

歐盟 – 台灣雙邊關係概況

EU-TAIWAN

FACTFILE 2017



European Economic and
Trade Office
歐洲經貿辦事處

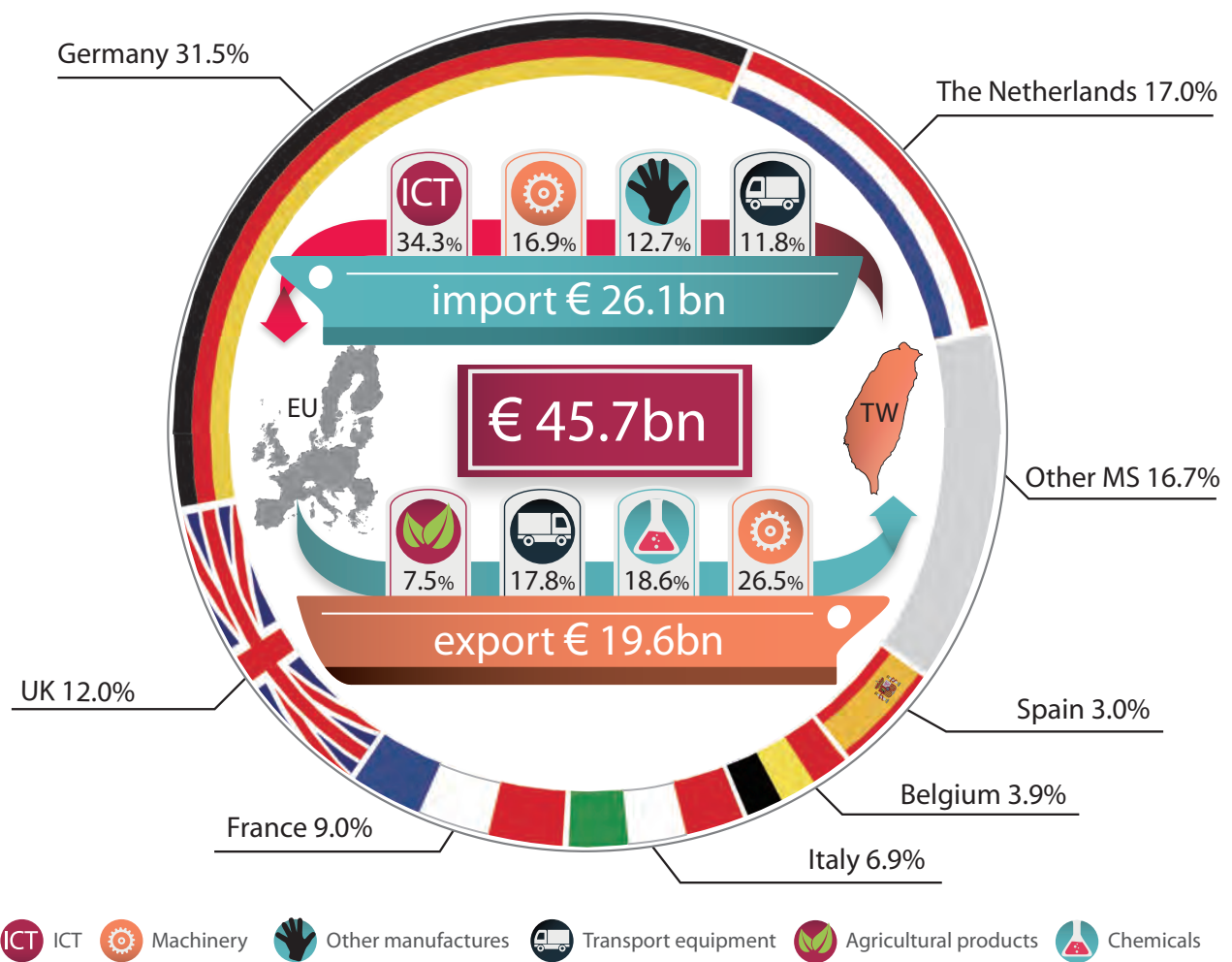
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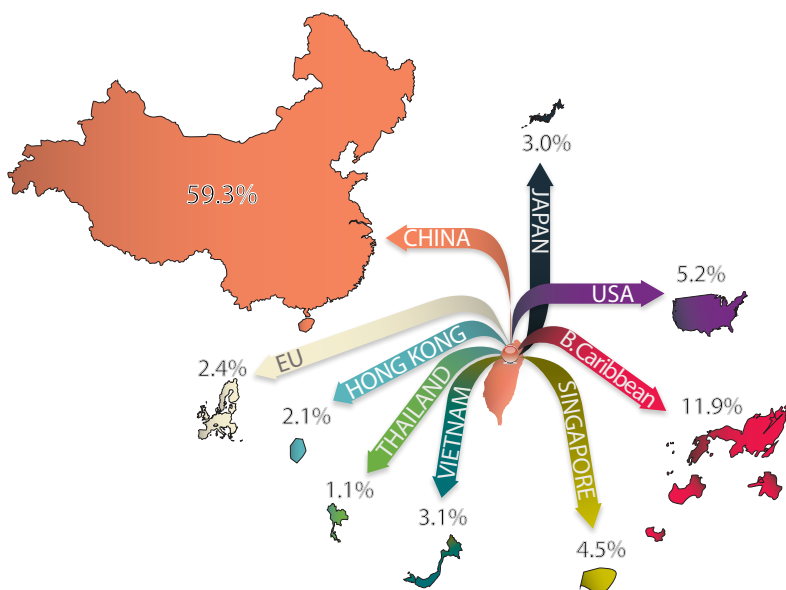
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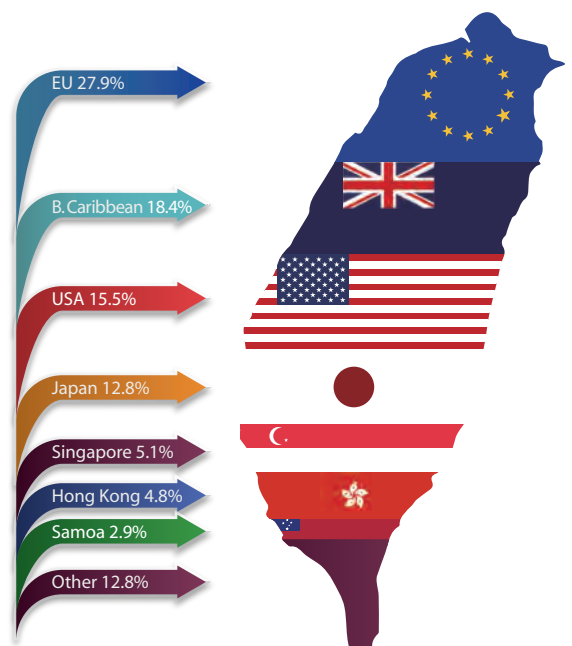
Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2016



Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2016



FDI stock in TW 2016



OVERVIEW

Economic and trade relations

Overall, bilateral trade relations between the EU and Taiwan remain in good shape. In 2016, Taiwan was the EU's 19th trading partner and the 7th in Asia, with **€45.7bn of goods traded in 2016** (marking a €1.8bn or 3.9% increase with respect to 2015). EU-Taiwan bilateral trade accounted for 1.3% of EU's world trade 2016. EU's exports to Taiwan (€19.6bn) grew last year by 6.7%. Total **trade in services** between the EU and TW was **€7.8bn in 2015**, with a shrinking surplus for the EU (€1.3bn). **The EU is Taiwan's 5th trading partner**, after China, the ASEAN block, US and Japan.

ICT products dominate Taiwanese exports to the EU (34.3%), followed by machinery (16.9%) and transport equipment (11.8%). The share of Taiwan in integrated circuits and electronic components in EU's imports worldwide is more than 15%. **Machinery is the main export of the EU to Taiwan, registering a 3% expansion in 2016** (26.5%). Transport equipment takes also a significant part of EU's exports to Taiwan (17.8%), followed by ICT products (10.8%), agri-food (7.5%) and pharmaceuticals (7%).

With an FDI stock over 10bn EUR, **the EU maintains its position as the largest investor in Taiwan**. EU's FDI accounts for close to 28% of all foreign investment in the island. At the same time, Taiwanese investment in the EU remains at a very low level (stock of €1bn). The EU as a whole only accounts for 2.4% of the stock of Taiwanese FDI.

In 2016, the EU continued its **intense and well-structured dialogue on economic and trade matters** with Taiwan. Four technical expert-level working-groups, that deal with questions related to sanitary and phytosanitary rules (including food safety), technical barriers to trade (including automotive and organic products, standards, certification and testing requirements), intellectual property rights, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and medical devices, meet twice a year. Ad hoc regulatory dialogues are held on government procurement, customs, telecom, complemented by **seminars and workshops** on issues of mutual interest, co-organised by EETO and Taiwanese stakeholders aimed at strengthening our cooperation. At the joint events European experts from European Commission, EU Member States, industry and academia share best practices and advocate international and EU regulatory principles.

In follow-up of Taiwan's inclusion in the Commission's "**Trade for All**" communication¹ and with the prospect of a bilateral investment agreement, it was agreed to establish an expert-level EU-Taiwan working group on investment. The second **Industrial Policy Dialogue** took place in June 2016, focusing on digitalisation of industry, circular economy, standardisation and SMEs internationalisation and clusters cooperation in the framework of the "European Innovation Week". To highlight the importance attached to a future green economy and related innovative design, in November 2016, EU and Taiwan co-hosted a "Green Summit: Moving towards a circular economy and sustainable trade", together with a highly attended Green Fair.

People to people relations

In 2016, the EU and Taiwan have continued to strengthen and deepen their cooperation and exchanges in many fields such as research and innovation, education and culture, human rights and climate change.

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

There are currently 21 projects under the Horizon 2020 Programme that include Taiwanese research institutions and 17 Jean Monnet projects operating in Taiwan.

299,756 Europeans visited Taiwan in 2016, representing a 9.4% growth from 2015. 7,949 Taiwanese students were studying in the EU and 6,174 EU students were studying in Taiwan. Both numbers were up in comparison with 2015.

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

¹ "[t]he EU will explore launching negotiations on investment with [Hong Kong and] Taiwan]".

1. TRADE RELATIONS

Taiwan is the EU's 19th largest trading partner worldwide and the 7th largest in Asia.

The EU is Taiwan's 5th largest trading partner, after China, the ASEAN bloc, USA and Japan.

Bilateral trade in GOODS 2016: € 45.7bn (↑ 3.9%)		Bilateral trade in SERVICES 2015: €7.8bn (↑ 6.6%)	
EU exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan's exports to the EU:	EU's exports to Taiwan:	Taiwan's exports to the EU:
€19.6bn	€26.1bn	€4.6bn	€3.3bn
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machinery: 26.5% Chemicals: 18.6% Transport equipment: 17.8% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT products: 34.3% Machinery: 16.9% Transport equipment: 11.8% 		
Investment 2015 (stock)			
EU investment in Taiwan:	Taiwan investment in the EU:		
€12.0bn	€1.5bn		

1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

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

Trade between the EU and the world decreased by 1.9% from 2015 to 2016, while trade between the EU and Taiwan increased by 3.9% in 2016 reaching a new record of €45.7bn, according to Eurostat figures.

EU exports to Taiwan expanded for the fourth year in a row, increasing 6.7% from 2015 to 2016 to €19.6bn, while overall exports from the EU to the world decreased by 2.4% over the same period.

In 2016 the EU imported 1.9% more goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €26.1bn, reaching an all-time high for imports from Taiwan since 2006. At the same time, the EU's overall imports shrunk by 1.2%.

The slower growth rate in imports improved EU's trade deficit with Taiwan to now €6.4bn (€7.2bn in 2015). France and Germany are the only EU Member States that maintained an individual trade surplus with Taiwan in 2016.

Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2003-2016 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



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

Source: Eurostat

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU's exports	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0	18.5	19.6
Annual growth rate (%)	1.3%	0.8%	-13.0%	-13.5%	47.5%	9.7%	-2.4%	4.1%	2.9%	8.8%	6.0%
EU's imports	26.8	26.1	24.2	17.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.5	26.1
Annual growth rate (%)	10.8%	-2.5%	-7.5%	-25.7%	35.2%	0.2%	-6.8%	-2.3%	4.9%	9.8%	2.2%
Total	40.0	39.4	35.8	28.0	39.0	40.5	38.5	38.6	40.2	43.9	45.7
Annual growth rate (%)	7.5%	-1.4%	-9.4%	-21.8%	39.6%	3.8%	-5.1%	0.4%	4.1%	9.4%	3.9%
Balance for the EU	-13.6	-12.8	-12.6	-7.9	-9.5	-8.1	-6.8	-5.6	-6.2	-7.0	-6.4

Table 2: The EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2016 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

