



歐盟—台灣 雙邊關係概況

EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS



歐盟－台灣 雙邊關係概況

EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS

2021

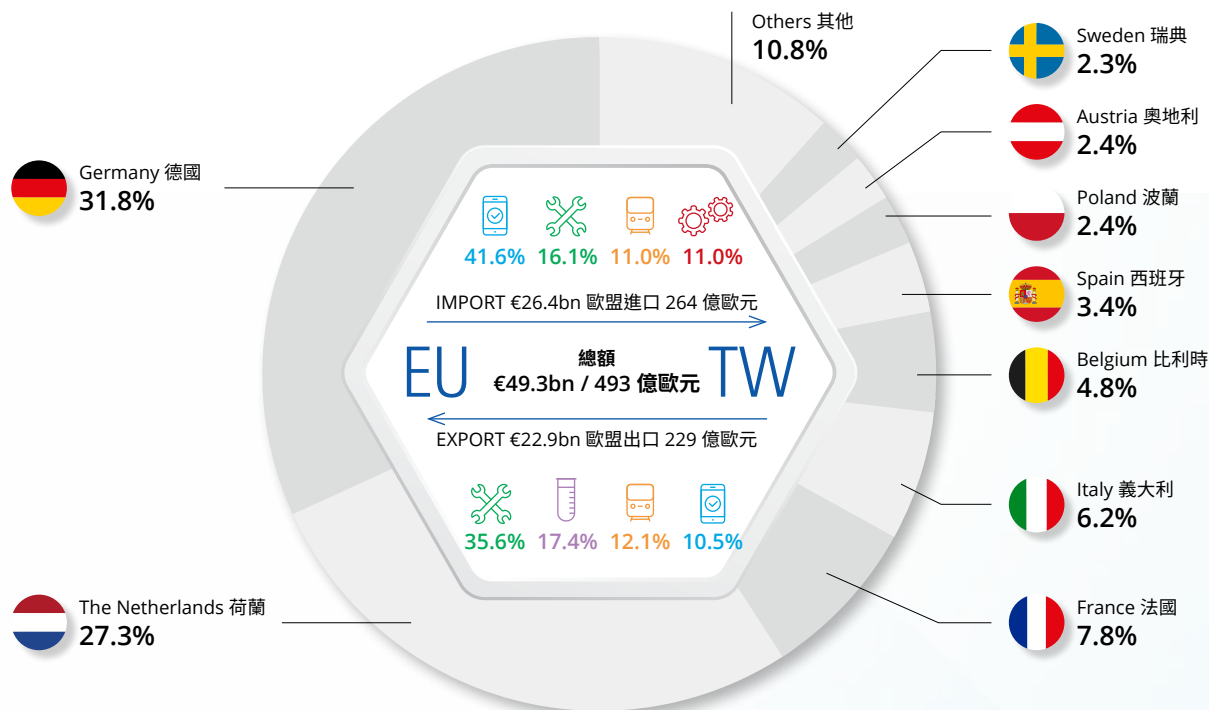


TABLE OF CONTENTS 目錄

4	Preface 序言
6	Overview 概況
10	01 Trade Relations 貿易關係
32	02 Investment Flows and Stock 投資資金流量與存量
37	03 The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan (EBRC) 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫
42	04 EU Member States in Taiwan 歐盟會員國在台灣
53	05 The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) 歐洲在臺商務協會
55	06 Human Rights Promotion and Cooperation 人權促進與合作
60	07 Employment and Social Issues 就業與社會議題
62	08 Environment Protection and Fight Against Climate Change 環境保護及對抗氣候變遷
64	09 Education 教育
70	10 Research and Innovation 研究與創新
73	11 Culture 文化
76	EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan 歐盟會員國在台代表處

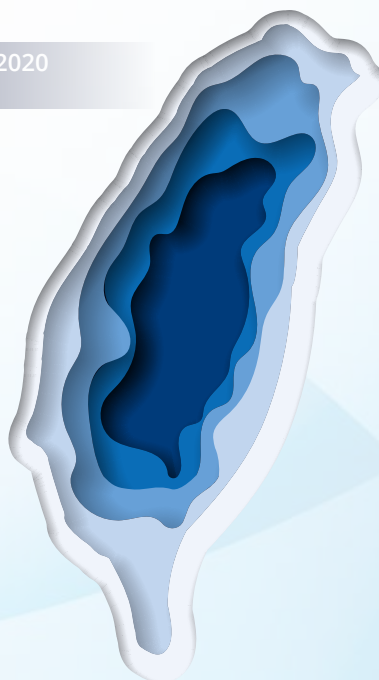


Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2020 2020 年台歐盟雙邊貨品貿易



Stock of Taiwan's outbound FDI by 2020 2020 年台灣對外直接投資存量

China 中國	55.0%
British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean 英屬加勒比海群島	13.5%
USA 美國	6.3%
Singapore 新加坡	4.3%
Vietnam 越南	3.4%
Japan 日本	2.7%
Hong Kong 香港	2.3%
EU27 歐盟	2.1%
Others 其他	10.4%



FDI stock in Taiwan by 2020 2020 年台灣外國直接投資存量

EU27 歐盟	25.7%
British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean 英屬加勒比海群島	18.7%
USA 美國	13.1%
Japan 日本	12.4%
United Kingdom 英國	5.6%
Hong Kong 香港	5.1%
Singapore 新加坡	4.6%
Others 其他	14.8%

PREFACE

序言

Since arriving in Taipei, I have witnessed first-hand the dynamism and vitality of EU-Taiwan relations. Last year was particularly challenging, marked by the global COVID-19 pandemic, and increased regional and global tensions. Yet, despite the circumstances, EU-Taiwan ties have grown ever more solid and resilient. Notwithstanding the restrictions related to the pandemic, we have been able to move forward with a significant number of important bilateral projects and events, such as the landmark EU-Taiwan Investment Forum, the EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange, and the Europe Festival.

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 form the strong foundations that underpin our ties. We work together in different areas, ranging from trade and investment, science and technology, cultural and educational exchange, the fight against climate change, and the promotion of human rights. The EU is the largest foreign investor in Taiwan, representing over 25% of Taiwan's total FDI. We contribute to Taiwan's economic growth, job creation and prosperity, the promotion of European technology and standards, while also bringing our societies closer together.

Europe and Taiwan are currently at a critical juncture, each fighting to move towards the end of the pandemic. As I am writing these lines, Europe has pledged to increase its global solidarity by donating 100 million vaccine doses by the end of 2021. When Taiwan was facing a difficult outbreak, I was proud to see the first shipments of vaccines arriving from Europe via COVAX.

Today, Europe is looking to the future with optimism. In the coming months we will set in



motion the biggest common investment and recovery package in our history, investing €750bn in revitalising the Single Market, boosting digitalisation, and implementing the European Green Deal. At the same time, Europe is looking East. The EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific which was launched in April 2021 demonstrates the EU's fundamental commitment to this region with the aim toward contributing to its stability, security, prosperity, and sustainable development. Taiwan plays a fundamental role in our Indo-Pacific vision due to our shared values, deep economic ties, and Taiwan's key role in global supply chains.

I wish you a very fruitful and enjoyable read.

自從抵達台北，我親眼見證了歐盟與台灣關係的生機蓬勃。去年是充滿挑戰的一年，除了全球的 COVID-19 病毒危機，區域與全球局勢也更趨緊張，但在這樣的逆境中，歐盟與台灣的聯結茁長得更加穩固及不撓；即使在疫情的限制下，我們還是完成了許多重要的雙邊計畫與活動，例如指標性的投資歐盟論壇、台歐盟司法交流計畫及歐洲節。

歐盟與台灣共享許多價值觀，包括自由、民主、人權、法治以及多元尊重，這些相同的價值為我們的合作打下強健的基礎。我們在不同的領域併肩努力，從貿易投資、科學技術、文化教育交流、遏止全球暖化、到對人權的推動。歐盟是台灣最大的境外投資者，佔總外國直接投資（FDI）25%，我們為台灣的經濟成長貢獻、創造就業機會、推動產業進步，也推廣歐洲技術與標準，這些都讓我們雙方的社會更緊密。

歐盟與台灣現今面對緊要關鍵，雙方都在努力讓疫情落幕，我寫下這些字句之時，歐洲剛宣布將在 2021 年底前捐贈一百萬劑疫苗，承諾增進全球的團結一心。台灣疫情爆發的艱困時刻，我很驕傲看見台灣收到的首波疫苗當中有透過全球獲取機制（COVAX）由歐洲送達的疫苗。

今日，歐洲看向未來的眼光是樂觀的，接下來的幾個月，我們即將建立有史以來最大的共同投資及復甦支援，投資七千五百億歐元以振興單一市場、加速數位化，並實施歐盟綠色新政（European Green Deal）。歐洲正放眼東方，歐盟於 2021 年 4 月公布的印度太平洋合作戰略宣示了歐盟在此區域的承諾，希望為其穩定、安全、繁榮及永續發展貢獻。共享的價值、緊密的經濟連結與台灣在全球供應鍊中的關鍵地位，在在使台灣在我們的印太發展中扮演重要的角色。

祝你有段豐富且有趣的閱讀之旅。



Filip Grzegorzewski
高哲夫

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



OVERVIEW

概況

The European Economic and Trade Office is the representative office of the European Union in Taiwan. The Office was established in 2003, and has been growing steadily in terms of its staff members and its range of activities. At the time this was written, 17 colleagues (European and Taiwanese) work at the Office, divided in three different sections – Political, Trade, and Administration.

The EU Office is responsible for all policy areas regarding the relationship between the EU and Taiwan, whether they be in regards to political, economic, trade, or other issues such as human rights. The Office is also in charge of EU relationships with Taiwanese partners in civil society, think tanks, and academia. We follow political and economic developments in Taiwan on a daily basis, providing regular in-depth analysis to our headquarters in Brussels. Through active public diplomacy, we also work to increase the visibility, awareness, and understanding of the EU in Taiwan.

The EU Office in Taiwan is part of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the diplomatic service of the European Union. Based in Brussels, but supplemented by an extensive network of EU diplomatic presences worldwide, the EEAS brings together European civil servants and diplomats from the foreign services of EU member states in countries all across the globe. Currently, the EU is represented by some 140 EU Delegations and Offices worldwide.

A key aspect of the EEAS is its ability to work closely with the foreign and defence ministries of EU member states and the other EU institutions such as the European Commission, Council and Parliament. In Taiwan, the EU Office works together with the representative offices for each of the 15 EU Members States that are currently present in Taipei.

The Indo-Pacific is vital for the EU's economic growth, and the EU is a major partner to the region.



The EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, which launched in April 2021, recommits the EU to the region politically with the express aim of contributing to its stability, security, prosperity, and sustainable development, through the promotion of democracy, rule of law, human rights and international law. The shift in the world's centre of gravity to the Indo-Pacific began years ago, but the pandemic has accelerated this trend. Europe and Asia must now work together to engender a green and sustainable post-COVID-19 socio-economic recovery for the well-being of our own peoples.

The EU and Taiwan enjoy strong relations in several policy areas, including human rights, gender equality, social issues, climate change, research and innovation, as well as education and culture. In 2020 the EU and Taiwan held the third Human Rights Consultations, taking stock of the progress made in various human rights issues that the EU and Taiwan have long been working on together, from LGBTI and gender equality to migrant workers' rights, the death penalty, and business and human rights.

Over the last year, the EU and Taiwan held a number of human-rights related events, including the Judicial Exchange Programme, which is aimed at promoting the sharing of best practices amongst European and Taiwanese judicial experts. The EU and its Member States were also present at the 2020 Taiwan Pride Parade, the biggest in Asia, and one of the largest in the world.

Regarding employment and social issues, the EU and Taiwan held the third Labour Consultations in February 2021, which covered issues such as occupational safety, health issues, and the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market. Regarding the environment, the EU celebrated its 2020 beach cleaning day which collected over 440 kg of waste at Wanli beachside in New Taipei City.

Taiwan continued to be very active in science and

technology cooperation with the EU, along with the promotion of EU studies. In 2020, there were 35 projects with participation from Taiwanese research institutions under the Horizon 2020 Programme, and 7 Jean Monnet projects operating within Taiwan. Cultural events such as the European Film Festival provided platforms for the public to gain a deeper understanding of Europe's diversity.

The EU and Taiwan enjoy comprehensive economic relations which has evolved steadily over the years. As the international landscape changes, we are committed to evolve our bilateral relationship and to take full advantage of the new opportunities.

In 2020, trade relations between the EU and Taiwan remain firm despite a minor decline in merchandise trade flow. Taiwan advanced one rank to become the EU's 14th largest trading partner, whilst the EU was Taiwan's fourth largest partner worldwide. The EU also remained the island's biggest investor, accounting for around one quarter of all foreign direct investments (FDI) in Taiwan. However, Taiwan's FDI stock in the EU remained low, representing 2.1% of all Taiwanese outbound investments.

Taiwan's excellence as a semiconductor superpower has received broad international attention. Taiwan-made ICT products have kept the world connected as people have turned increasingly toward remote working and learning. Cutting-edge semiconductors are key to green, digital, and automotive sectors — all of which are EU priorities. To meet its objectives on climate change, sustainable development, and digitalization, the EU will need to mobilise private investment. This provides opportunities for enhancing our relationship since Taiwan possesses top-level expertise in these aspects.

Just as many Taiwanese have learned about our European food, culture, and technology, we would like to see more Taiwanese products, people, and

stories here in the EU. Working towards a more balanced investment exchange will strengthen our relationship based on common values and shared interests. Hence, our trade policies must enable a more robust investment flow, and forge stronger business alliances, whether in semiconductors, automobile or energy.

We would also encourage Taiwan to adopt a more forward-looking policy plan. European investors need long-term, stable and predictable investment environments. Domestic power, water or infrastructure shortages negatively affect business confidence, and should be addressed urgently. Sound governmental policies should also adopt a market-oriented approach in line with international trade rules. Regulatory frameworks should not discriminate against foreign companies when pitted against domestic players. Local content requirements are short-sighted, inefficient and discriminatory. They overprotect and artificially favour domestic players to the detriment of competitiveness.

The EU and Taiwan have built a solid cooperative framework. In 2020, both sides held bilateral trade consultations, a mid-term review, an industrial policy dialogue, a dialogue on digital economy, and sectoral working groups. Regardless of the pandemic, several events under the EU-financed European Business and Regulatory Cooperation program took place. The high-level European Investment Forum, which hosted many experts from the EU and its Member States to illustrate investment opportunities in Europe, was one of the most popular events.

We also commend the very active European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan as an essential pillar of European presence in Taiwan. The EU stands ready for a closer partnership. In challenging times, we should strategically expand our commercial ties, and beyond.

歐洲經貿辦事處為歐盟在台灣的代表處。辦事處成立於 2003 年，其工作人員與活動涵蓋範圍皆持續穩定增長。本文寫就之時，歐洲經貿辦事處共有 17 名歐籍與台灣籍同仁，其下分三組，分別為政治暨新聞組、經貿組及行政組。

歐洲經貿辦事處負責有關歐盟與台灣關係的所有政策領域，包含政治、經濟、貿易或如人權等議題。辦事處也負責歐盟與公民社會、智庫及學術界等台灣合作夥伴的關係，每日關注台灣的政治和經濟發展，定期為布魯塞爾總部提供深入分析。通過積極的公眾外交，我們致力於提高歐盟在台灣的能見度、知名度和理解度。

歐洲經貿辦事處隸屬於歐盟的外交機構——歐盟對外事務部（EEAS）。EEAS 總部位於布魯塞爾，但由遍布全球的歐盟外交機構組成廣大網路提供服務，匯集了位於全球各國的歐盟會員國外交部門的歐洲公務員和外交官。目前，歐盟在全球設有約 140 個歐盟代表團和辦事處。

EEAS 的一大關鍵是與歐盟會員國的外交部、國防部及歐盟執委會、歐盟理事會和歐洲議會等其他歐盟機構之密切合作。在台灣，歐洲經貿辦事處與目前在台北設有辦事處的 15 個歐盟會員國辦事處合作。

印太地區對歐盟的經濟成長至關緊要，且歐盟是該地區的主要合作夥伴。於 2021 年 4 月發布的歐盟印度太平洋合作戰略中，歐盟再次對該地區予以政治性的承諾，通過推動民主、法治、人權及國際法，來促進該地區的穩定、安全、繁榮及永續發展。世界重心多年前即開始向印太地區轉移，而全球疫情更加速了轉變，歐洲及亞洲現在必須共同努力，為了我們人民的福祉，確保 COVID-19 過後能有環保並永續的社會經濟復甦。

歐盟和台灣在多個政策領域，包括人權、性別平等、社會議題、氣候變遷、研究創新以及教育文化，都有著密切的合作關係。2020 年歐盟與台灣舉行第三次人權諮商會議，檢視歐盟與台灣長期合作中各項人權議題所取得的進展，包含同志 (LGBTI) 和性別平等、移工權利、死刑，以及商業與人權。

去年，歐盟和台灣舉辦了多項人權相關的活動，包括台歐盟司法交流計劃，旨在促進歐洲和台灣司法專家之間的最佳典範分享。歐盟及會員國也參加了 2020 年的台



灣同志遊行，這是亞洲規模最大、也是全球首屈一指的同志遊行之一。

關於就業和社會問題，歐盟和台灣於 2021 年 2 月舉行了第三次勞動諮商會議，內容涵蓋職業安全、健康以及 COVID-19 對勞動市場的影響等議題。環境方面，歐盟舉辦 2020 淨灘日，在新北市萬里海灘清理了 440 多公斤垃圾。

台灣持續積極與歐盟進行科技合作，並推動歐盟研究。2020 年，歐盟展望 2020 計畫中多達 35 個專案有台灣研究機構參與，台灣並持續執行 7 項莫內計畫。台灣歐洲影展等文化活動更提供了平台，讓民眾深入了解歐洲的多樣性。

歐盟與台灣的經濟關係十分全面，且多年來持續穩定進展。隨著國際格局的變化，我們致力於充分利用各項機會發展雙邊關係。

2020 年，歐盟與台灣貿易關係雖在商品貿易小幅下滑，但仍十分穩固。台灣上升一位，成為歐盟第十四大貿易夥伴，而歐盟則是台灣在全球的第四大貿易夥伴。歐盟仍是台灣最大的境外投資者，約佔台灣總外國直接投資（FDI）四分之一。然而，台灣在歐盟的 FDI 存量仍偏低，僅佔台灣所有對外投資的 2.1%。

台灣半導體產業的卓越表現受到國際廣泛關注，隨著人們漸漸轉向遠端工作及學習，台灣製造的 ICT 產品幫助世界保持聯繫。尖端半導體是綠色能源、數位和汽車產業的關鍵，而這些皆為歐盟優先發展產業。為實現氣候變遷、永續發展及數位化的目標，歐盟需要鼓勵企業投資，台灣在這些方面的頂級專業也進一步提供了鞏固雙邊關係的機會。

許多台灣人了解我們歐洲的食物、文化和技術，我們也希望在歐盟看到更多的台灣產品、人民和故事。共同努力使投資交流更加平衡，將增進我們墊基於共同價值觀與共同利益的關係。我們的貿易政策必須促進更健全的投資，不論在半導體、汽車以及能源領域建立更強大的商業聯盟。

我們也鼓勵台灣建立更前瞻性的政策計畫，歐洲投資者需要長期、穩定並具可預測性的投資環境。能源、水資源及基礎建設的缺乏會嚴重影響企業的信心，應儘速解

決。良好的政府政策應包含市場導向的角度，並符合國際貿易守則。監管架構不應在與本國企業競爭時，造成對外國公司的不平等待遇，過度聚焦本土的規範導致短視、缺乏效率，並帶來歧視，如此過度保護及偏好本地企業，反會減低其競爭能力。

歐盟與台灣攜手建立了穩固的合作架構，在 2020 年，雙方共同舉辦貿易諮商會議、期中會議、產業政策對話、數位經濟對話，並建立部門工作小組。儘管有疫情影響，歐盟仍挹注經費舉辦多項商業與法規合作計畫下的活動。高階投資歐盟論壇中，多名來自歐盟及其會員國的專家描畫歐洲的投資機會，成為最受歡迎的活動之一。

在此也表揚歐洲在臺商務協會，他們是歐洲在台灣不可或缺或的支柱，歐盟已準備好迎接更緊密的夥伴關係，在這充滿挑戰的時代，我們應該更策略性地擴展雙方的商業連結，以及其他領域的合作。

01

TRADE RELATIONS 貿易關係

*Note: The EU refers to the 27 European Union countries (EU27) unless otherwise specified.
註：若無特別敘明，歐盟於此指 27 個歐洲聯盟國家 (EU27)。*

1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

1.1.1 Taiwan's position as an EU trade partner

In 2020, Taiwan advanced by one place to become EU's 14th most important trading partner in merchandise trade. Taiwan ranked 20th amongst the EU's export partners. With respect to imports, Taiwan remained the 12th largest EU partner.

In Asia, Taiwan was the 5th largest trading partner with the EU, after China, Japan, South Korea, and India. The EU remained Taiwan's 4th largest trading partner, after China, the US, and Japan. While trade in goods between the EU and the world decreased

by 10.5% from 2019 to 2020 mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan only decreased by 3.2% in the same period, reaching a total of €49.3bn.

From 2019 to 2020, the EU's goods exports to Taiwan decreased slightly by 2.9%, reaching €22.9bn. It was the first reduction since 2012. In comparison, overall exports from the EU to the world decreased by 9.4%. In 2020, the EU imported 3.5% less goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €26.4bn. Over the same period, the EU's overall imports from the world decreased by 11.7%.



