promote EU-Taiwan business and regulatory cooperation. Through its activities the EBRC provides concrete support to the bilateral EU-Taiwan policy agenda. Since its launch in 2014, twenty-seven events have been organised within the framework of the EBRC.

The EU and Taiwan share close economic relations and hold bilateral dialogues on major issues, such as investment, pharmaceuticals, technical barriers to trade (TBT), intellectual property rights (IPR), and specific market access issues. The EBRC creates an effective platform for the EU to promote relevant policies, regulations, industry standards and best practices to public authorities and other stakeholders in Taiwan. These activities can serve as reference points for Taiwanese regulators to develop their own regulatory framework.

The first phase of the EBRC programme in which the European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) was the implementing partner concluded in 2018. The second phase began in 2019 with the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) as the partner to deliver this 3-year service contract. The launch

The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan (EBRC)





event attracted broad attention in Taiwan with participants from government agencies, businesses, EU Member States and media.

The EBRC continues to promote sustainable engagement and cooperation between Europe and Taiwan, while enhancing visibility and projection in Taiwan of European excellence in specific sectors. Under the EBRC framework, the EU will support activities such as conferences and seminars, business missions, exchange visits and research papers to deepen the collaboration with Taiwan.

The EBRC programme focusses on three objectives:

Global issues

The EBRC focuses on issues of global concern such as climate change, energy security, digitalisation or environmental protection. The aim is to promote EU's regulatory approaches and by building on

Taiwan's economic strength and integration into global added-value chains.

Trade and investment

The EBRC facilitates bilateral trade and investment by addressing trade problems and by promoting new business opportunities. The main focus is on high-end EU's goods and services, e.g. in the agricultural and technological sector where European companies have a competitive advantage.

Public diplomacy

The EBRC promotes the EU's visibility in Taiwan and in the East Asian region, inter alia, by organising media events, providing an English website and using social media.



歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC) 是由歐盟全額資助的專案，旨在促進歐盟的貿易利益，並推動歐盟與台灣的商業與法規合作。EBRC 透過多項活動具體支持歐盟與台灣的雙邊政策議題。自 2014 年成立以來，EBRC 已舉辦 27 項活動。

歐盟和台灣的經貿關係密切，雙方經常就雙邊關切的議題進行對話，例如投資、醫藥產品、技術性貿易壁壘、智慧財產權和特定市場進入議題。EBRC 為歐盟和台灣創造了一個有效的溝通平台。歐盟藉此專案和台灣主管機關及其他利益相關者，就政策、法規、產業標準和最佳實務進行交流，以作為台灣政策制定者，在建構法規架構時的參考。

EBRC 的第一階段計畫，是以歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 為執行夥伴，該階段已於 2018 年結束。在歐盟的支持下，第二階段於 2019 年展開，並由台灣工業技術研究院 (ITRI) 擔任這個為期三年的合約計畫執行者。第二階段計畫的啟動儀式吸引台灣各界廣泛關注，來自政府機關、企業、歐盟成員國和媒體人士，都出席了此次活動。

EBRC 將持續促進歐盟與台灣雙邊的交流和合作，並希望能將歐盟在特定產業中的卓越之處介紹給台灣。在 EBRC 的架構下，歐盟將以舉辦會議和研討會型式，並透過商務交流的安排及發表研究論文等方式，進一步深化與台灣的合作關係。



EBRC 計畫著重於三個目標：

全球議題

EBRC 聚焦於全球關注的議題，例如氣候變遷、能源安全、數位化或環境保護。此目標旨在藉由打造台灣的經濟實力和融入全球附加價值，進一步推廣歐盟的監管方式。

貿易與投資

EBRC 致力解決貿易問題，促進新的商業機會，藉此增進雙邊貿易和投資，此目標主要側重歐盟的高階產品和服務，例如歐盟企業在農業與技術領域中，具有競爭優勢。

公共外交

EBRC 將透過舉辦媒體活動、架設英文網站並善用社群媒體等方式，大力推廣歐盟在台灣及東亞地區的能見度。





Austrian Commercial Office
奧地利商務代表辦事處

Taiwan is Austria's 4th biggest trading partner in the Far East, with Austrian exports to Taiwan amounting to €640mn (+28%) and imports amounting to €800mn (+7.3%) in 2019. With around €400mn (+68%), machinery and high-tech related goods are Austria's main exports to Taiwan. Highly specialised machinery for the semiconductor industry accounts for more than 40% of Austrian exports to Taiwan.

The Austrian Commercial Office in Taipei is part of the global network of offices of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, in charge of Austria's 'economic diplomacy' worldwide, representing & servicing all of Austria's >500,000 businesses. The Austrian Commercial Office links up potential business partners and establishes trade relations between Austrian and Taiwanese companies, helps Austrian businesses venture on to the Taiwanese market or establish local subsidiaries. The office organises conferences, exhibitions, delegation visits, B2B networking events and carries out 'tailor-made' projects for its Austrian member companies. With its long-standing expertise and global network, the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber's

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04

Taipei office is the key driver in enhancing bilateral trade & economic ties between Austria and Taiwan.

2019 年，台灣是奧地利在遠東地區的第四大貿易夥伴，奧地利對台灣的出口額達 6.4 億歐元 (+28%)，進口額則為 8 億歐元 (+7.3%)。機械和高科技相關貨品是奧地利對台灣的主要出口貨品，約佔 4 億歐元 (+68%)。用於半導體產業的高度專業化機械，佔奧地利對台灣出口的 40% 以上。

位於台北的奧地利商務代表辦事處是奧地利聯邦工商總會全球辦事處網路的一部分，負責奧地利的全球「經濟外交」，代表並為奧地利超過 500,000 家企業提供服務。奧地利商務代表辦事處連結潛在的商業夥伴，建立奧地利與台灣企業的貿易關係，幫助奧地利企業進軍台灣市場或建立當地子公司。該辦事處籌辦會議、展覽、代表團訪問、B2B 網路活動，並為奧地利成員企業策畫「量身訂做」的專案。憑藉其悠久的專業知識和全球網路，奧地利聯邦工商總會的台北辦事處是加強奧地利與台灣雙邊貿易和經濟關係的關鍵驅動力。



With its open and export-oriented economy, Belgium has dynamic and constantly growing trade relations with Taiwan. Belgium is currently Taiwan's 6th European trade partner and total trade flows have exceeded €2bn for the past 3 years. Chemicals, machinery and transport equipment and base metals are the main products traded between the two partners. Belgium is represented in Taiwan by the Belgian Office Taipei (BOT), which brings together the federal and regional (FIT, AWEX and hub.brussels) institutions under one roof. The office's main trade-related actions for 2020

are the promotion and support to Belgium's offshore wind and renewable energy industry, food & beverage, ICT, biotech, pharma and life science through targeted actions, missions and the participation in fairs and trade shows. With its strategic central location and advanced logistics solutions, Belgium is the Taiwanese companies' best gateway to Europe's single market of 500 million consumers; helping them gain a foothold in Belgium is one of the BOT's main tasks. To know more about the BOT and its action, contact us by email (taipei@diplobel.fed.be), phone (+886 2 2715 1215) or visit our Facebook page [@belgianofficetaipei](https://www.facebook.com/belgianofficetaipei).

憑藉其開放和出口導向的經濟，比利時與台灣的貿易關係持續蓬勃發展。比利時目前是台灣的第 6 大歐洲貿易夥伴，過去三年的總貿易額超過 20 億歐元。化學製品、機械、運輸設備以及基本金屬是雙方往來的主要產品。比利時台北辦事處為比利時在台代表處，同時代表聯邦和地區機構 (FIT、AWEX 和 hub.brussels)。本辦事處 2020 年的主要貿易相關活動，是藉由辦理特定活動、商務訪問及參加展覽和商展，促進和支援比利時的離岸風電與再生能源業、食品飲料、資通訊技術、生物技術、製和生命科學。比利時憑藉策略性的中心位置和先進物流解決方案，成為台灣公司進入歐洲單一市場、贏得 5 億消費者的最佳門戶，協助台灣公司在比利時立足亦是辦事處的主要任務之一。要進一步瞭解本辦事處及相關活動，請經由電子郵件與我們聯絡 (taipei@diplobel.fed.be)，或洽詢：+886 2 2715 1215，或造訪我們的 Facebook 頁面 [@belgianofficetaipei](https://www.facebook.com/belgianofficetaipei)。



Being a new engine of global growth, Asia is the second largest trading partner of the Czech Republic. Consequently, the economic strategy of the Czech Republic puts great emphasis on further strengthening its economic ties with Asian partners, including Taiwan.

A long-term economic cooperation resulted in significant Taiwanese investments in the Czech Republic, while the Czech export to Taiwan is narrowed down to vehicles and its parts with the consequent negative balance in our trade relations. Therefore, the Czech Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei (CECO) has been continuously enhancing economic cooperation with Taiwanese partners through various activities. Over the past few years, CECO has organized several trade fairs, seminars, and other activities in areas varying from ICT, railway industry to R&D or cultural creative industries.

Last year, CECO supported various activities such as Czech participation at the Smart City Summit & Expo, organized B2B matchmaking for Czech and Taiwanese travel agencies and held investment seminar for potential Taiwanese investors.

Following this positive trend, this year CECO is planning to organize, for example incoming mission of Taiwanese entrepreneurs to the Czech Republic as well as further promote mutual cooperation in the R&D sector.

亞洲身為全球成長的新引擎，是捷克的第二大貿易夥伴，因此，捷克的經濟策略極為重視加強與亞洲夥伴的經濟關係，包括台灣在內。

雙方長期的經濟合作，促成台灣在捷克的大量投資，但捷克對台灣的出口仍僅限為汽車及其零件，故雙方貿易關係出現負結餘。因此，捷克經濟文化辦事處以各種活動不斷加強與台灣合作夥伴的經濟合作。過去幾年來，辦事處籌辦多場商展、研討會等活動，領域跨及資通訊技術、鐵路、研發或文創業。

去年，CECO 支援眾多活動，包括捷克參加智慧城市論壇暨展覽，並籌辦捷克和台灣旅遊業者的 B2B 媒合，或潛在台灣投資人的投資說明會。

延續這一波正向趨勢，今年，CECO 計畫籌辦台灣企業家前往捷克參訪或進一步促進研發產業相互合作等活動。



Since 1989, the Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei has facilitated the entry of Danish companies to the local market and been responsible for consular work. The main focus areas are within wind energy, health and agriculture. The Trade Council also assists Taiwanese companies investing in Denmark, with tailor-made solutions.

Danish and Taiwanese companies have been successfully cooperating in many sectors and therefore, Denmark and Taiwan continue to enjoy a growing volume of trade. The top three export categories from Denmark to Taiwan in 2019 were 1) machinery and instruments, 2) medical and pharmaceutical products, and 3) seafood products. The increased growth is partly driven by the

Danish involvement in Taiwan's transition to green energy. This has attracted not only Danish developers, but also a plethora of companies from the value chain of offshore wind in Denmark. A rapidly growing number of Danish companies are now establishing operations in Taiwan. Together, they are building the wind parks outside of Changhua County, and developing assembly factories along Taiwan's west coast.

The Trade Council in cooperation with Danish Wind Energy Association organized the Danish Pavilion at Wind Energy Asia 2019. Ten Danish companies within offshore wind participated, and made the Danish Pavilion the biggest national pavilion at the exhibition. In October, the Trade Council organized the first Wind Job Fair, together with Taichung City government. Six Danish companies participated and offered more than 100 job vacancies with a matching rate over 50 %. Furthermore, to increase network and visibility in Taiwan, the Trade Council co-organized with Business Sweden the Sweden-Denmark-Taiwan Offshore Wind Power Networking Event in December. Both Danish and Swedish companies introduced and showcased their competence to Taiwanese stakeholders.

In 2019, the Trade Council participated in the Sustainable Food Supply Chain Summit and organized a Food Cherishing Banquet to show the Danish way to fight food waste and to share information about the Think Tank on Food Waste and Food Loss, which the Danish government established in 2019

with representatives from the entire food value chain.