Main export partners				Main import partners				Main trade partners			
EU clients		2016	Share (%)	EU suppliers		2016	Share (%)	Country		Trade	Share (%)
Extra EU28		1,745.5	100.0	Extra EU28		1,707.7	100.0	Extra EU28		3,513.9	100.0
1	USA	362.2	20.8	1	China	344.7	20.2	1	USA	609.8	17.7%
2	China	170.1	9.7	2	USA	247.6	14.5	2	China	514.8	14.9%
3	Switzerland	142.5	8.2	3	Switzerland	121.6	7.1	3	Switzerland	264.1	7.6%
4	Turkey	78.0	4.5	4	Russia	118.8	7.0	4	Russia	191.2	5.5%
5	Russia	72.4	4.1	5	Turkey	66.7	3.9	5	Turkey	144.7	4.2%
6	Japan	58.1	3.3	6	Japan	66.5	3.9	6	Japan	124.6	3.6%
7	Norway	48.4	2.8	7	Norway	62.9	3.7	7	Norway	111.3	3.2%
8	UAE	45.9	2.6	8	South Korea	41.4	2.4	8	South Korea	85.9	2.5%
9	South Korea	44.5	2.6	9	India	39.3	2.3	9	India	77.1	2.2%
10	India	37.8	2.2	10	Vietnam	33.1	1.9	10	Canada	64.3	1.9%
11	Canada	35.2	2.0	11	Brazil	29.4	1.7	11	Brazil	60.3	1.7%
12	Hong Kong	35.0	2.0	12	Canada	29.1	1.7	12	UAE	55.1	1.6%
13	Mexico	33.9	1.9	13	Taiwan	26.1	1.5	13	Australia	54.6	1.6%
14	Saudi Arabia	33.9	1.9	14	South Africa	22.9	1.3	14	Mexico	53.7	1.6%
15	Australia	32.4	1.9	15	Malaysia	22.2	1.3	15	Hong Kong	53.2	1.5%
16	Singapore	31.4	1.8	16	Thailand	20.3	1.2	16	Saudi Arabia	52.9	1.5%
17	Brazil	30.9	1.8	17	Mexico	19.8	1.2	17	Singapore	50.9	1.5%
18	South Africa	23.0	1.3	18	Singapore	19.5	1.1	18	South Africa	45.8	1.3%
19	Israel	21.1	1.2	19	Saudi Arabia	19.0	1.1	19	Taiwan	45.7	1.3%
20	Morocco	20.8	1.2	20	Hong Kong	18.2	1.1	20	Vietnam	42.4	1.2%
21	Egypt	20.6	1.2	21	Algeria	16.5	1.0	21	Algeria	36.9	1.1%
22	Algeria	20.4	1.2	22	Bangladesh	16.3	1.0	22	Morocco	34.6	1.0%
23	Taiwan	19.6	1.1	23	Indonesia	14.6	0.9	23	Israel	34.3	1.0%
24	Ukraine	16.5	0.9	24	Morocco	13.8	0.8	24	Thailand	33.9	1.0%
25	Thailand	13.6	0.8	25	Israel	13	0.8	25	Ukraine	29.6	0.9%

Table 3: EU's Trade with its main Asian trading partners in 2016 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

	China	Japan	South Korea	India	Hong Kong	Singapore	Taiwan
EU's exports	170.1	58.1	44.5	37.8	35.0	31.4	19.6
EU's imports	344.6	66.5	41.4	39.3	18.2	19.5	26.1
Total trade	514.7	124.6	85.9	77.1	53.2	50.9	45.7
Trade balance	-174.5	-8.3	4.5	-1.5	16.8	12.0	-6.4

1.1.2 Taiwan's position as EU trade partner

Taiwan has maintained its share amongst the EU's trading partners in 2016, both in imports and total trade.

Taiwan now ranks 23rd amongst the EU's export partners, having lost one rank compared to the previous year, although with an increased export volume. This year Taiwan continues to occupy the 13th place amongst EU import partners. Regarding the total trade value, Taiwan dropped one position in comparison to the previous year and now holds the 19th place, while maintaining its share in the total trade.

The overall trade between the EU and Taiwan remains relatively small if compared with other actors in the Asia-Pacific region: China ranks second amongst all of the EU's trading partners, accounting for a 14.9% share. Japan (rank 6, 3.6% share) and South Korea (rank 8, 2.5% share) are other larger partners in the area. Both Hong Kong and Singapore receive significantly more exports from the EU, but due to Taiwan's stronger role as an EU supplier, its contribution to the overall EU trade with the world (1.3% share) is comparable to these two trading partners (ranking 15 and 17, 1.5% share).

1.1.3 Taiwan's trade 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 state and Taiwan accurately.

Germany accounts for the largest part of Taiwan's trade with the EU (31.5% share or €14.4bn), followed by the Netherlands (17.0%, €7.8bn), United Kingdom (12.0%, €5.5bn), France (9.0%, €4.1bn), Italy (6.9%, €3.1bn), Belgium (3.9%, €1.8bn) and Spain (3.0%, €1.4bn) in 2016. These seven states together account for over 80% of the bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan. Half of the EU Member States experienced a decline in trade with Taiwan in 2016.

Figure 2: Share by EU Member State of the bilateral trade with Taiwan in 2016

Source: Eurostat

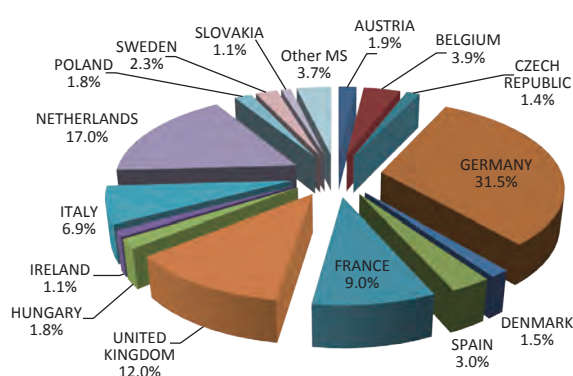


Figure 3: Share by Member State of EU's exports to Taiwan in 2016

Source: Eurostat

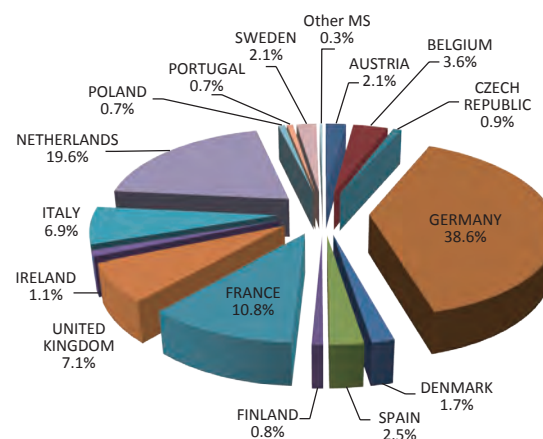


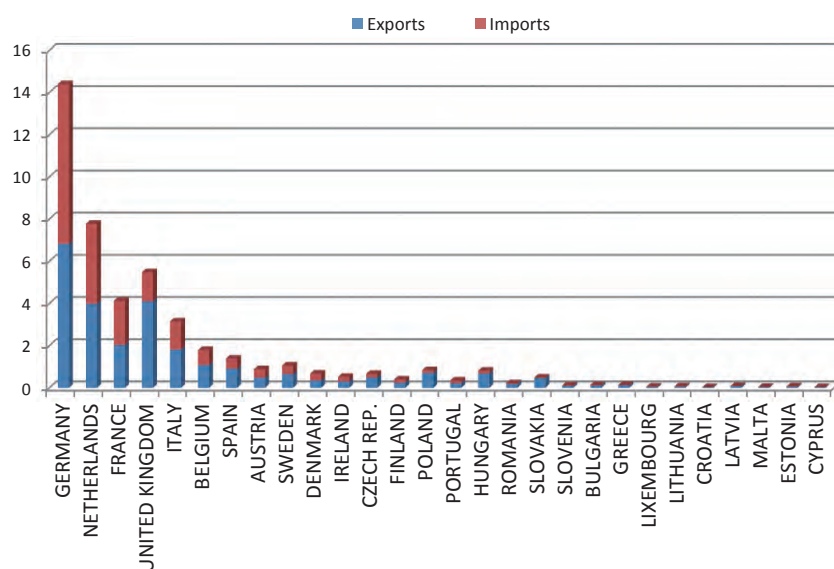
Table 4: Taiwan's Trade with the EU Member States in 2016 (unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat

	Imports			Exports			Trade			Balance	
	2015	2016	% of growth	2015	2016	% of growth	2015	2016	% of growth	2015	2016
AUSTRIA	429.80	467.12	8.7%	459.3	413.0	-10.1%	889.1	880.2	-1.0%	29.5	-54.1
BELGIUM	974.45	1,078.13	10.6%	809.7	709.1	-12.4%	1,784.2	1,787.2	0.2%	-164.7	-369.0
BULGARIA	110.64	111.62	0.9%	21.1	17.1	-19.3%	131.8	128.7	-2.3%	-89.5	-94.5
CROATIA	37.30	25.57	-31.4%	6.4	5.9	-7.1%	43.7	31.5	-27.9%	-30.9	-19.6
CYPRUS	19.36	24.38	25.9%	2.7	4.1	52.0%	22.1	28.5	29.1%	-16.7	-20.3
CZECH REPUBLIC	482.18	485.82	0.8%	186.9	174.4	-6.7%	669.1	660.2	-1.3%	-295.3	-311.4
DENMARK	352.73	340.32	-3.5%	258.1	326.0	26.3%	610.9	666.3	9.1%	-94.6	-14.4
ESTONIA	57.84	55.87	-3.4%	4.5	4.1	-8.9%	62.4	60.0	-3.8%	-53.3	-51.7
FINLAND	231.74	234.49	1.2%	164.6	162.3	-1.4%	396.4	396.8	0.1%	-67.1	-72.2
FRANCE	1,884.38	2,033.53	7.9%	1,909.4	2,096.9	9.8%	3,793.8	4,130.4	8.9%	25.0	63.4
GERMANY	6,602.11	6,824.35	3.4%	7,409.7	7,570.4	2.2%	14,011.8	14,394.8	2.7%	807.5	746.1
GREECE	113.92	120.01	5.3%	70.7	11.7	-83.4%	184.6	131.7	-28.7%	-43.2	-108.3
HUNGARY	615.01	680.75	10.7%	102.1	126.8	24.2%	717.1	807.6	12.6%	-512.9	-553.9
IRELAND	330.12	302.22	-8.5%	167.9	215.3	28.3%	498.0	517.5	3.9%	-162.3	-86.9
ITALY	1,631.43	1,815.71	11.3%	1,242.0	1,331.7	7.2%	2,873.5	3,147.5	9.5%	-389.4	-484.0
LATVIA	72.08	73.74	2.3%	4.9	5.5	11.6%	77.0	79.2	2.9%	-67.2	-68.2
LITHUANIA	51.68	51.71	0.1%	9.1	9.5	3.4%	60.8	61.2	0.6%	-42.5	-42.3
LUXEMBOURG	37.24	39.11	5.0%	23.9	9.8	-59.0%	61.2	48.9	-20.0%	-13.3	-29.3
MALTA	53.07	34.91	-34.2%	5.1	5.4	5.7%	58.1	40.3	-30.7%	-48.0	-29.5
NETHERLANDS	3,864.78	3,976.64	2.9%	2,813.0	3,795.5	34.9%	6,677.8	7,772.1	16.4%	-1,051.8	-181.2
POLAND	790.89	701.81	-11.3%	128.3	138.3	7.8%	919.2	840.1	-8.6%	-662.6	-563.5
PORTUGAL	143.51	215.22	50.0%	39.1	130.9	234.7%	182.6	346.1	89.5%	-104.4	-84.3
ROMANIA	173.68	177.29	2.1%	44.1	41.1	-7.0%	217.8	218.3	0.2%	-129.6	-136.2
SLOVAKIA	414.36	448.70	8.3%	38.8	34.8	-10.4%	453.2	483.5	6.7%	-375.6	-413.9
SLOVENIA	127.27	87.00	-31.6%	25.2	28.1	11.5%	152.5	115.1	-24.5%	-102.1	-58.9
SPAIN	931.28	899.66	-3.4%	485.5	481.8	-0.8%	1,416.8	1,381.5	-2.5%	-445.8	-417.8
SWEDEN	671.24	651.52	-2.9%	402.0	404.5	0.6%	1,073.2	1,056.0	-1.6%	-269.3	-247.0
UNITED KINGDOM	4,362.64	4,102.62	-6.0%	1,563.7	1,375.5	-12.0%	5,926.4	5,478.1	-7.6%	-2,798.9	-2,727.1
EU28	25,566.74	26,059.82	1.9%	18,398.2	19,629.5	6.7%	43,964.9	45,689.3	3.9%	-7,168.6	-6,430.3

Figure 4: Bilateral trade between the 28 EU Member States and Taiwan in 2016 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat





1.1.4 Taiwan's trade with the EU by product

Over 93% of the trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan is based on manufactures, while primary products make up just over 5% of the trade volume.

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

In 2016, as before, office and telecommunication equipment (i.e. telecommunications equipment, electronic data processing and office equipment and integrated circuits and electronic components) was Taiwan's most important export commodity, accounting for more than a third of the EU's imports from Taiwan (34.3% or €8.9bn). Taiwan especially stands out as an important supplier of integrated circuits and electronic components to the EU as it provides 15.9% of all the EU's imports in that product group.

Machinery (16.9%), other manufactures (12.7%), other semi-manufactures (11.2%) and transport equipment (11.8%) were other larger categories of goods imported from Taiwan by the EU. Chemicals accounted for 5.1%, iron and steel for 3.0%.

Primary products made up only 2.3% of Taiwan's exports to the EU, of which agricultural products take up the most significant share with 1.3%, compared to fuels and mining products with 1.0%.

EU exports to Taiwan are mainly machinery (26.5% or €5.2bn), chemicals (18.6% or €3.7bn, including pharmaceuticals, accounting for 7.0% of total EU exports), transport equipment (17.8% or €3.6bn, in particular automotive products worth € 2.1bn or 10.9%), office and telecommunication equipment (10.8% or €2.1bn) and other manufactures (8.7% or €1.7bn).

EU exports of agricultural products to Taiwan (7.5% share or €1.5bn) have increased compared to 2015 in value, while the export of fuels and mining products (1.8% share or €0.3bn) has declined.

Although the EU maintains a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (surplus of €2.3bn), non-electrical machinery (€2.1bn), automotive products (€1.3bn), as well as agricultural products (€1.1bn), the deficit in categories like office and telecommunications equipment (€6.8bn) and semi-manufactures (€2.2bn) result in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan amounting to €6.4bn.