Overview Bilateral Trade and Investment between the EU27 and Taiwan

歐盟與台灣之間的雙邊貿易與投資概況

Bilateral trade in goods 2020
2020 年的雙邊貨品貿易

€49.3bn 493 億歐元 3.2%

EU's exports to Taiwan €22.9bn
歐盟對台灣的出口額 229 億歐元

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

Other machinery 其他機械: 35.6%
Chemicals 化學製品: 17.4%
Transport equipment 運輸設備: 12.1%

EU's imports from Taiwan €26.4bn
歐盟自台灣的進口額 264 億歐元

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

ICT products 資通訊產品: 41.6%
Other machinery 其他機械: 16.1%
Transport equipment 運輸設備: 11.1%

Bilateral trade in services 2019
2019 年的雙邊服務貿易

€9.5bn 95 億歐元 5.1%

EU's exports to Taiwan €5.4bn
歐盟對台灣的出口額 54 億歐元

Taiwan's exports to the EU €4.1bn
台灣對歐盟的出口額 41 億歐元

Investment in 2020
2020 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\$1.5bn / 15 億美元

FDI stocks by 2020
2020 年外國直接投資存量

EU investment in Taiwan 歐盟在台灣的投資
US\$48.7bn / 487 億美元

Taiwan investment in the EU 台灣在歐盟的投資
US\$7.3bn / 73 億美元

Source: Eurostat and 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

The EU's trade deficit with Taiwan decreased from €3.8bn in 2019 to €3.5bn in 2020. Among the EU27, six Member States had trade surpluses with Taiwan, i.e., Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg.

1.1 台灣與歐盟會員國的貨品貿易

1.1.1 台灣作為歐盟貿易夥伴的地位

2020 年, 台灣上升一位, 成為歐盟第 14 大重要貨品貿易夥伴。台灣在歐盟出口夥伴中排名第 20 位。在進口方面, 台灣仍是歐盟第 12 大夥伴。

在亞洲, 台灣是歐盟的第五大貿易夥伴, 僅次於中國、日本、南韓和印度。歐盟仍是台灣第四大貿易夥伴, 僅

次於中國、美國和日本。雖然歐盟與世界間的貨品貿易自 2019 年到 2020 年由於 COVID-19 大流行下降了 10.5%, 但歐盟與台灣的同期雙邊貿易僅下降 3.2%, 總計達 493 億歐元。

比較 2019 年與 2020 年, 歐盟對台灣的出口貨品小幅下降 2.9%, 達 229 億歐元, 這是自 2012 年以來首次下降, 相比之下, 歐盟對世界的整體出口下降了 9.4%。2020 年歐盟從台灣進口的貨品比前一年減少 3.5%, 總價值為 264 億歐元, 同期歐盟從世界的整體進口下降了 11.7%。

歐盟對台貿易逆差從 2019 年的 38 億歐元降至 2020 年的 35 億歐元。歐盟 27 國中有 6 個會員國對台貿易順差, 分別是奧地利、丹麥、芬蘭、德國、愛爾蘭和盧森堡。



Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2020 (€ billion)

圖 1：2011-2020 年歐盟與台灣貨品貿易額（十億歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

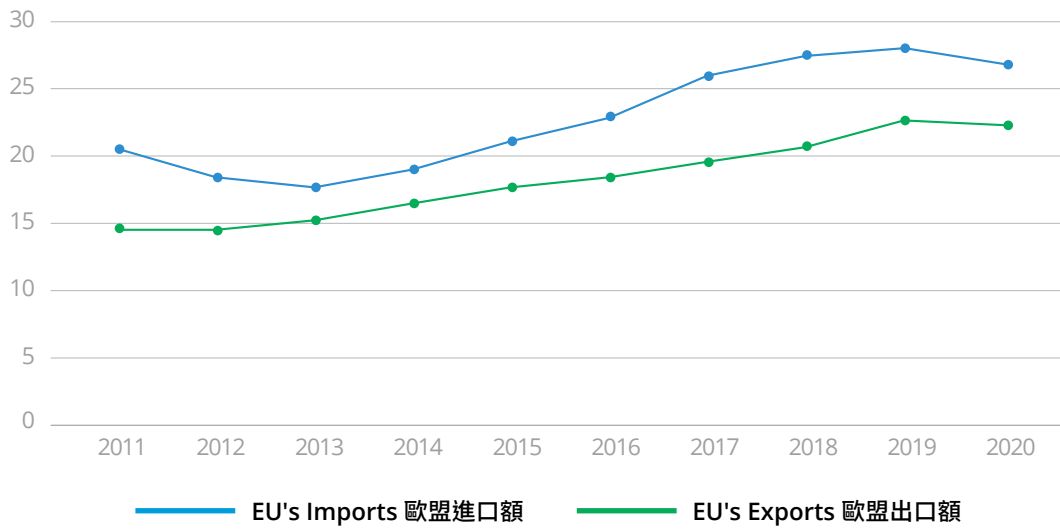




Table 1: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan (€ billion)

表 1：歐盟與台灣之貨品貿易（十億歐元）

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	Balance for the EU27 貿易餘額
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%	25.4	10.6%	44.8	10.2%	-6.0
2018	20.1	3.8%	26.8	5.7%	46.9	4.9%	-6.8
2019	23.6	17.3%	27.4	2.1%	51.0	8.6%	-3.8
2020	22.9	-2.9%	26.4	-3.5%	49.3	-3.2%	-3.5

Table 2: EU's trade in goods with its main Asian trading partners in 2020

表 2：2020 年歐盟與其主要亞洲貿易夥伴之貨品貿易

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	202.6	383.4	586.0	-180.8
Japan 日本	54.5	54.9	109.4	-0.4
South Korea 南韓	45.3	44.1	89.3	1.2
India 印度	32.2	33.0	65.2	-0.9
Taiwan 台灣	22.9	26.4	49.3	-3.5
Vietnam 越南	8.8	34.4	43.2	-25.6
Singapore 新加坡	24.0	17.0	41.0	7.0
Malaysia 馬來西亞	10.5	24.7	35.2	-14.2
Hong Kong 香港	23.0	7.1	30.1	15.9





Table 3: The EU's leading trade in goods partners in 2020 (€ billion)

表 3：2020 年歐盟之主要貨品貿易夥伴（十億歐元）

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	352.9	18.3%	China 中國	383.4	22.4%	China 中國	586.0	16.1%
2	United Kingdom 英國	277.7	14.4%	United States 美國	202.6	11.8%	United States 美國	555.5	15.2%
3	China 中國	202.6	10.5%	United Kingdom 英國	167.3	9.8%	United Kingdom 英國	445.0	12.2%
4	Switzerland 瑞士	142.4	7.4%	Switzerland 瑞士	108.6	6.3%	Switzerland 瑞士	251.0	6.9%
5	Russia 俄羅斯	79.0	4.1%	Russia 俄羅斯	95.3	5.6%	Russia 俄羅斯	174.3	4.8%
6	Turkey 土耳其	69.9	3.6%	Turkey 土耳其	62.6	3.6%	Turkey 土耳其	132.4	3.6%
7	Japan 日本	54.5	2.8%	Japan 日本	54.9	3.2%	Japan 日本	109.4	3.0%
8	Norway 挪威	48.6	2.5%	South Korea 南韓	44.1	2.6%	Norway 挪威	90.9	2.5%
9	South Korea 南韓	45.3	2.3%	Norway 挪威	42.3	2.5%	South Korea 南韓	89.3	2.5%
10	Canada 加拿大	33.3	1.7%	Vietnam 越南	34.4	2.0%	India 印度	65.2	1.8%
11	India 印度	32.2	1.7%	India 印度	33.0	1.9%	Canada 加拿大	53.4	1.5%
12	Mexico 墨西哥	30.5	1.6%	Taiwan 台灣	26.4	1.5%	Brazil 巴西	52.6	1.4%
13	Australia 澳洲	29.0	1.5%	Brazil 巴西	25.0	1.5%	Mexico 墨西哥	50.9	1.4%
14	Brazil 巴西	27.7	1.4%	Malaysia 馬來西亞	24.7	1.4%	Taiwan 台灣	49.3	1.4%
15	United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯聯合大公國	25.9	1.3%	Mexico 墨西哥	20.4	1.2%	Vietnam 越南	43.2	1.2%
16	Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯	24.9	1.3%	Canada 加拿大	20.0	1.2%	Singapore 新加坡	41.0	1.1%
17	Singapore 新加坡	24.0	1.2%	Thailand 泰國	17.7	1.0%	Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯	40.3	1.1%
18	Ukraine 烏克蘭	23.1	1.2%	Singapore 新加坡	17.0	1.0%	Ukraine 烏克蘭	39.7	1.1%
19	Hong Kong 香港	23.0	1.2%	Ukraine 烏克蘭	16.5	1.0%	Australia 澳洲	35.8	1.0%
20	Taiwan 台灣	22.9	1.2%	South Africa 南非	16.4	1.0%	Malaysia 馬來西亞	35.2	1.0%



1.1.2 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 Member States, Germany held the biggest share in total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan, with a share of 31.8% or €15.7bn in 2020. Germany was followed by the Netherlands (27.3%, €13.5bn), France (7.8%, €3.8bn), Italy (6.2%, €3.1bn), Belgium (4.8%, €2.4bn) and Spain (3.4%, €1.7bn). These six Member States together accounted for over 80% of the total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan.

In 2020, thirteen Member States increased their bilateral trade in goods with Taiwan. Seventeen out of 27 EU Member States exported more goods to Taiwan than in the previous year, including Estonia

(+219.2%), Greece (+185.6%), and Luxembourg (+131.9%), while twenty Member States' imports from Taiwan dropped from the previous year.

1.1.2 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。

在歐盟 27 個成員國中，德國在歐盟與台灣之間的貨品貿易總額中所佔比重最大，2020 年達 31.8%，即 157 億歐元。緊隨其後的是荷蘭 (27.3%，135 億歐元)、法國 (7.8%，38 億歐元)、義大利 (6.2%，31 億歐元)、比利時 (4.8%，24 億歐元) 及西班牙 (3.4%，17 億歐元)。此六會員國合計佔歐盟與台灣貨品貿易總值的 80% 以上。

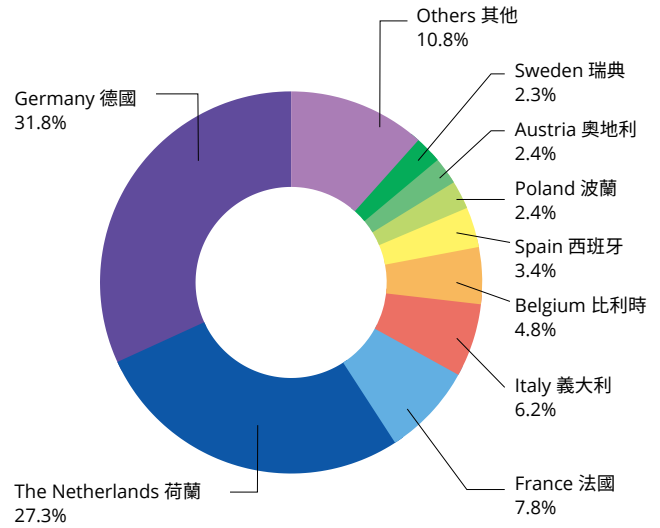
2020 年，13 個會員國與台灣的雙邊貨品貿易增加。比起前一年，歐盟 27 個成員國中有 17 個國家對台灣出口的貨品增加，包括愛沙尼亞 (+219.2%)、希臘 (+185.6%) 及盧森堡 (+131.9%)，20 個會員國自台灣的進口量下降。





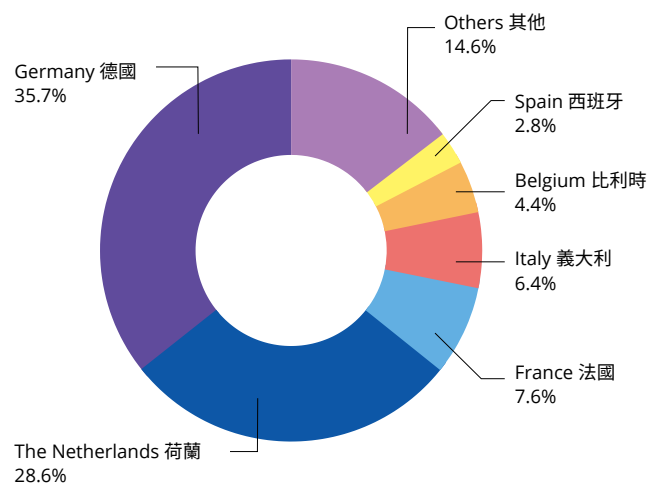
Figure 2: Share by EU Member States of the Total Trade in Goods (Import + Export) with Taiwan in 2020

圖 2：2020 年歐盟各會員國與台灣貨品貿易總額 (進口加出口) 所佔比重



Figures 3: Share by EU Member States of EU Exports of Goods to Taiwan in 2020

圖 3：2020 年歐盟各會員國於歐盟出口台灣貨品所佔比重



Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



Table 4: Taiwan's Trade in Goods with the EU Member States in 2020 (€ million)

表 4：2020 年台灣與歐盟會員國的貨品貿易（百萬歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	Imports 進口			Exports 出口			Total trade 貿易總額			Trade balance 貿易餘額	
	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020
Austria 奧地利	558.2	552.1	-1.1%	673.0	583.3	-13.3%	1,231.3	1,135.4	-7.8%	114.8	31.2
Belgium 比利時	1,410.5	1,355.7	-3.9%	887.3	1,002.9	13.0%	2,297.8	2,358.6	2.6%	-523.2	-352.9
Bulgaria 保加利亞	103.5	109.7	6.0%	28.2	40.4	43.1%	131.7	150.1	14.0%	-75.3	-69.4
Croatia 克羅埃西亞	41.0	29.6	-27.8%	6.0	5.5	-8.8%	47.0	35.1	-25.4%	-35.0	-24.1
Cyprus 賽普勒斯	22.6	20.3	-10.0%	3.5	2.5	-28.8%	26.1	22.8	-12.6%	-19.1	-17.8
Czech Republic 捷克	569.2	629.3	10.6%	215.3	223.4	3.8%	784.5	852.7	8.7%	-353.9	-406.0
Denmark 丹麥	363.2	362.0	-0.3%	375.4	440.3	17.3%	738.7	802.3	8.6%	12.2	78.2
Estonia 愛沙尼亞	50.4	47.0	-6.8%	7.6	24.4	219.2%	58.1	71.4	22.9%	-42.8	-22.7
Finland 芬蘭	219.5	195.0	-11.1%	227.5	253.2	11.3%	447.0	448.2	0.3%	8.0	58.2
France 法國	2,366.2	2,093.8	-11.5%	1,784.5	1,739.3	-2.5%	4,150.7	3,833.1	-7.7%	-581.8	-354.6
Germany 德國	8,059.0	7,510.9	-6.8%	7,790.4	8,180.8	5.0%	15,849.4	15,691.7	-1.0%	-268.6	669.9
Greece 希臘	114.0	105.2	-7.7%	17.9	51.1	185.6%	131.9	156.3	18.5%	-96.1	-54.1
Hungary 匈牙利	702.7	708.3	0.8%	163.4	164.8	0.8%	866.1	873.1	0.8%	-539.2	-543.5
Ireland 愛爾蘭	312.5	401.7	28.5%	382.4	465.4	21.7%	695.0	867.1	24.8%	69.9	63.8
Italy 義大利	1,989.2	1,621.8	-18.5%	1,446.3	1,455.7	0.7%	3,435.5	3,077.6	-10.4%	-542.9	-166.1
Latvia 拉脫維亞	68.2	75.0	10.0%	7.4	8.5	14.5%	75.6	83.5	10.4%	-60.8	-66.5
Lithuania 立陶宛	69.3	66.1	-4.6%	19.6	19.0	-2.9%	88.9	85.2	-4.2%	-49.7	-47.1
Luxembourg 盧森堡	40.0	35.9	-10.4%	16.4	38.0	131.9%	56.4	73.9	31.0%	-23.6	2.2
Malta 馬爾他	26.4	23.9	-9.7%	8.1	3.9	-52.5%	34.5	27.7	-19.8%	-18.3	-20.0
The Netherlands 荷蘭	6,549.4	6,947.6	6.1%	8,075.1	6,545.8	-18.9%	14,624.5	13,493.4	-7.7%	1,525.7	-401.9
Poland 波蘭	931.9	980.9	5.2%	148.2	204.4	37.9%	1,080.1	1,185.3	9.7%	-783.7	-776.5
Portugal 葡萄牙	407.9	407.1	-0.2%	217.7	211.7	-2.8%	625.6	618.9	-1.1%	-190.2	-195.4
Romania 羅馬尼亞	209.8	208.7	-0.5%	29.3	29.2	-0.4%	239.1	237.9	-0.5%	-180.5	-179.5
Slovakia 斯洛伐克	278.6	197.9	-29.0%	29.8	33.8	13.5%	308.4	231.6	-24.9%	-248.8	-164.1
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	87.0	67.2	-22.8%	32.4	30.4	-6.2%	119.4	97.5	-18.3%	-54.6	-36.8
Spain 西班牙	1,176.6	1,058.6	-10.0%	521.1	633.5	21.6%	1,697.7	1,692.1	-0.3%	-655.5	-425.0
Sweden 瑞典	673.8	626.8	-7.0%	459.7	508.1	10.5%	1,133.5	1,134.8	0.1%	-214.1	-118.7
EU27 歐盟總額	27,400.7	26,438.1	-3.5%	23,573.7	22,899.1	-2.9%	50,974.4	49,337.3	-3.2%	-3,827.0	-3,539.0



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

Taiwan manufactures and supplies key components to major markets, including the EU. In 2020, 94.4% of trade between the EU and Taiwan was based on manufactures, while primary products made up only 4.6% of trade value.

In 2020, the trade pattern between the EU and Taiwan remained almost consistent with 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 €11bn (41.6%) 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 21.0% of all the EU's imports from Taiwan in 2020. The category "Other machinery" ranked second (16.1%), followed by transport equipment (11.0%). The other larger categories

include "Other manufactures" (10.0%) and "Other semi-manufactures" (9.2%). Iron and steel accounted for 3.1%, chemicals for 5.3%. Primary products took up only 1.9% of the EU's import from Taiwan.

In 2020, EU exports to Taiwan mainly consisted of machinery and transport equipment, representing a share of 58.4% or €13.4bn. This category covered office and telecommunication equipment (10.5% or €2.4bn), other machinery (35.6% or €8.2bn, of which non electrical machinery amounted to 29.0% or €6.6bn), as well as transport equipment (12.1% or €2.8bn). Chemicals (17.4% or €4.0bn) was another large category of goods exported from the EU to Taiwan, under which pharmaceuticals made up the most significant share (7.8% or €1.8bn) of total EU exports. Primary products made up 7.8% of the EU's exports to Taiwan, with €1.8bn in value. This included agriculture and raw materials (5.4% or €1.2bn), as well as fuel and mining products (2.3% or €0.5bn).



Table 5: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2020 by product (€ million)

表 5：2020 年歐盟與台灣各類產品貿易額（百萬歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

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	2019 - 2020 Growth 成長率	Value 金額	Share of total 佔總額比重	2019 - 2020 Growth 成長率		
TOTAL 總計	26,438	100.0%	-3.5%	22,899	100.0%	-2.9%	49,337	-3,539
Primary products 初級產品	507	1.9%	8.9%	1,775	7.8%	-2.1%	2,282	1,268
Agricultural products 農產品與原物料	241	0.9%	-20.8%	1,241	5.4%	-4.8%	1,482	1,000
Fuel and mining products 燃料與礦業產品	266	1.0%	64.9%	534	2.3%	4.8%	800	268
Manufactures 工業產品	25,791	97.6%	-3.7%	20,804	90.9%	-3.1%	46,595	-4,987
Iron and steel 鋼鐵	827	3.1%	-30.8%	209	0.9%	-23.7%	1,036	-618
Chemicals 化學製品	1,388	5.3%	-2.9%	3,994	17.4%	7.5%	5,382	2,606
Pharmaceuticals 製藥產品	48	0.2%	-50.6%	1,784	7.8%	12.4%	1,832	1,736
Other semi-manufactures 其他半成品	2,424	9.2%	-10.8%	1,042	4.6%	25.8%	3,466	-1,382
Machinery and transport equipment 機械與運輸設備	18,177	68.8%	-1.7%	13,364	58.4%	-8.0%	31,541	-4,813
Office and telecoms equipment 辦公與電信設備	11,004	41.6%	1.4%	2,411	10.5%	-2.2%	13,415	-8,593
Electronic data processing and office equipment 電子資料處理與辦公設備	3,147	11.9%	18.2%	301	1.3%	-8.9%	3,448	-2,846
Telecommunications equipment 電信設備	2,301	8.7%	-0.9%	286	1.3%	27.3%	2,587	-2,015
ICs and electronic components 積體電路與電子元件	5,557	21.0%	-5.3%	1,824	8.0%	-4.5%	7,381	-3,733
Transport equipment 運輸設備	2,906	11.0%	2.1%	2,781	12.1%	9.6%	5,687	-125
Automotive products 汽車產品	403	1.5%	-17.3%	2,388	10.4%	11.7%	2,791	1,985
Other machinery 其他機械	4,267	16.1%	-10.9%	8,154	35.6%	-14.3%	12,421	3,887
Power generating machinery 發電機械	198	0.8%	-21.3%	615	2.7%	41.5%	813	417
Non electrical machinery 非電動機械	2,014	7.6%	-14.5%	6,640	29.0%	-20.5%	8,654	4,626
Electrical machinery 電動機械	2,055	7.8%	-5.9%	899	3.9%	23.8%	2,954	-1,156
Textiles 紡織品	269	1.0%	-14.4%	60	0.3%	15.0%	329	-209
Clothing 服飾	70	0.3%	-0.8%	177	0.8%	-13.8%	247	107
Other manufactures 其他製品	2,636	10.0%	2.6%	1,959	8.6%	5.2%	4,595	-677
Scientific and controlling instruments 科學與控制儀器	717	2.7%	18.0%	1,074	4.7%	10.2%	1,791	357
Other products 其他產品	121	0.5%	-9.6%	115	0.5%	8.7%	236	-6
Other 其他	19	0.1%	n.a.	206	0.9%	n.a.	225	187



The EU maintained a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (+ €2.6bn) including the pharmaceuticals sub-category (+ €1.7bn), automotive products (+ €2.0bn), other machinery (+ €3.9bn) including the non-electrical machinery sub-category (+ €4.6bn). 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 (- €8.6bn), and semi-manufactures (- €1.4bn) resulted in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan of €3.5bn.