In addition, the growing demand for more efficient and environmentally friendly agriculture continues to be an area where Danish technology companies from the pig farming sector enjoy collaboration and exchanges with Taiwan. With help from the Trade Council of Denmark, a strategic partnership agreement between the Danish firm, SKIOLD, and the Taiwanese company, WD Agritek, was signed. The agreement aims to transform the livestock industry in Taiwan to become one of the most efficient and cutting-edge in the world, especially within sustainability and efficiency, ensuring food safety from feed-farm-food supply chain.

自 1989 年以來，丹麥商務辦事處持續協助丹麥公司進入當地市場，並提供領事服務，重點領域為風力發電產業、醫療保健和農業。辦事處亦協助台灣公司在丹麥進行投資，同時提供量身打造的解決方案。

丹麥和台灣公司在許多領域成功合作，使丹麥和台灣的貿易量持續成長。2019 年丹麥出口至台灣的前三大類別是：1) 機械與儀器、2) 醫療與醫藥產品以及 3) 海產。貿易成長的部分原因是丹麥密切參與台灣轉型綠色能源的過程，這不僅吸引了丹麥開發商，也吸引了眾多供應離岸風電價值鏈的丹麥企業。現在，在台灣設立營業據點的丹麥公司數量迅速成長。這些公司共同在彰化縣外建造風電場，並在台灣西岸開發組裝工廠。

商務辦事處協同丹麥風能協會 (Danish Wind Energy Association)，在 2019 年的亞太國際風力發電展上，共同設立丹麥攤位。該次展覽中，共

有十間丹麥離岸風電公司參展，使丹麥攤位成了該次展會中最具規模的國家攤位。十月時，辦事處與台中市政府聯合舉辦首屆風能就業博覽會，共有六間丹麥公司參展，提供超過 100 個職缺，媒合率超過 50%。此外，為提升其在台灣的網絡和能見度，辦事處與瑞典貿易委員會在 12 月聯合舉辦「瑞典、丹麥與台灣離岸風電交流研討會」。會中，來自丹麥和瑞典的公司，皆向台灣與會者介紹並展示各自內涵。

2019 年，辦事處舉辦「食品供應鏈永續綠色高峰會」並規劃「惜食宴席，目的是展示丹麥如何打擊食品浪費，並分享「丹麥食品浪費與損失智庫」的資訊；該智庫由丹麥政府於 2019 年成立，匯聚了整個食品價值鏈的代表。

此外，對更高效和環保農業的需求不斷成長，這會是丹麥使用先進科技的豬農業者樂於與台灣進行合作和交流的領域。在丹麥商務辦事處的協助下，丹麥公司 SKIOLD 與台灣威鼎農業科技公司 (WD Agritek) 簽署策略性合作合約，該合約旨在轉型台灣的畜牧業，使其成為全球效率最高、具有最先進技術的畜牧業，尤其在永續性和效率方面，更致力打造食品安全無虞的飼料—農場—食物供應鏈。



Finland Trade Center
芬蘭商務辦事處

Bilateral trade between Finland and Taiwan has remained relatively stable over the past three years. In 2019, total value was \$626mn out of which Finland's export to Taiwan was \$364mn and Taiwan's to Finland \$262mn according to statistics of Taiwan Bureau of Foreign Trade. This puts Taiwan as Finland's 4th biggest trading partner in the Far East.

Top Finland exports were basic manufactures as well as machinery and transport equipment. Taiwan's main exports

to Finland were electrical machinery and ICT equipment. Recently, the main areas of promotion activities focus on sustainable energy, 5G and tourism.

Some highlights in 2019:

- The 7th Finland-Taiwan Business Forum in September. The main topics included 5G, IoT and smart health.
- Tourism promotion roadshow with 22 Finnish companies in September.
- 2019 Nordic Sustainable Energy & Environment forum together with Sweden and Denmark in November.
- Expert delegation for radioactive waste management visited in December. Finland is the first country in the world to build a deep geological repository for the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel.

過去三年來，芬蘭與台灣間的雙邊貿易一直維持相對穩定，根據台灣國際貿易局的統計數據，2019 年雙方貿易總價值達 6.26 億美元，其中芬蘭對台灣出口額為 3.64 億美元，台灣對芬蘭的出口額為 2.62 億美元。這使台灣成為芬蘭在遠東地區的第四大貿易夥伴。

芬蘭的主要出口產品是基本工業製成品以及機械與運輸設備，台灣對芬蘭的主要出口產品是電動機械和資通訊設備。近期，主要推廣活動聚焦於永續能源、5G 和旅遊業。

2019 年的重點活動：

- 9 月舉辦第 7 屆台灣—芬蘭商業論壇，主要議題包括 5G、物聯網和智慧醫療康。
- 9 月與 22 家芬蘭企業舉辦旅遊推廣巡迴說明會。

- 2019 年 11 月與瑞典和丹麥共同舉辦 2019 北歐永續能源與環境論壇。
- 放射性廢棄物管理專家代表團於 12 月前往參訪。芬蘭是全球第一個建造深層地質儲藏所以專門處置終端核廢料的國家。



French Office in Taipei 法國在台協會

France and Taiwan maintain a strong and diversified economic relationship with a total bilateral trade of €4.5bn in 2019. Through working groups, France and Taiwan have been able to reinforce their cooperation among many sectors, including renewable energy, power distribution, aeronautics, and electronics. Electronic equipment and components became the top sector in terms of French exports to Taiwan. Taiwan is also a significant market for the French luxury industry, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and agricultural products which satisfy a growing demand for high quality products. France is historically the leading foreign player in retail industries in Taiwan. Since November 2016, the economic relationship between France and Taiwan has also relied on a dynamic French Tech Community with an ecosystem consisting of more than 300 French and Taiwanese experts today. In 2019, this French Tech Community launched an "Open Innovation Club" aimed at reinforcing cooperation between start-ups and big groups from both sides and at providing innovative solutions. France is also a strategic partner of Taiwan's "5+2 modernization program" through partnerships between French and Taiwanese counterparts in smart

industry, green finance, IoT and ICT.

法國和台灣維繫穩健多元的經濟關係，2019 年雙邊貿易額達到 45 億歐元。藉由工作小組，法國和台灣能夠強化許多領域的合作，包括再生能源、配電、航空工程和電子業等。法國對台出口方面，電機設備和電子元件是最大宗，台灣也是法國奢侈品業、化妝品、製藥產品和農產品的重要市場，對高品質產品有日益成長的需求。法國一向是台灣零售業的主要外國參與者。自 2016 年 11 月以來，法國與台灣的經濟關係也仰賴充滿活力的法國技術社群，其生態系統由 300 多位法國和台灣專家組成。2019 年，這個法國技術社群推出「開放創新俱樂部」，以加強雙方新創企業和大型集團之間的合作，並提供創新的解決方案。法國也是台灣「五加二產業創新計畫」的策略合作夥伴，與台灣同業在智慧產業、綠色金融、物聯網和資通技術方面展開合作。



German Institute, Taipei 德國在台協會

Germany is Taiwan's most important trading partner in the European Union and Taiwan is Germany's 5th largest trading partner in Asia with total trade amounting to €15bn. Overall, Germany is Taiwan's No. 9 export destination and No. 8 origin of imports. Trade is not just about cars, household appliances and foodstuff, German and Taiwanese companies have been successfully cooperating in many sectors, especially the machine tool industry with a focus on Industrie 4.0, digitisation, industrial IoT and AI. While German companies have already been providing energy for Taiwan for decades, they are also deeply involved in Taiwan's transition to green energy: developing and operating onshore windfarms with German turbines, and recently, German offshore developers

and offshore turbine suppliers developing wind farms off Taiwan's west coast with further German suppliers and service providers actively engaged in the market.

Therefore, Germany is Taiwan's 3rd largest foreign investor, with major companies running regional R&D centres or having recently opened their Asia-Pacific headquarters in Taiwan.

德國是台灣在歐盟最重要的貿易夥伴，而台灣是德國在亞洲的第 5 大貿易夥伴，總貿易額達 150 億歐元。整體而言，德國是台灣第 9 大出口對象和第 8 大進口來源。德國和台灣的貿易不僅僅涉及汽車、家電和食品，雙方企業已成功地在許多領域進行合作，尤其是機具業，專注於工業 4.0、數位化、工業物聯網和人工智慧。雖然德國企業已在台灣能源業經營幾十年，但也密切參與台灣使用綠色能源的能源轉型過程：與德國風機商共同開發和營運陸上風電場；近期，德國離岸開發商和離岸風機供應商在台灣西海岸開發風電場，並有更多德國供應商和服務供應商積極參與市場。

因此，德國是台灣第 3 大外國投資者，主要企業在台灣經營區域研發中心，或最近在台灣設立亞太地區總部。



Hungarian Trade Office
匈牙利貿易辦事處

In 2010, the Hungarian Government decided that in addition to the traditional European markets, it should strengthen economic and trade relations with the Far East, including Taiwan as well. This foreign policy is called 'Opening to the East', and within its framework, economic cooperation with Taiwan has developed steadily. In 2019, Taiwan was the 6th largest Asian

export market for Hungary. According to the Taiwanese statistics, mainly (1) electronic equipment, (2) cars, (3) mechanical machinery and (4) quality agricultural products were exported at a total value of \$242mn.

Taiwanese companies are actively interested in investing in Hungary, and the Hungarian Trade Office assists them by representing the government's investment agency and providing essential support during the process. Among Taiwanese investors, Giant Group is considered to be one of the most important, with a €15mn large capital spending that aims to establish the company's second production facility and distribution centre in Europe.

匈牙利政府於 2010 年決定，除傳統歐洲市場外，應另加強與遠東地區（包括台灣在內）的經貿關係，這項外交政策稱為「對東開放政策」。在該政策架構之下，匈牙利與台灣的經濟合作穩健發展。2019 年，台灣是匈牙利第 6 大亞洲出口市場，據台灣的統計數據，主要出口項目為 (1) 電機設備、(2) 汽車、(3) 機械以及 (4) 優質農產品，出口總額為 2.42 億美元。

台灣企業對於投資匈牙利非常有興趣。匈牙利貿易辦事處代表匈牙利政府主管投資機構，在此過程中也提供必要支援。所有台灣投資商中，巨大集團是最重要的投資者之一，其投入 1,500 萬歐元的巨額資本支出，旨在歐洲打造該公司第二座生產工廠和經銷中心。



**Italian Economic, Trade and
Cultural Promotion Office**
義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處

Established in 1995 the Italian Economic, Commercial and Cultural Promotion Office (IECCPO) celebrates in 2020 its 25th year of activity in Taiwan. The Office provides consular assistance to the over 800 Italian nationals living in Taiwan. In conjunction with ITA - Italian Trade Agency, IECCPO operates in promoting growing access of Italian companies and products to Taiwan's market.

Chemicals, machinery and equipment are traditionally the leading exported and imported products between the two partners. Italian companies have been reinforcing activities in sectors such as power distribution, aeronautics and electronics. Taiwan is also a market of growing interest for Italian food & beverage and pharmaceutical companies.

Bilateral trade between Italy and Taiwan is robust totalling €4.1bn in 2019 (Italy ranks 4th among EU countries). During 2019 IECCPO and ITA - Italian Trade Agency have been actively promoting investment opportunities in Italy for Taiwanese companies. IECCPO also promotes people-to-people interaction encouraging developing trends particularly in the sector of tourism.

義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處成立於 1995 年，截至 2020 年，已在台活躍 25 個年頭。該辦事處為旅居台灣的 800 多名義大利國民提供領事協助，並與義大利貿易署 (ITA) 合作，致力於推廣義大利公司和產品進入台灣市場。

化學製品、機械和設備是雙方的主要出口和進口產品。義大利公司持續強化許多領域的活動，包括配電、航空工程和電子業等。對於義大利食品和飲料及製藥公司而言，台灣亦是需求日益成長的市場。

2019 年，義大利和台灣間的雙邊總貿易表現強勁，總額達 41 億歐元 (在歐盟國家中，義大利排名第 4)。2019 年，辦事處和 ITA 積極推廣台灣公司在義大利的投資機會。辦事處同時致力於促進人與人間的互動，鼓勵發展趨勢，尤其著重旅遊業。



**Luxemburg Trade and
Investment Office, Taipei**
盧森堡台北辦事處

Since 2010, the Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office, Taipei assists Taiwanese companies to expand their business in Luxembourg and to enter the European market. It also offers tailor-made services and advices to companies looking for respective business opportunities and market entry conditions.