Table 5: EU's trade with Taiwan in 2016 (unit: € million)

Source: Eurostat

Product Group	EU imports			EU exports			Total	
	Value	Share of total	Share of Taiwan in EU imports	Value	Share of total	Share of Taiwan in EU exports	Trade	Balance
Total	26,060	100%	1.5%	19,629	100%	1.1%	45,689	-6,430
Primary Products	588	2.3%	0.1%	1,817	9.3%	1.3%	2,405	1,229
Agricultural Products	338	1.3%	0.2%	1,470	7.5%	1.0%	1,808	1,132
Food	138	0.5%	0.1%	1,300	6.6%	1%	1,438	1,161
Fish	27	0.1%	0.1%	63	0.3%	1.4%	89	36
Other food products and live animals	111	0.4%	0.1%	1,273	6.5%	1.1%	1,384	1,161
Raw materials	200	0.8%	0.9%	170	0.9%	0.8%	370	-29
Fuels and mining products	251	1.0%	0.1%	347	1.8%	0.3%	598	97
Ores and other minerals	55	0.2%	0.2%	123	0.6%	0.9%	178	67
Fuels	34	0.1%	0.0%	61	0.3%	0.1%	95	27
Petroleum and petroleum products	34	0.1%	0.0%	56	0.3%	0.1%	90	22
Non-ferrous metals	161	0.6%	0.5%	164	0.8%	0.8%	325	3
Manufactures	25,271	97.0%	2.2%	17,402	88.7%	1.2%	42,673	-7,869
Iron and steel	782	3.0%	2.9%	207	1.1%	0.7%	989	-576
Chemicals	1,340	5.1%	0.7%	3,651	18.6%	1.2%	4,991	2,311
Pharmaceuticals	175	0.7%	0.2%	1,383	7.0%	1.0%	1,558	1,208
Other semi-manufactures	2,922	11.2%	3.1%	749	3.8%	0.6%	3,671	-2,173
Machinery and transport equipment	16,436	63.1%	3.0%	10,827	55.2%	1.5%	27,263	-5,608
Office and telecommunication equipment	8,944	34.3%	4.6%	2,128	10.8%	2.7%	11,073	-6,816
Electronic data processing and office equipment	2,131	8.2%	3.0%	240	1.2%	1.1%	2,371	-1,890
Telecommunications equipment	2,822	10.8%	2.9%	235	1.2%	0.7%	3,057	-2,587
Integrated circuits and electronic components	3,991	15.3%	15.9%	1,653	8.4%	7.6%	5,645	-2,338
Transport equipment	3,078	11.8%	2.0%	3,501	17.8%	1.1%	6,579	422
Automotive products	893	3.4%	1.2%	2,143	10.9%	1.1%	3,036	1,250
Other machinery	4,413	16.9%	2.1%	5,198	26.5%	1.5%	9,612	785
Power generating machinery	377	1.4%	0.8%	384	2.0%	0.7%	762	7
Non-electrical machinery	2,091	8.0%	2.6%	4,209	21.4%	2.0%	6,299	2,118
Electrical Machinery	1,945	7.5%	2.4%	605	3.1%	0.7%	2,551	-1,340
Textiles	378	1.5%	1.4%	58	0.3%	0.3%	436	-320
Clothing	107	0.4%	0.1%	201	1.0%	0.8%	307	94
Other manufactures	3,306	12.7%	1.8%	1,698	8.7%	1.0%	5,005	-1,608
Scientific and controlling instruments	880	3.4%	2.1%	789	4.0%	1.3%	1,669	-91
Other Products	132	0.5%	0.2%	211	1.1%	0.3%	343	79
Other	68	0.3%	N/A	200	1.0%	N/A	268	131

1.1.5 Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners in 2016

Note: Statistics for Taiwan's trade in goods with its partners are published in US Dollars, while Eurostat publishes statistics recorded in Euros. The strong depreciation of the Euro against the US Dollar between 2014 and 2015 leads to apparent discrepancies between the different statistics.

According to statistics recorded by the Taiwanese Ministry of Finance, Taiwan's trade with all its partners experienced a decline in 2015 compared to the previous years, falling to the lowest level since 2009. In 2016 Taiwan's trade with its main partners, namely South Korea, Japan and EU showed first signs of growth.

Amongst Taiwan's trading partners the EU maintained the fifth rank, both by share in Taiwan's total imports (10.56%) and by share in Taiwan's total exports (8.77%), behind ASEAN (12.39%) and the US (11.96%) respectively.

Taiwan's largest trading partner in 2016, as in previous years, was Mainland China (excluding Hong Kong), with the total bilateral trade amounting to US\$117.9bn, followed by the ASEAN bloc (US\$78.5bn), the US (US\$62.1bn), Japan (US\$60.2bn) and the EU (US\$49.0bn). Taiwan's bilateral trade with South Korea (4.2%) showed the highest growth, followed by Japan (3.0%) and the EU (2.8%). Bilateral trade with ASEAN went through the biggest decline (-2.7%), compared to other main trading partners (USA -2.5%, Hong Kong -2.1%, China -0.7%).

In 2016, among the seven main trading partners, Taiwan had trade deficit only with Japan and South Korea.

Table 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2016 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

	China	ASEAN	USA	Japan	EU	Hong Kong	South Korea
Taiwan's Exports	73.9	51.3	33.5	19.6	24.6	38.4	12.8
Annual growth rate 2015-16 (%)	0.7%	-0.6%	-3.0%	-0.2%	2.0%	-1.9%	-0.7%
Taiwan's Imports	44.0	27.2	28.6	40.6	24.4	1.3	14.7
Annual growth rate 2015-16 (%)	-2.8%	-6.4%	-2.0%	4.6%	3.7%	-9.3%	8.9%
Taiwan's Trade	117.9	78.5	62.1	60.2	49.0	39.7	27.4
Annual growth rate 2015-16 (%)	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	-2.1%	4.2%

Figure 5: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2016 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

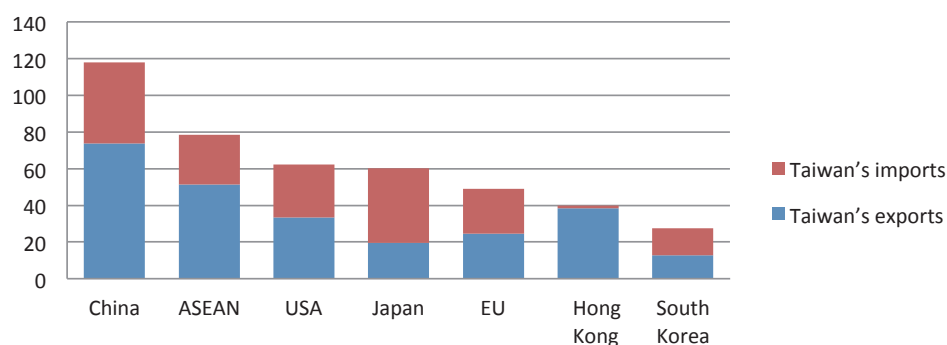


Figure 6: Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partner in 2016

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan

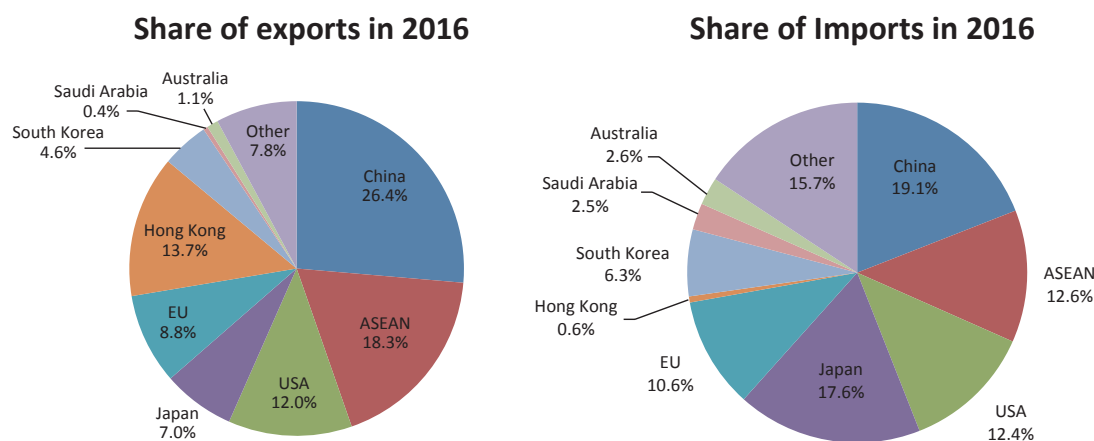
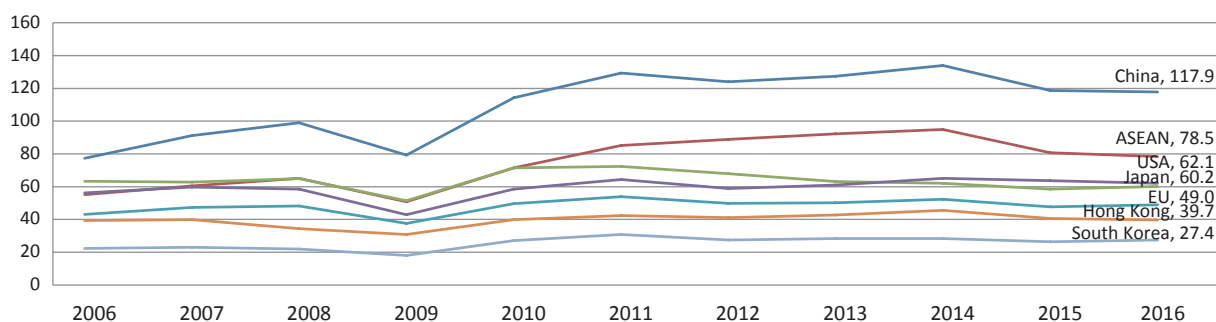


Figure 7: Taiwan's trade with its main trading partners 2006-2016 (unit: US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Finance, Taiwan



1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

Note: The compilation and publication of statistics on services trade usually lag behind by a year. Eurostat uses the new BPM6 methodology for trade in services for years from 2010 on. Therefore statistics are not fully comparable to those of previous years. Figures have also been subsequently updated by Eurostat, resulting in discrepancies between figures published here and in earlier Factfiles.

Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan has only gradually increased by 2.8% from 2010 to 2014, but it showed a more remarkable increase of 6.6% in 2015 with a total of €7.8bn. During the last six years, Taiwan's exports of services to the EU grew significantly by 32% reaching €3.3bn, specifically it experienced two-digit year on year growth rates in 2012 and 2013 before slightly contracting by 1.0% in 2014, and then growing again of 6.8% in 2015. However, services exports from the EU to Taiwan had a more unstable trend, decreasing and growing in different years. In 2015 the exports increased by 6.5% (comparing to 2014) with €4.6bn. It actually corresponds to a growth of only 1.0% if compared to the data of 2010.

Over the same period of time (2010-2015) the EU's surplus in services trade with Taiwan has shrunk by 36% to €1.3bn.

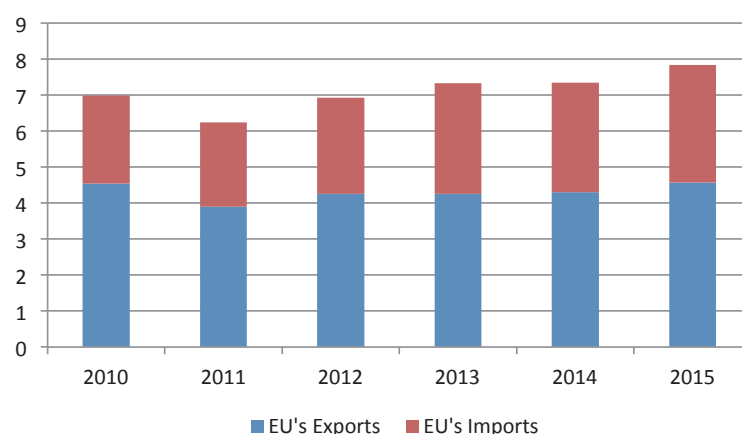
Table 7: EU's surplus in trade in services with Taiwan 2010-2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
EU's Exports	4.53	3.89	4.26	4.26	4.30	4.58
Growth		-14.1%	9.5%	-0.1%	0.9%	6.5%
EU's Imports	2.46	2.36	2.67	3.08	3.05	3.25
Growth		-4.2%	13.5%	15.1%	-1.0%	6.8%
Trade	6.99	6.25	6.94	7.34	7.34	7.83
Growth		-10.7%	11.0%	5.8%	0.1%	6.6%
Balance	2.07	1.54	1.59	1.18	1.25	1.32

Figure 8: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



Taiwan has been positioning itself as a world exporter of services throughout the last six years. From 2010 to 2015 Taiwan's exports of services increased by 41.2%, on average growing 7.3% annually, to the total value of \$456.8bn in 2015. At the same time, import of services to Taiwan grew by 26% to \$47.4bn in 2015. Taiwan has more than quadrupled its surplus in services trade with the world between 2010 and 2015, reaching a value of \$9.4bn in 2015.

Table 8: Taiwan trade in services with the world (unit: US billion)

Source: WTO

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Exports	40.2	45.8	48.8	50.9	56.8	56.8
Imports	37.7	41.9	42.5	42.5	45.8	47.4
Balance	2.5	3.8	6.3	8.5	11.0	9.4

2. INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK

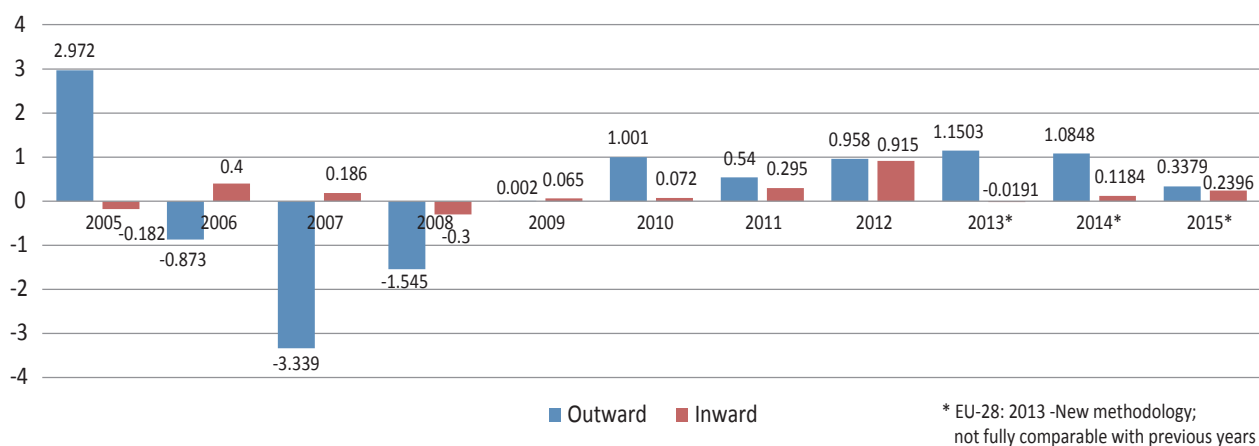
Note: Foreign direct investment (FDI) statistics are difficult to compile in a globalised world. For this reason, investment statistics must be treated with caution. Compilation and publication of Eurostat statistics on FDI usually lag behind by a year. Eurostat figures refer to EU27 for 2007 to 2012 and to EU28 from 2013 on. Also, statistics from 2013 on use the new BPM6 methodology and are therefore not fully comparable previous years.