1.1.3 台灣與歐盟貨品貿易產品

台灣製造並提供包含歐盟等主要市場關鍵元件。在 2020 年歐盟與台灣的貿易中，製造業產品所佔比重為 94.4%，初級產品僅佔貿易額的 4.6%。

2020 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，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 110 億歐元 (41.6%)。台灣在積體電路與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 21.0% 來自台灣。

「其他機械」類別排名第二 (16.1%)，接著是運輸設備 (11.0%)。其他重要貨品類別包括「其他製造業產品」(10.0%) 和「其他半成品」(9.2%)。鋼鐵佔 3.1%，化學製品佔 5.3%。初級產品僅佔歐盟從台灣進口貨品的 1.9%。

2020 年，歐盟對台出口主要為機械與運輸設備 (佔 58.4% 或 134 億歐元)。此類別包括辦公與電信設備 (10.5% 或 24 億歐元)、其他機械 (35.6% 或 82 億歐元，尤其是非電動機械，佔 29.0% 或 66 億歐元)，以及運輸設備 (12.1% 或 28 億歐元)。化學製品 (17.4% 或 40 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，7.8% 或 18 億歐元。初級產品佔歐盟對台出口額的 7.8%，價值 18 億歐元，其中農產品與原物料佔 5.4% 或 12 億歐元，燃料與礦業產品則佔 2.3% 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 (+26 億歐元) 及其子類別之製藥產品 (+17 億歐





元)、汽車產品 (+20 億歐元)、其他機械 (+39 億歐元) 及其子類別之非電動機械 (+46 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 (-86 億歐元) 和半成品 (-14 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 35 億歐元。

1.1.4 Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2020

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 increased by 2.6% in 2020, reaching a total of \$631.1bn. Taiwan's exports increased by 4.9% while imports increased by 0.1% to an amount of \$345.2bn and \$285.8bn, respectively. Amongst Taiwan's trade partners, the EU maintained its 4th place ranking, or 5th if ASEAN were to be counted as one entity. The EU shared 10.1% of Taiwan's total imports and 6.6% of

Taiwan's total exports.

Taiwan's largest trade partner in 2020 was China (excluding Hong Kong). The total bilateral trade between Taiwan and China amounted to \$166.0bn, or 26.3% of total external trade. If Hong Kong were included, they attracted 43.9% of Taiwan's total exports in 2020 and supplied 22.7% of Taiwan's total imports. China was followed by the United States (\$83.0bn or 13.2%), Japan (\$69.3bn or 11.0%) and the EU (\$51.9bn or 8.2%). Among Taiwan's main trade partners (as shown below), Hong Kong displayed the highest growth in 2020 (21.3%), followed by China (11.3%) and South Korea (3.1%). According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan had a trade deficit with the EU (however, as shown above, EU trade statistics show an EU trade deficit), Japan, and South Korea. The bilateral trade between Taiwan and the 18 countries targeted by its New Southbound Policy totalled \$108.3bn in 2020, a 3.1% decrease compared to last year.

Table 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2020 (US\$ billion)

表 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2020 年的貨品貿易額（十億美元）

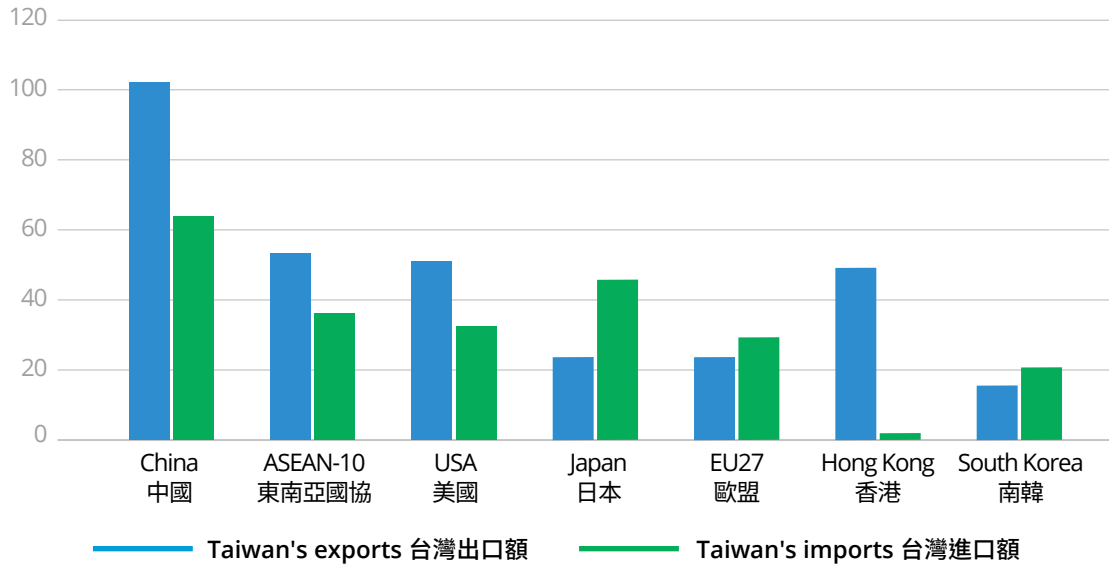
	Taiwan's Exports 台灣出口額	Annual Growth Rate 年成長率	Taiwan's Imports 台灣進口額	Annual Growth Rate 年成長率	Taiwan's Total Trade 台灣貿易額	Annual Growth Rate 年成長率
China 中國	102.4	11.6%	63.6	10.8%	166.0	11.3%
ASEAN-10 東南亞國協	53.2	1.3%	35.9	2.6%	89.1	0.2%
USA 美國	50.6	9.3%	32.5	-6.8%	83.0	2.4%
Japan 日本	23.4	0.5%	45.9	4.2%	69.3	2.9%
EU27 歐盟	22.9	-4.8%	29.0	-0.3%	51.9	-2.3%
Hong Kong 香港	49.0	21.5%	1.2	14.1%	50.2	21.3%
South Korea 南韓	15.1	-10.5%	20.6	16.1%	35.7	3.1%

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan 資料來源：台灣經濟部國際貿易局



Figure 4: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2020 (US\$ billion)

圖 4：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2020 年的貨品貿易額（十億美元）



Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan 資料來源：台灣經濟部國際貿易局



1.1.4 2020 年台灣與主要貿易夥伴的貨品貿易往來

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 2020 年上升 2.6%，達到 6,311 億美元。台灣的出口增加 4.9%，進口則增加 0.1%，分別達到 3,452 億美元和 2,858 億美元。在所有台灣的貿易夥伴中，歐盟仍是台灣第 4 大貿易夥伴，但若將東南亞國協 (ASEAN) 算為同一經濟體，歐盟則為第 5 大。其在台灣的進口總額和出口總額分別佔 10.1% 與 6.6%。

台灣 2020 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 1,660 億美元，佔對外貿易總額的 26.3%。若包括香港，兩者在 2020 年共佔台灣出口總額的 43.9%，佔台灣進口總額的 22.7%。緊跟中國之後的是美國（830 億美元或 13.2%）、日本（693 億美元或 11.0%）和歐盟（519 億美元或 8.2%）。在台灣主要貿易夥伴中（如下所示），香港在 2020 年成長幅度最大（21.3%），其次是中國（11.3%）及韓國（3.1%）。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 2020 年雙邊貿易額較前一年減少 3.1%，達到 1,083 億美元。

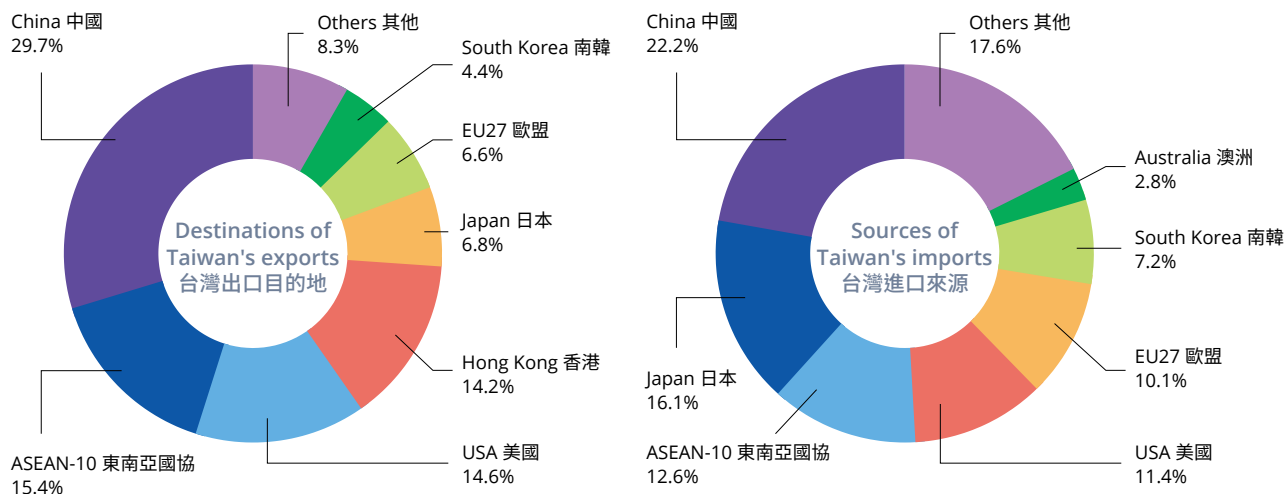
1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

Note: The most recent Eurostat statistics on trade in services available at the time of writing were from 2019.

In 2019, Taiwan was the EU's 28th trading partner around the world in trade in services. Total trade in services between the EU and Taiwan reached €9.5bn, representing a substantial growth of 5.1%. There is abundant room for growth in the service sector as bilateral service trade only accounted for 0.5% of the EU's total trade in services. The EU's services exports to and imports from the world amounted to €1,055.3bn and €982.2bn, respectively. The top 3 service trade partners of the EU were the United States (20.9%), United Kingdom (19.9%), and Switzerland (8.8%).

Figure 5: Taiwan's exports and imports by share of partner in 2020
圖 5：2020 年台灣貿易夥伴出口額與進口額所佔比重

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國際貿易局





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

In 2019, Taiwan was the EU's 22nd exporting destination and the 28th source of import for trade in services worldwide. The EU's exports of services to Taiwan reached a record high of €5.4bn, a growth of 3.8% from 2018. The EU's import of services from Taiwan showed a growth of 6.8% compared to 2018, amounting to €4.1bn in 2019.

The EU had a surplus of €1.3bn for trade in services with Taiwan in 2019. This represented a 4.3% decline from the previous year in trade surplus. Comparing the 2019 data with that of 2011, the overall trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

increased by 72.7%, and the exports and imports increased by 58.8% and 95.2% respectively.

1.2 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易

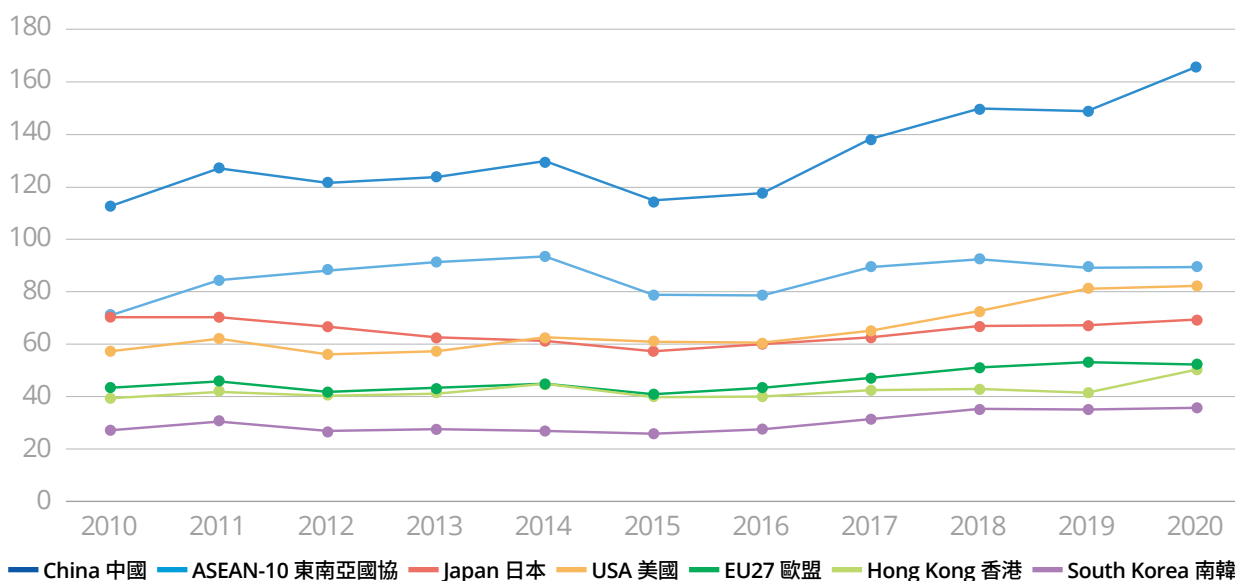
註：撰寫本文時，歐盟統計局有關服務貿易的最新統計資料來自 2019 年。

2019 年，台灣是歐盟在世界的第 28 大服務貿易夥伴。歐盟與台灣之間的服務貿易總額達到 95 億歐元，大幅成長 5.1%。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。歐盟對世界的服務進出口總額分別為 10,553 億歐元和 9,822 億歐元。歐盟的三大服務貿易夥伴為美國 (20.9%)、英國 (19.9%)、瑞士 (8.8%)。

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

圖 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴的貿易總額（十億美元）

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan
資料來源：台灣經濟部國際貿易局



Note: Among Taiwan's ASEAN trading partners, Singapore ranked first with 31.5% of ASEAN's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2020, importing \$19.1bn worth of goods from Taiwan, and exporting \$9.0bn worth of goods to Taiwan. Singapore was followed by Malaysia with a 21.7% share, and Vietnam with an 18.0% share. Taiwan had trade surpluses with Singapore (+ \$10.1bn), Vietnam (+ \$5.0bn), The Philippines (+ \$3.5bn), Thailand (+ \$0.7bn), Cambodia (+ \$0.6bn), and Myanmar (+ \$0.1bn).

註：台灣在東南亞國協的貿易夥伴中，2020 年新加坡居首位佔與台灣貨品貿易總額的 31.5%，自台灣進口了 191 億美元的貨品，和出口了 90 億美元的貨品。馬來西亞緊接其後，佔 21.7%，再來是 18.0% 的越南。台灣對新加坡 (+101 億美元)、越南 (+50 億美元)、菲律賓 (+35 億美元)、泰國 (+7 億美元)、柬埔寨 (+6 億美元)、緬甸 (+1 億美元) 皆為貿易順差。



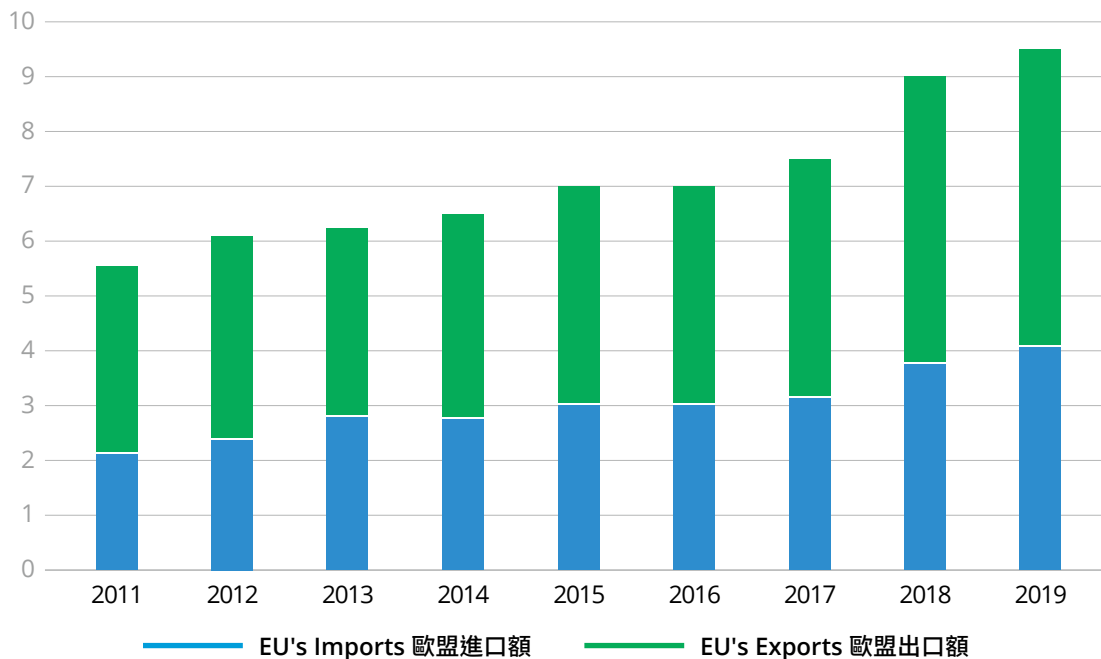
Table 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2019 (€ million)
表 7：2011 - 2019 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易額（百萬歐元）

	Total trade amount in services (€ billion) 服務貿易總額 (10 億歐元)				Growth 成長率			
	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口額	EU27 Exports 歐盟出口額	Balance 餘額	Total 總額	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口額	EU27 Exports 歐盟出口額	Balance 餘額	Total 總額
2011	2.1	3.4	1.3	5.5	-14.2%	-25.0%	-37.8%	-21.2%
2012	2.4	3.7	1.3	6.1	12.4%	8.7%	2.7%	10.1%
2013	2.8	3.4	0.6	6.2	17.6%	-7.2%	-52.1%	2.5%
2014	2.8	3.7	1.0	6.5	-1.6%	9.0%	56.0%	4.2%
2015	3.0	4.0	1.0	6.9	7.0%	5.7%	1.9%	6.2%
2016	3.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	1.5%	1.9%	3.2%	1.7%
2017	3.2	4.3	1.1	7.5	5.8%	6.3%	8.0%	6.1%
2018	3.8	5.2	1.4	9.0	20.2%	21.0%	23.4%	20.7%
2019	4.1	5.4	1.3	9.5	6.8%	3.8%	-4.3%	5.1%

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

Figure 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2019 (€ million)

圖 7：2011 - 2019 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易額（百萬歐元）



Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

1.2.1 歐盟對台灣的服務貿易進口額、出口額與順差

2019 年，台灣是歐盟的全球第 22 大服務貿易出口對象，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 54 億歐元的新高，較 2018 年成長 3.8%。歐盟自台灣的服務進口額相較於 2018 年成長 6.8%，2019 年達到 41 億歐元。

歐盟在 2019 年對台的服務貿易順差為 13 億歐元，相較前一年減少 4.3%。將 2019 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 72.7%，出口和進口分別成長 58.8% 和 95.2%。

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

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

Among the 27 EU Member States, Germany accounted for 25.4% (€2.4bn) of the EU's total trade

in services with Taiwan in 2019, followed by Ireland (16.1%, €1.5bn), The Netherlands (11.8%, €1.1bn), France (9.9%, €0.9bn), Luxembourg (7.8%, €0.7bn), Denmark (5.0%, €0.5bn), and Italy (4.5%, €0.4bn). These seven Member States together accounted for over 80% of the bilateral trade in services between the EU and Taiwan.

Based on available data, eighteen out of 27 EU Member States exported more or equivalent amounts of services to Taiwan than they did in 2018, for example Croatia (+70.5%), Slovenia (+51.6%), and Spain (+51.2%). Nine Member States' imports from Taiwan declined as compared to 2018. In sum, sixteen EU Member States experienced positive growth in total trade in services with Taiwan.

1.2.2 台灣與歐盟會員國的服務貿易

註：賽普勒斯及馬爾他因保密規定未提供個別服務貿易資料，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，德國佔 2019 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易總額的 25.4% 或 24 億歐元，其次是愛爾蘭 (16.1% 或 15 億歐元)、荷蘭 (11.8% 或 11 億歐元)、法國 (9.9% 或 9 億歐元)、盧森堡 (7.8% 或 7 億歐元)、丹麥 (5.0% 或 5 億歐元) 和義大利 (4.5% 或 4 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 80%。

根據現有資料，27 個歐盟會員國中有 18 國對台灣出口的服務量較 2018 年增加或相當，例如克羅埃西亞 (+70.5%)、斯洛維尼亞 (+51.6%) 及西班牙 (+51.2%)。與 2018 年相比，9 個會員國從台灣進口的服務下降。整體而言，16 個會員國與台灣的服務貿易總額呈正成長。

1.2.3 EU's trade in services with Taiwan by sector

In 2019, the main sectors of trade in services between the EU27 and Taiwan remain largely the same. For imports, transport services accounted for half of the EU27's imports from Taiwan (50.0% or €2.0bn). The second largest import sector was other

business services (20.3% or €0.8bn). This sector covers employment services, i.e. search, placement and supply services of personnel. The third largest was manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, i.e. goods-related services (15.6% or €0.6bn), followed by travel (4.9% or €0.2bn) in fourth place.