Luxembourg and Taiwan have been strong partners in trade and finance for a long time already. This firm relationship dates back to the late 70's when the freight carrier Cargolux and later China Airlines connected Taiwan to Luxembourg and Europe, which made Luxembourg to become an important logistical hub for the export of Taiwan's high value-added products to the European market.

In terms of finance, Taiwan is the 4th biggest market for Luxembourg's fund industry in Asia. In 2018, Luxembourg's domiciled funds accounted for about 80% market shares among all the offshore funds distributed in Taiwan.

Mutual exchanges and visits are continuously increasing, especially in the new sectors such as cybersecurity, smart mobility, circular economy, creative industries, and start-ups, which are top priorities for both economies. Moreover, with the "Luxembourg-Taiwan Working Holiday Programme" launched in 2018, youth and talent mobility opened up a new dimension of exchanges which is also highly valuable for the relations between the Grand Duchy and Taiwan.

自 2010 年以來，盧森堡台北辦事處致力協助台灣公司擴展在盧森堡的業務與打入歐洲市場。此外，亦針對正在找尋商機和市場進入條件的公司，提供量身打造的服務和建議。

長期以來，盧森堡和台灣在貿易和金融領域方面為強大的合作夥伴。這份穩固的關係可追溯至 70 年代後期，當時盧森堡貨運航空 Cargolux 和後的中華航空公司，成功將台灣與盧森堡和歐洲接軌，此後，盧森堡就成了台灣高附加價值產品出口到歐洲市場的重要物流樞紐。

財務方面，台灣是盧森堡基金產業在亞洲的第 4 大市場。2018 年，註冊於盧森堡的基金佔台灣所有境外基金約 80% 市佔率。

相互交流和參訪活動日益增加，尤其在雙方著重的新興領域，例如網路安全、智慧移動、循環經濟、文創產業和新創企業。此外，隨著 2018 年新推出「台盧度假打工計畫」，青年與人才相互交流，為雙方互動開啟了全新篇章，這對於盧森堡大公國和台灣之間的關係也非常具有價值。



Netherlands Office Taipei
荷蘭在台辦事處

The Netherlands and Taiwan are cooperating closely in the areas of trade, investment, science & technology, culture and education. In trade, the Netherlands has been for decades Taiwan's second largest trading partner in Europe, and in the last two years Dutch exports to Taiwan doubled to \$7.8bn, adding up to a total of over \$13bn in bilateral trade. In investments, the Netherlands has been historically, since 1952 until today, the largest accumulative foreign direct investor in Taiwan with a total amount of \$35.45bn (20% of Taiwan's total FDI). Most of these investments have been in the high-tech and electronics-related sectors, and most recently predominantly in the semiconductor industry. Taiwan shares important economic similarities: Like the Netherlands it is a developed and open economy, heavily dependent on international trade and serves as a hub for doing business in Asia. Likewise, the Netherlands has become a gateway for Taiwanese companies doing business in Europe.

In recent years there has been a strong increase in exchanges with delegations from the Netherlands visiting Taiwan and vice versa. Especially trade delegations in innovative areas such as circular economy, smart cities, offshore wind, photonics, cybersecurity and semiconductors. These visits have resulted in even closer economic ties and new projects for Dutch companies and research institutes.

荷蘭與台灣在貿易、投資、科學與技術、文化和教育等方面皆有密切合作。貿易方面，荷蘭數十年來保持為台灣在歐洲的第二大貿易夥伴，過去兩年間，荷蘭對台出口額翻倍，達到 78 億美元，雙邊貿易總額超過 130 億美元。投資方面，1952 年至今，荷蘭一直是台灣史上最大的累計外國直接投資國，總投資額達 354.5 億美元 (佔台灣外國直接投資總額的 20%)。荷蘭對台的投資大部分是在高科技和電子相關產業，最近則主要著重半導體產業。台灣與荷蘭的經濟相似性強，如同荷蘭，台灣也是個發達且開放的經濟體，高度仰賴國際貿易，是外國在亞洲展開業務的樞紐。同樣地，荷蘭已成為台灣公司在歐洲展開業務的門戶。

近年來，台荷雙邊代表團互訪數量大幅增加，尤其是在循環經濟、智慧城市、離岸風電、光子學、網路安全和半導體等創新領域的貿易代表團。這些訪問為荷蘭企業和研究機構帶來更緊密的經濟關係和新專案。



Polish Office in Taipei
波蘭台北辦事處

Polish Office in Taipei strives to strengthen bilateral relations between Poland and Taiwan and facilitate comprehensive cooperation. Throughout the years, we have concluded several agreements encompassing various fields including agriculture, patent protection, pharmaceutical products, medical devices and taxation. In 2019, we signed the Agreement on Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters with Taiwan, which allows for closer cooperation in combating cross-border crime.

Together with Polish Investment and Trade Agency's Taipei Office we promote Polish

products and services in Taiwan and facilitate investments, both inbound and outbound. In 2019, our bilateral trade relations were robust. Trade volume between Poland and Taiwan rose by 6.6% and reached €1.08bn. Also last year a Polish IT company Transition Technologies PSC opened its regional Asian office in Taipei, which focuses on AI, IoT and cloud computing services. In October 2019 we welcomed the opening of Taiwanese market to Polish apples. Furthermore, national pavilions were organised at major trade shows and events, including InnoVEX, Bio Asia Taiwan, Food Taipei and Fintech Taipei, attracting almost 30 Polish companies to explore the market opportunities in Taiwan.

Poland has become a popular destination for Taiwanese students pursuing a medical degree. Currently there are more than 1,000 Taiwanese students at Polish medical universities.

波蘭台北辦事處致力強化波蘭與台灣的雙邊關係，並促進全面合作。多年來，針對農業、專利保護、製藥產品、醫療器材和稅務等各領域，已締結多項協議。2019 年，波蘭與台灣簽署《台波刑事司法合作協定》，該協定允許雙方加強合作打擊跨境犯罪。

辦事處偕同波蘭投資貿易台北辦事處，共同在台灣推廣波蘭的產品和服務，並促進對內和對外投資。2019 年，雙邊貿易關係相當穩健，波蘭與台灣之間的貿易總額成長 6.6%，達到 10.8 億歐元。同樣在去年，波蘭資訊科技公司 Transition Technologies PSC 在台北成立亞洲地區辦事處，該辦事處聚焦於人工智慧、物聯網和雲端運算服務。2019 年 10 月，波蘭蘋果獲開放進入台灣市

場。此外，辦事處在主要商展與活動上設置波蘭國家攤位，包括 InnoVEX、亞洲生技大會、台北國際食品展覽會以及台北金融科技展，吸引了將近 30 家波蘭公司來台探索市場機會。

波蘭現為台灣學生攻讀醫學學位的熱門地點，目前，波蘭醫學大學總計有 1,000 多名台灣學生。



Slovak Economic and Cultural Office 斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處

Taiwan is playing an important role regarding direct investments and it continues to advocate its 3rd place of the largest East Asian Investor in Slovakia. Cooperation mostly in electrotechnical and automotive industries are still in charge, but other cooperation in the area of IT and particularly blockchain technologies are being formed. At the end of last year, the first Slovak company opened its doors in Taiwan focusing on Advanced Blockchain Ecosystem and there are opportunities for more cooperation to be formed in this area. Another sector opened for collaboration is waste management and automotive industry. An MoU on Economic cooperation was signed in April 2019 to help make concrete economic projects and investments easier. If anyone interested in any form of cooperation with companies in the Slovak Republic, please do not hesitate to contact the Slovak Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei.

台灣在斯洛伐克境內的直接投資扮演重要角色，並維持是斯國的東亞第三大投資者。雙方的合作產業主力仍是電工與汽車業，但在資訊技術產業，尤其區塊鏈技術方面的合作也逐漸成形。去年年底，斯洛伐克在台灣開設了首家聚焦於先進區塊鏈生態系

統的公司；未來在此領域尚有許多合作契機。雙方展開合作的另一項產業是廢棄物管理與汽車業。2019 年 4 月，雙方簽署一份經濟合作備忘錄，旨在簡化具體經濟專案和投資的程序。如有興趣與斯洛伐克企業展開任何形式的合作，請不吝洽詢台北斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處。



Spanish Chamber of Commerce 西班牙商務辦事處

The foremost function of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Taipei (CCE) is to develop and support bilateral trade and investment. The CCE seeks to achieve its goal in a number of ways which include organising trade missions and individual match-making meetings, and participating in trade fairs, as well as providing information and advice to Spanish companies interested in entering the Taiwanese market.

In recent years, the main drivers of economic activity between Taiwan and Spain have been science and technology, intellectual property, investment promotion and bilateral contact between businesses. Multiple cooperation schemes have allowed for a growing number of R&D projects to be jointly financed in the field of science and technology. An agreement for cooperation in intellectual property and the effective protection of trademarks and patents has also been reached. Such developments have allowed for Spanish exports to Taiwan to grow 12% between 2018 and 2019.

Other relevant sectors of bilateral activity include renewable energies, the food industry, consumer products, chemical products, and machinery. In terms of the

food industry, the Spanish cuisine and its products are becoming increasingly popular in Taiwan, thanks in part to the organisation of events such as Spanish Extravaganza by the CCE. The prime example of this trend is the fivefold increase in pork product exports from Spain over the past 5 years. In order to further develop the "Shoes from Spain" brand, several importers were invited to a footwear fair in 2019.

Along with foreign missions from other Spanish-speaking countries, the CCE is also involved in the organisation of the yearly Spanish Language Day, which supports the promotion of Spanish culture and language in Taiwan. The CEE yearly participation in the Taipei International Book Exhibition with a stand named "Books from Spain" also offers professional publishers and readers in Taiwan a better knowledge of the Spanish culture industry.

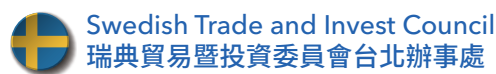
西班牙商務辦事處的首要任務是發展和支援雙邊貿易與投資。辦事處透過多種方式實現其目標，包括安排貿易訪團和個別媒合會、參加商展、以及向有興趣進入台灣市場的西班牙公司提供資訊和建議。

近年來，台灣和西班牙間經濟活動的主要驅動力來自雙邊在科學與技術、智慧財產、投資推廣與商務接觸等交流。在科學與技術領域，有許多合作計畫讓越來越多的研究和研發專案獲得共同資助。雙方亦就智慧財產合作及有效共同保護商標和專利達成協議。這些發展促成 2018 至 2019 年間，西班牙對台出口成長了 12%。

其他相關的雙邊活動領域有再生能源、食品業、消費產品、化學產品和機械。食品業方面，西班牙美食及其他產品在台灣日益受歡迎，這在一定程度

上要歸功於辦事處籌辦的「星饗西班牙」美食之旅等活動。這個趨勢下最顯著的例子，即是過去五年來西班牙豬肉產品對台出口成長了五倍。為進一步發展「西班牙品牌鞋款」，部分進口商受邀參加 2019 年的鞋展。

辦事處更與其他西班牙語系國家的駐台代表處聯手舉辦一年一度的西語日，以在台灣推廣西班牙文化和語言。辦事處每年以「西班牙精選書籍」攤位參展台北國際書展，讓台灣的專業出版商和讀者有機會深入瞭解西班牙文化產業。



The Swedish Trade and Invest Council, Business Sweden, has been present in Taiwan since 1992. Swedish companies have an even longer history in Taiwan reaching back to the fifties, like Ericsson and Atlas Copco. Since then we have seen the arrival of strong brands spanning from Volvo, AstraZeneca and Scania to, IKEA, Electrolux, H&M, Spotify and many more.

Approximately 250 Swedish students study in Taiwan and an equal amount of Taiwanese students study in Sweden. This is a great opportunity for Swedish and Taiwanese companies who want to expand in our respective economies. There is a growing number of Swedish companies establishing operations in Taiwan in all sectors and Taiwanese investors are increasingly turning to Sweden. Sweden spends approximately 3.3% of GDP on R&D and scores high in international rankings like being the EU innovation leader in 2019 and Stockholm ranks 4th in the Best Start-up cities in the World in 2019.

瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北辦事處自 1992 年就立足台灣。瑞典企業在台灣的歷史可追溯至 1950 年代，如愛立信和阿特拉斯科普柯。在那之後，有許多大型品牌來到台灣，包括 Volvo、阿斯特捷利康、Scania、宜家家居、伊萊克斯、H&M、Spotify 等。

約有 250 名瑞典學生在台灣就學，與在瑞典就學的台灣學生數量相當。對於希望在各自經濟中擴張的瑞典和台灣企業來說，這是一個很好的機會。越來越多的瑞典企業在台灣各產業展開業務，台灣投資者也有越來越多進入瑞典。瑞典在研發方面的支出佔 GDP 約 3.3%，在國際排名中名列前茅，2019 年名列歐盟創新領導國，斯德哥爾摩在 2019 年世界最佳創業城市排名第四。



With over \$55bn in direct foreign investments, European businesses are collectively 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 900 members from 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.

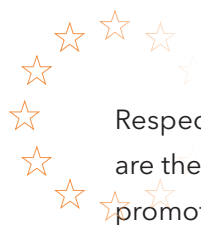


The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT)



歐洲企業帶來了超過 550 億美元的外國直接投資，堪稱台灣最大的外國投資群體。歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 是台灣唯一的全國性外國商會，也是促進歐洲在台商業利益的主要機構。商會代表來自 400 家公司與組織的 900 多位會員。透過 30 個產業與支持委員會網路，ECCT 除持續成功處理各種具體問題外，更積極向各層級政府機構提出具體建言，俾以改善商業環境。ECCT 每年發布一系列建議書，內容包括旗下委員會認為會影響其各自產業進一步發展的重大議題，並就一般性議題及特定產業相關議題，向台灣當局提出改善台灣商業環境的建議。這些建議書，同樣有助於歐盟執委會與歐洲議會，以及個別歐洲國家的政府瞭解台灣的商業環境。





Respect for human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law are the fundamental values of the European Union. The EU is committed to the promotion and protection of these values within and beyond Europe.

尊重人權、自由、民主、平等和法治是歐盟的基本價值，歐盟致力於推動和保護這些價值，不論在歐盟內部或在歐盟之外。

6.1 EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations

In May 2019 the EU and Taiwan held their second annual Human Rights Consultations in a friendly, open and constructive atmosphere. Both sides exchanged views on human rights situations, including those in the EU and in Taiwan.

During the Consultations, the EU and Taiwan discussed migrant workers' rights, especially in the fishing industry, as well as domestic and industrial workers rights, underlining the need to effectively ensure that the workers are fully protected against discrimination, abuse or exploitation.

The EU reiterated its longstanding position that the death penalty has no

人權
促進
與
合作

Human Rights Promotion and Cooperation



deterrent effect and is an inhumane form of punishment that cannot be reversed. The EU expressed its readiness to share its experience on the abolition of the death penalty.

The two sides updated each other on respective policies on LGBTI and gender equality, reviewed the conditions in detention centers and prisons, and exchanged for the first time on the rights of indigenous peoples.

The EU and Taiwan also discussed business and human rights and reviewed Taiwan's progress towards the evaluation of a national Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The EU offered its support in this regard. The two sides held the first discussions on the impact of disinformation on freedom of speech online and offline and the responsibility of social media.

A specific point of the agenda was devoted to Taiwan's achievements in incorporating the provisions of the main UN human rights conventions and putting in place a solid peer-review mechanism. The EU called on Taiwan to incorporate the provisions of further UN Human Rights Conventions in Taiwan's legal system, as well as to establish a human rights action plan and a fully-fledged National Human Rights Institution, and to use human rights indicators as benchmarks to measure progress.

These Consultations confirmed that the EU and Taiwan share the same values of democracy, and respect for human rights

and the rule of law, and are seeking closer cooperation where their interests and values converge.

6.1 歐盟與台灣人權諮商會議

2019年5月，第二屆歐盟與台灣人權諮商會議在友好、坦誠和有建設性的對話中舉辦，雙方就歐盟和台灣的人權現況交換意見。

諮商會議中，歐盟和台灣也關注移工權利，特別是漁工、看護及廠工，推廣必須充分保護這些工人，避免他們受歧視、虐待或剝削。

歐盟重申長期以來的立場，即死刑不具嚇阻作用，是一種不可逆且不人道的懲罰形式。歐盟並表示願意分享其廢除死刑的經驗。

雙方另就 LGBTI、性別平等、監所人權的政策現況交換意見，同時首次在會中深入交流原住民權利。

歐盟和台灣也討論了商業和人權議題，回顧台灣在評估國家商業與人權的行動計畫方面的進展，歐盟也在這方面提供相關協助。雙方並首次討論不實資訊對於線上和離線言論自由的影響以及社群媒體的責任。

其中一項討論重點，是台灣自發性地將聯合國人權公約納入國內法，並實施穩健的獨立審查機制。歐盟呼籲台灣將更多聯合國人權公約納入台灣的法律體系，並推動制定人權行動計畫、建立完備的國家人權機構，以人權指標為進步的衡量標準。

諮商會議確認，歐盟和台灣有著共同的民主、人權和法治價值觀，並在相同價值觀和利益的前提下，尋求更緊密的合作。

6.2 EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme

In March 2019, EETO co-organised the annual EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme with the British Office Taipei, the French Office in Taipei, the German Institute Taipei and the Judicial Yuan. The programme provided a valuable opportunity for legal experts from Taiwan and the EU to exchange views on human rights legislations and practices.

The European experts who took part in the programme included Judge of the European Court of Human Rights Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska, Senior Judge of the UK High Court Sir Nicholas Blake, University of Osnabrück Professor Arndt Sinn and Death Penalty Project Executive Director Saul Lehrfreund.

During a seminar at the Judges Academy, attended by judges, prosecutors and lawyers, experts from the EU and Taiwan discussed the investigation and trial of major criminal cases, including the investigation of sentencing information, victim protection and restorative practice, as well as the UN Human Rights Committee's General Comment No. 36 on Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A seminar was also organised at the Legislative Yuan, with the Cross-Party Human Rights Promotion Group, where the experts shared their views on legislations regarding the abuse of young children and drunk driving.

6.2 台歐盟司法交流計畫

2019年3月，歐洲經貿辦事處協同英國在台辦事處、法國在台協會、德國在台協會以及台灣司法院，共同籌劃一年一度的歐盟台灣司法交流計畫。該計畫為台灣和歐盟的法律專家提供了寶貴機會，可就人權相關的立法及實務交換意見。

與會的歐盟專家包括歐洲人權法院法官 Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska、英國高等法院優遇法官 Nicholas Blake 爵士、德國歐司納布魯克大學 Arndt Sinn 教授以及英國「死刑計畫」執行長 Saul Lehrfreund。

在法官學院中的研討會上，與會者包括來自歐盟和台灣的法官、檢察官、律師和專家，針對重大刑事案件討論相關調查和審判，包括調查量刑資訊、受害者保護以及修復式實務，以及聯合國人權事務委員會《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》第6條第36號的一般性意見。

此外，立法院與跨黨派國際人權促進會也合辦研討會，針對幼兒受虐與酒後駕車交換立法觀點。

6.3 Abolition of the death penalty

The European Union maintains a principled position against the death penalty. All Member States of the EU must abolish the death penalty before joining the Union. The EU also works in favour of abolition worldwide, and conducts activities to this effect in countries where capital punishment is still used.

To raise public awareness for the death penalty, from 17 October to 9 November 2019 the European Economic and Trade Office co-organised the sixth edition of the triennial film festival Murder by Numbers with the French Office in Taipei, the Taiwan



Alliance to End the Death Penalty and other NGOs. The festival screened 13 films and documentaries from Australia, Denmark, France, Iran, Japan, Malawi, Malaysia, South Africa, Taiwan, and the UK in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung.

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

https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/human-rights-democracy_en

6.3 推動廢除死刑

歐盟反對死刑；所有會員國皆須廢除死刑後，才可加入歐盟。歐盟亦支援全球廢除死刑，並在仍執行死刑的國家推動廢死。

為提高公眾對死刑議題的關注，歐洲經貿辦事處協同法國在台協會、台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟及其他非政府組織，於 2019 年 10 月 17 日至 11 月 9 日聯合舉辦了第六屆三年一度的「殺人影展」。此次影展在台北、台中和高雄舉辦，共推出 13 部電影和紀錄片，分別來自澳洲、丹麥、法國、伊朗、日本、馬拉威、馬來西亞、南非、台灣和英國。

如欲深入瞭解歐盟對於死刑的立場，請見網站：
https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/human-rights-democracy_en



6.4 EU-Taiwan Gender Equality Cooperation and Training Framework 2019-2021

In order to jointly promote gender equality, the EU-Taiwan Gender Equality Cooperation and Training Framework 2019-2021 was launched in 2019, based on an agreement reached during the first Human Rights Consultations held in Taipei in March 2018.

The three-year program was co-organised by the EETO, the Executive Yuan's Department of Gender Equality and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It consists of annual workshops and seminars aimed at exploring and sharing best practices to ensure gender equality.

The Gender Mainstreaming Workshop was held on Taipei 24-26 June, 2019. The event brought together government officials from Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, South Korea, Vietnam and Thailand, providing a valuable opportunity for in-depth dialogues on the main challenges, effective strategies and tools for promoting gender mainstreaming.

The EU and Taiwan also held the LGBTI Human Rights Conference on Marriage Equality and Protection of LGBTI Rights in Taipei 24-25 October. The event aimed at facilitating exchange on policies and best practices to protect LGBTI rights. It was attended by 260 people from 31 countries across Europe and Asia.

In addition, the European Institute for Gender Equality's (EIGE) 2019 report on Gender Equality Index has been translated into Chinese. The report is available for download in both English and Chinese on the official website of the Executive Yuan Gender Equality Department.



6.4 台歐盟性別平等合作暨訓練架構 2019-2021

為共同促進性別平等，2018年3月在台北舉行的首屆台歐盟人權諮商會議上達成協議，將於2019年啟動台歐盟性別平權合作暨訓練架構 2019-2021。

這項為期三年的計畫，由歐洲經貿辦事處、行政院性別平等處和外交部共同籌劃，架構內容包括年度工作坊及研討會，旨在探討和分享性別平等的最佳實務。

性別主流化工作坊於2019年6月24日至26日在台北舉行，此次活動聚集了來自澳洲、印尼、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、菲律賓、韓國、越南和泰國的政府官員，為各方提供絕佳的機會，深入探討促進性別平等面臨的主要挑戰、有效策略及工具。



歐盟和台灣也於 10 月 24 日至 25 日，在台北舉辦 LGBTI 人權推動研討會 - 婚姻平權與同志人權保障，該次會議旨在就促進保障 LGBTI 平權的政策和最佳實務進行交流。與會者共 260 人，來自歐洲和亞洲共 31 個國家 / 地區。

此外，歐洲性別平等研究院於 2019 年提出的性別平等指數報告已翻譯為中文，報告的英文和中文版本，可前往行政院性別平等處的官方網站下載。

6.5 Taiwan Pride Parade

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.

The 2019 Taiwan Pride Parade, the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world, took place on 26 October 2019. The EETO together with 14 representative

offices from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom participated in the event to celebrate respect, diversity and most of all, Taiwan's open society. Around 200,000 people attended the march, marking a record high of participants.

6.5 台灣同志大遊行

歐盟與全球的 LGBTI 站在一起，致力於消除性傾向與性別認同歧視。歐盟相信全人類均享同等尊嚴，並享有「世界人權宣言」明定的權利。

2019 年 10 月 26 日舉行的 2019 年台灣同志大遊行，是亞洲最大的同志遊行，也是全世界最大的同志遊行之一。歐洲經貿辦事處與來自澳洲、奧地利、比利時、加拿大、丹麥、法國、德國、義大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、紐西蘭、瑞典、瑞士和英國共 14 個駐台機構一起參加了此次活動，共同歡慶尊重、多元及開放的台灣社會。此次遊行吸引大約 200,000 人參加，創下參與人數新高。





6.6 FIDH 40th Congress in Taipei

On 21 October 2019, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) opened its 40th Congress in Taipei. The five-day event, which includes a forum on the first two days, brought together more than 400 human rights advocates, government officials and experts from 184 non-governmental organizations in 112 countries.