2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

As in the year before, the EU experienced only low inward Taiwanese investment in 2015. Nevertheless, Taiwan's FDI flows to the EU doubled to € 0.24bn in 2015. EU FDI flows to Taiwan dropped in 2015 to € 0.34bn, compared to €1.08bn in 2014.

Figure 9: EU FDI flows into Taiwan 2005-2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



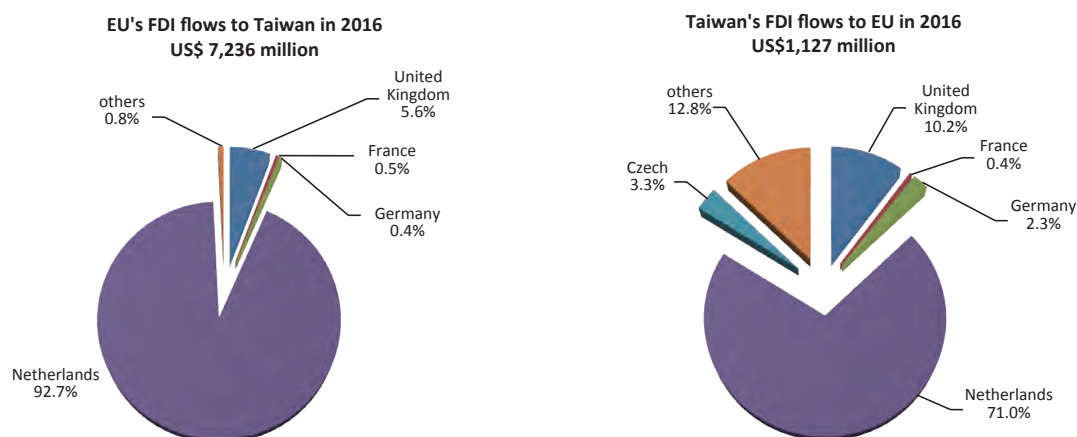
Worldwide FDI flows to Taiwan in 2016 amounted to US\$11,037 million, of which US\$7,236 million or 65.6% came from the EU, followed by the British Overseas Territories in the Caribbean (14.0% share or US\$1,541 million).

According to Taiwanese statistics, investments from the Netherlands accounted for 92.7% of FDI flows from the EU to Taiwan in 2016², followed by the United Kingdom (5.6% share), France (0.5% share) and Germany (0.4% share).

In 2016 the Netherlands became the primary target for Taiwanese FDI to the EU, accounting for a 71.0% share of all investments. The United Kingdom ranks second with a share of 10.2% before the Czech Republic (3.3% share) and Germany (2.3% share).

Figure 10: FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan in 2016

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



² The large on-year growth in value is due to two transactions: 1) Netherlands-based Micron Technology B.V. increased its investment in its Taiwanese subsidiary Micron Memory Taiwan via an indirect investment of US\$3.334bn to fund a 100% stake in Taiwan-based memory maker Inotera Memories; 2), Netherlands-based ASML Holding N.V. invested NT\$102.000bn in its wholly-owned Taiwan subsidiary Epsilon to fund investment in Hermes Microvision..

2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

In 2015, EU maintained its first position in the world both in inward FDI stock (31.1%) and outward FDI stock (37.3%), according to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2016.

Statistics of Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs show that FDI stock from the EU accounted for 27.9% of total FDI stock in Taiwan, making the EU also the largest investor in Taiwan, followed by the British Caribbean (18.4% share) and the USA (15.5%). The EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originates from the Netherlands (67.1% share), the UK (19.4%) and Germany (6.6%).

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a relatively minor role. Only 2.4% of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock is investment in the EU. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock is held in China (59.3%) before the British Caribbean (11.9%) and the USA (5.2%). As of 2016 the UK accounts for 46.3% of Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, while the Netherlands holds the second place with 37.0% and Germany ranks third with a share of 5.3%.

Figure 11: FDI stock in Taiwan in 2016

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

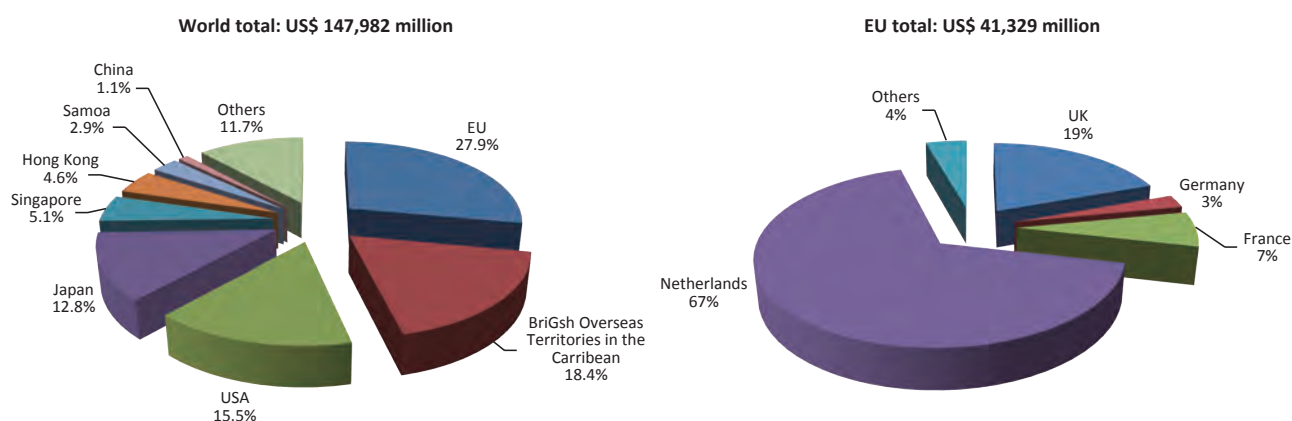


Figure 12: Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2016

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

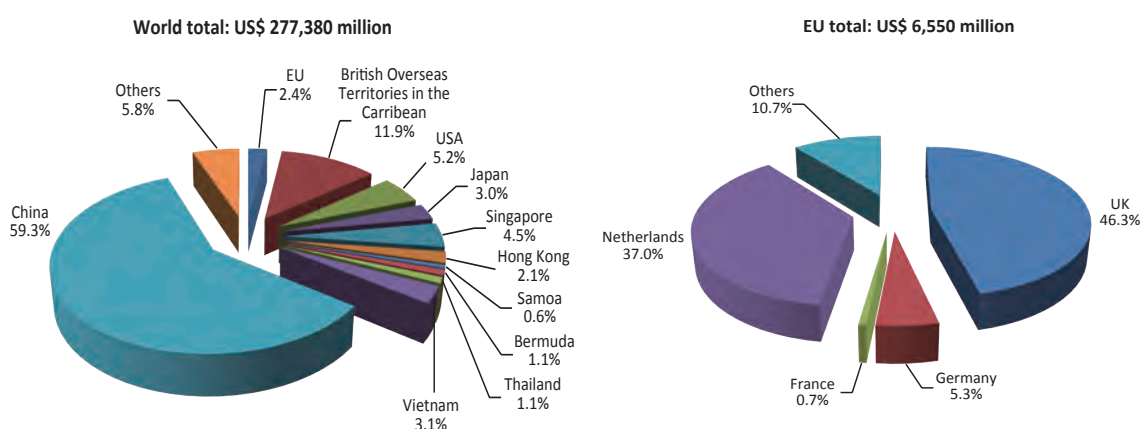
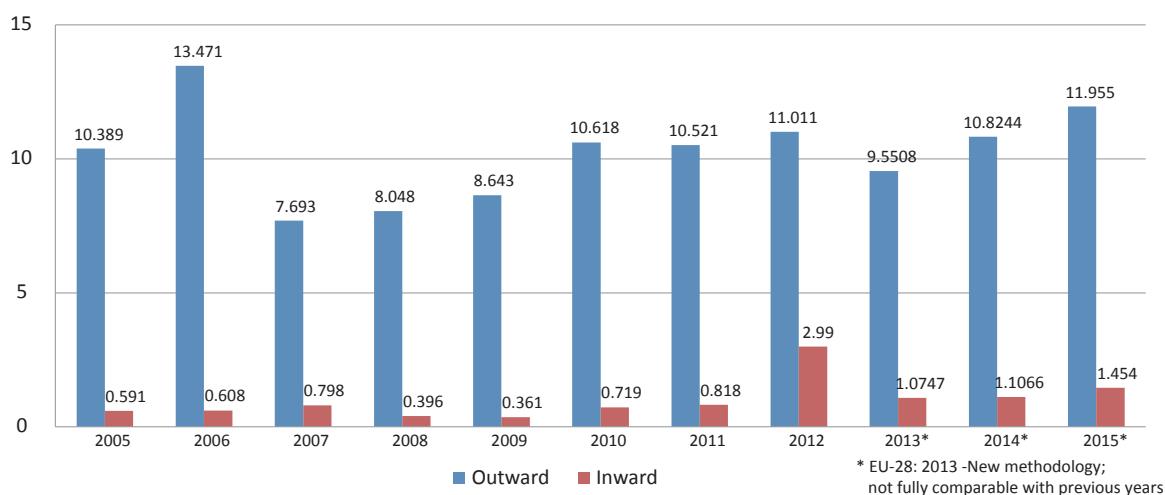


Figure 13: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2005-2015 (unit: € billion)

Source: Eurostat



The EU's stock of FDI in Taiwan has grown by 10.4% compared to 2014, again reaching a value of €12.0bn. At the same time Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU saw rapid increase of 31.4%, amounting to €1.45bn in 2015.

3. THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT)

The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) was established in 1988. It represents the interests of some 400 European companies operating in Taiwan by providing a platform for business networking and by proactive engagement with Taiwanese administration and institutions.

In its annual Position Papers, formulated by the members of 29 industry committees, ECCT provides an overview of the key issues affecting European companies and offer industry-specific recommendations from a European business perspective on how to improve the business and investment environment in Taiwan. The Position Papers form the basis for an ongoing dialogue between ECCT and the Taiwanese administration and provide a valuable input to EU-Taiwan consultations on trade issues.

The Position Papers and more information are available at: <http://www.ecct.com.tw>

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

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

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

EBRC events held in 2016:

EU-Taiwan International Food Trade Seminar: for safer and better food (9 March 2016)



The seminar brought together around 200 government officials and experts from the EU and Taiwan to share experience on international food trade issues. A keynote speech was presented on the importance of international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) trade rules, followed by presentations in four sessions on the following subjects: 1) The importance of audits in the food sector; 2) Regionalisation as an efficient tool of disease control; 3) Border and behind-the-border measures ensuring food safety and 4) Better food – modern organic product regulation. One Q&A session was held after the second session and a final panel discussion featured speakers from all of the sessions. In conjunction with the seminar, high quality food products from Taiwan and a number of the EU countries were on display outside the seminar venue. Participants were able to not only sample the products on display but also gain a greater understanding of the items, which included wine, jam, organic and other agricultural products.

European Innovation Week (30 May-2 June 2016)

The European Innovation Week (EIW) in Taipei was the umbrella for a series of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)-focused events. EIW was organised by the European Commission in cooperation with Silicon Europe Worldwide and the European Cluster Collaboration Platform (ECCP) and key partners in Taiwan related to ICT, both from government agencies and research institutes including the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA), the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BoFT) and the Department of Industrial Technology (DoIT) under the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEA) and the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) and from industry, the European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT), the Taipei Computer Association (TCA) and the Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (TEEMA).

Activities included seminars and a symposium on the subjects of smart industry, smart mobility, smart healthcare, 5G and nano-electronics. Additional workshops and sessions were arranged to explore opportunities for EU-Taiwan cooperation in ICT under the EU's Research and Innovation Framework Programme, Horizon 2020 (which runs from 2014-2020) and is the EU's largest ever funding programme dedicated to research and innovation with a budget of €77 billion.

In addition, business to business (B2B), business to consumer (B2C) and cluster to cluster (C2C) matchmaking meetings were organised between the European delegation's companies and cluster members and Taiwanese companies and clusters registered for the event. These meetings were organised through the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) platform, a network of around 600 business support organisations from more than 60 countries, which helps SMEs realise business opportunities in the EU. Taiwan has been an EEN member since 2015 through a consortium comprising TAITRA, ITRI, TEEMA, NarLabs and the ECCT.

To participate in EIW, the European Commission led a delegation to Taipei consisting of representatives from business, major ICT clusters in Europe, officials from the Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW), and the Directorate General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD).



EU-Taiwan Seminar on Trade Secrets (21 September 2016)

The seminar brought together 190 experts from Europe and Taiwan to discuss trade secret disputes, with the aim of enhancing public understanding of legislation and practices in the EU and Taiwan, and to further foster mutual understanding through discussions.

The seminar was organised in response to the new challenges of protection and enforcement of trade secrets and the recognition that the risk of infringements of trade secrets has risen with the growth of globalisation and the mobility of information, digital technology and human resources. In addition, there is growing awareness that the disclosure of trade secrets may severely endanger companies' R&D output, create unfair competition and distort markets. Hence, there have been adjustments in legislation around the world designed to effectively prevent infringements of trade secrets. The seminar provided an overview of legislative measures in the EU and Taiwan and insights into how authorities in Taiwan and EU Member States are working to enforce their laws.