In 2019, the main categories of EU27 exports to Taiwan included transport services (22.6% or €1.2bn), telecommunications, computer, and information services (18.3% or €1.0bn), other business services (16.8% or €0.9bn), and financial services (14.7% or €0.8bn).

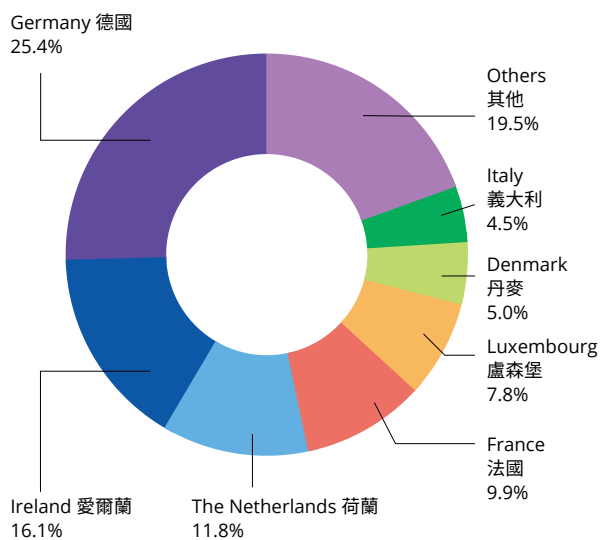
1.2.3 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易，按產業別劃分

2019 年，歐盟 27 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 27 國從台灣進口的一半 (50.0% 或 20 億歐元)，第二大進口產業是其他商務服務 (20.3% 或 8 億歐元)，該產業涵



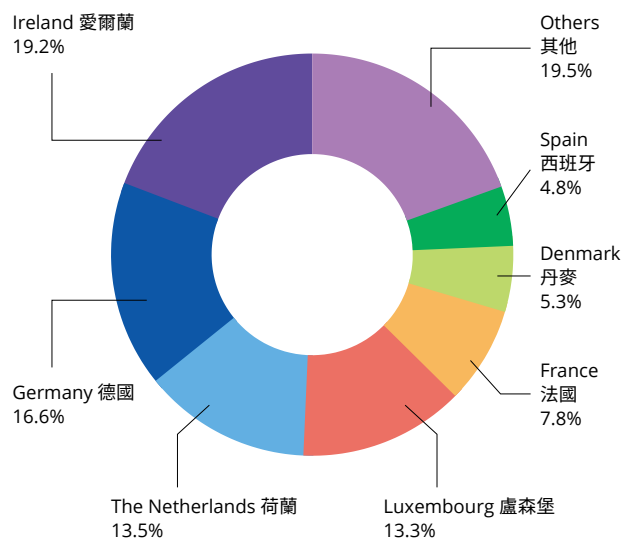
Figure 8: Share by EU Member States of Total Trade in Services (Import + Export) with Taiwan in 2019

圖 8：2019 年歐盟會員國在歐盟與台灣雙邊服務貿易總額（含進口及出口）所佔比重



Figures 9: Share by EU Member States of EU Exports of Services to Taiwan in 2019

圖 9：2019 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



Table 8: Taiwan's Trade in Services with the EU Member States in 2019 (€ million)

表 8：2019 年台灣與歐盟會員國的服務貿易額（百萬歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	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	113.0	66.0	-41.6%	66.0	87.0	31.8%	179.0	153.0	-14.5%	-47.0	21.0
Belgium 比利時	165.0	186.0	12.7%	169.0	170.0	0.6%	334.0	356.0	6.6%	4.0	-16.0
Bulgaria 保加利亞	2.8	2.4	-14.3%	4.5	4.6	2.2%	7.3	7.0	-4.1%	1.7	2.2
Croatia 克羅埃西亞	1.2	1.2	0.0%	7.8	13.3	70.5%	9.0	14.5	61.1%	6.6	12.1
Cyprus 賽普勒斯	3.0	10.0	233.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Czech Republic 捷克	43.7	45.5	4.1%	72.8	89.5	22.9%	116.5	135.0	15.9%	29.1	44.0
Denmark 丹麥	113.1	184.7	63.3%	219.9	284.9	29.6%	333.0	469.6	41.0%	106.8	100.2
Estonia 愛沙尼亞	5.1	4.5	-11.8%	5.8	6.0	3.4%	10.9	10.5	-3.7%	0.7	1.5
Finland 芬蘭	42.0	39.0	-7.1%	135.0	178.0	31.9%	177.0	217.0	22.6%	93.0	139.0
France 法國	460.0	514.0	11.7%	419.0	423.0	1.0%	879.0	937.0	6.6%	-41.0	-91.0
Germany 德國	1,443.0	1,510.0	4.6%	812.0	895.0	10.2%	2,255.0	2,405.0	6.7%	-631.0	-615.0
Greece 希臘	14.5	17.3	19.3%	70.6	72.0	2.0%	85.1	89.3	4.9%	56.1	54.7
Hungary 匈牙利	9.6	9.2	-4.2%	36.4	38.1	4.7%	46.0	47.3	2.8%	26.8	28.9
Ireland 愛爾蘭	466.0	489.0	4.9%	1,427.0	1,033.0	-27.6%	1,893.0	1,522.0	-19.6%	961.0	544.0
Italy 義大利	297.9	298.8	0.3%	141.8	131.0	-7.6%	439.7	429.8	-2.3%	-156.1	-167.8
Latvia 拉脫維亞	11.0	10.0	-9.1%	4.0	1.0	-75.0%	15.0	11.0	-26.7%	-7.0	-9.0
Lithuania 立陶宛	20.1	18.3	-9.0%	0.6	0.6	0.0%	20.7	18.9	-8.7%	-19.5	-17.7
Luxembourg 盧森堡	16.0	16.0	0.0%	632.0	717.0	13.4%	648.0	733.0	13.1%	616.0	701.0
Malta 馬爾他	2.0	2.0	0.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
The Netherlands 荷蘭	334.1	387.7	16.0%	536.9	726.5	35.3%	871.0	1,114.2	27.9%	202.8	338.8
Poland 波蘭	18.8	19.8	5.3%	35.2	35.6	1.1%	54.0	55.4	2.6%	16.4	15.8
Portugal 葡萄牙	33.0	33.0	0.0%	77.0	76.0	-1.3%	110.0	109.0	-0.9%	44.0	43.0
Romania 羅馬尼亞	2.1	3.6	71.4%	6.2	5.9	-4.8%	8.3	9.5	14.5%	4.1	2.3
Slovakia 斯洛伐克	6.1	5.9	-3.3%	6.8	6.7	-1.5%	12.9	12.6	-2.3%	0.7	0.8
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	3.6	5.1	41.7%	3.1	4.7	51.6%	6.7	9.8	46.3%	-0.5	-0.4
Spain 西班牙	93.0	82.0	-11.8%	172.0	260.0	51.2%	265.0	342.0	29.1%	79.0	178.0
Sweden 瑞典	87.6	103.8	18.5%	114.5	105.3	-8.0%	202.1	209.1	3.5%	26.9	1.5
EU27 歐盟總額	3,807.3	4,064.8	6.8%	5,190.2	5,388.8	3.8%	8,997.5	9,453.6	5.1%	1,382.9	1,324.0



Table 9: EU's trade in services with Taiwan in 2019 by sector (€ million)

表 9：2019 年歐盟與台灣服務貿易，按產業別劃分（百萬歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

Sector 產業別	EU's Imports 歐盟進口			EU's Exports 歐盟出口			Total Trade 貿易總額	Total Balance 貿易餘額
	Value 金額	Share 佔總額比重	2018 - 2019 Growth 成長率	Value 金額	Share 佔總額比重	2018 - 2019 Growth 成長率		
TOTAL 總計	4,064.8	100.0%	6.8%	5,388.8	100.0%	3.8%	9453.6	1324.0
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others 對他人擁有的實物投入的製造服務	634.8	15.6%	4.6%	123.4	2.3%	35.2%	758.2	-511.4
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. 其他未列名項目的維護和維修服務	88.9	2.2%	14.4%	208.5	3.9%	18.3%	297.4	119.6
Transport 運輸	2,032.0	50.0%	1.2%	1,217.9	22.6%	9.5%	3249.9	-814.1
Travel 旅遊	197.9	4.9%	36.2%	560.1	10.4%	26.3%	758.0	362.2
Construction 營造	53.6	1.3%	128.1%	70.9	1.3%	25.0%	124.5	17.3
Insurance and pension services 保險和退休金服務	15.4	0.4%	-11.5%	14.8	0.3%	-35.1%	30.2	-0.6
Financial services 金融服務	69.2	1.7%	-12.4%	789.6	14.7%	15.2%	858.8	720.4
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	18.7	0.5%	14.0%	346.5	6.4%	15.6%	365.2	327.8
Telecommunications, computer, and information services 電信、電腦和資訊服務	118.5	2.9%	0.6%	988.6	18.3%	8.4%	1107.1	870.1
Other business services 其他商務服務	825.0	20.3%	17.2%	905.7	16.8%	10.3%	1730.7	80.7
Personal, cultural and recreational services 個人、文化和娛樂服務	2.6	0.1%	18.2%	23.7	0.4%	38.6%	26.3	21.1
Government goods and services n.i.e. 其他未列名項目的政府商品和服務	2.8	0.1%	-15.2%	3.6	0.1%	33.3%	6.4	0.8
Services not allocated 其他未分類服務	5.4	0.1%	-11.5%	135.5	2.5%	-75.3%	140.9	130.1

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（15.6% 或 6 億歐元），緊接其後第四名的是旅遊業（4.9% 或 2 億歐元）。

2019 年，歐盟 27 國對台灣出口的主要類別包括運輸服務（22.6% 或 12 億歐元）、電信、電腦和資訊服務（18.3% 或 10 億歐元）、其他商務服務（16.8% 或 9 億歐元）及金融服務（14.7% 或 8 億歐元）。

1.2.4 Taiwan's global trade in services in 2020

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 2020 amounted to \$41.3bn. Broken down by main services items, other business services took 56.5% (\$23.3bn), transport 26.7% (\$11.0bn), and manufacturing, maintenance and repair services, i.e. goods-related services, 12.3% (\$5.1bn). The value of total exports decreased by 20.4% compared to 2019.

Taiwan's 2020 global imports of trade in services amounted to \$37.8 billion. The main imported services items were other business services, counting for 59.4% of total imported services (\$22.4bn), followed by transport with 26.2% (\$9.9bn). The value of total imports decreased by 33.6% compared to the year 2019. The decrease in both Taiwan's import and export services in 2020 was due to the travel restrictions enacted during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2020, Taiwan's services sector contributed 1.1 percentage points to its economic growth, mostly from three service sub-sectors: real estate services; wholesale and retail; and financial and insurance. Taiwan's services sector is mainly composed of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). In 2019, 97.7% of Taiwanese companies were SMEs. Among

them, 80.0% fell within the services sector. Since 2014, most newly-established SMEs are in the services sector, along with the development of digital services. For example, 84.7% of the new SMEs in 2019 were services companies.

In addition, in 2019 the sales of SMEs accounted for 29.6% of total sales by Taiwanese enterprises. Among the sales amount generated by SMEs, 88.9% were from domestic sales. There is still strong potential for external trade in services.

1.2.4 台灣 2020 年的全球服務貿易

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

根據台灣中央銀行之統計數據，2020 年台灣的全球服務貿易出口額達 413 億美元，按主要服務項目劃分，其他商務服務佔 56.5%（233 億美元）、運輸佔 26.7%（110 億美元），製造、維護和維修服務（即貨品相關服務）佔 12.3%（51 億美元）。與 2019 年相比，出口總值成長了 20.4%。

2020 年台灣的全球服務貿易進口額達 378 億美元。主要進口服務項目包括其他商務服務，佔總進口服務之 59.4%（224 億美元），其次是運輸，佔 26.2%（99 億美元）。與 2019 年相比，進口總值減少了 33.6%。台灣 2020 年的進口及出口服務降低主因是 COVID-19 疫情帶來的旅遊限制。

2020 年，台灣服務業對經濟成長的貢獻率為 1.1 個百分點，主要來自三個服務子產業：房地產，批發和零售，及金融保險業。台灣的服務業主要由中小企業組成，2019 年，台灣公司總數有 97.7% 為中小企業，其中 80% 都屬服務業範疇。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，2019 年共計 84.7% 的新興中小企業為服務公司。

除此之外，2019 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 88.9% 來自國內銷售，由此可見服務對外貿易潛力很大。

02

INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK 投資資金流量及存量

2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

Note: Some statistics on investment lag behind by a year. The analysis below covers the year 2020 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.

According to Taiwan's statistics, in 2020 the worldwide Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to Taiwan amounted to \$9.3bn, of which 38.8% (\$3.6bn) came from the EU. Compared to 2019, the total amount of EU investments increased by 1.2%. Most EU investments went into the financial

and insurance industry, amounting to 34.5% of its investments. Electricity and gas supply accounted for another 28.7%, followed by manufacturing, 17.1%. The EU remained Taiwan's biggest investor in 2020.

Among all FDI flows to Taiwan in 2020, FDI from Denmark ranked first at 25.1% (\$2.3bn) of total inward FDI. The Caribbean Islands (UK) ranked second, amounting to 20.8% (\$1.9bn). Japan ranked third at 10.4% (\$1.0bn), followed by the UK at 6.8% (\$0.6bn), and Luxembourg at 6.2% (\$0.6bn). The top five together accounted for nearly 70% of total inbound investment to Taiwan.

In 2020, a total of \$17.7bn in Taiwanese outbound investment was approved. This was an increase of 60.7% compared to 2019.

\$1.5bn of outbound FDI from Taiwan to the EU was approved in 2020, a growth of 122.3% compared to 2019. This accounted for 8.5% of total Taiwanese outbound investment. The financial and insurance industry attracted 90.3% of EU-bound investment. Professional, scientific and technical services accounted for another 3.7%, followed by manufacturing sectors at 2.8%.

2.1 歐盟與台灣之間的直接投資資金流量

註：部分投資統計資料有一年的落差期，若有可用數據，以下分析將涵蓋 2020 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。

根據台灣的統計資料，2020 年流入台灣的外國直接投資 (FDI) 達 93 億美元，其中 38.8%，即 36 億美元來

自歐盟。歐盟投資總額比起 2019 年增加了 1.2%，歐盟投資大部分進入金融保險業，佔其直接投資總值的 34.5%，其次為電力和天然氣供應，佔 28.7%，再來為製造業，佔 17.1%。歐盟在 2020 年仍為台灣的最大投資者。

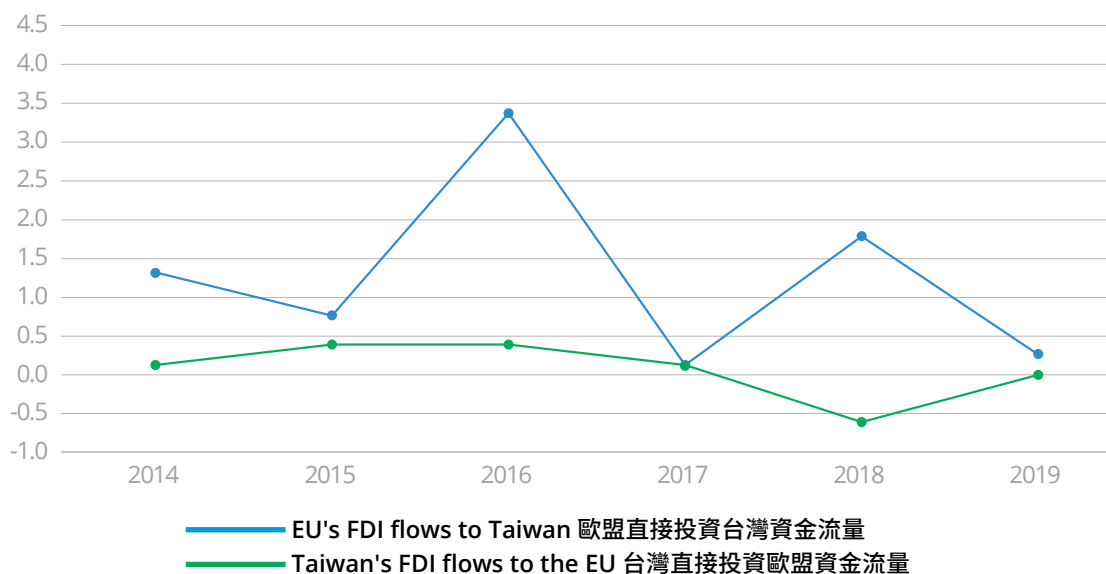
2020 年流入台灣的所有外國直接投資中，來自丹麥的外國直接投資排名第一，佔總流入投資之 25.1% (23 億美元)。英屬加勒比海群島排名第二，佔比 20.8% (19 億美元)。日本以 10.4% 位居第三 (10 億美元)，再來是英國，佔比 6.8% (6 億美元) 及盧森堡 6.2% (6 億美元)。前 5 名合計佔對台投資總額將近 70%。

2020 年共有 177 億美元的台灣對外直接投資經核准，比起 2019 年增長了 60.7%。

台灣至歐盟的 2020 年經核准對外直接投資有 15 億美元，比起 2019 年成長了 122.3%，佔台灣對外投資總額的 8.5%。金融保險業佔對歐盟投資總額的 90.3%，其次是專業科學技術服務，佔了 3.7%，再者為製造業，佔 2.8%。

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（十億歐元）

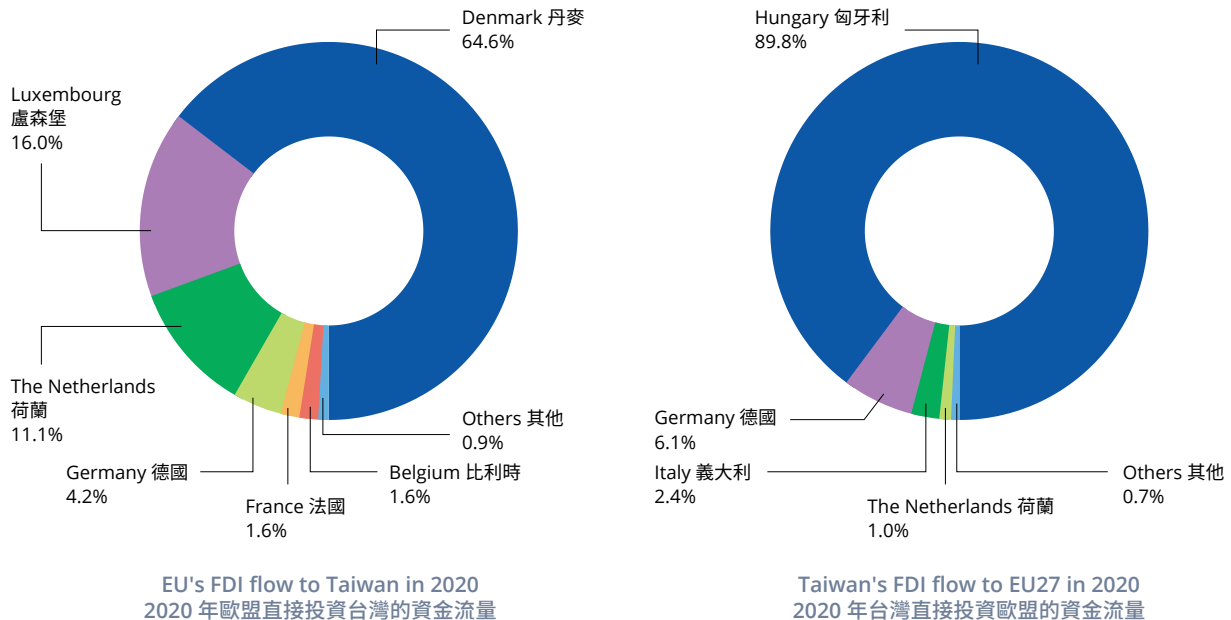


Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



Figure 11: Share by EU Member States of FDI flow between the EU and Taiwan in 2020

圖 11：2020 年歐盟會員國在歐盟與台灣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

2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

Note: FDI statistics from Eurostat and Taiwan can differ due to a difference in methodology and years. Eurostat measures real investment stock, Taiwan measures approved investments.

According to Eurostat data, the EU's 2019 stock of FDI in Taiwan grew by 4.3% compared to 2018, reaching a value of €21.9bn. Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU decreased by 9.2% to €2.5bn.