The event received support from EETO and serves to assist human rights defenders and human rights organisations by creating a platform where they could build new allies, amplify their voices, and share innovative tools and practices to address global human rights challenges.

6.6 國際人權聯盟第 40 屆年會

2019 年 10 月 21 日，國際人權聯盟在台北舉辦第 40 屆年會。為期五天的活動中，頭兩天為論壇，聚集來自 112 個國家/地區的 184 個非政府組織，共計 400 多名人權倡議者、政府官員和專家。

該活動致力為人權鬥士和人權組織打造一個平台，讓他們可在此以結盟建立新聯盟與發聲，同時針對全球人權挑戰分享創新的工具和實務經驗。歐洲經貿辦事處支援了該活動的舉辦。



The EU supports and complements the Member States' policies to promote social inclusion and social protection. The European employment strategy (EES) dates back to 1997, when the EU Member States undertook to establish a set of common objectives and targets for employment policy. Its main objective is the creation of more and better jobs throughout the EU. The Europe 2020 growth strategy aims to lift at least 20 million people out of poverty and social exclusion, and to ensure that at least 75% of the population aged 20-64 is employed.

歐盟在促進社會包容和社會保障方面，給予其會員國各種支援與輔助。歐盟就業策略 (EES) 可追溯到 1997 年，當時歐盟成員國承諾針對就業政策建立一套共同目的，並定訂目標，其主要目標是在整個歐盟內創造更多、更優質的工作機會。歐洲 2020 成長策略的目標是至少讓 2,000 萬人脫離貧窮及社會排擠，並致力將 20 到 64 歲年齡層人口的就業率提升到至少 75%。

Employment and Social Issues

7.1 EU-Taiwan Labour Consultations

While the EU and Taiwan face similar challenges in their societies and labour markets, closer cooperation can help both sides find sustainable solutions.

The EU and Taiwan held the first Labour Consultations on 11 October 2018 in Brussels. The two sides discussed supporting workers in adjusting to changes amid globalisation, helping integrate the disadvantaged into the labour market and tackling youth unemployment.

The second EU-Taiwan Labour Consultations was held on 8-9 May 2019 in Taipei. Government officials and experts from both sides conducted in-depth exchanges on the impact of globalisation on labour markets, the future of work and adult learning and international exchanges of skills.

To continue the platform for dialogues on labour issues, the EU would host the third annual Taiwan-EU Labour Consultations.



7.1 台歐盟勞動諮商會議

歐盟和台灣在各自社會和勞動市場上，皆面臨相似挑戰，更緊密的合作可幫助雙方共同獲致永續的解決方案。

歐盟和台灣於 2018 年 10 月 11 日在布魯塞爾舉行了首屆台歐盟勞動諮商會議，會中，雙方討論如何協助勞工適應全球化造成的就業市場結構性改變、幫助弱勢族群融入勞動市場，以及解決青年失業問題。

第二屆的歐盟與台灣勞動諮商會議於 2019 年 5 月 8 日至 9 日在台北舉辦。雙方政府官員和專家針對全球化對勞動力市場造成的影響、未來工作樣貌和成人學習以及國際技能交流等議題，深入交換意見。

為持續就勞動議題展開對話平台，歐盟將主辦第三屆年度台歐盟勞動諮商會議。

7.2 EU-Taiwan Workshop on Working and Living Conditions for Fishers

On 6-7 May 2019, the EU-Taiwan Workshop on Working and Living Conditions for Fishers was held in Kaohsiung. More than 60 participants from the public administration, fishing industry, unions, civil society and academia attended the event.

The two sides discussed their regulatory frameworks and practices to ensure decent working and living conditions of fishers, as well as the challenges and solutions for implementing them. Fair recruitment and placement, adequate monitoring and inspection were identified as the main challenges. The solutions were better

rules and more effective enforcement and inspections.

The workshop showed that the sharing of experience and best practices between the EU and its partners plays an important role in creating decent working conditions for all. The two sides agreed to exchange information on the respective developments in their law, regulations and practice in the field.

This workshop was organised under the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX), funded by the EU Partnership Instrument.





7.2 台歐盟漁工工作及生活條件座談會

2019年5月6日至7日，在高雄舉辦了台歐盟漁工工作及生活條件座談會，來自公部門、漁業、工會、公民社會和學者專家等約60多名與會者踴躍參與該次活動。

雙方分享各自為保障漁工工作及生活條件，而制定的法規架構和實務，以及落實過程中所面臨的挑戰和對應解決方案。相關的主要挑戰，包括公平招聘與就業、適當的監督與檢查等，而對應的解決方案則是規則的改良及更有效落實執行和檢查。

該座談會中，歐盟及其合作夥伴互相分享經驗和最佳實務，這對於打造公允的工作條件有相當重要的作用。雙方同意就各自在法律、法規和實務方面的發展相互交流資訊。

該座談會的規畫與安排係透過歐盟執委會技術支援與資訊交流平台 (TAIEX)，相關預算則來自歐盟合作工具計畫。

環境保護與對抗氣候變遷

Environment Protection and Fight Against Climate Change



The European Green Deal, presented by the European Commission on 11 December 2019, is a roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable by turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities across all policy areas and making the transition just and inclusive for all. It sets out how to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, boosting the economy, improving people's health and quality of life, caring for nature, and leaving no one behind.

The EU and Taiwan share the same values and interest in fighting against climate change and protecting the environment. Despite not being a signatory to the Paris Agreement, Taiwan has persistently indicated that it would abide by its international obligations to reduce carbon emissions. The EETO continues to liaise with the Environmental Protection Administration, local NGOs, think tanks, and academic institutions to promote domestic climate actions.



歐盟執委會於 2019 年 12 月 11 日提出「歐盟綠色新政」(European Green Deal)，目的是將氣候和環境挑戰化為政策的轉機，追求歐盟經濟永續發展的同時，也確保推動過程兼具公平和社會包容。這個架構首先揭示歐洲致力在 2050 年前達到碳中和的做法，以及要如何領先全球，達到促進經濟發展、改善公眾衛生保健和生活品質、重視自然生態等目標。

歐盟與台灣在對抗氣候變遷與環境保護上，有相同價值觀和利益。台灣雖然不是巴黎合約的締約方，仍表示將履行減少碳排放的國際義務。歐洲經貿辦事處持續與行政院環境保護署、當地非政府組織、專家智庫及學術機構密切聯絡，大力推廣國內氣候領域的行動。





8.1 EU Climate Action Week

During the annual EU Climate Action Week, the European Union engages with the public to raise the awareness of climate change and highlight the importance of active climate actions. Events are organised by the EU's delegations around the world, in partnership with the local public or civil groups. In 2019, inspired by the Swedish youth activist Greta Thunberg, the global theme for the EU climate week was "youth and their engagement in climate action."

In Taiwan, the 2019 Climate Action Week took place from 20 September to 6 October, with events co-organised with the Belgian Office Taipei, French Office in Taipei, British Office Taipei, Environmental Protection Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Taiwan Youth Climate Coalition (TWYCC), and the EU Centre in Taiwan (EUTW).

The week kicked off with the "EU-Taiwan Forum on Youth Engagement in Climate Action" held on 20 September. The Forum consisted of three parts: i) "Voices from the Youth" with UN Humanitarian Affairs Youth Peace Ambassador to the UK Fatima Ali and TWYCC Deputy Director of NDC working Group Lin Chia-Yen as youth keynote speakers. Fatima shared her experience as a youth climate activist in the UK, and Chia-Yen raised concrete suggestions on how to draft and implement Taiwan's climate policies. ii) "Climate Policy Dialogue - Government, Academia, Industry vs. Youth" was chaired by Prof. Tze-Luen Lin, Deputy Chief Executive of Office of Energy and Carbon Reduction, Executive Yuan. On the panel were representatives from the Environmental Protection Administration, Ministry of Economic Affairs Energy Bureau, Academia Sinica, and KPMG Taiwan, engaging in dialogue with the TWYCC and the audience,

which were mainly university students.
iii) "Actions for Climate Pitching Session" hosted presenters from schools, enterprises, and NGOs to share their action and effort on combating climate change.

8.1 歐盟氣候行動週

歐盟在每年的氣候行動週期間，透過歐盟在全球各地的代表團協同當地公部門與公民團體，共同辦理系列活動以宣導氣候變遷議題，並強調積極採取對抗氣候變遷行動的重要性。2019 年，受瑞典青年氣候倡議者童貝里 (Greta Thunberg) 的啟發，歐盟氣候行動週的全球主題是「青年與氣候行動」。

2019 年在台灣的歐盟氣候行動週舉辦於 9 月 20 日至 10 月 6 日，聯合主辦單位包括比利時台北辦事處、法國在台協會、英國在台辦事處、行政院環境保護署、外交部、台灣青年氣候聯盟以及台灣歐盟中心。

歐盟氣候行動週於 9 月 20 日由「歐盟台灣氣候行動青年論壇」揭開序幕。論壇共分為三部分：i) 「青年之聲」協同聯合國人道事務駐英青年大使 Fatima Ali 以及台灣青年氣候聯盟的倡議部 NDC 小組副組長林佳諺，擔任青年主講人。Fatima 分享其在英國擔任青年氣候活動家的經驗，另一方面，佳諺則針對草擬和實施台灣氣候政策提出具體建議；ii) 「台灣氣候政策產官學 x 青年對話」，由行政院能源及減碳辦公室副執行長林子倫主持，與大學青年學子對談的與談人，包含來自行政院環境保護署、經濟部能源局、中研院和安侯建業聯合會計師事務所會計師事務所的代表；iii) 「氣候行動開講」主持人和講者分別來自學校、企業和非政府組織，暢談各自在對抗氣候變遷方面作出哪些行動和努力。





10月5日，歐洲經貿辦事處、環境保護署和外交部，以及歐盟會員國辦事處的工作人員、親朋好友等，在新北市八里區居民的陪同下，再次一同前往挖子尾自然生態保留區，總計 248 名參加者，同心協力清理了 437.6 公斤的垃圾和 369.2 公斤的資源回收。參加者在海灘上，將收集而來的垃圾堆放成海龜的形狀，目的是向公眾宣傳，塑膠垃圾對海洋生態造成的嚴重危害。



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

台灣與歐盟之間的學生交流人數不斷成長，顯示雙方在教育領域的合作關係相當成功。

9.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

Europe continues to be a top destination for Taiwanese students to pursue their higher education. More than 7,300 Taiwanese citizens have obtained student visa or resident permit to study in major EU countries in 2019. The number of student visas and resident permits released were provided by the fifteen EU Member States' offices in Taiwan. The purpose of study for Taiwanese students included degree and exchange programme mainly at the higher education level, as well as short-term programmes such as language study. The top five destinations were Germany, France, Poland, Spain and the Netherlands.