EU-Taiwan Green Summit and Green Fair (10-11 November 2016)



The Green Trade Project Office (GTPO) of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) under the framework of the European Business and Regulatory Cooperation (EBRC) programme co-hosted the “2016 EU-Taiwan Green Summit: Moving towards a Circular Economy and Sustainable Trade.” The summit gathered regulators, business and NGO representatives and more than 300 participants from Europe and Taiwan to discuss the concept of “circular economy”, namely, the transformation and the rebirth of waste, through dialogue between the public and private sectors, in order to move together towards a circular economy and sustainable trade. Experts from the European Commission and Denmark, industrial experts from Belgium, France, Germany, and Sweden joined the summit to share information and best practices of European policies, innovative management and technologies on circular economy.

At the Green Fair in “Huashan 1914”, representatives of various NGOs, European and Taiwanese companies, and the offices of EU Member States showcased green solutions, best practices and products that help making circular economy a reality. Zero waste actions including second-hand clothes collection and innovative plastic bottle recycling were complemented by short inspiring documentaries about innovative companies working for a circular economy and music performances.



All event reports and presentations are available at:

<http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>



The project is funded by the European Union

5. EDUCATION

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

5.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

In 2016, 7,949 Taiwanese citizens obtained student visas to study in the EU (number of study visas released in 2016 provided by the Member States' offices in Taiwan). The number of Taiwanese students in the EU has remained stable for the past 2 years. The top five destinations were the UK, France, Poland, Spain and Germany.

5.2 EU students in Taiwan

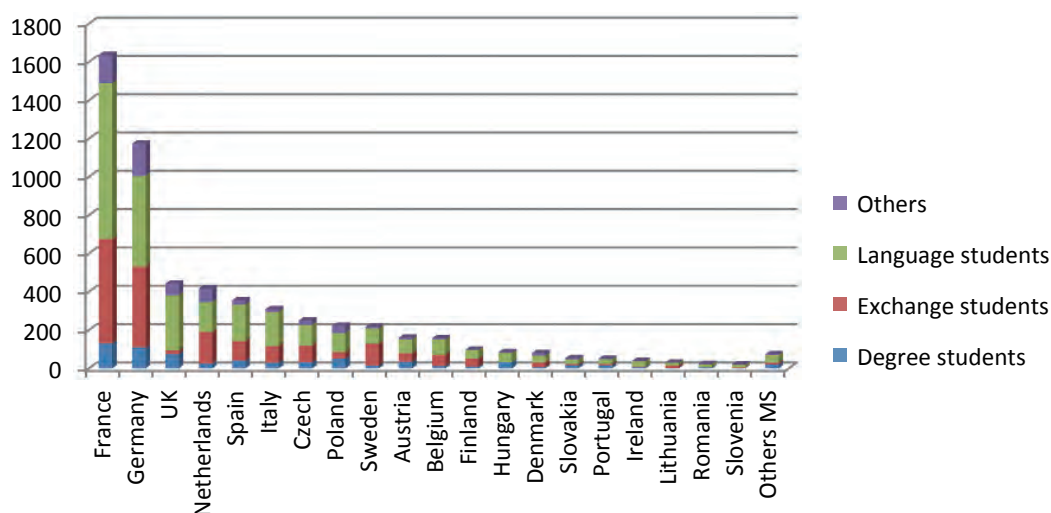
In 2016, a total of 116,416 overseas students were studying in Taiwan, which is 4.4% more than the previous year. Students coming from the EU amounted to 6,174 which corresponds to approximately 5% of all foreign students. The statistics do not show any increase in the number of EU students, in comparison to the previous year. The majority of EU students in Taiwan came from France (26.5%), followed by Germany (19%) and the UK (7.2%). The majority of foreign students came from Mainland China (36.1%), followed by Malaysia (14.8%), Hong-Kong (7.4%) and Japan (6.5%).

The majority of EU students (48%) came to Taiwan to study Mandarin language. The percentage of exchange students amounted to 30%, whereas 12% were degree-seeking students.

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

Figure 14: EU Students in Taiwan in 2016

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan (statistics for the academic year 2016-2017)



5.3 European Education Fair

The European Education Fair in Taiwan (EEFT) is an initiative aimed at promoting high quality education opportunities in Europe. Founded in 2002, this year the fair celebrated its 15th anniversary. It is one of the largest foreign education fairs in Taiwan and the largest European education fair organised by official institutions in the Asia Pacific region. The EEFT gives the European countries a chance to introduce their higher education institutions and to provide Taiwanese students with information regarding visa, travelling and scholarships. It also provides a platform for the education sector and the career field, to introduce the visitors to opportunities of pursuing their careers at companies that seek European-trained talents.

Thirteen EU countries were represented at the EEFT 2016 by 125 higher education institutions participating in the Taipei Fair and 51 in the Taichung Fair. The Fairs successfully attracted around 9,000 visitors. The number of visitors at the Taichung Fair increased by 75% compared to the previous year's visitors at the Tainan fair.



The EETO actively promoted the Erasmus+ and Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) programme and scholarship by providing booklets, and by inviting Taiwan Erasmus Mundus alumni to share their personal experiences with visitors, and by giving a 50-minutes parallel seminar session each day. To celebrate the 20,000 “likes” of the EETO Facebook page, the visitors at the EU booth were entertained with games and challenges about their knowledge of the EU, and rewarded with special prizes. Therefore, the EU booth was constantly occupied by interested students and parents throughout the three-day event.



5.4 Erasmus +

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

5.4.1 Erasmus Joint Master Degree and Credit Mobility

An Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) is a prestigious, integrated, international study programme, jointly delivered by an international consortium of higher education institutions. EMJMDs award EU-funded scholarships of up to €25,000 per year to the best student candidates applying under annual selection rounds. So far there has been an average of 10 Taiwanese students per year who received the EMJMD scholarships. Study must take place in at least two of the Programme countries³, and the study period can range from 12, 18, to 24 months (60, 90, or 120 ECTS credits).

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

Taiwanese institutions can also take part in the Erasmus+ programme by joining a EMJMD consortium or a Credit Mobility consortium.

For more information, please visit the Erasmus+ website:

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

5.4.2 Jean-Monnet Activities

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

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

There are three types of activities supported:

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

Key activities include courses, research, conferences, networking activities, and publications in the field of EU studies.

There are currently 17 Jean-Monnet programmes active in Taiwan. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies.

³ Programme countries are the 28 EU Member States plus the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Turkey.

Table 9: Jean Monnet Activities in Taiwan

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

6. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

6.1 Overview of cooperation between the EU and Taiwan in research and innovation

The EU and Taiwan have a successful track record of cooperation in Research and Innovation based on the fact that both face similar societal challenges - ageing societies, climate change, energy efficiency and sustainable food security – and both see cooperation as necessary to promote the excellence in science and to increase the competitiveness of their industries.

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

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

Through the regular Horizon 2020 calls for proposals.

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

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

6.2 The Horizon 2020 Programme

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

Horizon 2020 came to life in 2014 and will run until 2020. With a budget of €77bn, Horizon 2020 is the EU's largest funding programme ever dedicated to Research and Innovation. It marks an important increase in funding compared to the period of 2007-2013 (7th Framework Programme - FP7) and also marks a breakthrough in the EU's Research and Innovation policy by putting together for the first time all research and innovation funding at EU level under a single common strategic framework.

Horizon 2020 is built around three pillars:

Excellent Science: focused on developing talents and making Europe an attractive location for the world's best researchers.

Industrial Leadership: the objective is to make Europe more attractive for investment by raising the number of innovative companies.

Societal Challenges: it aims at meeting the concerns and needs of citizens and society with the EU policy objectives.

For more information about Horizon 2020, please visit:

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



6.2.1 Taiwanese participation in Horizon 2020

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

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

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

Table 10: 21 active Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2016

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

Programme	Project Time	Project Title	Coordinator	Taiwanese Participant
FP7-NMP	01/09/2012 - 29/02/2016	NANOCOOL An Energy Efficient Air Conditioning systems with Temperature and Humidity independent controls based on the combination of a Liquid Desiccants Cycle with an adapted conventional air cooling system	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation, Spain	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-ICT	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2016	COSMOS Cultivate resilient smart Objects for Sustainable city applicatiOnS	Atos Spain SA, Spain	Institute for Information Industry
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/10/2011 - 30/09/2016	TURAS Transitioning towards Urban Resilience and Sustainability	University College Dublin, National University of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland	Feng Chia University Association
				Skyeyes GPS Technology Co
H2020-EU.2.1.6.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2017	GNSS.asia2 Industrial cooperation across continents	Spacetec Capital Partners GmbH, Germany	European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan
FP7-HEALTH	01/05/2013 - 30/04/2017	SUPPORTING LIFE Supporting Low-cost Intervention For disEase control	University College Cork, National University of Ireland, Cork, Ireland	Ping-Tung Christian Hospital
H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/07/2017	METIS-II Mobile and wireless communications Enablers for Twenty-twenty (2020) Information Society-II	Ericsson AB, Sweden	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
FP7-NMP	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2017	ECOSHOPPING Energy efficient & Cost competitive retrofitting solutions for Shopping buildings	Energosys Energiahatekonysagi Fejlesztési Es Finanszrozasi Zartkoruenmukodo Reszvenytarsasag *Energosysenergy-Efficiency Development Finan, Hungary	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.	01/03/2015 - 01/09/2017	EGI-Engage Engaging the EGI Community towards an Open Science Commons	Stichting European Grid Initiative, Netherlands	Academia Sinica
FP7-NMP	01/10/2013 - 30/09/2017	HOLISTEEC Holistic and Optimized Life-cycle Integrated Support for Energy-Efficient building design and Construction	D'appolonia SPA, Italy	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
FP7-ENVIRONMENT	01/01/2014 - 31/12/2017	PEARL Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastal regions	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization –UNESCO, France	National Taiwan Ocean University
H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/01/2018	Xhaul Xhaul: The 5G Integrated fronthaul/backhaul	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	Do CHANGE Do Cardiac Health: Advanced New Generation Ecosystem	Stichting Smart Homes, Netherlands	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
				Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital Buddhist Tzu-chi Medical Foundation
H2020-EU.2.1.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	PQCRYPTO Post-quantum cryptography for long-term security	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven, Netherlands	Academia Sinica
H2020-EU.2.1.1.7.	01/06/2015 - 01/06/2018	3Ccar Integrated Components for Complexity Control in affordable electrified cars	Infineon Technologies AG, Germany	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/04/2015 - 01/04/2019	SUSFANS Metrics, Models and Foresight for European Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security	Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek, Netherlands	National Taiwan University
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2020	TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities	Ministero Della Salute, Italy	Ministry of Science and Technology
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/10/2015 - 30/09/2020	ERA-CVD ERA-NET on cardiovascular diseases to implement joint transnational research projects and set up international cooperation	Deutsches Zentrum fuer Luft - und Raumfahrt EV, Germany	Ministry of Science and Technology
H2020-EU.2.1.3.	01/03/2016 - 28/02/2021	M-ERA.NET 2 ERA-NET for materials research and innovation	Oesterreichische Forschungsgesellschaft MBH, Austria	Ministry of Science and Technology
H2020-EU.3.5.4.	01/01/2016 - 31/12/2020	WaterWorks2015 Water Works 2016-2020 in Support of the Water JPI (WaterWorks2015) - Sustainable water use in agriculture, to increase water use efficiency and reduce soil and water pollution	Agence Nationale de la Recherche, France	Ministry of Science and Technology
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/03/2016 - 29/02/2020	TomGEM A holistic multi-actor approach towards the design of new tomato varieties and management practices to improve yield and quality in the face of climate change	Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse, France	National Taiwan University
				Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/03/2016 - 28/02/2021	G2P-SOL Linking genetic resources, genomes and phenotypes of Solanaceous crops	Agenzia Nazionale per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Economico	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center

6.3 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

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

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

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

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

6.4 European Research Council

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

The European Research Council (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.

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

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

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

7. FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

2015 marked an important year in the history of combating climate change, when 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal in the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris on 14 December 2015. The so-called 'Paris Agreement' is an ambitious and balanced agreement, and is the first major multilateral deal of the 21st century. It sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C.



As Taiwan was not signatory to the Paris Agreement and was therefore unable to attend the New York signing ceremony in April 2016, the EETO together with the French Office in Taipei and the Taipei City Government organised a "signing ceremony" on 23 April 2016 and invited members of the public to sign their personal pledges to fight against climate change. Eight panels were produced to show the public tips to fight against climate change and they also featured photos that show the devastating effects of climate change. The signing ceremony was attended by the Taiwan Minister of Environmental Protection,

Taipei City's Commissioner of Environmental Protection, and many EU member states offices in Taiwan. Hundreds of people signed on the panels to pledge their efforts against climate change.

To further encourage green thinking and promote new, environmentally-friendly business models, the EETO also organized a number of events to promote EU-Taiwan cooperation in this area. The highlight of combined efforts was the 2016 EU-Taiwan Green Summit and Green Fair on circular economy. The two events brought together entrepreneurs and other experts from the EU and Taiwan, to discuss circular economy approaches to sustainable trade.

Based on this successful start, the EETO will continue to regularly liaise with the Environmental Protection Agency Taiwan, NGOs, think tank and academic institutions in order to clearly convey the EU's position on climate change and to promote domestic action in these areas through organising outreach event, seminars and visits in the future.

8. HUMAN RIGHTS DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

8.1 LGBTI



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

Taiwan has one of the friendliest environments towards LGBTI people and has a lot to offer in terms of experience and best practices to others in the region.

EETO together with 9 other foreign offices in Taipei officially participated in the 2016 Taipei Pride March to show the EU's support for LGBTI rights. 1000 small 'EU rainbow flags' were distributed to other marchers. Around 88,000 people attended the march.

8.2 EU-Taiwan Human Rights Exchange Programme

In February 2016, EETO co-organized yet again the EU-Taiwan Human Rights Exchange Programme, where legal experts from Taiwan and the EU discussed topics on human rights legislation and practices. The four European experts, namely Lord Purvis, a member of the UK House of Lords; Gero Meinen, Director of Department of Correctional Services and Criminal Law, Ministry of Justice of the Federal State of Berlin; Professor Dirk Van Zyl Smit, Professor of Comparative and International Penal Law of Nottingham University; and Katarzyna Janicka-Pawlowska, Legal Policy Officer, of the Directorate General of Justice, European Commission, participated in a series of seminars and workshops. Presentations on the protection of victims' rights, possible alternative sentencing to capital punishment, rehabilitation and post-sentence treatment, were given by the experts to targeted audiences of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law students. In addition public talks in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung were also organised to initiate discussion within the civil society. The programme also included field trips to Taichung Prison and Kaohsiung District Court, as well as meetings with the members of the Presidential Office Human Rights Consultative Committee.