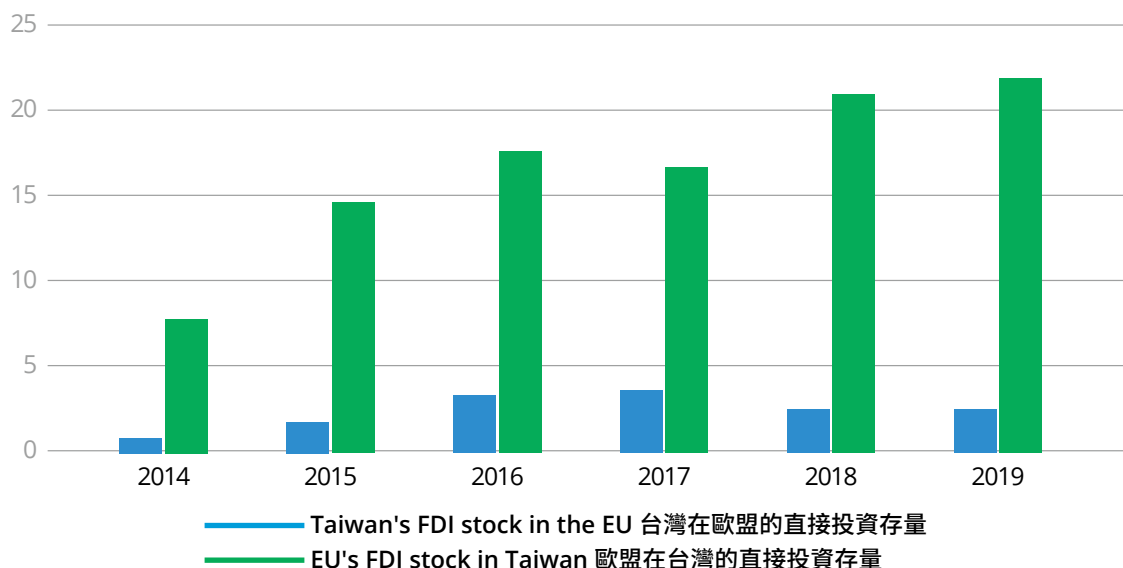
Note: Among FDI statistics from the Taiwanese authorities, FDI stock in Taiwan cover investment from China during 2009-2020, and Taiwan's outbound FDI stock covers investment to China during 1991-2020.

Statistics from Taiwan show a higher amount of EU FDI stock in Taiwan. In 2020, the EU remained the largest investor in Taiwan. By the end of 2020, FDI stock from the EU accounted for 25.7% (\$48.8bn) of

the total FDI stock (\$189.7bn) in Taiwan. This was followed by the British Caribbean (18.7%), and the United States (13.1%). By 2020, the EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originated from the Netherlands (73.4%), Germany (8.5%) and Denmark (6.7%).

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a minor role. By the end of 2020, only 2.1% (\$7.3bn) of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock was invested in the EU. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock was held in China (55.0%), followed by the British Caribbean (13.5%) and the United States (6.3%). By 2020, the Netherlands held the largest Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, accounting for 49.0% of the total investments from Taiwan to the EU. Hungary held second place with a share of 18.8%, and Luxembourg ranked third with an 8.7% share.

Figure 12: FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan
圖 12：歐盟與台灣之間的外國直接投資存量（百萬歐元）



Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

2.2 歐盟與台灣之間的直接投資資金存量

註：歐盟統計局與台灣的外國直接投資存量可能因統計方法及年份有所不同，歐盟統計局以實際投資存量為衡量目標，台灣則以經核准的投資為衡量目標。

歐盟統計局數據指出，截至 2019 年歐盟流入台灣之外國直接投資存量與 2018 年相比成長了 4.3%，價值達 219 億歐元。截至同年台灣流入歐盟之外國直接投資存量降低 9.2%，達 25 億歐元。

註：台灣主管機關的統計數據中，在台灣的外國直接投資存量涵蓋 2009 至 2020 年間來自中國的投資；台灣的對外直接投資存量涵蓋 1991 至 2020 年間對中國的投資。

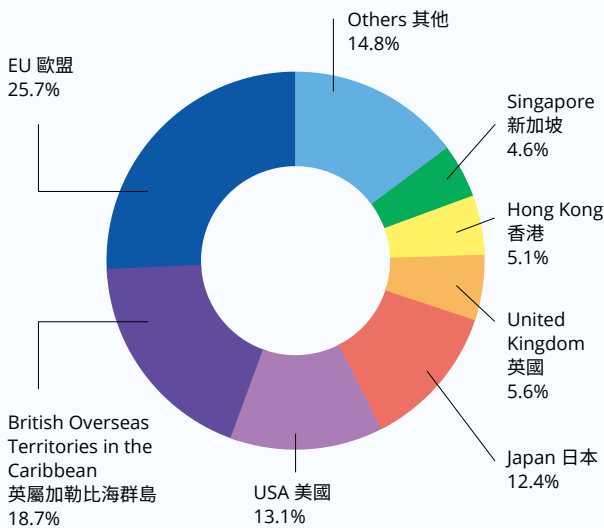
台灣統計數據顯示，歐盟對台直接投資存量較歐盟統計局的數據為高。2020 年，歐盟仍然是台灣最大的投資者。截至 2020 年底，來自歐盟的直接投資存量為 488 億美元，佔台灣直接投資總額 (1,897 億美元) 的 25.7%，其次是英屬加勒比海群島 (18.7%) 及美國 (13.1%)。截至 2020 年，台灣來自歐盟的直接投資存量主要源於荷蘭 (73.4%)、德國 (8.5%) 及丹麥 (6.7%)。

就台灣對外投資而言，歐盟所佔的比重較低。截至 2020 年底，台灣對全世界投資存量中僅有 2.1% (73 億美元) 投資於歐盟地區。最大比例的台灣對外直接投資存量位於中國 (55.0%)，其次為英屬加勒比海群島 (13.5%) 與美國 (6.3%)。截至 2020 年，荷蘭持有最大的台灣在歐盟地區對外直接投資存量，佔台灣對歐盟投資總額的 49.0%，匈牙利排名第二，佔 18.8%，盧森堡排名第三，佔 8.7%。

Figure 13: FDI stock in Taiwan by 2020
圖 13：2020 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

Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks
流入台灣的外國直接投資存量



Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks from the EU
歐盟對台灣的直接投資存量

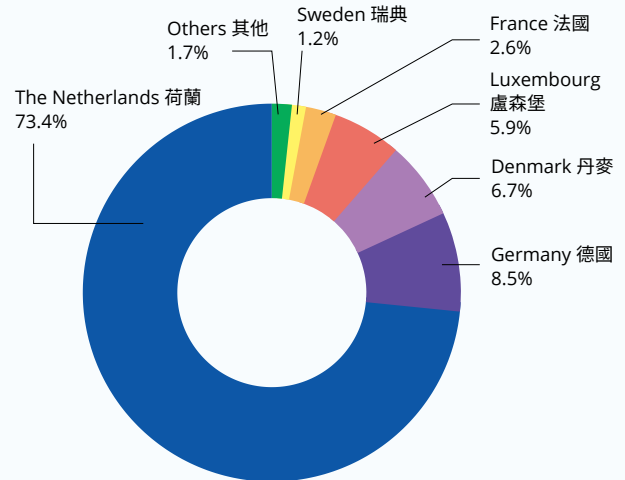
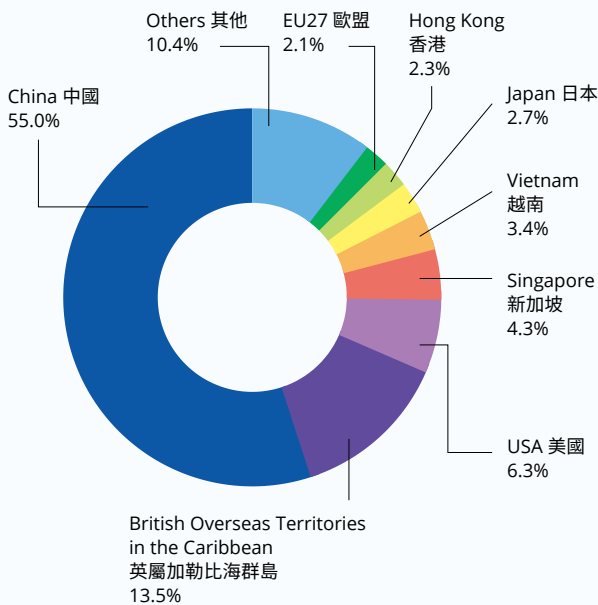


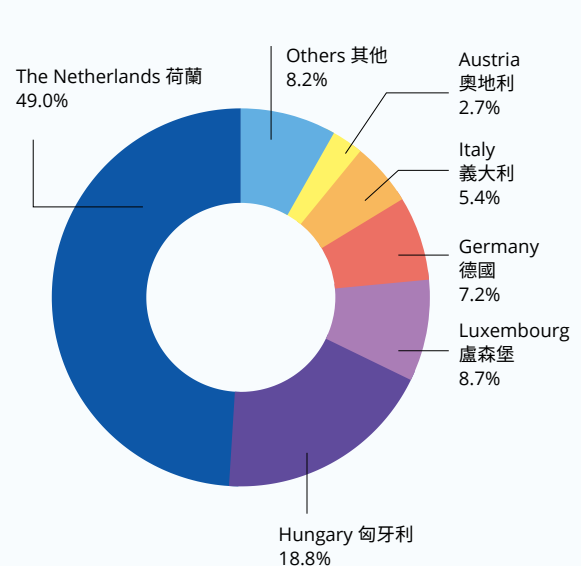
Figure 14: Taiwan's outbound FDI stock by 2020
圖 14：2020 年台灣對外直接投資存量

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

Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks
台灣對外直接投資存量



Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks to the EU
台灣對歐盟的直接投資存量



03



The EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan (EBRC) 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC)

3



The European Business and Regulatory Cooperation (EBRC) Programme is a project fully funded by the EU, and dedicated to advancing the EU's trade and investments interests as well as to promoting EU-Taiwan business and regulatory cooperation. The second phase of the EBRC Program began in 2019 with the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) as the contracting partner to implement this 36-month program.

The EU offers unique opportunities for Taiwanese companies. It is a single market with a population of 450 million where, goods, services, people, and capital can circulate freely. The EU shares common

policies and regulations regarding energy, transport, research, information society, the environment, consumer protection, food safety, and agriculture.

As such, the EBRC Program is instrumental in building bridges between the EU and Taiwan. Under the program, projects and events aim to promote exchange on global challenges and practical experiences, address trade and investment issues, and raise EU visibility in Taiwan. The program has also contributed to improving the business environment, and reducing administrative, regulatory, trade, and investment barriers in Taiwan.



The second phase of the EBRC has delivered important outcomes during its first year despite the difficult circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The ITRI is taking on an important outreach role, communicating to companies, investors, government departments, and industry associations in Taiwan. The EBRC team employs professional expertise and integrated efforts, links high-level multi-stakeholders, and makes use of its technical strengths in order to achieve key project objectives and expected impacts.

歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC) 由歐盟全額資助，旨在增進歐盟的貿易及投資並推廣台歐商業及法規合作。計畫第二階段於 2019 年開始，由台灣工業技術研究院 (簡稱工研院) 負責執行這個為期三年的計畫。

歐盟提供台灣企業獨特的機會。身為一個擁有四億五千萬人口的單一市場，歐盟境內商品、服務、人員、資本皆可自由流動，在能源、交通、研發、資通訊、環境、消費者保護、食物安全，及農業等議題上分享共同政策及規範。

EBRC 是連接歐盟與台灣的橋樑，在此計畫架構下，希望能透過不同專案和活動，來促進台歐之間應對全球性

挑戰的政策交流和經濟分享，同時也針對貿易及投資議題進行討論，並增加歐盟在台灣的能見度。EBRC 計畫也致力改善商業環境，以減少行政、法規、貿易及投資壁壘。

EBRC 在第二階段計畫的第一年便克服了 COVID-19 疫情的挑戰，有了積極的成效。工研院執行此計畫時，扮演了重要的橋樑，協助與台灣企業、投資者、政府機關，及行業工會聯絡溝通。EBRC 團隊聘僱專家，整合各方努力，連結高階相關人員，善用其技術強項，以達成關鍵計畫目標，並且發揮預期影響力。

2020 EBRC Achievements:

2020 EBRC 活動總覽：

★ **The EU-Taiwan Business Roundtable on Offshore Wind Energy (30 June 2020)**, jointly hosted by the EU and the Bureau of Energy under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, demonstrated that the EU is a world champion in the green energy industry. The event combined online and physical attendance with speakers presenting their experiences. The roundtable gathered around 80 policy makers and industry leaders to identify and expand cooperation opportunities for future business growth in renewables.



★ 由歐盟與經濟部能源局聯合主辦的**台灣 - 歐盟離岸風電能源圓桌論壇 (2020 年 6 月 30 日)** 展現歐盟為綠能產業的世界領頭羊。該活動以實體及線上會議同步進行，邀請講者分享經驗。圓桌論壇邀請了大約 80 位產官界人士齊聚一堂，共同探討並拓展再生能源的未來與企業合作機會。



★ **The EU Investment Forum (EIF) (22 September 2020)** was the biggest event of the year. It was opened by President Tsai Ing-wen, Minister of Economic Affairs Wang Mei-hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joseph Wu, and Head of the European Economic and Trade Office Filip Grzegorzewski. The forum included an investment fair with booths representing the 15 EU Member States in Taiwan. The discussions focussed on horizontal European issues (i.e. finances and taxes), ICT, and mobility and healthcare. It provided Taiwanese businesses with a good understanding of the EU's investment environment. Delta, Everlight, Advantech, and APEX shared their successful experiences investing in Europe. For the first time, representatives from Taiwan and the 15 EU Member States in Taiwan presented the EU collectively as a major investment destination. The forum attracted 1,300 online (YouTube) views for the morning and afternoon sessions, and more than 500 on-site participants, including members of the local and international press.

★ **投資歐盟論壇 (EIF) (2020 年 9 月 22 日)** 為該年度最大盛會，由蔡英文總統、經濟部長王美花、外交部長吳釗燮，以及歐洲經貿辦事處處長高哲夫揭開序幕。論壇包括投資歐盟展，由 15 個歐盟在台會員國共同參展。論壇的討論重點包括廣泛的投資歐盟議題（如財務及稅務）、資訊及通訊科技、人員移動及醫療保健，以協助台灣企業深入了解歐盟的投資環境。台達電子、億光電子、研華科技，以及雅博 APEX，也在會中分享了他們在歐洲投資的成功經驗。這是首次台灣與歐盟及 15 個歐盟會員國共同向台灣大眾介紹歐盟及其投資機會。論壇分上午及下午兩場會議，共吸引了 1,300 次線上觀看次數 (YouTube)，以及 500 多名現場參與者，其中也包括台灣及國際媒體。

★ **The EIF Press Conference (17 September 2020)** promoted the EIF effectively. The press conference was held by Filip Grzegorzewski, Head of EETO along with Joseph Wu, Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The press conference attracted approximately 30 local and international journalists. Around 10 representatives from EU Member States in Taiwan were also in attendance. The extensive news coverage brought widespread attention and interest, thereby expanding the EU's visibility in Taiwan and the region.



★ **EIF 投資歐盟論壇記者會 (2020 年 9 月 17 日)** 有效地宣傳了 EIF。記者會由歐洲經貿辦事處處長高哲夫與外交部部長吳釗燮共同主持，除了大約 10 名歐盟駐台會員國代表出席參加外，這次活動也吸引了約 30 名台

灣及國際記者參加。記者會後大篇幅的新聞報導，為 EIF 活動帶來極大的關注，增加了歐盟在台灣和亞洲地區的能見度。

★ **An Investment Guide to the European Union: Go Europe (September 2020)** was compiled by the EBRC and written by the EU and its 15 Member States in Taiwan. The Guide provides detailed information on the EU's investment environment, including major industries, investment highlights, the financial and legal framework, and contact points for Taiwanese enterprises seeking for investments, economic and trade cooperation in Europe.

★ 《**歐盟投資手冊「前進歐洲！」**》(2020年9月) 由 EBRC 負責編輯、歐盟及其 15 個在台會員國撰寫相關內容。手冊提供了歐盟投資環境的介紹，包括重點產業、投資亮點、金融和法律規範，及相關聯繫方式，以提供有意投資歐盟，並尋求與歐洲進行經貿合作的台灣企業參考。

★ **EIF Promotion Videos (September 2020)** were released allowing more Taiwanese enterprises to discover the European market. The videos featured interviews with Filip Grzegorzewski, Head of the EETO, along with top executives from Advantech, APEX, Delta, FFG, and Techman Robot who each shared their experiences with doing business in Europe. This videos were broadcasted on-site at the 2020 EU Investment Forum, as well as via several channels including Facebook and other content hosting websites.



★ **EIF 宣傳影片於 2020 年 9 月發布**，希望以協助更多台灣企業了解歐洲市場。該系列影片採訪了歐洲經貿辦事處處長高哲夫，以及來自研華科技、雅博 APE、台達電子、友嘉集團及達明機器人等公司的高階主管。他們各自分享了在歐洲投資及經營的成功經驗。該系列影片在 2020 年投資歐盟論壇現場播放之外，也透過 Facebook 等社群媒體加以廣泛分享。

★ **The EU-Taiwan IPR Seminar on Protection of Internet Copyright (2 December 2020)** was co-organized by the EETO and the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs in order to discuss the latest regulations and best practices on internet copyright protection in Europe and Taiwan. More than 140 participants joined the seminar both on-site and online, including speakers from the European Commission's DG CONNECT and DG GROW.

★ **台歐網路著作權保護研討會 (2020 年 12 月 2 日)** 由歐洲經貿辦事處和經濟部智慧財產局共同舉辦，討論歐洲和台灣網路著作權的最新法規及最佳實踐。線上及



現場參與者超過 140 名，包括來自歐盟執委會的資通訊網絡暨科技總署 (DG CONNECT) 及成長總署 (DG GROW) 的講師。

★ **Two Research Papers** were published analyzing EU/Taiwan cooperation in the area of digital economy and future global supply chains. The first research paper dealt with digital economy cooperation between the EU and Taiwan. The second paper analyzed opportunities and challenges for bilateral supply chains.

★ **發表兩篇研究報告**分析歐盟 / 台灣在數位經濟及未來全球供應鏈領域之合作。第一篇研究報告討論歐盟與台灣之間的數位經濟合作，第二篇報告則分析了雙邊供應鏈的機會及挑戰。

★ **The EBRC Website** serves to provide information to project stakeholders and the general public. Most importantly, it helps to raise the EU visibility. The website contains information on the second phase of the EBRC Program, related news, future activities,



and presentation materials generated from EBRC events. In addition, it shares the latest trends and news related to the EU to provide Taiwanese readers first-hand information.

★ **EBRC 網站**希望提供與歐盟相關的資訊給專業參與者以及普羅大眾。更重要的是，它有助於提高歐盟的能見度。網站上除了 EBRC 計畫第二階段的介紹外，也有相關新聞，EBRC 未來活動資訊，以及 EBRC 主辦的各項活動簡報。此外，該網站還分享歐盟相關的最新動態和新聞，為台灣讀者提供第一手消息。

04

EU MEMBER STATES IN TAIWAN 歐盟會員國在台灣



The broader EU-Taiwan policy framework includes the presence of 15 Member States' offices in Taipei. The EU holds monthly meetings with MS to exchange information and ensure the coherence of our policies. This coordination has also helped us jointly organize events and other external actions in support of European economic interests. Below, each Member State office illustrates their mission, activities, and economic relations with Taiwan.

廣義的歐盟 - 台灣政策架構包含 15 個會員國的在台辦事處，歐盟與會員國每月定期開會交換資訊，以確保政策之一致性，這樣的合作幫助我們共同舉辦活動及外部行動以支持歐洲的共同經濟利益。以下是各會員國辦事處簡介、任務、活動及與台灣的經濟合作。



Austrian Commercial Office
奧地利商務代表辦事處

Taiwan is Austria's fourth largest trading partner in the Far East with a yearly bilateral trade volume of almost 1.5 billion Euro. After an all-time high in 2019, Austrian exports to Taiwan fell by 8.8% in 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic down to around 582 million Euro. Austrian imports from Taiwan increased slightly by 0.1% up to 799 million Euro in 2020, despite the pandemic.

Machinery, equipment and other high-tech related goods remain Austria's main exports to Taiwan, the total value of which amounted to 394 million



Euro in 2020 (-7%). Above all, Taiwan's powerful semiconductor industry is an important customer of Austrian companies. The success of the Taiwanese semiconductor firms ensures that Austrian suppliers get large orders every few years in accordance with the industry's expansion and upgrade cycles. In 2020, this volatile special category accounted for 242 million Euros in Austrian exports (-12.5%).

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 and 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 into the Taiwanese market, or establish local subsidiaries. The office organizes 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 Taipei office is the KEY DRIVER in enhancing bilateral trade & economic ties between Austria and Taiwan.

台灣是奧地利在遠東地區的第四大貿易夥伴，雙方貿易總額近 15 億歐元。2019 年達到高峰後，奧地利對台灣的出口額隨 COVID-19 疫情於 2020 下降 8.8%，共 5.82 億歐元，進口額則增加 0.1%，達 7.88 億歐元。

機械設備及高科技相關產品是奧地利對台灣的主要出口貨品，於 2020 年佔 3.94 億歐元 (-7%)。台灣的傑出半導體產業是奧地利公司的重要客戶，半導體產業的成功讓奧地利供應商每幾年便能因產業成長或升級而得到可觀訂單。2020 年，此特別產業持續成長，佔奧地利出口額中 2.42 億歐元 (-12.5%)。

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份子，負責奧地利的全球「經濟外交」，並代表奧地利為超過五十萬家企業提供服務。

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。奧地利商務代表辦事處也籌辦研討會、展覽、代表團訪問、B2B 交流活動，並為奧地利企業成員策畫「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。



Belgium Office Taipei 比利時台北辦事處

With its open and export-oriented economy, Belgium has dynamic and constantly growing trade relations with Taiwan. Belgium is currently Taiwan's 5th European trade partner and total trade flows have exceeded 2 billion EUR for the past 4 years. Chemicals, machinery, and equipment are traditionally the leading products imported and exported between the two partners.

Belgium is represented in Taiwan by the Belgian Office Taipei (BOT), which brings together the federal and regional institutions (FIT, AWEX, and hub brussels) under one roof. The BOT's main trade-relations actions are promoting and supporting Belgium's offshore wind industry, food & beverage, ICT, biotech, pharma, and life sciences through targeted actions, missions, and participation in conferences, trade shows, and online webinars.