教育

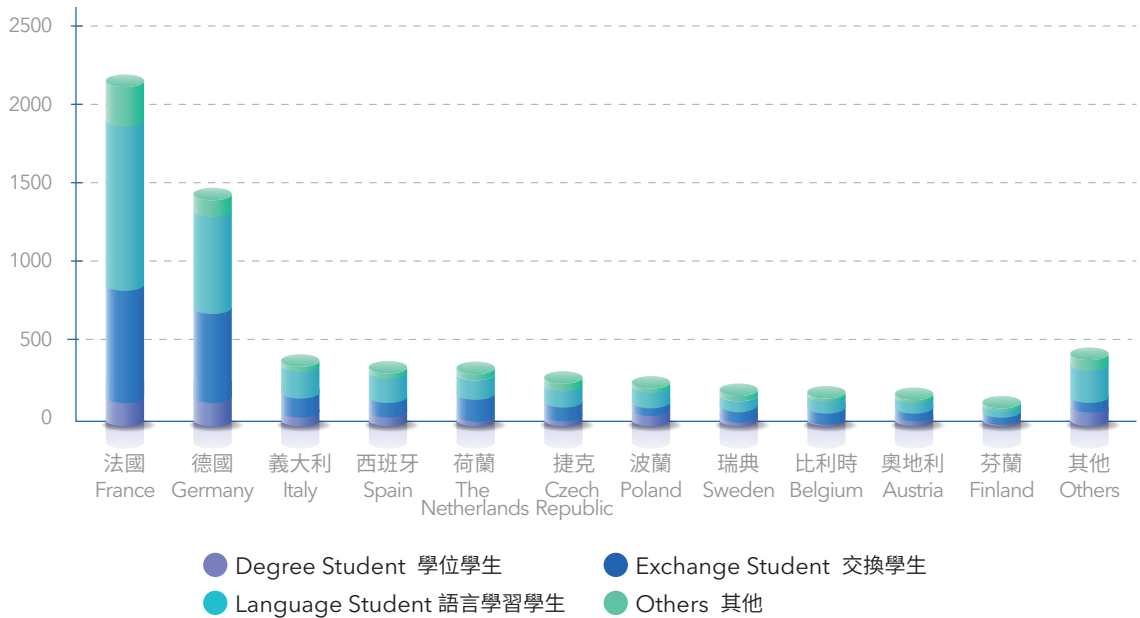
Education



Figure 15: EU Students in Taiwan in 2019

圖 15：2019 年台灣境內的歐盟學生

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan
(statistics for the academic year 2019-2020)
資料來源：台灣教育部 (2019-2020 學年統計資料)



9.1 歐盟境內的台灣學生

歐洲一直是台灣學子追求高等教育的熱門地點。2019 年，共有 7,300 多名台灣公民取得學生簽證或居留證，在歐盟主要國家進修。前述學生簽證與居留證數量由 15 個歐盟會員國在台辦事處提供。台灣學生的進修目的包括以高等教育為主的學位學程和交換學生計畫，以及語言學習等短期課程。台灣學生留歐的前 5 個國家分別為德國、法國、波蘭、西班牙及荷蘭。

9.2 EU students in Taiwan

In 2019, the number of students coming from the EU27 was 6,430, which corresponded to approximately 4.9% of all foreign students. The statistics shows a 4.0% increase in the number of EU students in comparison to the previous year. The majority of EU students in Taiwan came from France (33.8%), followed by Germany (22.2%), Italy (6.1%), Spain (5.6%), and the Netherlands (5.5%).

The majority of EU students came to Taiwan to study the Mandarin language (45.6%). The percentage of exchange students was 37.3%, whereas 9.2% 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.

9.2 台灣境內的歐盟學生

2019 年，來自歐盟 27 國的在台學生人數為 6,430 人，佔所有外國學生的 4.9% 左右。歐籍在台學生人數與前一年相比，成長 4.0%。在台灣求學的歐盟學生主要來自法國 (33.8%)，其次為德國 (22.2%)、義大利 (6.1%)、西班牙 (5.6%) 和荷蘭 (5.5%)。

歐盟學生來台求學目的主要為學習中文 (45.6%)，另外，交換學生比例為 37.3%，攻讀學位的學生則佔 9.2%。

有意在台灣學習中文的歐洲學生，皆可申請「教育部華語文獎學金」。攻讀學位的學生可申請「教育部台灣獎學金」，研究生則可申請優秀學生與進階研究的特別助學金。

9.3 Erasmus+

Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sports, which runs from 2014–2020 with a total budget of €14.7bn. In addition, €1.68bn for funding actions with third countries (Partner Country) have been made available through the EU's external action budget.

Erasmus+ doesn't just have opportunities for students. Merging seven prior programmes, it has opportunities for a wide variety of individuals and organisations from Taiwan.

• Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree and International 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 Countries¹, and

the study period can range from 12, 18, to 24 months (60, 90, or 120 ECTS credits).

International Credit Mobility (ICM) supports the mobility of individuals enrolled or employed at a higher education institution, from a Programme Country to a Partner Country or vice versa. ICM includes student mobility for studies or traineeships, and staff mobility for teaching or training. Student and staff mobility can take place in any subject area or academic discipline. Taiwanese students and staffs interested in participating in the ICM 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 an EMJMD consortium or an ICM consortium.

• 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

¹ Programme Countries are the 27 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, and Turkey, as well as the United Kingdom during the transition period until December 2020.

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

There were 7 Jean Monnet projects active in Taiwan in 2019. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies.

For more information:

https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node_en

9.3 新伊拉斯莫斯計畫

新伊拉斯莫斯計畫 (Erasmus+) 是歐盟的教育、訓練、青年與運動補助計畫，實施期程自 2014 年至 2020 年，總預算達 147 億歐元。此外，歐盟的對外事務預算另提供第三方夥伴國 16.8 億歐元的補助。

融合了前七期的補助計畫，Erasmus+ 不僅提供學生機會，也提供來自台灣的個人和組織各種交流機會。

• 歐盟聯合碩士學位與國際學分交流計畫

歐盟聯合碩士學位 (EMJMD) 係由國際高等教育機構聯盟共同提供之著名、整合式、國際研究學程。歐盟每年提供最高 25,000 歐元獎學金，申請修讀該學程的學生皆可申請，年度篩選過程中的最佳學生人選將可獲得此項獎學金。迄今為止，台灣平均每年皆有 10 位學生獲得此獎學金。學生至少要到兩個歐洲計畫國¹的大學就讀；學程長度大致分為 12、18、24 個月 (60、90 或 120 個 ECTS 學分)。

國際學分交流計畫 (ICM) 提供來自歐洲計畫國與第三夥伴國高等教育機構的學生或教職員的雙邊交流。ICM 包含提供給學生的交換計畫或實習機會，以及給教職員的教學或培訓交流。學生和教職員交流可在任何學科與學術領域進行。有興趣參與 ICM 的台灣學生和教職員可聯繫所屬大學，以瞭解該校既有的相關協議和交換計畫。

台灣院校亦可透過加入 EMJMD 學程聯盟或 ICM 計畫聯盟參與 Erasmus+ 計畫。

• 莫內計畫

莫內計畫旨在針對全球的歐盟研究領域，表揚教學及研究方面的卓越成就。相關的活動也是為了促進學術界與決策高層的對話，尤其是強化歐盟政策的治理模式。

歐盟研究的主題觸及歐洲所有層面，特別著重歐洲內部與外部的整合過程，也涵蓋歐盟在全球化世界中的角色，推動活躍的歐洲公民理念，並致力促進人民與文化之間的跨境對話。

莫內計畫可分為 3 類：

1. 教學與研究活動：莫內模組課程、莫內講座和莫內卓越中心。

¹ 歐洲計畫國包括了 27 個歐盟會員國，以及冰島、列支敦斯登、北馬其頓、挪威、塞爾維亞、土耳其，以及到 2020 年 12 月前在轉換期間的英國。

Table 10: Jean Monnet activities in Taiwan in 2019

表 10：2019 年在台灣執行中的莫內計畫

Source: European Union Centre in Taiwan
資料來源：台灣歐盟中心

| Activity 類別 | Organisation 單位 | Project Title 計畫名稱 | Duration 期程 |
|---|--|---|----------------------------|
| 模組課程 Module | 國立東華大學 National Dong Hwa University | 台灣東部對歐盟意識和研究能力強化計畫 Project to Deepen EU Awareness and Research Ability in East Taiwan | 2018 - 2021 |
| 模組課程 Module | 文藻外語大學 Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages | 歐盟與環境衛生：政策、成就與主要挑戰 EU and Environmental Health: Policies, Achievements and main Challenges | 2019 - 2022 |
| 莫內講座 Chair | 國立台北大學 National Taipei University | 十年危機：反思歐盟資本主義和治理 A Decade of Crises: Reflecting on EU Capitalism and Governance | 2018 - 2021 |
| 莫內講座 Chair | 東吳大學 Soochow University | 東吳大學法學院莫內講座計畫 Project creating Jean Monnet Chair at the School of Law, Soochow University | 2018 - 2021 |
| 莫內卓越中心 Centre of Excellence | 國立台灣大學 National Taiwan University | 國立台灣大學歐盟卓越中心 European Union Centre of Excellence at National Taiwan University | 2015 - 2018 2018 - 2021 |
| 莫內計畫對相關組織的支援 Support to Associations | 台灣歐洲研究協會 European Studies Association in Taiwan | 台灣歐洲研究協會 European Studies Association in Taiwan, ECSA | 2015 - 2018 2018 - 2021 |
| 專案 Project | 國立台灣大學 National Taiwan University | 台灣歐盟中心之歐盟政策、文化與科學全國論壇 EUTW National Forums on Policy, Culture and Science of the EU | 2018 - 2020 |

2. 支援相關組織：莫內計畫對相關組織的支援。

3. 與學術界進行政策辯論：莫內跨國網絡與莫內專案。

主要活動包括歐盟研究領域的相關課程、研究、會議、交流活動和刊物。

台灣於 2019 年有 7 項莫內計畫進行中，展現出歐盟與台灣促進歐盟研究的密切合作關係。

詳細資訊：

https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node_en

9.4 European Union Centre in Taiwan

The European Union Centre in Taiwan is a consortium of seven prestigious Taiwanese universities sharing the common goal to promote EU studies in Taiwan. The Centre was founded in 2009 under the European Commission's initiative to promote EU studies in the world and facilitate academia and civil society exchange with its global partners. With National Taiwan University

(NTU) as the coordinating university, the six other consortium universities are National Cheng Chi University (NCCU), National Chung Hsing University (NCHU), Catholic Fu-Jen University (FJU), Tam Kang University (TKU), National Sun Yat-Sen University (NSYSU), and National Dong Hua University (NDHU).

The consortium universities organise respective academic and cultural activities, from seminars and workshops to study trips and film festivals. Jointly, the Centre has been hosting the annual National Student Workshop on EU studies since 2011. The Workshop invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit research papers on EU studies, and awards certificates to the best papers presented. The 9th Workshop was hosted by National Chung Hsing University in Taichung on 14 June 2019.

For more information: www.eutw.org.tw

9.4 台灣歐盟中心

台灣歐盟中心是由七所台灣著名大學組成的聯盟，共同目標是為促進台灣的歐盟研究，在歐盟執委會的推廣下，該中心於 2009 年成立，旨在攜手全球各地的夥伴，大力推廣歐盟研究以及促進學術界與民間社會的交流合作。以國立台灣大學為首，其他六所聯盟大學分別為國立政治大學、國立中興大學、天主教輔仁大學、私立淡江大學、國立中山大學以及國立東華大學。

各盟校分別規劃一系列學術和文化活動，包含研討會、座談會以及考察行程和電影節。自 2011 年以來，該中心每年聯合盟校共同舉辦「全國歐盟研究論文發表會」(National Student Workshop on EU studies)，發表會廣邀學士生與研究生投稿歐盟研究的相關論文，並票選出最佳論文頒發證書。第九屆全國歐盟研究論文發表會由國立中興大學於 2019 年 6 月 14 日在台中舉行。

詳細資訊：www.eutw.org.tw

9.5 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 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 2019 EEFT took place from 26-27 October in Taipei. Eleven European countries were represented by 120 higher education institutions. The Fair successfully attracted around 8,000 visitors over the two days.

The European Economic and Trade Office mainly promoted the Erasmus+ and Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) programme and scholarships by providing information 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.

EEFT website: www.eef-taiwan.org.tw

EEFT Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/eef.taiwan/





9.5 歐洲教育展

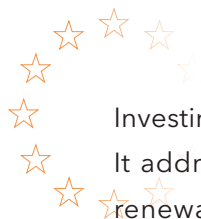
歐洲教育展主旨在推廣歐洲優質的教育機會。成立於 2002 年，歐洲教育展是台灣規模最大的留學教育展之一，更是亞太地區由官方單位主辦規模最大的歐洲留學展。該展可供歐洲國家向台灣學生介紹其高等教育機構，並提供簽證、旅行與獎學金相關資訊。活動同時亦提供教育與就業之間的平台，因為若干企業有意物色曾在歐洲接受訓練的人才，訪客將有機會在這類企業中發展職涯。

2019 歐洲教育展於 10 月 26-27 日在台北舉辦，有來自 11 個歐洲國家、120 所高等教育機構參展。為期兩天的展覽成功吸引了大約 8,000 位訪客觀展。

歐洲經貿辦事處在歐盟館主要宣傳 Erasmus+ 和歐盟聯合碩士學位學程暨獎學金，包含提供學程介紹手冊與邀請台灣 Erasmus Mundus 校友分享個人經驗。活動期間，歐盟館接待了許多對留學歐洲深感興趣的學生與家長。展覽期間包含舉辦三場歐盟獎學金說明會。

EEFT 網站：www.eef-taiwan.org.tw

EEFT 臉書頁面：www.facebook.com/eef.fan/



Investing in research and innovation is investing in the future of humanities. It addresses major social concerns, such as climate change, aging society, renewable energy, and sustainable food security. It strengthens industrial innovation and enhances industry competitiveness.