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

8.3 Death Penalty in Taiwan and the EU

The European Union maintains a principled position against the death penalty. All member states of the EU must have abolished it before they can join the Union. The EU also works in favour of abolition worldwide, and conducts activities to this effect in a number of countries where capital punishment is still used. After one execution took place in Taiwan on 11 May 2016, the EU issued a local statement calling on Taiwan to reinstate an immediate moratorium on executions. EU statements had also been issued in the past after the executions in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

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

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/abolition_death_penalty/index_en.htm

9. CULTURE

9.1 2016 Europe Fair

In addition to the Europe Day reception, and to celebrate the 2016 Europe Day, the EETO organised a three days outreach event – the 2016 Europe Fair, with the participation of the EU member states offices in Taiwan. The event was co-organised with the Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Taipei City Government, and assisted by the EASYCARD Corporation and Taipei New Horizon. The fair was held from the 6th to the 8th of May at the Sungshan Cultural Park. It promoted the EU and its member states to the Taiwanese public, with booths showcasing European culture, cuisine, wine and beer, and on-site music and dancing performances to provide a truly European experience. The Fair accommodated 39 booths in total, with 14 EU member states booths (including the EU) and 25 commercial booths, which successfully attracted around 30,000 visitors throughout the three days.



At the EU booth the EETO provided material introducing the EU, and organised several game sessions to the public, which created an informative and fun experience for the visitors. Thirteen UE member states offices organised their own booths providing information about culture, food, traditions, art, tourism, education and much more. To further entertain the visitors, street artists, live music, and interactive performances took place in and around the Fair plaza throughout the three days. A carousel was also set up for children to enjoy. Moreover, each visitor was also given a 'Fair Passbook' on which to collect stamps from the booths, and receive gifts according to the number of stamps they collected by participating in the activities and quizzes at the booths.



One of the major hits of the event was the 17 special Taipei Metro EasyCards with the EU and 16 member states' flags designed as souvenirs of the Fair. The highlight during the opening ceremony was the penalty shootout game between the National Taiwan Women Football Team and the EU delegation team.

The opening was followed by the traditional Europe Day reception, which was held on the 14th floor of the Taipei New Horizon Building, located directly above the fair. The reception was attended by almost 300 guests comprising of Taipei's diplomatic corps, incoming government ministers, legislators, and key interlocutors in both the government and the civil society.



9.2 2016 Speak Dating

On September, 24th Taipei hosted for the first time a “Speak Dating” event to celebrate the European Day of Languages. The main objective of the event was to showcase eleven European languages, to demonstrate the cultural and linguistic diversity of the EU to the Taiwanese public. Ms. Madeleine Majorenko, Head of the EETO, volunteered to teach her mother tongue - Swedish. The event was a great success, and over 300 “language passports” were distributed in one afternoon. It was jointly organised by Alliance française de Taïwan, British Council, Goethe Institut Taipei, and Songshan Cultural and Creative Park.



9.3 The 12th Taiwan European Film Festival



The 12th Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) took place from 27 October, 2016 to 22 January, 2017 at 27 locations all around Taiwan. The festival, which presented 16 movies, recorded an audience of 10,041 viewers.

TEFF's purpose is to contribute to the promotion of European countries' cultures, cinema, higher education and tourism, by presenting one recent feature film per participating country. The movies are chosen for their award recognition and for being representative of their country's culture and lifestyle.

Established in 2005, the Taiwan European Film Festival has proven to be a simple and cost-efficient way to promote the European countries' cultures and diversity in Taiwan. This year the promotion online was particularly effective. Indeed, the TEFF website and social media, especially the Facebook page, have enjoyed a very strong increase in both visitors and subscribers.

9.4 2017 Taipei International Book Exhibition – Café Europa

The EETO participated in the Taipei International Book Exhibition (TIBE), the largest book fair in the Chinese speaking world, which took place from the 8th to the 13th February 2017, for the 5th consecutive year.

The objectives of the EU pavilion were to promote the literature and culture of EU MS, as well as raising the profile of the European Union, to the Taiwanese public. The goals were successfully achieved thanks to the romantic design of the EU pavilion, transformed into an outdoor café - Café Europa, where visitors could enjoy European literature with a cup of coffee, served for free from 1 to 6pm every day.





other non-EU foreign offices gave presentations and talks.

The EETO also provided live broadcasts for the people who could not visit the fair on the Office's Facebook page. This social media approach helped to extend the audience to beyond the exhibition site and time, and was proven to be a great success. The 11 sessions broadcast reached 178,566 users, and resulted in 11,671 actual video views by the 17th of February.



The activities successfully attracted visitors' attention, and generated a friendly, lively atmosphere at the EU pavilion where people learnt about the EU, diverse European cultures through fun and interactive ways.



10. TOURISM AND MIGRATION

10.1 Europeans in Taiwan

According to figures reported by the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau, 299,756 people resident in European countries visited Taiwan in 2016. This constitutes an increase of 9.4 % compared to 2015.

Most of these visitors came from the EU Member States of UK (59,867 or 19.97%), Germany (59,798 or 19.95%) and France (42,380 or 14.14%). Unlike in the past, pleasure was the primary purpose for the European visitors to Taiwan (32.96%), overtaking business in the second place (26.80%).

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

Figure 15: Number of visitors to Taiwan from European countries in 2016

Source: Tourism Bureau

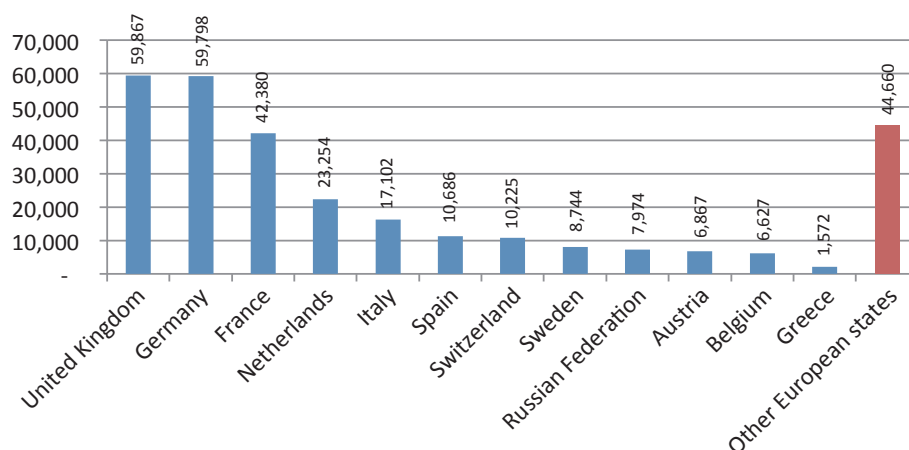
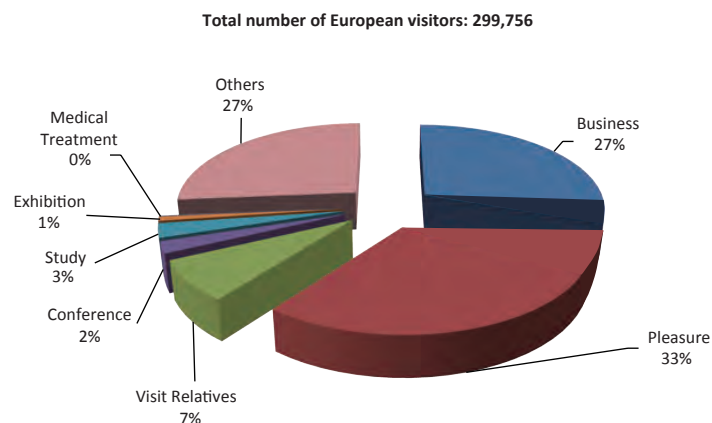


Figure 16: European visitors by purpose of visit 2016

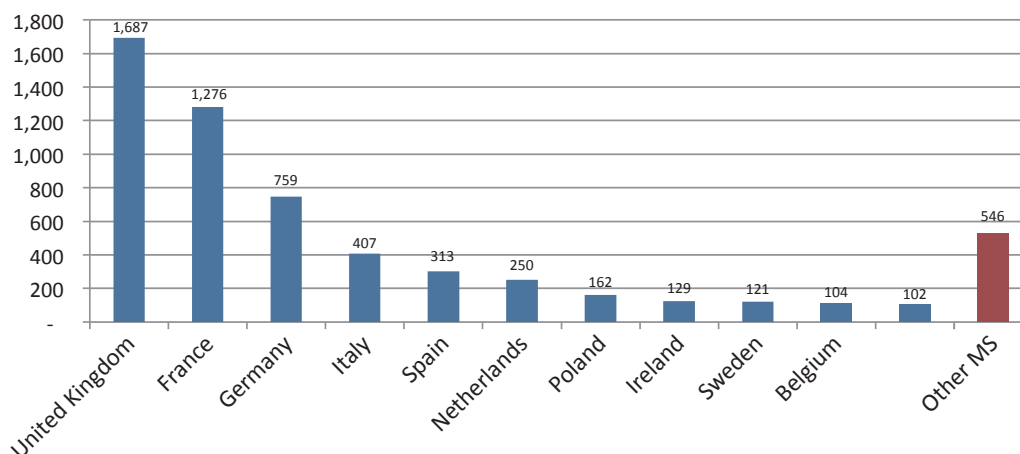
Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau



Since 2010 the number of foreign residents in Taiwan has grown by over 50 %, amounting to 671,375 in 2016, according to the National Immigration Agency. 5,856 EU citizens were residents of Taiwan as of the end of 2016 (2014: 5,755), 4,460 of which are male, 1,386 are female.

Figure 17: Number of EU citizens resident in Taiwan

Source: National Immigration Agency



There has been a steady growth on the number of students attending the Taipei European School (TES). From a student body of only 60 at its foundation in 1990, the school now educates 1,702 pupils from 50 different nationalities, of which 28 % are EU citizens.

10.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

Since 2011, Taiwanese passport holders enjoy the EU visa waiver programme, which allows Taiwanese citizens to travel in the Schengen area for 90 days. This major breakthrough, following decisions made by the UK and Ireland, allows Taiwanese to travel to all 28 Member States and additionally to Switzerland, Norway and Iceland visa-free, thereby boosting tourism and business opportunities.

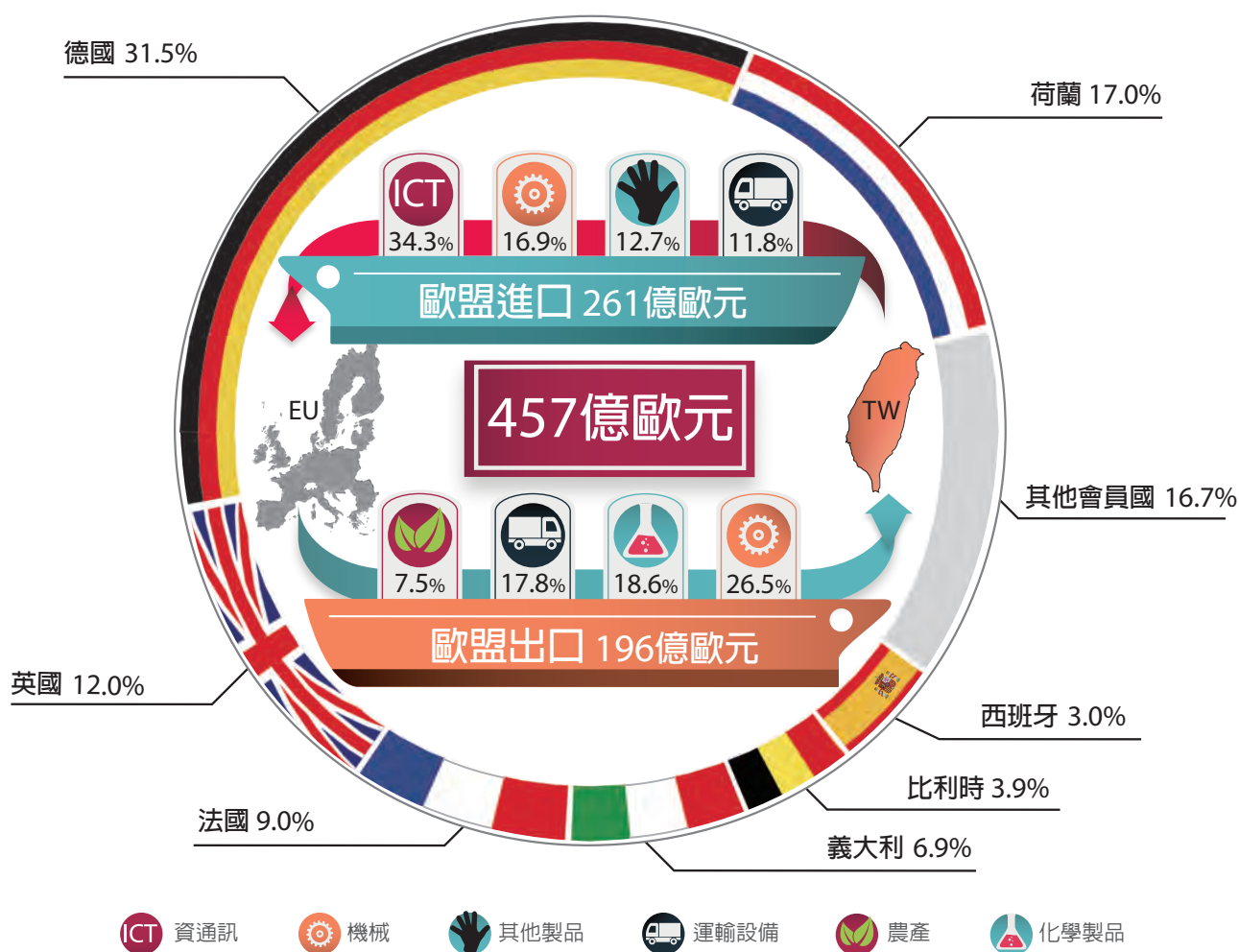
For more information regarding visiting the EU and to find the Schengen visa waiver FAQ, please visit:

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm

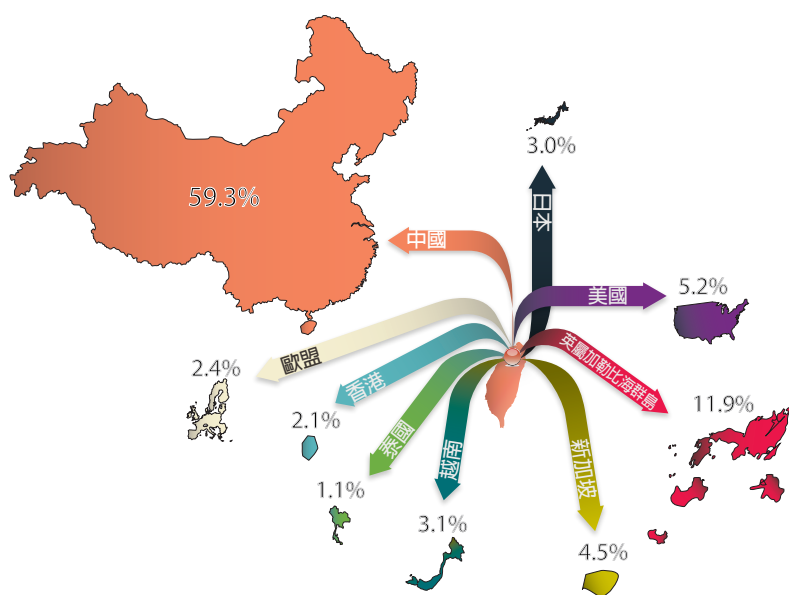
EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan

Name of Office	Address	Telephone	Fax	Email
Austrian Office Taipei	10F, 167 Dunhua N. Rd, Taipei	02 81753283	02 25149980	taipei-ot@bmeia.gv.at
Belgian Office Taipei	Suite 601, 131 Minsheng E. Rd, Sec 3, Taipei	02 27151215	02 27126258	Taipei@diplobel.fed.be
British Office Taipei	26F, 9-11, Songgao Rd, Taipei	02 87582088	02 87582050	info.taipei@fco.gov.uk
Czech Economic and Cultural Office Taipei	Suite B, 7F, 200 Keelung Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei	02 27225100	02 27225117	Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei	Suite 1207, 12F, 205 Dunhua N. Rd, Taipei	02 27182101	02 27182141	tpehkt@um.dk
Finpro Taiwan, Finland Trade and Innovation Office	13F, 560 Zhongxiao E. Rd, Sec. 4, Taipei			taiwan@finpro.fi
French Office in Taipei	Room 1003, 10F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	02 35185151	02 35185189	presse@france-taipei.org
German Institute in Taipei	33F, Taipei 101 Tower, 7 Xinyi Rd, Sec. 5, Taipei	02 87222800	02 81016282	info@taipei.diplo.de
Hungarian Trade Office	3F, 97 Jingye 1st Rd, Taipei	02 85011200	02 85011161	hutroff2@ms39.hinet.net
Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office	1809, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 23450320	02 27576260	visti.taipei@esteri.it
Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office	5 Chi-Yen Road, Lane 201, Alley 8, Beitou, Taipei	02 28916647	02 28948314	assistant@luxtrade.org.tw
Netherlands Trade and Investment Office	13F-2, 1 Songgao Rd, Taipei	02 8758 7200	02 27205005	ntio@ntio.org.tw
Slovak Economic and Cultural Office	Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 87803231	02 27235096	seco.taipei@mzv.sk
Spanish Chamber of Commerce	10F-B1, 49 Minsheng E. Rd, Sec. 3, Taipei	02 25184905	02 25184891	taipei@comercio.mineco.es
Business Sweden, The Swedish Trade & Invest Council	Room 2406, 24F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	02 27576573	02 27576723	taipei@business-sweden.se
Warsaw (Poland) Trade Office	Suites 1601-1602, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec. 1, Taipei	02 77183300	02 77183310	taipei.warsaw.office@msz.gov.pl

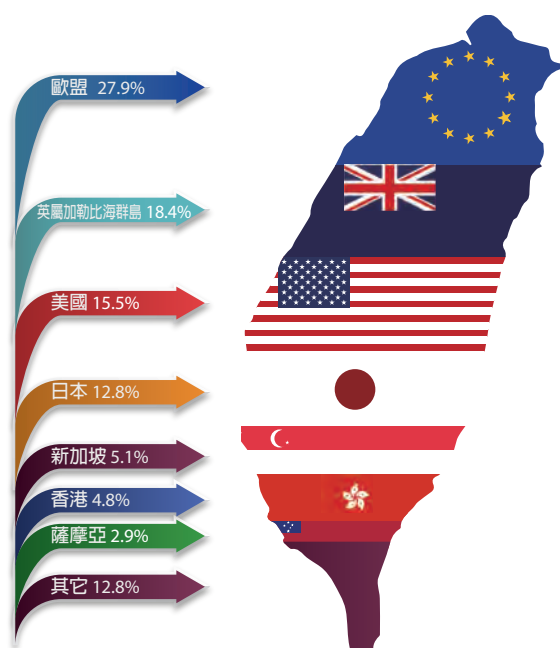
2016年台歐盟雙邊貨品貿易



2016年台灣對外直接投資存量



台灣2016年外資直接投資存量



經濟與貿易關係

整體而言，歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易關係仍十分良好。台灣是歐盟於2016年的第19大貿易夥伴，在亞洲名列第7，2016年的貨品貿易額為457億歐元（較2015年增加18億歐元，成長3.9%），再創歷史新高。歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易額，在歐盟2016年全球貿易總額所佔的比重為1.3%。歐盟對台灣的出口額（196億歐元）在去年成長6.7%。歐盟與台灣2015年的服務貿易總額為78億歐元，但歐盟的順差逐漸縮小（13億歐元）。歐盟是台灣的第5大貿易夥伴，落後中國、東南亞國協、美國與日本。

就台灣對歐盟的出口而言，資訊與通訊技術（ICT）產品佔最大宗（34.3%），其次為機械（16.9%）及運輸設備（11.8%）。在歐盟自全球進口的積體電路與電子元件中，台灣所佔的比例超過15%。機械是歐盟對台灣的主要出口項目，2016年增長3%（共佔26.5%）。運輸設備亦在歐盟對台出口中佔有重要比例（17.8%），領先ICT產品（10.8%）、農糧（7.5%）及製藥產品（7%）。

外國直接投資（FDI）存量超過120億歐元的歐盟，仍是台灣的最大投資者。在台灣的所有國外投資當中，歐盟的FDI佔了將近28%。於此同時，台灣對歐盟的投資仍處於極低水準（存量為15億歐元）。整體而言，對歐盟投資僅佔台灣對外投資存量的2.4%。

在2016年當中，歐盟持續與台灣進行緊密且結構良好的經貿事務對話。四個工作層級的專家工作會議每年各舉行2次。四個工作會議包括衛生與植物檢疫規定（包括食品安全）、技術性貿易壁壘（包括汽車和有機產品、標準、認證與檢測規定）、智慧財產權、醫藥產品、化妝品及醫療器材的相關問題。歐盟針對政府採購、海關、電信等主題舉辦特別法規對話，歐洲經貿辦事處（EETO）與台灣的相關各方亦針對共同利益議題聯手舉辦研討會與工作坊，期能強化雙邊合作。在各項聯合舉辦的活動中，歐盟執委會、歐盟會員國與產學界的歐洲專家分享最佳實務，宣傳國際與歐盟的法規原則。

由於台灣已納入歐盟執委會的「全球共享貿易」（Trade for All）貿易交流架構，且歐盟與台灣可能簽署雙邊投資協議，雙方同意成立專家級歐台投資工作小組。第二次產業政策對話（Industrial Policy Dialogue）在2016年6月登場，聚焦於「歐盟創新週」（European Innovation Week）架構下的產業數位化、循環經濟、標準化、中小企業國際化與產業聚落合作。為了突顯未來綠色經濟及相關創新設計的重要性，歐盟與台灣於2016年11月共同合辦「綠色貿易高峰論壇：邁向循環經濟及永續貿易之路」，以及參加人數眾多的「綠色嘉年華」活動。

民間交流

就2016年而言，歐盟與台灣在眾多領域上，如研發創新、教育文化、人權與氣候變遷等，都持續強化彼此的合作交流。

人權及性別平等的交流計劃與研討會讓雙方得以分享重要經驗。歐洲節、電影節與書展等文化活動讓大眾得以更加瞭解歐洲的多元文化。

台灣有21個研發團隊在2016年參與歐盟展望2020計劃，同時有17個莫內計劃在台灣運作。

在2016年共有299,756名歐洲人造訪台灣，較2015年成長9.4%。同年有7,949名台灣學生前往歐盟留學，也有6,174歐盟學生來台留學，兩者都較2015年成長。

這些數字顯示歐盟台灣雙邊關係都在穩健成長。

1. 貿易關係

台灣是歐盟的全球第 19 大貿易夥伴，在亞洲名列第 7。

歐盟是台灣的第 5 大貿易夥伴，在中國、東南亞國協、美國與日本之後。

2016 年的雙邊貨品貿易：457 億歐元 (↑ 3.9%)		2015 年的雙邊服務貿易：78 億歐元 (↑ 6.6%)	
歐盟對台灣的出口額：	台灣對歐盟的出口額：	歐盟對台灣的出口額：	台灣對歐盟的出口額：
196 億歐元	261 億歐元	46 億歐元	33 億歐元
<ul style="list-style-type: none">機械：26.5%化學製品：18.6%運輸設備：17.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ICT 產品：34.3%機械：16.9%運輸設備：11.8%	2015 年投資額 (存量)	
		歐盟在台灣的投資：	台灣在歐盟的投資：
		120 億歐元	15 億歐元

1.1 歐盟與台灣的貨物貿易

1.1.1 歐盟對台灣的貨物貿易進口額、出口額與逆差

2016 年歐盟與全球各國的貿易額較 2015 年縮減 1.9%，但歐盟統計局的數據顯示，歐盟與台灣的 2016 年貿易額成長 3.9%，創下 457 億歐元的歷史新高。

歐盟對台灣的出口額連續 4 年成長，2016 年較 2015 年成長 6.7%，達到 196 億歐元，同期歐盟對全球的整體出口額卻縮減 2.4%。

2016 年歐盟的台灣貨品進口總額較前一年增加 1.9%，達到 261 億歐元，創下 2006 年以來最高紀錄，同期歐盟的整體進口額卻減少 1.2%。

由於進口成長率趨緩，目前歐盟對台灣的貿易逆差降至 64 億歐元 (2015 年為 72 億歐元)。在歐盟會員國中，2016 年僅有法國和德國的對台貿易呈現順差狀態。

圖 1：2003 年至 2016 年歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



表 1：歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
歐盟出口額	13.2	13.3	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0	18.5	19.6
年成長率 (%)	1.3%	0.8%	-13.0%	-13.5%	47.5%	9.7%	-2.4%	4.1%	2.9%	8.8%	6.0%
歐盟進口額	26.8	26.1	24.2	17.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.5	26.1
年成長率 (%)	10.8%	-2.5%	-7.5%	-25.7%	35.2%	0.2%	-6.8%	-2.3%	4.9%	9.8%	2.2%
總計	40.0	39.4	35.8	28.0	39.0	40.5	38.5	38.6	40.2	43.9	45.7
年成長率 (%)	7.5%	-1.4%	-9.4%	-21.8%	39.6%	3.8%	-5.1%	0.4%	4.1%	9.4%	3.9%
歐盟的貿易餘額	-13.6	-12.8	-12.6	-7.9	-9.5	-8.1	-6.8	-5.6	-6.2	-7.0	-6.4

表 2：歐盟 2016 年的首要貨品貿易夥伴 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

主要出口夥伴				主要進口夥伴				主要貿易夥伴			
出口市場	2016	所佔比重 (%)		進口市場	2016	所佔比重 (%)		貿易夥伴	Trade	所佔比重 (%)	
歐盟外	1,745.5	100.0		歐盟外	1,707.7	100.0		歐盟外	3,453.2	100.0	
1 美國	362.2	20.8		1 中國	344.7	20.2		1 美國	609.8	17.7%	
2 中國	170.1	9.7		2 美國	247.6	14.5		2 中國	514.8	14.9%	
3 瑞士	142.5	8.2		3 瑞士	121.6	7.1		3 瑞士	264.1	7.6%	
4 土耳其	78.0	4.5		4 俄羅斯	118.8	7.0		4 俄羅斯	191.2	5.5%	
5 俄羅斯	72.4	4.1		5 土耳其	66.7	3.9		5 土耳其	144.7	4.2%	
6 日本	58.1	3.3		6 日本	66.5	3.9		6 日本	124.6	3.6%	
7 挪威	48.4	2.8		7 挪威	62.9	3.7		7 挪威	111.3	3.2%	
8 阿拉伯聯合大公國	45.9	2.6		8 南韓	41.4	2.4		8 南韓	85.9	2.5%	
9 南韓	44.5	2.6		9 印度	39.3	2.3		9 印度	77.1	2.2%	
10 印度	37.8	2.2		10 越南	33.1	1.9		10 加拿大	64.3	1.9%	
11 加拿大	35.2	2.0		11 巴西	29.4	1.7		11 巴西	60.3	1.7%	
12 香港	35.0	2.0		12 加拿大	29.1	1.7		12 阿拉伯聯合大公國	55.1	1.6%	
13 墨西哥	33.9	1.9		13 台灣	26.1	1.5		13 澳洲	54.6	1.6%	
14 沙烏地阿拉伯	33.9	1.9		14 南非	22.9	1.3		14 墨西哥	53.7	1.6%	
15 澳洲	32.4	1.9		15 馬來西亞	22.2	1.3		15 香港	53.2	1.5%	
16 新加坡	31.4	1.8		16 泰國	20.3	1.2		16 沙烏地阿拉伯	52.9	1.5%	
17 巴西	30.9	1.8		17 墨西哥	19.8	1.2		17 新加坡	50.9	1.5%	
18 南非	23.0	1.3		18 新加坡	19.5	1.1		18 南非	45.8	1.3%	
19 以色列	21.1	1.2		19 沙烏地阿拉伯	19.0	1.1		19 台灣	45.7	1.3%	
20 摩洛哥	20.8	1.2		20 香港	18.2	1.1		20 越南	42.4	1.2%	
21 埃及	20.6	1.2		21 阿爾及利亞	16.5	1.0		21 阿爾及利亞	36.9	1.1%	
22 阿爾及利亞	20.4	1.2		22 孟加拉	16.3	1.0		22 摩洛哥	34.6	1.0%	
23 台灣	19.6	1.1		23 印尼	14.6	0.9		23 以色列	34.3	1.0%	
24 烏克蘭	16.5	0.9		24 摩洛哥	13.8	0.8		24 泰國	33.9	1.0%	
25 泰國	13.6	0.8		25 以色列	13	0.8		25 烏克蘭	29.6	0.9%	