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, regional representations, and our actions, 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。目前比利時為台灣第五大歐洲貿易夥伴，總貿易額在過去四年皆超過 20 億歐元，化學製品與機械設備等是雙方進出口的主要產品。

比利時在台灣的代表為比利時台北辦事處 (BOT)，融合聯邦及地區機構 (FIT、AWEX，及 hub brussels)。比利時台北辦事處主要的貿易相關活動包含會議、貿易展及線上研討會之參與，藉由指標性行動及任務，推廣及支援比利時之離岸風電、餐飲、資訊與通訊科技、生技、製藥及生命科學產業。

比利時擁有策略性的中心位置及先進物流方案，是台灣公司進入具 5 億消費者之歐洲單一市場的最佳門戶，幫助台灣公司在比利時立足亦為辦事處的主要任務之一。想更了解比利時台北辦事處及相關活動，歡迎經由電子郵件聯絡我們 (taipei@diplobel.fed.be)、電洽：+886-2-2715-1215，或造訪我們的 Facebook 頁面 @belgianofficetaipei。



Czech Economic & Cultural Office, Taipei 捷克經濟文化辦事處

Long-term economic cooperation has resulted in significant Taiwanese investments in the Czech Republic, while the Czech exports to Taiwan have been narrowed down to vehicles and their 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, the CECO has organized several trade fairs, seminars, and recently various online forums and webinars in areas such as ICT, investment environment, R&D, space cooperation, and tech start-ups.

Given the visit of the Czech Senate President and accompanying business delegation to Taiwan last September, the CECO continues to promote mutual trade relations. Following this positive trend, incoming mission of Taiwanese entrepreneurs to

the Czech Republic, including B2B matchmaking session, is to be organised.

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於汽車及其零件，故雙方貿易關係不甚平衡。捷克經濟文化辦事處 (CECO) 持續舉辦各種活動，以加強與台灣夥伴的經濟合作。過去幾年來，辦事處籌辦多場商展及專題討論會等活動，近期並拓展線上論壇及研討會，討論主題跨及資訊及通訊科技、投資環境、研發、航太合作及科技新創。

去年 9 月捷克參議院議長率商務代表團訪台後，捷克經濟文化辦事處持續推動雙方貿易合作，維繫良好互動，目前正籌劃由台灣新創團隊造訪捷克，舉辦 B2B 媒合活動。



The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei 丹麥商務辦事處

In recent years, Taiwan and Denmark have enjoyed strong growth in our economic relations, mainly driven by the large Danish involvement in Taiwan's important transition to green energy. In the past few years, as many as 40 Danish companies in the offshore wind sector alone have set up offices in Taiwan, and more keep coming. They bring to Taiwan expertise in almost the entire wind energy value chain. In 2020, with USD2.3 billion, the Danish companies in this sector made Denmark the largest foreign direct investor in Taiwan. The companies are now partnering with Taiwanese companies, setting up factories, and building wind farms along Taiwan's west coast, supporting Taiwan's sustainable development and creating many local renewable-energy jobs in the process.

The economic cooperation between Taiwan and Denmark covers a large range of different areas apart from the wind industry. Recent foci include health, sustainable agriculture, and smart-farming. The top three export categories from Denmark to Taiwan in 2020 were 1) medical and

pharmaceutical products, 2) power generating machinery and equipment, and 3) general industrial and machinery equipment. 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 office aims to both deepen and broaden the economic cooperation, and continues to assist Taiwanese companies investing in Denmark with tailor-made solutions.

近年來台灣與丹麥的經濟合作因丹麥大力支持台灣能源轉型而快速成長，過去幾年中，近 40 個丹麥離岸風電企業在台設立分公司，且這數字持續增長，為台灣風電產業價值鍊中的每一環節提供專業技術。2020 年，丹麥企業以美金 23 億元成為台灣最大的外國直接投資者，陪伴台灣企業在西海岸設立工廠、建造風力發電廠，支持台灣的綠能發展，並在過程中創造許多再生能源相關工作機會。

台灣與丹麥的經濟合作除風電產業外也多方發展，近期焦點包含健康照護、永續農業、智慧農業等。丹麥對台灣出口的前三大產品種類分別為：1) 醫學製藥、2) 發電機械設備及 3) 一般工業與機械。自 1989 年以來，丹麥商務辦事處支援丹麥企業進入當地市場，並持續領事工作。丹麥商務辦事處希望能深化並拓展經濟合作，並持續協助台灣公司投資丹麥，提供量身打造方案。



Finland Trade Center
芬蘭商務辦事處

The 6th Taiwan-Finland Trade Talk

The 6th Taiwan-Finland Trade Talk was held on the 28th of September 2020, covering a number of economic and trade topics of mutual interest, such as artificial intelligence, 5G and 6G, information security, circular economy, energy, and market access. Finland is an important driver of the global wireless communications industry and has deep software R&D capabilities, while Taiwan has strong manufacturing capabilities in the communication and semiconductor industries, and the protection

of intellectual property rights is strong. Both parties can complement each other in industries such as AI, IoT, and 5G.

Taiwan representative to Finland Janet Chang and Finland representative to Taiwan Mikko Karppinen signed the "Memorandum of Understanding on the Promotion of Bilateral Investment between Taipei Representative Office in Finland and Business Finland Oy, Finland Trade Center in Taiwan", which will help both parties continue to strengthen investment and industrial cooperation in the future, and jointly assist industry players in expanding business opportunities.

第六屆台灣－芬蘭商業論壇

第六屆台灣－芬蘭商業論壇於 2020 年 9 月 28 日舉行，討論囊括雙方皆感興趣的經濟商貿主題，從人工智慧、5G、6G、資訊安全、循環經濟、能源及市場準入。芬蘭是全球無線通訊產業的重要推手，並具高度軟體研發力，台灣在通訊技術及半導體產業的製造能力卓越，並高度保護智慧財產權，雙方在人工智慧、物聯網及 5G 產業能互補合作。

台灣駐芬蘭代表張秀禎代表與芬蘭駐台代表 Mikko Karppinen 簽署「台灣芬蘭代表處及芬蘭商務辦事處推動雙方合作之合作意向書」，幫助雙方持續強化未來的投資及產業合作，並共同協助產業夥伴拓展商機。

2020 Nordic Sustainable Energy & Environment Forum in Taiwan

The Nordic Sustainable Energy & Environment Forum has been co-organized by the Finland, Sweden and Denmark Offices in Taiwan for a second time, continuing the fruitful results of the first exchange in 2019. The forum is co-hosted by the Taipei city government with an aim toward initiating more cooperation between Nordic companies and local industries. The forum covers topics in renewable energy, energy efficiency, as well as smart and sustainable building in breakout sessions. The purpose of the forum is to share



sustainable solutions from Nordic countries with Taiwan to create more cooperation while building a sustainable society.

2020 北歐永續能源與環境論壇在台灣

北歐永續能源與環境論壇自 2019 成功舉辦後，由芬蘭、瑞典及丹麥在台辦公室共同續辦，台北市政府參與協辦，期觸發更多北歐及在地企業間的合作機會。論壇主題包含可再生能源、能源效率、智慧及永續能源之分組討論，期許與台灣分享北歐國家的永續解方，以創造更多合作、打造永續社會。



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 €4.58bn in 2020. Through working groups, France and Taiwan have been able to reinforce their cooperation among many sectors, including renewable energy, power distribution, aeronautics, and electronics. Following a drop in aeronautics exports, luxury goods became the top sector in terms of French exports to Taiwan, Taiwan is also a significant market for 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 2020, this French Tech Community enlarged its "Open Innovation Club" which aims to reinforce cooperation between start-ups and big groups from both sides, and to provide innovative solutions. France is also a strategic partner of Taiwan through partnerships between French and Taiwanese counterparts in smart industry, green finance, IoT and ICT. French major financial institutions are committed to financing Taiwan offshore wind farm development programs.

法國和台灣維繫穩健多元的經濟關係，2020 年雙邊貿易額達到 45.8 億歐元。藉由工作小組，法國和台灣得以強化許多不同領域的合作，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，航空產品空降成為出口最大宗，奢侈品業緊隨其後，因對優質農產品日漸重視，台灣也成為了法國農產品的重要市場。法國一向是台灣零售業的主要外國夥伴，自 2016 年 11 月以來，法國與台灣的經濟關係仰賴充滿活力的法國技術社群，此社群由 300 多位法國和台灣專家組成。2020 年，法國技術社群擴大其「開放創新俱樂部」，加強雙方新創企業和大型集團間的合作，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、物聯網和資訊及通訊科技方面展開合作。



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 €18bn. Overall, Germany is Taiwan's No. 10 export destination and No. 5 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 parks off Taiwan's west coast with further German suppliers and service providers actively engaged in the market.

Therefore, Germany is Taiwan's 3rd largest European investor, with major companies running regional R&D centres or having recently opened their Asia-Pacific headquarter 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五大貿易夥伴，總貿易額達 180 億歐元。整體而言，德國是台灣第十大出口對象和第五大進口來源。德國與台灣的貿易不僅僅限於汽車、家電和食品，雙方企業在許多領域都有成功合作，尤其是專注於工業 4.0 的機具業、數位化、工業物聯網及人工智慧。雖然德國企業已提供台灣能源幾十年，但也密切參與台灣綠色能源的能源轉型過程，共同開發並營運德國風機。近來，德國離岸開發商和離岸風機供應商在台灣西海岸合作開發風電場，並帶來更多德國供應商及服務供應商對市場的積極參與。

德國是台灣第三大外國投資者，許多主要企業都在台灣設立區域研發中心，近期並有許多亞太地區總部在台灣設立。



Hungarian Trade Office 匈牙利貿易辦事處

Despite the global economic hardships caused by the coronavirus pandemic, trade between Hungary and Taiwan has shown steady growth in 2020. According to the Taiwanese official statistics, the volume of Hungarian exports increased by more than a third last year, reaching \$329.7mn. Thus, Taiwan has retained its position as one of the major Asian export markets for Hungary. According to the Hungarian statistics, roughly 75% of Hungarian products exported to the Taiwanese market consisted of electronic equipment, mechanical machinery, and cars.

Hungary became the 3rd largest target for Taiwanese foreign direct investments in 2020 with projects reaching a total value of well over €1bn, so the vast majority of Taiwanese FDI in Europe landed in Hungary last year. Thanks to the favorable and business-friendly investment environment, more and more Taiwanese companies consider the possibility of increasing their presence in the country, and the Hungarian Trade Office in Taipei assists them by providing essential support during the investment process.

儘管有著 COVID-19 的全球嚴峻疫情挑戰，匈牙利與台灣在 2020 年的貿易仍穩定成長，根據台灣官方數據，匈牙利對台出口總額與去年相比增加超過 1/3，達 3.297 億美金，台灣仍為匈牙利亞洲主要出口市場之一。根據匈牙利之數據，出口至台灣市場的產品約 75% 為電子產品、機械機具及汽車。匈牙利是台灣 2020 年對外直接投資第三大目標，總額超過十億歐元，去年台灣對歐盟的 FDI 大部分都落在匈牙利。因此偏好及對企業友善的環境，越來越多台灣企業正考慮增加於匈牙利的能見度，匈牙利貿易辦事處亦於投資過程中提供必要幫助。



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, Trade and Cultural Promotion Office (IETCPO) celebrated its 25th year of activity in Taiwan in 2020. The Office provides consular assistance to the over 800 Italian nationals living in Taiwan. In conjunction with the ITA - Italian Trade Agency, the IETCPO grows and promotes the access of Italian companies and products to Taiwan's market.

Chemicals, machinery, and equipment are traditionally the main products exchanged. Italian companies have been reinforcing activities in sectors such as power distribution, aeronautics, automotive, and electronics. Taiwan is also a market of growing interest for Italian food and beverage, and pharmaceutical companies.

Bilateral trade between Italy and Taiwan is stable, totalling €3.8bn in 2020 (Italy ranks 3rd among EU countries). During 2020 the IETCPO and ITA - Italian Trade Agency have been active in promoting investment opportunities in Italy for Taiwanese companies.

義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處成立於 1995 年，並於 2020 年慶祝在台 25 週年。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及其產品進入台灣市場。



化學製品、機械及設備是雙方的主要進出口產品。義大利公司持續強化許多領域的活動，包括配電、航空工程、汽車及電子業等。對於義大利食品、飲料及製藥公司而言，台灣亦是吸引力日益成長的市場。

2020 年，義大利和台灣間的雙邊貿易維持穩定，總額達 38 億歐元（在歐盟國家中，義大利排名第三）。2020 年，義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處與 ITA 積極推廣台灣公司在義大利的投資機會。



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

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

Luxembourg and Taiwan have been strong partners in both trade and finance for a long time. In 2020, the total export volume from Luxembourg to Taiwan was doubled. 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, making Luxembourg an important logistical hub for the export of Taiwan's high value-added products to the European market, and vice versa.

Currently, Luxembourg holds the 4th position among the EU Member States in terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Taiwan. And the Grand Duchy also accounts for about 9% of Taiwan's total FDI outflows to the EU.

In terms of finance, Taiwan is the 3rd biggest distribution market for Luxembourg's fund industry in Asia. In 2020, Luxembourg's domiciled funds accounted for about 81% market shares among

all the offshore funds registered in Taiwan. Green and sustainable finance is also a new area of cooperation to be explored.

Based on this solid partnership, cooperation, especially in sectors such as cybersecurity, smart mobility, circular economy, creative industries, and start-ups, would be further strengthened. Moreover, with the "Luxembourg-Taiwan Working Holiday Programme" launched in 2018, youth and talent mobility opened up a new dimension of exchange.

自 2010 年以來，盧森堡台北辦事處致力於協助台灣公司拓展業務到盧森堡並進入歐洲市場。此外，亦針對正在找尋商機和市場進入條件的公司，提供客製化的服務和建議。

長期以來，盧森堡和台灣在貿易和金融領域方面是緊密的合作夥伴。2020 年盧森堡對台灣出口額翻倍，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 和中華航空公司成功為台灣與盧森堡及歐洲接軌，此後，盧森堡便成為台灣高附加價值產品出口到歐洲市場的重要物流樞紐。

目前盧森堡是歐盟會員國中對台灣 FDI 第四大投資者，盧森堡大公國也佔台灣對歐盟總 FDI 之 9%。

金融方面，台灣是盧森堡基金產業在亞洲的第三大市場。2020 年，註冊於盧森堡的基金在台灣所有境外基金中有高達 81% 的市佔率，新的合作領域包含綠能與永續性金融，值得繼續探索。

立基於這份穩固的夥伴關係，雙方將更加強在網路安全、智慧移動、循環經濟、文創產業和新創企業等。此外，隨著 2018 年推出「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。



Netherlands Trade and Investment Office 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 Taiwan's second largest trading partner in Europe for decades, and in the last two years Dutch exports to Taiwan grew to \$6.5bn, adding up to a total of over \$12.5bn 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 cooperation in innovative areas such as circular economy, smart cities, offshore wind, photonics, cybersecurity, startups, and semiconductors. This has 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、文化及教育等方面皆有密切合作。貿易方面，荷蘭數十年來保持台灣在歐洲的第二大貿易夥伴地位，過去兩年間，荷蘭對台出口成長至 65 億美元，雙邊貿易總額超過 125 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在高科技及電子相關產業，最近則主要著重半導體產業。台灣與荷蘭的經濟相似度高，兩者皆為發達且開放的經濟體、高度仰賴國際貿易，台灣是外國在亞洲展開業務的樞紐，而同樣地，荷蘭已成為台灣公司在歐洲展開業務的門戶。

近年來，雙方合作大幅增加，尤其是在循環經濟、智慧城市、離岸風電、光子學、網路安全、新創企業及半

導體等創新領域，為荷蘭企業及研究機構帶來更緊密的經濟關係及嶄新專案。



Polish Office in Taipei 波蘭台北辦事處

Since 1995 the Polish Office in Taipei has been actively promoting trade and investment opportunities, and bringing Polish and Taiwanese companies together. Poland serves as a gateway for Taiwanese companies looking to expand into Europe, and offers new growth opportunities in various sectors, such as automotive, electronics, ICT, biotechnology & pharma, green technology, and agricultural products. Despite the pandemic, both partners further enhanced their economic ties with one another. In 2020 trade volume between Poland and Taiwan increased by 13%. Polish exports to Taiwan rose by 39%, whereas imports grew by 10%. During the 9th bilateral economic consultations in September 2020, Poland and Taiwan inked two agreements on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups, and on the cooperation between accreditation bodies.

As culture plays a vital role in fostering bilateral relations, the Polish Office in Taipei arranged a number of activities for the local communities. The first ever Frederic Chopin outdoor piano recital in Taiwan gathered a number of classical music enthusiasts. The Polish Office in Taipei also organised a children's rights exhibition in the Indigenous Township of Sandimen to raise awareness about the educational philosophy of a Polish educator Janusz Korczak who devoted his life to protecting children.

Education is another important field of cooperation. There are currently more than 1,000 Taiwanese students enrolled at Polish universities and more than a thousand Taiwanese doctors who graduated from Polish medical universities were involved



in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in Taiwan. In May 2021, the Polish Office in Taipei along with a Polish biotechnology company Nomi Biotech Corporation donated personal protective equipment to the Taipei City Government in a move to express its solidarity and to help cope with the pandemic.

Poland and Taiwan share fundamental values, such as democracy, rule of law, and human rights. In January 2021, Polish president Andrzej Duda signed into law the agreement on legal cooperation in criminal matters between Poland and Taiwan. Poland is the first EU country that signed such a comprehensive agreement with Taiwan.

自 1995 年開始，波蘭臺北辦事處持續推廣貿易及投資機會，增進波蘭及台灣企業合作，波蘭是台灣企業於歐洲擴展的門戶，也在多個產業提供新的成長機會，包括汽車、電子、資訊通訊科技、生技與製藥、綠色科技及農產品等。即使疫情襲擊，雙方的經濟聯繫仍持續深化，2020 年，台灣與波蘭貿易總額增加了 13%，波蘭對台灣的出口增加 39%，進口也增加了 10%。在 2020 年 9 月的第 9 屆臺波（蘭）經貿諮商會議後，波蘭與台灣簽署兩份協議，支持中小企業及新創產業，並推動認證機構間的合作。文化在雙方關係之建立中佔有重要位置，波蘭臺北辦事處為當地社區安排了許多活動，第一個登場的便是台灣戶外蕭邦鋼琴演奏會吸引了許多古典樂愛好者，波蘭台北辦事處也在原住民社區三地門組織了兒童人權展，以提高對波蘭教育家 Janusz Korczak 教育理念之認識，Korczak 先生一生都奉獻於孩童保護。

教育是另一大重點合作領域，超過一千名台灣學生在波蘭就讀，更有超過一千名自波蘭醫學院畢業正聯手對抗 COVID-19 的台灣醫生。2021 年 5 月，波蘭臺北辦事處與波蘭生技公司 Nomi Biotech 共同捐贈了個人防護裝備給臺北市府，以幫助共同對抗疫情。波蘭與台灣同享共同的基礎價值觀，包含民主、法治及人權等。2021 年 1 月波蘭總統安傑伊杜達簽署波蘭與台灣刑事司法合作協議，波蘭是歐盟第一個與台簽署這類協議的國家。



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

Taiwan plays an important role regarding direct investments, and continues to maintain its status as the 3rd largest East Asian investor in Slovakia. Cooperation, mostly in electrotechnical and automotive industries, are still in the most prominent form of trade, but recent years saw the development of additional trade growth in IT, particularly in the area of blockchain technologies and the space industry. At the end of 2019, the first Slovak company opened its doors in Taiwan focusing on Advanced Blockchain Ecosystems, and will be setting up a Taiwan entity this year with local compliance, allowing Taiwan to act as the regional hub for Japan/Korea and the SEA region.

Another sector opened for collaboration is in the area of semiconductors, automotive industry, and supply chain resilience, which is playing an important role in the pandemic, post-pandemic world. An MoU on economic cooperation that has been signed also enhances concrete economic projects and makes the investment process easier. Those seeking cooperation with the rich variety of companies operating in the Slovak Republic are welcomed 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，並是斯國的東亞第三大投資者。雙方的合作產業主力仍是電機工程與汽車產業，但在資訊技術產業的合作也逐漸成形，尤其區塊鍊技術及航太相關方面。2019 年底，首家聚焦於先進區塊鍊生態系的斯洛伐克企業在台灣開業，並將於今年設立符合當地法規的辦公室，使台灣成為日本、韓國及東南亞地區的區域樞紐。

其他合作領域包括半導體、汽車產業及彈性供應鍊，這些產業無論在疫情中或結束後都會十分重要。簽署經濟合作的母約也帶來實體經濟專案，讓投資過程更簡單。若欲尋求與斯洛伐克企業合作，歡迎聯絡斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處。



Spanish Chamber of Commerce 西班牙商務辦事處

The Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan was founded in 1982.

In fact, Spanish historical connections with the Formosa Island dates back far earlier to a period known as the "Great Explorations" or "The Age of Discovery", where Spain had an important exploratory role in the Pacific Ocean, particularly in the Asia-Pacific, culminating for example in a presence in the Philippines that lasted for more than three centuries. As a consequence of this long-standing history, as well as of the commercial and missionary activity developed with China and Japan, Spanish soldiers and missionaries were established in Formosa between 1626 and 1642. Archaeological remains from that time can still be found in Keelung and Tamsui.

Nowadays, the most visible aspect of relations between Taiwan and Spain are their bilateral trade activities which in recent years have been gently increased, reaching a global total of €1.83bn in 2020. Taiwan exports steel, computers and telecommunication equipment, as well as bicycles, motorcycles and their components to Spain, resulting in a trade surplus.