The EU's research policy has a strong international cooperation dimension. It supports research and innovation through its multiannual framework programmes to facilitate cooperation across borders and disciplines. The EU and Taiwan enjoys a vibrant cooperation in research and innovation under the EU's Horizon 2020 Programme.

投資研究與創新，就是投資人類的未來。科研創新旨在探討與回應主要社會問題，上自氣候變遷、社會高齡化，下至再生能源和永續糧食安全；它同時強化產業創新並提升產業競爭力。

歐盟的科研政策具有高度的國際合作面向。透過設立多年期的預算架構計畫，大力支援研究和創新，以期促進跨境與跨學科的合作。歐盟與台灣透過「歐盟展望 2020 計畫」有著活絡的研究與創新合作。

研究與創新

Research and Innovation

10.1 Horizon 2020 Programme

Horizon 2020 came to life in 2014 and runs until 2020. With a budget of €77bn, Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest funding programme ever dedicated to research and innovation. It 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.

For more information:

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

10.1 展望 2020 計畫

展望 2020 計畫期程為 2014 年至 2020 年，計編列 770 億歐元的預算，堪稱歐盟史上經費最充裕的研究與創新補助計畫。本計畫是歐盟研究與創新政策方面的突破，為首度透過單一共同策略架構，匯集全歐盟的研究與創新經費。

詳細資訊：<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>



Table 11: Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2019

表 11：2019 年台灣研究團隊參與的展望 2020 計畫研究案

| Topic area 主題領域 | Duration 期程 | Programme Title 計畫名稱 | Programme Acronym 計畫縮寫 | Coordinating Country 協辦國家 | Research Institute in Taiwan 台灣研究機構 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Water 水 | 2016/1/1 - 2020/12/31 | WATER-3-2015 - Stepping up EU research and innovation cooperation in the water area 強化歐盟在水領域的研究和創新合作 | WaterWorks2015 | France 法國 | Ministry of Science and Technology 科技部 |
| Waste 廢棄物 | 2016/10/1 - 2020/9/30 | WASTE-7-2015 - Ensuring sustainable use of agricultural waste, co-products and by-products 確保農業廢棄物、副產品、衍生產品的永續利用 | NoAW | France 法國 | Industrial Technology Research Institute 工業技術研究院 |
| | 2016/10/1- 2020/9/30 | H2020-WASTE-2015- two-stage-Innovative approaches to turn agricultural waste into ecological and economic assets 二階段 - 以創新方式將農業廢棄物轉化為生態與經濟資 產 | NoAW | France 法國 | Industrial Technology Research Institute 工業技術研究院 |
| Food 食品 | 2015/4/1 - 2019/4/1 | SFS-19-2014 - Sustainable food and nutrition security through evidence based EU agro-food policy 以證據式歐盟農業食品政策，實現永續糧食和營養安全 | SUSFANS | The Netherlands 荷蘭 | National Taiwan University 國立台灣大學 |
| | 2016/3/1 - 2020/2/29 | SFS-05-2015 - Strategies for crop productivity, stability and quality 作物生產力、穩定性和品質策略 | TomGEM | France 法國 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Taiwan University Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center 國立台灣大學 亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心 |
| | 2016/3/1 - 2021/2/28 | SFS-07b-2015 - Management and sustainable use of genetic resources 基因資源的管理和可持續利用 | G2P-SOL | Italy 義大利 | Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center 亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心 |
| | 2016/11/1 - 2020/10/31 | SFS-09-2016 - Spotlight on critical outbreak of pests: the case of Xylella fastidiosa 關注有害生物的災情嚴重爆發：葉緣焦枯病菌 (Xylella fastidiosa) 為例 | XF-ACTORS | Italy 義大利 | National Taiwan University 國立台灣大學 |

| Topic area 主題領域 | Duration 期程 | Programme Title 計畫名稱 | Programme Acronym 計畫縮寫 | Coordinating Country 協辦國家 | Research Institute in Taiwan 台灣研究機構 |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Health 衛生 | 2015/1/1 - 2020/1/1 | HCO-08-2014 - ERA-NET : Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities ERA-NET : 國家 / 地區間癌症轉譯研究計畫及活動的協 調 | TRANSCAN-2 | Italy 義大利 | Ministry of Science and Technology 科技部 |
| | 2015/10/1 - 2020/9/30 | HCO-13-2015 - ERA-NET : ERA-NET : Cardiovascular disease ERA-NET : 心血管疾病 | ERA-CVD | Germany 德國 | Ministry of Science and Technology 科技部 |
| | 2017/4/1 - 2020/3/31 | SC1-PM-18-2016 - Big Data supporting Public Health policies 支援公共衛生政策的大資料 | CrowdHEALTH | Spain 西班牙 | Taipei Medical University Foundation 台北醫學大學基金會 |
| | 2016/11/1- 2020/4/30 | H2020-SC1-2016-CNECT - Participatory Urban Living for Sustainable Environments 參與式永續環境的城市生活 | PULSE | Spain 西班牙 | ASUS Cloud Corporation 華碩雲端公司 |
| | 2016/3/1- 2021/2/28 | H2020-SFS-2015-2 - Linking genetic resources, genomes and phenotypes of Solanaceous crops 連結茄科種物基因資源與遺傳資源 | G2P-SOL | Italy 義大利 | Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center 亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心 |
| Electronic Components and Systems 電子元件 和系統 | 2017/5/1 - 2020/4/30 | ECSEL-2016-1 - ECSEL Key Applications and Essential technologies (RIA) ECSEL 主要應用和基本技術 (RIA) | AutoDrive | Germany 德國 | Industrial Technology Research Institute 工業技術研究院 |
| | 2017/11/1- 2021/10/31 | H2020-MSCA-RISE-2017 - Geometric and Harmonic Analysis with Interdisciplinary Applications 跨學科應用的幾何與調和分析 | GHAIA | Italy 義大利 | Academia Sinica 中央研究院 |
| | 2018/1/1- 2021/12/31 | H2020-MSCA-ITN-2017 - Circular Economy: Sustainability Implications and guiding progress 循環經濟：永續發展意義與指導進度 | CRESTING | United Kingdom 英國 | Taiwan CE Network 循環台灣基金會 |
| | 2018/1/1- 2021/12/31 | H2020-MSCA-RISE-2017 - Organic Charge Transfer Applications 有機電荷轉 移應用發展 | OCTA | Poland 波蘭 | National Taiwan University 國立台灣大學 |
| Infrastructures 基礎建設 | 2018/1/1 - 2020/12/31 | H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.- Development, deployment and operation of ICT- based e-infrastructures ICT 電子基礎建設的開發、部署和營運 | EOSC-hub | The Netherlands 荷蘭 | Academia Sinica 中央研究院 |

| Topic area 主題領域 | Duration 期程 | Programme Title 計畫名稱 | Programme Acronym 計畫縮寫 | Coordinating Country 協辦國家 | Research Institute in Taiwan 台灣研究機構 |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| ICT 資通訊科技 | 2019/10/1- 2021/9/30 | H2020-ICT-2019-1- 5G-DIVE: eDge Intelligence for Vertical Experimentation 智慧邊緣運算技術與垂直整合驗證 | 5G-DIVE | Spain 西班牙 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute for Information Industry • Industrial Technology Research Institute • National Chiao Tung University • 資訊工業策進會 • 工業技術研究院 • 國立交通大學 |
| | 2019/10/1- 2022/9/30 | H2020-ICT-2019-1- Private 5G Networks for Connected Industries 互聯產業適用的 5G 專網 | 5G CONNI | Germany 德國 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Technology Research Institute • Institute for Information Industry • Alpha Networks INC • Chunghwa Telecom CO., LTD. • 工業技術研究院 • 資訊工業策進會 • 明泰科技股份有限公司 • 中華電信有限公司 |
| | 2017/9/1 - 2020/2/29 | ICT-08-2017 - 5G PPP Convergent Technologies 5G PPP 融合技術 | Clear5G | United Kingdom 英國 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Friend Enterprise Co., Ltd. • Institute for Information Industry • National Taiwan University • ADLINK Technology • 友嘉實業 • 資訊工業策進會 • 國立台灣大學 • 凌華科技 |
| | 2019/5/1- 2022/5/31 | H2020-ECSEL-2018- 2-RIA-two-stage-1-Artificial Intelligence for Digitizing Industry 2-RIA - 兩階段 -1 - 數位產業的人工智慧 應用 | AI4DI | Germany 德國 | Industrial Technology Research Institute 工業技術研究院 |
| | 2019/1/1- 2023/2/28 | H2020-NMBP-TO-IND-2018- Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Modelling Platform for NanoInformatics 奈米科技知識永續建模平台的開發與實作 | NanoInformaTIX | Spain 西班牙 | National Cheng Kung University 國立成功大學 |
| | 2016/3/1 - 2021/2/28 | NMP-14-2015 - ERA-NET on Materials (including Materials for Energy) 材料上的 ERA-NET (包括能源材料) | M-ERA.NET 2 | Austria 奧地利 | Ministry of Science and Technology 科技部 |

| Topic area 主題領域 | Duration 期程 | Programme Title 計畫名稱 | Programme Acronym 計畫縮寫 | Coordinating Country 協辦國家 | Research Institute in Taiwan 台灣研究機構 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Materials 材料 | 2016/9/1 - 2020/2/29 | EEB-04-2016 - New technologies and strategies for the development of pre-fabricated elements through the reuse and recycling of construction materials and structures EEB-04-2016 - 以建材和結構再利用和回收，開發預製件的新技術和策略 | RE4 | Italy 義大利 | National Taiwan University of Science and Technology 國立台灣科技大學 |
| | 2016/11/1 - 2021/10/31 | NMBP-11-2016 - ERA-NET on Nanomedicine 奈米醫學的 ERA-NET | EuroNanoMed III | Spain 西班牙 | Ministry of Science and Technology 科技部 |
| | 2019/1/1 - 2020/12/31 | H2020-MSCA-RISE-2018- Heavy metal free emitters for new-generation light sources 新世代光源無重金屬射極 | MEGA | Lithuania 立陶宛 | National Taiwan University 國立台灣大學 |
| | 2018/9/1 - 2023/8/31 | SC5-08-2017: Large-scale demonstrators on nature-based solutions for hydro-meteorological risk reduction 自然水文氣象風險降低解決方案的大型示範計畫 | RECONNECT | The Netherlands 荷蘭 | National Cheng Kung University 國立成功大學 |
| Climate 氣候 | 2018/11/1 - 2020/10/31 | CE-SC5-05-2018 - Coordinated approaches to funding and promotion of research and innovation for the circular economy 為循環經濟融資、促進研究與創新的統合方法 | CICERONE | Spain 西班牙 | National Cheng Kung University 國立成功大學 |
| Archaeology 考古學 | 2016/4/1 - 2020/3/31 | H2020-MSCA-ITN-2015- Archaeology on the Edge: Northern Europe and the Circumpolar World 邊緣考古：北歐與極地世界 | ArchSci2020 | Denmark 丹麥 | National Yunlin University of Science and Technology 國立雲林科技大學 |

10.2 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 awards €6,162mn 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 enables 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 that offers generous research funding for non-European scientists with an opportunity to work in European laboratories.

For more information: http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm

10.2 MSCA 計畫

自 2014 年 1 月以來，MSCA 計畫 (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions) 持續為研究者提供獎助金，且沒有國籍或研究領域之相關限制。新的 MSCA 計畫隸屬於展望 2020 計畫，並在 2014 年至 2020 年間提供 61.62 億歐元的獎助金，不論研究者是博士候選人或經驗豐富的研究員，在其研究生涯的所有階段皆有機會獲得補助。該計畫旨在鼓勵跨國、跨產業與跨領域的交流。透過 MSCA 計畫，專注於研究的組織 (大學、研究中心與企業) 可延攬才華洋溢的外國研究者，並與世界各地的頂尖機構建立策略性合作關係。

台灣的研究者亦可申請參與此一交流計畫，非歐洲科學家不但能夠獲得充分的研究資金，也可能在歐洲的實驗室內工作，歐洲科學家則可透過該計畫在國外工作。

詳細資訊：

http://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/index_en.htm

10.3 European Research Council

The European Research Council (ERC) is a flagship component of the Horizon 2020 programme. 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: <https://erc.europa.eu/about-erc/mission>

10.3 歐洲研究委員會

歐洲研究委員會 (European Research Council, ERC) 是展望 2020 計畫的旗艦級單位，隸屬於第一主軸「超群的科學實力」。該單位在 2014 年至 2020 年間配得的預算總額為 131 億歐元。ERC 的補助金得主包括 8 位諾貝爾獎得主與 3 位費爾茲獎得主。

ERC 的使命在於提供豐富經費，藉以鼓勵各界在歐洲進行最高水準的研究工作，並以超群的科學實力作為基礎，支援所有領域中由計畫主持人推動的開拓性研究。

台灣的頂尖研究者亦可申請 ERC 的補助金，此一補助金旨在資助不論國籍及年紀，有意進行開拓性研究的個人研究者。ERC 尤其鼓勵申請人提出跨領域的提案、因應新興領域的前衛構想，以及突破傳統的創新方式。

詳細資訊：

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



11.1 The 15th Taiwan European Film Festival

Established since 2005, the Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) has proven to be a simple and cost-effective way to promote the diversity of European cultures, arts, and languages, by presenting one feature film per participating country. The films are chosen for their award recognition and for being representative of their country's culture and lifestyle. The Festival is free of charge and welcomes anyone who is interested to experience the European ways of life through a cinematic experience.

The 2019 TEFF Ambassador was Ms. Kimi Hsia, a renowned Taiwanese actress and celebrity. At the opening ceremony, Kimi expressed her great interest in European films and her wish to one day work with the Spanish director Pedro Almodovar.

The Festival is a joint collaboration between the European Economic and Trade Office, 17 European countries' official representations in Taiwan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, and Taipei City Government Department of Culture. The 15th edition took place from November 2019 to January 2020 in 35 locations throughout Taiwan, presented 16 European films, and recorded an audience of 17,262 viewers.

11.1 第 15 屆台灣歐洲影展

始於 2005 年，台灣歐洲影展是個形式單純但效益極佳的文化推廣活動，藉由每個參與的歐洲國家提供一部影片，共同推廣歐洲文化、藝術和語言的多樣性。展出影片因其獲獎殊榮，以及具該國文化和生活方式代表性等條件獲選。本影展免費入場，歡迎任何有興趣藉由電影體驗歐洲生活方式的人參加。

2019 年的影展大使是台灣著名女演員兼藝人夏于喬。開幕典禮中，夏于喬表達自身對歐洲電影抱持極大興趣，並希望有一天能有機會與知名西班牙導演阿莫多瓦合作。

本影展由歐洲經貿辦事處、17 個歐洲國家在台辦事處、外交部、文化部和台北市政府文化局聯合舉辦。第 15 屆台灣歐洲影展於 2019 年 11 月至 2020 年 1 月在台灣的 35 個館場舉行，放映 16 部歐洲電影，觀眾人數達 17,262 人。

TEFF official website 官方網站 <https://www.teff.tw/>

TEFF Facebook page 臉書頁面 <https://www.facebook.com/TEFF.TW/>



11.2 Speak Dating

Speak Dating is a joint initiative by Alliance Française in Taiwan, British Council Taipei, and Goethe Institut Taipei, with participation by the European Economic and Trade Office and EU Member States offices to celebrate the European Day of Languages. The main objective of the event is to showcase European languages, and demonstrate the cultural and linguistic diversity of the EU to the Taiwanese public. People of all ages in Taiwan would fill the hall to join this fun and dynamic cultural event.

The 2019 Speak Dating was held on 7 September, where 11 European languages

from 14 Member States were represented, and successfully attracted more than 1,300 people throughout the day.

11.2 歐洲語言日

「語言約會日」是由法國文化協會、英國文化協會以及台北歌德學院聯合主辦，並由歐洲經貿辦事處及歐盟會員國在台辦事處共同協辦，以慶祝歐洲語言日。本項活動的主要目標是透過各種歐洲語言，向台灣民眾展示歐盟文化和語言的多樣性，無論男女老少，都能輕鬆融入這場有趣且充滿活力的文化活動。

2019年歐洲語言約會日於9月7日舉行，精彩呈現14個會員國的11種歐洲語言，成功吸引超過1,300人參與。





12.1 Europeans in Taiwan

Note: Both the EU and Taiwan imposed travel restriction measures to fight the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Please make sure to check the latest regulations before traveling.

註：由於 2020 年新冠病毒疫情的影響，歐盟與台灣分別採取旅遊管制措施，如欲旅遊，請事先查明最新規定。

According to figures reported by the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau, 386,752 residents from European countries visited Taiwan in 2019. This constitutes an increase of 10.5% compared to 2018. The top three European countries were the UK (76,904 or 19.9%), Germany (72,708 or 18.8%), and France (57,393 or 14.8%). Traveling for pleasure remains the main purpose for the European visitors to Taiwan (39.3%) before business (22.3%) and visiting relatives (6.9 %). EU passport holders are visa-exempt for a stay in Taiwan of up to 90 days.

12.1 台灣境內的歐洲人士

根據台灣觀光局的資料，2019 年計有 386,752 位歐洲人士造訪台灣，較 2018 年增加 10.5%。訪客人數最多的三大歐洲國家分別為英國 (76,904 人或 19.9%)、德國 (72,708

Tourism and Migration



人或 18.8%) 和法國 (57,393 人或 14.8%)。旅遊觀光仍是歐洲訪客來台的主要目的 (39.3%)，其次為商務 (22.3%) 與探親 (6.9%)。歐盟會員國護照持有人享有來台免簽證待遇，每次最多可在台灣停留 90 天。

Figure 16: Number of visitors to Taiwan from European countries in 2019

圖 16：2019 年入境台灣的歐洲訪客人數

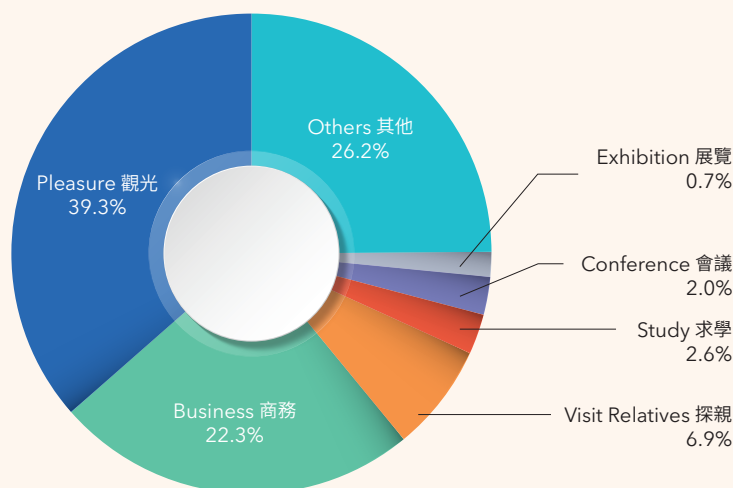
Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau 資料來源：台灣觀光局



Figure 17: European visitors by purpose of visit in 2019

圖 17：2019 年歐洲訪客，依訪台目的區分

Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau 資料來源：台灣觀光局



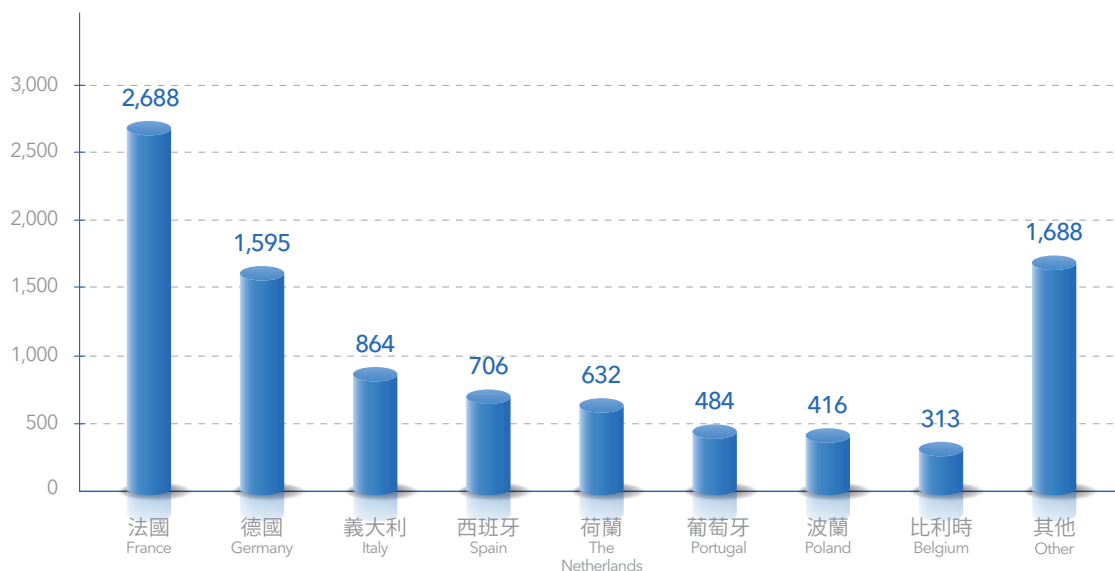
Since 2010 the number of foreign residents in Taiwan has grown by over 50%, amounting to 785,341 in 2019, according to the National Immigration Agency. There were 13,180 EU citizens residing in Taiwan as of the end of 2019. The top nationality was French (2,688) followed by Germany (1,595).

根據台灣移民署的資料，自 2010 年以來，台灣的外國居民人數已成長超過 50%，並於 2019 年達到 785,341 人。截至 2019 年底，客居台灣的歐盟公民人數為 13,180 人，最多的是法國人 (2,688 人)，其次則為德國人 (1,595 人)。

Figure 18: Number of EU citizens as residents in Taiwan

圖 18：客居台灣的歐盟公民人數

Source: National Immigration Agency 資料來源：移民署



Taipei European School (TES) is one of the leading international schools in Taiwan that offers primary and secondary education with a focus on European culture and values. Established in the 1990s with a student body of only 60, the TES now educates 1,750 pupils from over 55 different nationalities.

台北歐洲學校是台灣頂尖國際學校之一，提供中小學教育，同時強調歐洲文化和價值觀。該校成立於 1990 年代，當時學生人數僅有 60 人，現在有來自 55 多國的 1,750 位學生。



12.2 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 was a major breakthrough to boost tourism and business opportunities between both sides.

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

12.2 前往歐盟的台灣旅客

自 2011 年起，持有台灣護照者可享歐盟免簽證計畫的禮遇，台灣公民每次可在申根區域內旅行 90 天。此一重大突破，既能促進雙邊的觀光又能創造商機。

造訪歐盟與免申根簽證待遇常見問題的詳細資訊請見網站：http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm

歐盟會員國駐台代表處 EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan

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| Hungarian Trade Office 匈牙利貿易辦事處 | 3F, 97 Jingye 1st Rd, Taipei 104 台北市中山區敬業一路 97 號 3 樓 | T/ 02-85011200 F/ 02-85011161 | | TradeOffice.TPE@mfa.gov.hu |
| Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office 義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦 事處 | 1809, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 110 台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 18 樓 1809 室 | T/ 02-23450320 F/ 02-27576260 | @IETCPOtaipei | segreteria.taipei@esteri.it |
| Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office, Taipei 盧森堡台北辦事處 | Suite 1812, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 11012 台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 18 樓 1812 室 | T/ 02-27576007 F/ 02-27576002 | @LTIOTaipei | assistant@luxtrade.org.tw |
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| Business Sweden, The Swedish Trade & Invest Council 瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北 辦事處 | Room 2406, 24F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 110 台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 24 樓 2406 室 | T/ 02-27576573 F/ 02-27576308 | @Swedenintaiwan | taipei_consular@business- sweden.se |



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