Spain exports pharmaceuticals, chemicals, automobiles and their components, pork, ceramics, women's clothing, and a range of other products to Taiwan.

In the cultural sphere, the Spanish language is an important asset. Taiwan has 5 universities where you can get the Hispanic Philology degree (Fu Jen Catholic University, Providence University, Tamkang University, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, and National Chengchi University), with a total of 2,266 students in the 2020-2021 academic year. In addition, apart from these 5 universities,

there are 37 public and private universities, and 20 technology universities which offer Spanish as an elective course, reaching more than 13,000 students in 2020.

The Spanish Chamber of Commerce based in Taipei is actively working to enrich economic, cultural, and diverse exchanges between Spain and Taiwan, promoting activities as well as providing information and support to the initiatives of both nations.

西班牙商務辦事處於 1982 年在台灣成立。

事實上，西班牙與福爾摩沙島的歷史連結早在「探險」或「大航海」時代便有淵源，當時西班牙在太平洋及亞太地區的航海活動中扮演重要的探索角色，並在菲律賓活動超過三個世紀。這段歷史加上與中國及日本間的商業及傳教活動，使得 1626 年至 1642 年之間，西班牙已派遣軍隊與傳教士駐於福爾摩沙島，儘管只是很短的時間，至今仍可在基隆與淡水地區看見西班牙留下的遺跡。

目前，西班牙與台灣之間最頻繁的關係是貿易往來，近年來雙邊貿易一直保持緩慢增長，截至 2020 年為止，西班牙與台灣雙邊貿易額達到 18.3 億歐元，台灣並擁有貿易順差，主要向西班牙出口鋼材、電子及通訊設備、腳踏車、摩托車及其零配件。

另一方面，西班牙向台灣主要出口藥品、汽車及其零配件、豬肉、陶瓷及女裝。

在文化領域，西班牙語是重要的資產。台灣的西班牙語學習環境包含設有西班牙語言學系的五所大學（天主教輔仁大學、靜宜大學、淡江大學、文藻外語學院及國立政治大學），2020-2021 學年度共有 2266 名西班牙語文學系學生。除了上述五所大學之外，台灣還有 37 所公私立大學以及 20 所技術學院開設西班牙語選修課程，2020 年共計有 13,000 多名學習西班牙語的學生。

位於台北的西班牙商務辦事處積極致力於西班牙和台灣雙邊經濟、文化和多元化發展，除舉辦交流活動外，亦提供相關資訊和協助。

**Swedish Trade and Invest Council**
瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北辦事處

The Swedish Trade and Invest Council, Business Sweden, has been present in Taiwan since 1992. Swedish companies like Ericson and Atlas Copco have an even longer history in Taiwan reaching back to the fifties. 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.

In a normal year not affected by Covid-19, approximately 250 Swedish students study in Taiwan, and an equal number 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 throughout all sectors, and Taiwanese investors are increasingly turning to Sweden. Sweden spends approximately 3.6% of its GDP on R&D, and scores high in international rankings, for example Sweden ranks second in the 2020 Global Innovation Index. Stockholm ranks sixth in the Best Start-up cities in the World in 2021. Stockholm is also the city with the highest amount of Unicorn companies per capita after Silicon Valley. Sweden is also ranked as the country that has fulfilled largest number of Sustainable Development Goals in the world.

Upcoming activities span from the yearly Joint Business Council, which in 2021 will be hosted in Sweden at the end of the year, to events showcasing sectors and areas such as transportation, innovative health, and smart manufacturing. In late 2021, we are also planning to arrange the Nordic Energy and Environment Forum together with Finland and Denmark, where we explore key topics such as sustainability, green energy and circular economy.

瑞典貿易暨投資委員會台北辦事處成立於 1992 年。瑞典企業如愛立信及 Atlas Copco 在台灣的歷史可追溯至 1950 年代。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 及 Spotify 等。

在 COVID-19 疫情影響之前，每年約有 250 名瑞典學生在台灣就學，也有數量相當的台灣學生在瑞典就學。人才的交流對於在兩個市場發展的瑞典以及台灣企業來說是個很好的機會。有越來越多瑞典企業在台灣各產業發展之際，也有更多台灣企業到瑞典投資。瑞典在研發方面的支出佔 GDP 約 3.6%，在國際排名中名列前茅，2020 年更名列全球創新指數第二名。首都斯德哥爾摩於 2021 年世界最佳創業城市排名第六，若以人均獨角獸企業指標來看，斯德哥爾摩更是緊追矽谷之後排名全球第二。瑞典也是全球達成最多永續性發展目標的國家。

今年活動包含由瑞典擔任主辦方並即將在年底舉行的一年一度「台瑞經濟合作會議」。以及在智慧交通、智慧醫療以及智慧製造相關的產業合作交流活動。今年年底，瑞典也計畫與其他北歐國家（丹麥及芬蘭）舉辦「北歐永續能源與環境論壇」，並討論永續發展、再生能源以及循環經濟等重要議題。

THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT)

歐洲在臺商務協會



With over US\$61bn in direct foreign investments, European businesses are collectively the largest group of foreign investors in Taiwan. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) is the principal organisation promoting European business interests in Taiwan. The chamber represents over 930 members from 400 companies and organizations. Through a network of 29 industry and support committees, the ECCT has been successful in addressing specific concerns and providing concrete recommendations to all levels of government in order to facilitate improvements to the business environment. The ECCT publishes an annual series of position papers that comprise

issues identified by its committees as hindering the further development of their respective industries, and provides recommendations to the government of Taiwan for improvement of the business environment on general issues as well as for 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.





歐洲企業一直是台灣最主要的外商投資來源，其直接投資規模超過 610 億美元。歐洲在臺商務協會（歐洲商會）的創建宗旨，在於促進歐洲企業在台之利益。歐洲商會代表分別來自 400 家公司與機構的 930 多位會員。透過 29 個產業與特別委員會形成的關係網，歐洲商會已成功因應不同產業的特殊議題，為各級政府提供改善台灣經商環境的具體建言。歐洲商會每年均提出一系列的建議書，內容涵蓋各委員會提出可促進產業進一步發展的議題，亦針對一般議題與各產業的特有問題，向台灣政府提出多項改善經商環境的建言。建議書亦協助歐盟執委會、歐洲議會與歐盟各會員國政府瞭解台灣的經商環境。



HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND COOPERATION

人權促進與合作



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，無論在聯盟內部或外部，歐盟皆致力於推動和保護這些價值。

6.1 EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations

In July 2020 the EU and Taiwan held their third annual Human Rights Consultations via

video conference in an open and constructive atmosphere. Taiwan and the EU reaffirmed their shared commitment to upholding and promoting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, both sides further reiterated the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and solidarity in addressing the challenges posed by this coronavirus.

During the consultations, the EU and Taiwan exchanged views on their respective human rights situations and policies. Taiwan presented progress in the adoption of the first national Human Rights Action Plan and in establishing a National Human Rights Commission, an important step to further



protect and promote human rights. The EU outlined main policy developments, notably the EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020-2024.

The EU and Taiwan also discussed business and human rights, and the rights of migrant workers, especially in the fishing industry, as well as domestic workers. The EU welcomed progress towards finalising the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights, and expressed readiness to share its experience in this regard. The EU underlined the need to effectively ensure that migrant workers' rights were fully protected to avoid discrimination and exploitation. In this regard, Taiwan shared updates on its progress adopting and localizing ILO Convention 188, supported by the EU through the TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange) project.

On the issue of the death penalty, both sides reiterated their positions. The EU recalled its strong opposition towards the execution carried out on 1 April 2020 and called on Taiwan to reinstate a de facto moratorium, and to pursue a policy towards the abolition of the death penalty. The EU and Taiwan also reviewed the conditions of detention centres and prisons in Taiwan, and Taiwan reiterated the need to ensure the protection of human rights for Taiwanese people arrested or detained in the EU. Taiwan raised concerns about the situation of Mr Lee Ming-Che as well as other human rights cases.

Finally, Taiwan and the EU reviewed their respective situation and policy developments on gender equality and protection of LGBTI rights, in particular Taiwan's advancement since its legalisation of same-sex marriage in 2019. The two sides agreed to continue their cooperation in this regard.

The annual consultations, which take place every year in a cordial, constructive, and transparent manner, show that the EU and Taiwan share the

same values of democracy, respect for human rights, and the rule of law, and are seeking closer cooperation wherever their interests and values converge.

6.1 歐盟與台灣人權諮商會議

2020年7月，第三屆歐盟與台灣人權諮商會議在開放並有建設性的氣氛中，於線上舉辦，台灣與歐盟重申共同承諾，繼續堅持主張並推動人權、民主及法治。COVID-19的全球傳播下，雙方再次強調對話、合作及團結在面對疫情挑戰之際的重要性。

諮商會議中，歐盟和台灣就各自人權情況及政策交換意見。台灣說明著手研擬第一部「國家人權行動計畫」以及建立「國家人權委員會」的重要進展，該等舉措是台灣進一步保障及改善人權的重要一步。歐盟說明「2020-2024年人權與民主行動計畫」等主要政策發展。

歐盟與台灣也就商業與人權進行討論，包括漁業及家事移工等權益。歐盟對台灣即將完成「商業與人權國家行動計畫」的進展表示歡迎，並願與台灣分享相關經驗。歐盟另強調確實保障移工權益，以避免遭受歧視或剝削的重要性。對此，台灣分享推動「國際勞工組織漁業工作公約」(C-188號公約)國內法化的進展，相關工作也獲歐盟透過「技術援助與資訊交換」(TAIEX)計畫支持。

針對死刑議題，雙方重申對死刑的立場。歐盟重申強烈反對台灣於2020年4月1日執行死刑，並籲請台灣恢復暫緩執行死刑的政策並持續推動廢死。歐盟與台灣另檢視台灣拘留所和監獄情形，台灣並再度籲請歐盟應確實保障在歐盟境內遭逮捕或拘留的台灣公民基本人權。台灣對李明哲等人權案件表示關切。

最後，台灣與歐盟分享各自在提升性別平權及同志(LGBTI)權益保護的現況與政策發展，尤其是台灣在2019年同性婚姻合法化以來的進展，雙方並同意持續加強合作。

此諮商會議每年舉辦，氣氛坦誠友好且具建設性，展露歐盟與台灣共享相同的民主價值，尊重人權法治，並在擁有共同興趣及價值觀之議題上尋求更緊密的合作。

6.2 EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme

On 24 and 25 September 2020, the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) co-organised the annual EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Seminar with the French Office in Taipei, the German Institute in Taipei, the Judicial Yuan, the Judges Academy, and the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty. The event provided a valuable opportunity for legal experts from Taiwan and the EU to exchange views on human rights legislation and practices.

During the seminar at the Judges Academy, which was attended by judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and NGO workers, experts from the EU and Taiwan discussed the forensic psychological assessment and judicial treatment of mentally disordered individuals in the Criminal Justice System, as well as alternatives to the death penalty.

The European experts who took part in the seminar included Judge of the European Court of Human Rights Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska, Vice President

of the Cologne Higher Regional Court Christian Schmitz-Justen, University of Osnabrück Professor Arndt Sinn, Deputy Head of the Section of the Public Prosecutor's Office for Minors Florence Lardet and French Lawyer Yassine Yakouti.

6.2 台歐盟司法交流計畫

2020年9月24及25日，歐洲經貿辦事處協同法國在台協會、德國在台協會、司法院、法官學院及台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟，共同籌劃一年一度的台歐盟司法交流研討會。該研討會為台灣和歐盟的法律專家提供了寶貴機會，就人權相關的立法及實務交換意見。

在法官學院的研討會上，與會者包括來自歐盟與台灣的法官、檢察官、律師、NGO代表、及專家，討論了刑事程序中精神障礙者的鑑定與處遇，以及死刑的替代方案。

與會的歐盟專家包括歐洲人權法院法官 Mirjana Lazarova Trajkovska、德國科隆地方法院副院長 Christian Schmitz-Justen、德國歐司納布魯克大學 Arndt Sinn 教授、法國少年檢察院事務處副處長 Florence Lardet 以及法國律師 Yassine Yakouti。





6.3 Death Penalty in Taiwan

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 over the human rights issues surrounding the death penalty, from 18 July to 3 September 2020, the EETO co-organised – together with the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty and other NGOs - a series of art exhibitions in Taipei, Miaoli and Tainan. The exhibitions, entitled "Not Who We Were," featured paintings and letters by death row inmates as well as a mock-up of a death row cell.

For more information about the EU's position regarding Taiwan's use of the death penalty, please visit: https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/human-rights-democracy_en

6.3 死刑在台灣

歐盟維持其反對死刑的原則，所有會員國皆須廢除死刑後，方可加入。歐盟亦支持全球各地廢除死刑，並在仍執行死刑的國家推動廢死。

為進一步推促進公眾對死刑及其相關之人權議題的關注，歐洲經貿辦事處協同台灣廢除死刑推動聯盟及其他非政府組織，於2020年7月18日至9月3日在台北、苗栗及台南舉辦「後來的我們 (Not Who We Were)」展覽，展出死刑犯的畫作與書信，以及死刑犯的模擬牢房。

若欲了解更多歐盟對台灣死刑執行的立場，請造訪：
https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/human-rights-democracy_en

6.3 Taiwan Pride Parade

The European Union stands together with LGBTI people all around the world in the fight to end discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. Equality and non-discrimination



are core values and fundamental rights in the EU, enshrined in its Treaties and in the Charter of Fundamental Rights. The European Commission, the Parliament, and the Council, together with Member States, all share a responsibility to protect fundamental rights and ensure equal treatment and equality for all.

The 2020 Taiwan Pride Parade, the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world, took place on 31 October 2020. The EETO together with the representative offices of Member States and like-minded countries participated in the event to celebrate respect, diversity and Taiwan's open society. Around 130,000 people attended the march.

6.3 台灣同志大遊行

歐盟與全球的 LGBTI 群體站在一起，致力於消除性傾向與性別認同歧視。平等與不受歧視的權力是歐盟基本權利中的核心價值，載於歐盟條約和基本權利憲章中。歐

盟執委會、歐洲議會、歐盟理事會及全體會員國都應負責維護基本權利，並確保所有人被平等對待。

2020 年台灣同志大遊行於 2020 年 10 月 31 日舉行，這是亞洲最大的同志遊行，也是全世界最大的同志遊行之一。歐洲經貿辦事處與其會員國及其他理念相近的國家一同參與盛會，歡慶尊重、多元及開放的台灣社會，參與遊行人數約達 130,000 人。



07

EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES 就業及社會議題



The European Union works with international organisations, countries and civil society to promote sustainable social and economic development and decent work beyond the EU's borders in line with EU values, the European Pillar of Social Rights, and Sustainable Development Goals. The EU also works to foster fair globalisation by contributing to the adoption and supervision of international labour standards and the inclusion of labour provisions in EU trade arrangements and their follow-up.

歐盟與各地國際組織、政府及公民社會合作，依據歐盟價值、「歐洲社會權利支柱」、及聯合國永續性發展目標（SDG）推動永續社會經濟發展及合宜工作條件。歐

盟也致力於促進公平的全球化，推動國際勞工標準的採用和監督，並將勞動條件相關條款納入歐盟貿易協定，且持續追蹤後續發展。

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 in Brussels on 11 October 2018. The two sides discussed supporting workers adjusting to

changes amid globalisation, helping to integrate the disadvantaged into the labour market. and tackling youth unemployment.

The second EU-Taiwan Labour Consultations took place 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 exchange of skills.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the third EU-Taiwan Labour Consultation was held on 3 February 2021 as a videoconference. The two sides discussed occupational safety and health issues, and exchanged views on the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market.

7.1 台歐盟勞動諮商會議

歐盟與台灣在社會及勞工市場上都面對相似挑戰，更緊密的合作能幫助雙方找到永續解決方案。

歐盟與台灣於 2018 年 10 月 11 日在布魯塞爾舉辦第一次勞動諮商會議。雙方討論如何協助勞工適應全球化的改變、幫助弱勢族群融入勞動市場，並解決青年失業問題。

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

由於 COVID-19 疫情，第三屆歐盟與台灣勞動諮商會議採線上會議模式進行，於 2021 年 2 月 3 日舉辦。雙方除職業安全及健康議題外，也特別討論 COVID-19 對勞動力市場的影響。

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

On 22-25 March 2021, the European Union, together with Taiwan's Ministry of Labour and the

Fisheries Agency, organised a four-day webinar on Decent Working and Living Conditions for Fishers on Distant Water Vessels.

The webinar was part of a series of activities organised by the EU and Taiwan to promote decent work among migrant fishers.

Prior to the webinar, the EU-Taiwan Workshop on Working and Living Conditions of Fishers was organised in Kaohsiung on 6-7 May 2019. More than 60 participants from public administration, the fishing industry, unions, civil society, and academia attended the event, where they discussed regulatory framework and practices to ensure decent working and living conditions of fishers, as well as the challenges of and solutions for implementing them.

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

7.2 台歐盟漁工系列活動

2021 年 3 月 22 至 25 日，歐盟、台灣勞動部及漁業署共同策辦為期四天的遠洋漁船漁工之工作及生活條件線上研討會。

此研討會為歐盟與台灣所共同策劃的外籍漁工系列活動之一。

在此之前，2019 年 5 月 6 至 7 日歐盟與台灣在高雄舉辦了漁工工作及生活條件座談會，與會者超過 60 名，分別來自公共行政領域、漁業、工會、學術與公民社會。會中討論如何保證漁工擁有合宜工作及生活條件之監管機制及實踐，也談到實行的挑戰與解決之道。

該座談會為歐盟執委會的「技術支援與資訊交流工具」(TAIEX) 計畫，相關預算來自「歐盟夥伴關係工具框架」。

08

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

環境保護及對抗氣候變遷



Climate change and environmental degradation are existential threats to Europe and the world. The European Green Deal, presented by the European Commission on 11 December 2019, aims to overcome these challenges by transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. 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 joint climate action.

氣候變遷及環境劣化是歐洲及全世界都正面對的生存危機。歐盟執委會於 2019 年 12 月 11 日提出綠色新政，即旨在克服這些挑戰，並讓歐盟轉化為現代、資源高效並具競爭力的經濟體。綠色新政規劃讓歐洲在 2050 年成為氣候中和大陸，促進經濟、改善人類健康與生活品質、關心大自然，並不遺漏任何一人。

在對抗氣候變遷及保護環境方面，歐盟與台灣共享相同



的價值及利益。台灣即使非巴黎協定締約方，仍堅定表示會遵守國際規範，減少碳排放。歐洲經貿辦事處持續與行政院環保署、當地非政府組織、智庫及學術機構交流，以共同推動改善氣候變遷的行動。

8.1 Beach Cleanup Day

Every year from September to November, around the time of the International Coastal Cleanup Day (third Saturday in September), the EU mobilises its delegations around the world to organise beach and river cleanups. In 2019, over 40,000 volunteers joined the nearly 80 delegations worldwide taking part. In 2020, due to its effective public health management during the COVID-19 pandemic, Taiwan was among the two-dozen places in the world that could organise a physical cleanup.

On 17 October, the EETO, Environmental Protection Administration (EPA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the EU Member States offices in Taiwan, and the EU Centre in Taiwan jointly cleaned the Wanli beachside in New Taipei City. Led by EU

Representative Filip Grzegorzewski, EPA Minister Chang Tzi-Chin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Harry Tseng, and Representatives and Deputy Representatives of the EU Member States in Taiwan, the event gathered nearly 200 staff and family members from the European and Taiwanese offices, and collected over 440 kg of waste.

8.1 淨灘日

每年的九月至十一月間，約在國際淨灘日（九月的第三個週六）前後，歐盟動員其全球代表團在海灘或河流舉辦淨灘活動。在 2019 年，全球有近 80 個歐盟代表團、超過四萬名志工參與淨灘。2020 年，在有效的疫情控制下，台灣成為全球僅 20 餘個得以辦理淨灘活動的地方。

10 月 17 日，歐洲經貿辦事處、行政院環境保護署、外交部、歐盟會員國在台辦事處，及台灣歐盟中心在新北市萬里海灘聯合淨灘。由歐盟代表高哲夫處長、環保署張子敬署長、外交部曾厚仁政務次長，及歐盟會員國在台代表及副代表們領頭，將近兩百名歐洲及台灣員工及家人們一同參加，蒐集了超過 440 公斤的垃圾。

09

EDUCATION 教育



9.1 Erasmus+

Erasmus+ is the European Union's programme to support education, training, youth, and sports. It ran from 2014–2020 with a total budget of €14.7bn, and an additional €1.68bn in funding for actions in third countries (Partner Countries) which have been made available through the EU's external action budget.

The new Erasmus programme will run from 2021 to 2027, bringing its budget up to over €26.2bn. With this increased budget, Erasmus+ will be more inclusive, more digital, and more green, offering opportunities for a wide variety of individuals and organisations from Taiwan.

9.1 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。

新一期伊拉斯莫斯計畫將自 2021 進行至 2027 年，補助總額提高至 262 億歐元，隨著預算的增加，新伊拉斯莫斯計畫將更加包容、數位化及永續，提供各種機會給來自台灣的個人與組織。

[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. These EMJMDs award EU-funded scholarships of up to €25,000 per year to the best student candidates applying under annual selection rounds. 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). In 2020, 54 Taiwanese students were admitted to study in EMJMD programmes, of which 10 were awarded full scholarships.

International Credit Mobility (ICM) supports the mobility of individuals enrolled or employed at higher education institutions traveling from a Programme Country to a Partner Country or vice versa. ICM includes student mobility for studies or traineeships, as well as staff mobility for teaching or training. Student and staff mobility can take place in any area of study or academic discipline. Taiwanese students and staff who are interested in participating in ICM can contact their home university to understand what agreements and exchange programmes are available.

Taiwanese institutions can also take part in the Erasmus+ programme by joining an EMJMD consortium or an ICM consortium.

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) 由高等教育機構組成國際聯盟共同提供，是富有聲望的整合式國際研究學程。由歐盟補助的碩士學位學程每年提供最高 25,000 歐元獎學金給該年參與篩選之優秀學生候選人。學生至少須前往兩個歐洲計畫國¹的大學就讀；學程長度不一，包

含 12、18 或 24 個月 (60、90 或 120 個 ECTS 學分)。2020 年，54 名台灣學生順利錄取，修讀歐盟聯合碩士，其中 10 位學生獲全額獎學金。

國際學分交流計畫 (ICM) 提供來自歐洲計畫國與第三夥伴國之高等教育機構的學生或教職員雙邊交流。ICM 包含學生的交換計畫或實習機會，以及教職員的教學或培訓交流。學生及教職員之交流不限學科或學術領域。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及交換計畫。

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。

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 dialogue between the academic world and policy makers, in particular with the aim of enhancing EU policies.

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

There are three types of activities supported:

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

¹ Programme Countries are the 27 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, and Turkey. 歐洲計畫國為 27 個歐盟會員國加上冰島、列支敦斯登、北馬其頓、挪威、塞爾維亞及土耳其

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 2020. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies.

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。相關活動也是為了促進學術界與政策制定者的對話，期望強化歐盟政策。

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，推動積極參與的歐洲公民理念，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。
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、研討會、交流活動及出版品。

2020 年於台灣共有 7 項進行中的莫內計畫，這些計畫顯示台灣與歐盟於推動歐盟研究的緊密合作。

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

For more information 詳細資訊：https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/node_en

9.2 Taiwanese students in the EU

The Covid-19 pandemic had a severe impact on global mobility, as governments around the world imposed travel restrictions in response to the virus. European universities adapted to the situation by turning to online courses, while some deferred student enrollment to 2021. This resulted in the sharp drop of Taiwanese students travelling to Europe for higher education studies in 2020. According to statistics provided by the 15 EU Member States' offices in Taiwan, only some 2,500 Taiwanese citizens have obtained student visas or resident permits to study in major EU countries in 2020, a drop of almost 2/3 of the number in 2019. The top five destinations for Taiwanese students studying in Europe has remained the same: Germany, France, Spain, Poland and the Netherlands.

9.2 歐盟境內的台灣學生

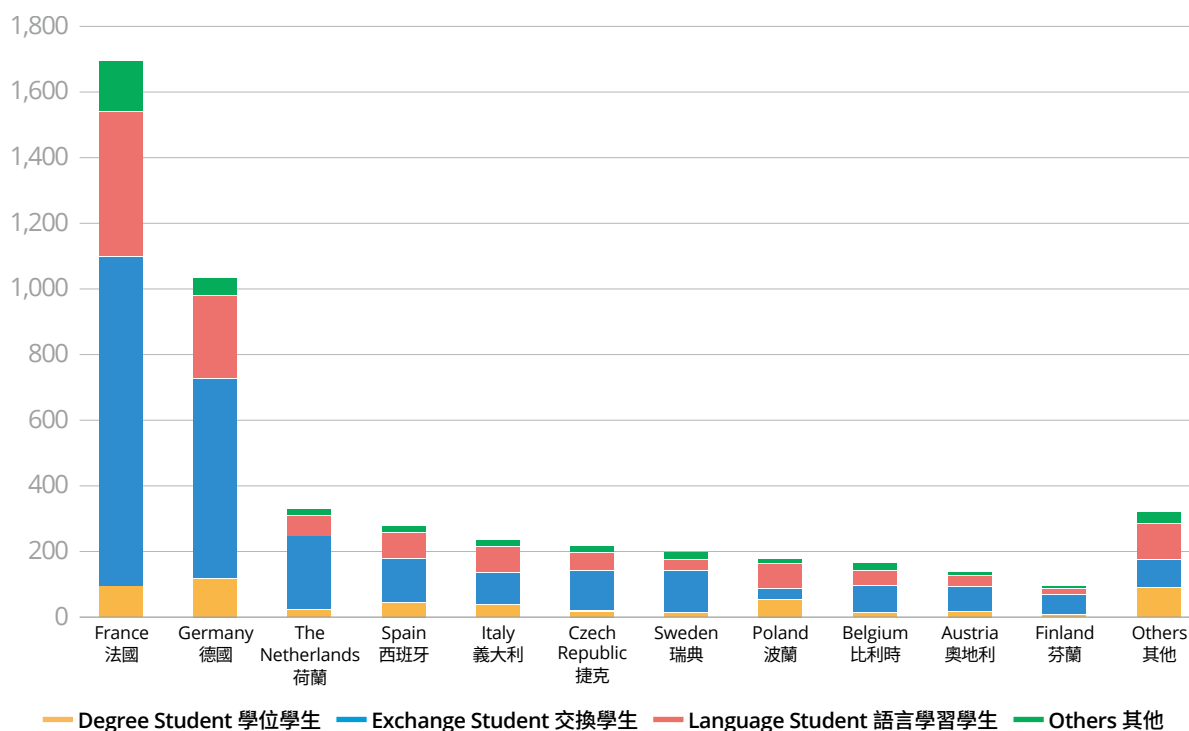
隨著各國政府限縮旅行以阻止 COVID-19 病毒擴散，疫情嚴重影響全球交流，歐洲大專院校將課程轉至線上進行以因應，有些則讓學生推延一年至 2021 年入學，這使得 2020 年前往歐洲就讀高等教育的學生數量大幅下跌。根據 15 個在台會員國辦事處之數據，2020 年僅有 2,500 多位台灣公民取得學生簽證或居留證，在歐盟主要國家進修，與 2019 年相比遽減了 2/3。台灣學生留歐最多的前 5 個國家仍分別為德國、法國、西班牙、波蘭及荷蘭。

9.3 EU students in Taiwan

The number of European students studying in Taiwan has also decreased due to the COVID-19 virus. In 2020, the number of students coming from the EU27 was 5,017, which was 22% fewer than the previous year. EU students accounted for 5.1% of

Figure 15: EU Students in Taiwan in 2020

圖 15：2020 年台灣境內的歐盟學生



Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan (statistics for the academic year 2020-2021) 資料來源：台灣教育部 (2020-2021 學年統計資料)

overall foreign students in Taiwan, with the majority coming from France (34.7%), followed by Germany (21.2%), the Netherlands (6.8%), Spain (5.7%) and Italy (4.8%).

Contrary to the past, where learning Mandarin was the main purpose of study for EU student in Taiwan, in 2020, the majority were exchange students (54.9%), followed by 26.4% who were language students, and 10.6% who were degree students.

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

9.3 台灣境內的歐盟學生

2020 年因 COVID-19 病毒影響，抵台就讀的歐洲學生也減少，來自歐盟 27 國的在台學生人數為 5,017 人，比去年下降 22%，佔所有外國學生的 5.1% 左右，主要來自法國 (34.7%)，其次為德國 (21.2%)、荷蘭 (6.8%)、西班牙 (5.7%) 及義大利 (4.8%)。

與過去不同，2020 年歐盟學生來台求學目的主要為交換學生 (54.9%) 而非學習中文 (26.4%)，學習中文今年退居第二位。另外，攻讀學位的學生佔 10.6%。

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」，研究生則可申請進階學習及研究的特別助學金。

9.4 European Education Fair

The European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT) is an initiative aimed at promoting high quality educational 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 European countries a chance to introduce their higher education institutions, and provide Taiwanese students with information regarding visas, travelling, and scholarships.

The 2020 EEFT was cancelled due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

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

EEFT Facebook Page: www.facebook.com/eeft.fan/

9.4 歐洲教育展

歐洲教育展主旨在推廣歐洲的優質教育機會。成立於 2002 年的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。

2020 歐洲教育展受全球疫情影響取消。

歐洲教育展網站：www.eef-taiwan.org.tw

歐洲教育展 Facebook 頁面：www.facebook.com/eeft.fan/

9.5 European Union Centre in Taiwan

The European Union Centre in Taiwan is a consortium of seven prestigious Taiwanese universities, each sharing the common goal of promoting EU studies in Taiwan. The Centre was founded in 2009 under the European Commission's initiative to promote EU studies in the world, and to facilitate academia and civil society's exchange with the EU's 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 Hwa 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 10th Workshop was hosted by Tamkang University in Tamsui campus on 29 May 2020.

For more information:

www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php

9.5 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，並促進學術界及民間社會的交流合作。以國立臺灣大學為首，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。

各聯盟學校分別規劃一系列學術和文化活動，包含研討會、座談會、考察行程及電影節。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」，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。第十屆全國歐盟研究論文發表會由淡江大學於 2020 年 5 月 29 日在淡水校區舉行。

詳細資訊：www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php

9.6 Taipei European School

The Taipei European School (TES) is one of the leading international schools in Taiwan, offering primary and secondary education in one of



the curricula from the UK, Germany, or France, with a focus on European culture and values. Established in the 1990s with a student body of only 60 students, the TES now educates more than 1,800 pupils aged 3-18 representing over 50 different nationalities. Classes start from nursery level and continue all the way through to the fully accredited International Baccalaureate High School Programme. The school prepares students to think independently, embrace diversity, and become globally minded, socially responsible citizens.

9.6 台北歐洲學校

台北歐洲學校是台灣傑出國際學校之一，提供英國、德國或法國式小學及國中教育，並聚焦歐洲文化價值。1990 年代建立之時僅有 60 名學生，時至今日，台北歐洲學校的學生已達 1,800 名，年齡層泛自 3 至 18 歲，分別來自 50 多個國家。學程涵蓋自幼兒園至獲國際貝卡桂冠 (International Baccalaureate High School Programme) 認證之高級中學課程。台北歐洲學校培養學生成為獨立思考、擁抱多元、具全球觀點，並對社會負責的公民。

10

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION 研究與創新

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

The EU's research policy has a strong dimension of international cooperation. It supports research and innovation through its multi-annual framework programmes in order to facilitate cooperation across borders and disciplines.

投資研究與創新便是投資人類的未來。科學研究創新旨在探討與回應主要社會議題，上自氣候變遷、社會高齡

化，下至再生能源和永續糧食安全，能同時強化產業創新並提升產業競爭力。

歐盟的研究相關政策具高度國際合作面向。透過設立多年期的預算架構計畫，大力支持研究及創新，以期促進跨境與跨學科的合作。

From Horizon 2020 to Horizon Europe

Horizon 2020 came to life in 2014 and ran through 2020. With a budget of €77bn, Horizon 2020 was the EU's largest funding programme ever dedicated to research and innovation. It marked a breakthrough in EU research and innovation policy by putting together all the research and innovation funding at the EU level under a single common strategic



framework for the very first time. Starting in 2021, this programme will be replaced by a new funding program called "Horizon Europe", with a budget of €95.5bn that will run until 2027.

The EU and Taiwan enjoyed vibrant cooperation in research and innovation under the EU's Horizon 2020 Programme. Taiwanese institutions actively participated in the Horizon 2020 projects by partnering with institutions based in Europe. In 2020, there were 35 projects involving Taiwanese partners across multiple research areas including industrial technologies, fundamental research, transport and mobility, health, society, security, climate change and environment, space, digital economy, and food and natural resources.

Learn more about Horizon Europe:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en

Search for specific research projects:

<https://cordis.europa.eu/>

從展望 2020 計畫到展望歐洲

展望 2020 計畫期程為 2014 年至 2020 年，預算達 770 億歐元，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，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。自 2021 年起，此計畫將由新的補助計畫取代，名為「展望歐洲」，預算將達 955 億歐元，執行期限至 2027 年止。

在展望 2020 計畫架構之下，歐盟與台灣在研究與創新方面活躍合作，台灣機構積極參與，與歐洲機構建立夥伴合作。2020 年，共有 35 個研究計畫有台灣夥伴參與其中，研究領域包括工業技術、基礎研究、運輸與交通、健康照護、社會、安全、氣候變遷與環境、太空、數位經濟、及食物與自然資源等。

詳細展望歐洲計畫資訊：

[https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en)

[innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe_en)

搜尋特定研究計畫：

<https://cordis.europa.eu/>

10.1 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) are the European Union's flagship funding programmes for doctoral education and postdoctoral training for researchers, offering fellowships to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. These programmes encourage 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.

The MSCA under the Horizon 2020 awarded over €6.16bn over the 2014-2020 period. Proven to be a success model, the MSCA under the new Horizon Europe funding system has a budget of €6.6bn for the 2021-2027 period.

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:

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/>

10.1 MSCA 計畫

MSCA 計畫 (Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions) 是歐盟針對博士教育及後博士研究者訓練的旗艦補助計畫，為研究者提供獎助金，且無國籍或研究領域之相關限制。MSCA 計畫旨在鼓勵跨國、跨產業及跨領域的交流。透過 MSCA 計畫，專注於研究的組織（大學、研究中心及企業）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。

展望 2020 計畫下的 MSCA 計畫在 2014 至 2020 期間提供超過 616 億歐元的獎助金，因計畫之成功，展望歐洲計畫將在 2021 至 2027 年間提供 660 億歐元的預算。

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，也有機會前往歐洲的實驗室工作。

詳細資訊：

<https://ec.europa.eu/research/mariecurieactions/>

10.2 European Research Council

The European Research Council's (ERC) 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. The ERC is a flagship component of the Horizon 2020 programme, which will continue through Horizon Europe from 2021 to 2027.

The ERC boasts a budget of €16bn under Horizon Europe, which represents 17% of the overall budget. ERC grantees have won prestigious prizes, including 7 Nobel Prizes, 4 Fields Medals, 9 Wolf Prizes, and more.

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

For more information:

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

10.2 歐洲研究委員會

歐洲研究委員會 (European Research Council, ERC) 的任務是以高預算鼓勵高品質研究，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。ERC 是展望 2020 的旗艦級單位，也會繼續在 2021 至 2017 年的展望歐洲計畫中發展。

ERC 單位在展望歐洲計畫中有 160 億的經費，佔總額 17%。ERC 的補助金得主也在各大獎項中表現傑出，包括 7 位諾貝爾獎得主、4 位費爾茲獎得主、9 位沃爾夫獎得主等。

我們鼓勵台灣的頂尖研究者申請 ERC 的補助金，此一補助金旨在資助有意進行開拓性研究的個人研究者，不限國籍及年紀。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>

CULTURE
文化

When the Covid-19 pandemic first hit Asia in the beginning of 2020, many of the cultural events hosted by the European offices were postponed or cancelled, including the Europe Festival, Speak Dating, and the European Union pavilion at the Taipei International Book Exhibition. Later in the year, Taiwan successfully contained the virus, allowing physical events to return. The EU Office was able to host the 16th Taiwan European Film Festival in its usual style, making it one of the few European film festivals in the world that was held physically in 2020.

2020年初，COVID-19 疫情於亞洲蔓延，許多歐洲各國辦事處策辦之文化活動皆被延期或取消，包括歐洲節、

歐洲語言日，以及台北國際書展的歐盟攤位。年中，台灣成功地控制了病毒擴散，讓這些實體活動得以恢復。歐洲經貿辦事處得以正常舉辦第16屆台灣歐洲影展，這也是2020年全世界極少數能夠以實體方式舉辦的歐洲電影節之一。

The 16th Taiwan European Film Festival

Established in 2005, the Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) has proven to be a simple, cost-effective way to promote the diversity of European culture, arts, and language, by presenting one feature film per participating country. The films are chosen based on their award recognition and for being representative of their country's lifestyle and culture. The Festival is free of charge and welcomes



anyone who is interested in experiencing European ways of life through the cinematic experience.

In collaboration with the Goethe-Institut Taipei, the 2020 Festival opening film was the German title *The Collini Case*, a courtroom drama and political thriller that touched upon the meaning of transitional justice. Screened at Huashan SPOT on 26 November 2020, the opening film was followed by a discussion between Taiwanese actress Vega Tsai and lawyer Chen Meng-hsiu, dissecting many of the memorable scenes in the film with the audience. Lawyer Chen was invited to two more post-screening discussions in Taichung and Kaohsiung as part of the Festival's side events.

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 the Taipei City Government Department

of Culture. The 16th edition took place from 26 November 2020 to 31 January 2021 in 27 locations throughout Taiwan, presented 17 European films, and recorded an audience of 13,784 viewers.

TEFF official website:

<https://www.teff.tw/>

TEFF Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/TEFF.TW/>





第 16 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特映影片，共同推廣歐洲的多元文化、藝術及語言。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。

2020 台灣歐洲影展與台北歌德學院合作，以德國電影《罪人的控訴 (The Collini Case)》拉開序幕。這是一部法庭劇情加上政治懸疑片，探討轉型正義的意義。影片於 2020 年 11 月 26 日在光點華山電影館放映，映後並由演員蔡燦得與陳孟秀律師兩位主持對談，與觀眾一同解析電影中許多經典片段，陳律師並被邀請至台中與高雄參加兩場映後座談，皆為影展相關活動。

台灣歐洲影展由歐盟經貿辦事處、17 個歐盟在台會員國辦事處、外交部、文化部、及台北市政府文化局共同策辦，第 16 屆台歐影展自 2020 年 11 月 26 日開始，至 2021 年 1 月 31 日落幕，共在台灣 27 處不同地點放映，有 17 部影片參展，觀眾人數達 1,3784 人。

官方網站：

<https://www.teff.tw/>

臉書頁面：

<https://www.facebook.com/TEFF.TW/>





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

Office 辦事處	Contact Information 聯絡資訊
Austrian Office Taipei 奧地利台北辦事處	10F-B1, 167 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei 105 台北市松山區敦化北路 167 號 10 樓 B1 室 Tel_02-81753283 Fax_02-25149980 Facebook_@austriainTaiwan Email_taipei-ot@bmeia.gov.at
Belgian Office Taipei 比利時台北辦事處	Suite 601, 131 Minsheng E Rd, Sec 3, Taipei 105 台北市松山區民生東路三段 131 號 6 樓 601 室 Tel_02-27151215 Fax_02-27126258 Facebook_@BelgianOfficeTaipei Email_Taipei@diplobel.fed.be
Czech Economic and Cultural Office Taipei 捷克經濟文化辦事處	Suite B, 7F, 200 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 110 台北市信義區基隆路一段 200 號 7 樓之 B Tel_02-27225100 Fax_02-27225117 Facebook_@Czech.office.taipei Email_Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei 丹麥商務辦事處	Suite 1207, 12F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei 105 台北市松山區敦化北路 205 號 12 樓 1207 室 Tel_02-27182101 Fax_02-27182141 Facebook_@DenmarkTW Email_tpehkt@um.dk
Finland Trade Center in Taiwan 芬蘭商務辦事處	13F, 560 Zhongxiao E Rd, Sec 4, Taipei 台北市大安區忠孝東路四段 560 號 13 樓 Tel_02-87291231 Fax_02-87291211 Facebook_@FinlandINTaiwan Email_taiwan@businessfinland.fi
French Office in Taipei 法國在台協會	Taipei 101, Suite A, 39F, No 7, Sec 5, Xinyi Rd, Taipei 110 台北市信義區信義路五段 7 號 39 樓 A 室 Tel_02-35185151 Fax_02-35185189 Facebook_@franceataiwan Email_presse@france-taipei.org
German Institute Taipei 德國在台協會	Taipei 101, 33F, No 7, Sec 5, Xinyi Rd, Taipei 11049 台北市信義區信義路五段 7 號 33 樓 Tel_02-87222800 Fax_02-81016282 Facebook_@DeutschInstTaipei Email_info@taipei.diplo.de
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 Tel_02-85011200 Fax_02-85011161 Email_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	Suite 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 Tel_02-23450320 Fax_02-27576260 Facebook_@IETCPOtaipei Email_segreteria.taipei@esteri.it
Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office 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 Tel_02-27576007 Fax_02-27576002 Facebook_@LTIOtaipei Email_assistant@luxtrade.org.tw
Netherlands Office in Taipei 荷蘭在台辦事處	13F-2, 1 Songgao Rd, Taipei 台北市信義區松高路 1 號 13 樓之 2 Tel_02-87587200 Fax_02-27205005 Facebook_@NetherlandsOffice Email_tai@nlot.org.tw
Polish Office in Taipei 波蘭臺北辦事處	Suites 1601-1602, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 110 台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 16 樓 1601-1602 室 Tel_02-77299320 Fax_02-77183309 Facebook_@PLinTaiwan Email_poland.office.taipei@msz.gov.pl
Slovak Economic and Cultural Office 斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處	Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei 110 台北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 12 樓 1203 室 Tel_02-87803231 Fax_02-27235096 Facebook_@SlovakEconomicandCulturalOfficeTaipei Email_seco.taipei@mzv.sk
Spanish Chamber of Commerce 西班牙商務辦事處	10F-B1, 49 Minsheng E Rd, Sec 3, Taipei 104 台北市中山區民生東路三段 49 號 10 樓 B1 室 Tel_02-25184905 Fax_02-25184891 Facebook_@SpainInTaiwan Email_taipei@comercio.mineco.es
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 Tel_02-27576573 Fax_02-27576308 Facebook_@Swedenintaiwan Email_taipei_consular@business-sweden.se



📍 台北市基隆路一段333號16樓1603室 Suite 1603, 16F, 333 Keelung Road, Section 1, Taipei 110, Taiwan

☎ TEL | +886 2 2757 7211 FAX | +886 2 2757 7209

✉ delegation-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu

🌐 <http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/>

  @EUINTAIWAN