表 3：歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴的 2016 年貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	中國	日本	南韓	印度	香港	新加坡	台灣
歐盟出口	170.1	58.1	44.5	37.8	35.0	31.4	19.6
歐盟進口	344.6	66.5	41.4	39.3	18.2	19.5	26.1
貿易總額	514.7	124.6	85.9	77.1	53.2	50.9	45.7
歐盟貿易順差	-174.5	-8.3	4.5	-1.5	16.8	12.0	-6.4

1.1.2 台灣在歐盟貿易夥伴中的地位

2016 年台灣維持在歐盟貿易總額及進口的比例，但雙邊貿易額度以 457 億歐元再創歷史新高。

目前台灣在歐盟的出口夥伴中排行第 23，雖然出口額增加，但較前一年下跌 1 名。本年度台灣在歐盟的進口夥伴中，依舊排行第 13 名。至於貿易總額方面，台灣的名次較前一年下降 1 名，目前排行第 19 名，但在貿易總額中所佔比例則維持不變。

相較於亞太地區的其他國家，歐盟與台灣的整體貿易額仍然偏低：中國在歐盟貿易夥伴中高居亞軍，所佔比重為 14.9%。日本（名列第 6，所佔比重為 3.6%）與南韓（名列第 8，所佔比重為 2.5%）也是歐盟的較大貿易夥伴。就來自歐盟的進口額而言，香港與新加坡明顯高於台灣，然而台灣對歐盟的供應較為強勁，在歐盟與全球的整體貿易額當中，貢獻度（佔 1.3%）與香港和新加坡相去不遠（分居 15 與 17 名，各佔 1.5%）。

1.1.3 台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易

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，未必精確反映該國與台灣之間的貿易流量。

在台灣與歐盟的 2016 年貿易額當中，德國所佔的比重最大（佔 31.5%，144 億歐元），其次為荷蘭（17.0%，78 億歐元）、英國（12.0%，55 億歐元）、法國（9.0%，41 億歐元）、義大利（6.9%，31 億歐元）、比利時（3.9%，18 億歐元）及西班牙（3.0%，14 億歐元）。在歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易當中，這 7 個國家所佔比重超過 80%。

圖 2：歐盟會員國與台灣 2016 年雙邊貿易所佔的比重

資料來源：歐盟統計局

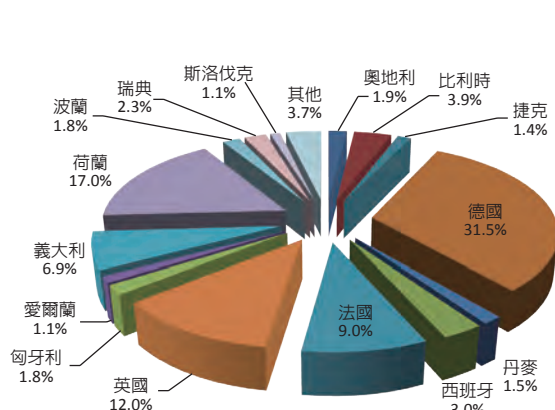


圖 3：各會員國在歐盟 2016 年對台出口額中所佔的比重

資料來源：歐盟統計局

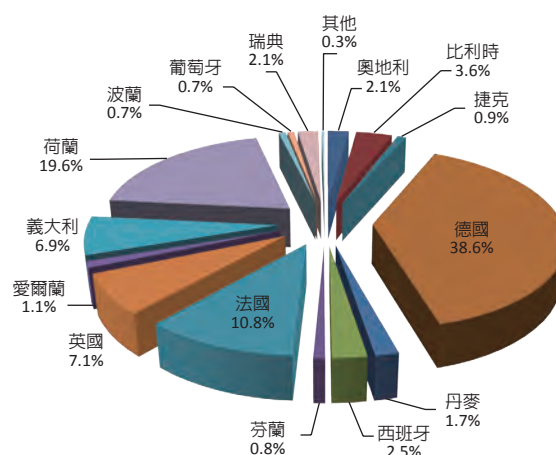


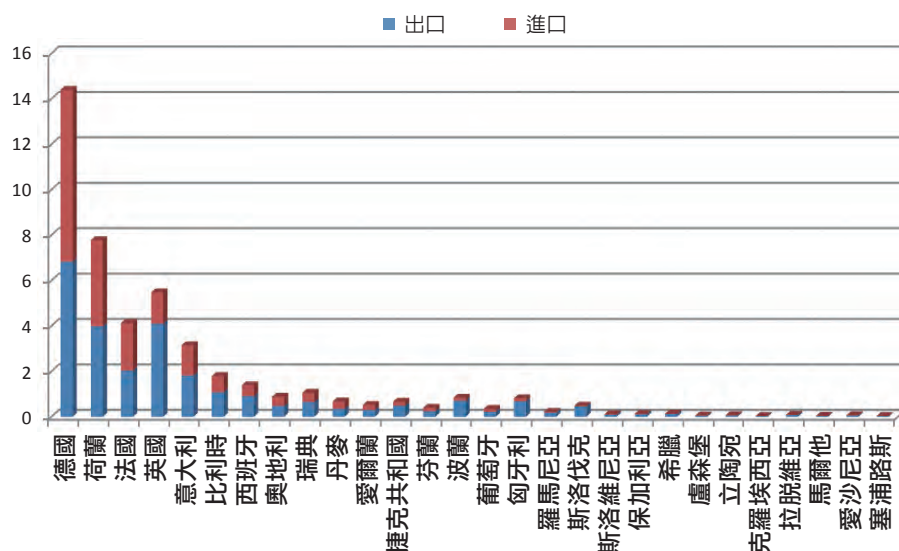
表 4：2015 年至 2016 年間台灣與歐盟會員國的貿易額 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	進口			出口			貿易總額			餘額	
	2015	2016	成長率(%)	2015	2016	成長率(%)	2015	2016	成長率(%)	2015	2016
奧地利	429.80	467.12	8.7%	459.3	413.0	-10.1%	889.1	880.2	-1.0%	29.5	-54.1
比利時	974.45	1,078.13	10.6%	809.7	709.1	-12.4%	1,784.2	1,787.2	0.2%	-164.7	-369.0
保加利亞	110.64	111.62	0.9%	21.1	17.1	-19.3%	131.8	128.7	-2.3%	-89.5	-94.5
克羅埃西亞	37.30	25.57	-31.4%	6.4	5.9	-7.1%	43.7	31.5	-27.9%	-30.9	-19.6
賽普勒斯	19.36	24.38	25.9%	2.7	4.1	52.0%	22.1	28.5	29.1%	-16.7	-20.3
捷克	482.18	485.82	0.8%	186.9	174.4	-6.7%	669.1	660.2	-1.3%	-295.3	-311.4
丹麥	352.73	340.32	-3.5%	258.1	326.0	26.3%	610.9	666.3	9.1%	-94.6	-14.4
愛沙尼亞	57.84	55.87	-3.4%	4.5	4.1	-8.9%	62.4	60.0	-3.8%	-53.3	-51.7
芬蘭	231.74	234.49	1.2%	164.6	162.3	-1.4%	396.4	396.8	0.1%	-67.1	-72.2
法國	1,884.38	2,033.53	7.9%	1,909.4	2,096.9	9.8%	3,793.8	4,130.4	8.9%	25.0	63.4
德國	6,602.11	6,824.35	3.4%	7,409.7	7,570.4	2.2%	14,011.8	14,394.8	2.7%	807.5	746.1
希臘	113.92	120.01	5.3%	70.7	11.7	-83.4%	184.6	131.7	-28.7%	-43.2	-108.3
匈牙利	615.01	680.75	10.7%	102.1	126.8	24.2%	717.1	807.6	12.6%	-512.9	-553.9
愛爾蘭	330.12	302.22	-8.5%	167.9	215.3	28.3%	498.0	517.5	3.9%	-162.3	-86.9
義大利	1,631.43	1,815.71	11.3%	1,242.0	1,331.7	7.2%	2,873.5	3,147.5	9.5%	-389.4	-484.0
拉脫維亞	72.08	73.74	2.3%	4.9	5.5	11.6%	77.0	79.2	2.9%	-67.2	-68.2
立陶宛	51.68	51.71	0.1%	9.1	9.5	3.4%	60.8	61.2	0.6%	-42.5	-42.3
盧森堡	37.24	39.11	5.0%	23.9	9.8	-59.0%	61.2	48.9	-20.0%	-13.3	-29.3
馬爾他	53.07	34.91	-34.2%	5.1	5.4	5.7%	58.1	40.3	-30.7%	-48.0	-29.5
荷蘭	3,864.78	3,976.64	2.9%	2,813.0	3,795.5	34.9%	6,677.8	7,772.1	16.4%	-1,051.8	-181.2
波蘭	790.89	701.81	-11.3%	128.3	138.3	7.8%	919.2	840.1	-8.6%	-662.6	-563.5
葡萄牙	143.51	215.22	50.0%	39.1	130.9	234.7%	182.6	346.1	89.5%	-104.4	-84.3
羅馬尼亞	173.68	177.29	2.1%	44.1	41.1	-7.0%	217.8	218.3	0.2%	-129.6	-136.2
斯洛伐克	414.36	448.70	8.3%	38.8	34.8	-10.4%	453.2	483.5	6.7%	-375.6	-413.9
斯洛維尼亞	127.27	87.00	-31.6%	25.2	28.1	11.5%	152.5	115.1	-24.5%	-102.1	-58.9
西班牙	931.28	899.66	-3.4%	485.5	481.8	-0.8%	1,416.8	1,381.5	-2.5%	-445.8	-417.8
瑞典	671.24	651.52	-2.9%	402.0	404.5	0.6%	1,073.2	1,056.0	-1.6%	-269.3	-247.0
英國	4,362.64	4,102.62	-6.0%	1,563.7	1,375.5	-12.0%	5,926.4	5,478.1	-7.6%	-2,798.9	-2,727.1
歐盟總額	25,566.74	26,059.82	1.9%	18,398.2	19,629.5	6.7%	43,964.9	45,689.3	3.9%	-7,168.6	-6,430.3

圖 4：歐盟 28 個會員國與台灣 2016 年的雙邊貿易 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



1.1.4 台灣與歐盟之間的各種產品貿易

在歐盟與台灣的貨品貿易中，工業產品所佔比重超過 93%，初級產品的比重僅略高於 5%。

台灣是全球電腦記憶體晶片、半導體等電子元件以及個人電腦與光電產品 (包括平面顯示器) 的主要供應國之一。就台灣對歐盟的出口項目而言，在台灣或中國大陸組裝再銷往歐洲及世界各地的資訊與通訊技術 (ICT) 產品佔最大宗。組裝地為中國大陸或東南亞的台灣產品，並未納入歐盟與台灣的雙邊貿易統計範圍。換言之，就終端市場的角色而言，直接貿易統計數據未必充分反映了歐盟對於台灣的重要性。

如過去一樣，2016 年辦公與電信設備 (即電信設備、電子資料處理設備、辦公設備、積體電路與電子元件) 仍是台灣最重要的進出口商品，在歐盟的台灣貨品進口額中佔有 1/3 以上 (34.3% 或 89 億歐元)。對於歐盟而言，台灣是特別重要的積體電路與電子元件供應國，歐盟進口的相關產品類別當中，有 15.9% 來自台灣。

歐盟自台灣進口的其他重要貨品類別包括機械 (16.9%)、其他工業產品 (12.7%)、其他半成品 (11.2%) 及運輸設備 (11.8%)，化學製品所佔比重為 5.1%，鋼鐵則為 3.0%。

初級產品在台灣對歐盟出口額中僅佔 2.3%，其中農產品所佔比重最大 (1.3%)，燃料與礦業產品則佔 1.0%。

歐盟對台灣的主要出口項目為機械 (26.5% 或 52 億歐元)、化學工業產品 (18.6% 或 37 億歐元；其中包括製藥產品，佔歐盟出口總額的 7.0%)、運輸設備 (17.8% 或 36 億歐元，尤其是汽車產品佔其中的 21 億歐元或 10.9%)、辦公與電信設備 (10.8% 或 21 億歐元) 以及其他工業產品 (8.7% 或 17 億歐元)。

相較於 2015 年，歐盟對台灣出口的農產品 (佔 7.5%，15 億歐元) 有所增加，燃料與礦業產品 (佔 1.8%，3 億歐元) 反而減少。

歐盟在化學工業產品 (順差 23 億歐元)、非電動機械 (21 億歐元)、汽車產品 (13 億歐元)、農產品 (11 億歐元) 等諸多產品類別中仍對台灣呈現順差，辦公與電信設備 (逆差 68 億歐元)、半成品 (22 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 64 億歐元。

表 5：歐盟與台灣 2016 年的貿易額 (單位：百萬歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

產品類別	歐盟進口			歐盟出口			總額	
	金額	佔總額%	台灣在歐盟進口額比重	金額	佔總額%	台灣在歐盟出口額比重	貿易額	餘額
總計	26,060	100%	1.5%	19,629	100%	1.1%	45,689	-6,430
原始產品	588	2.3%	0.1%	1,817	9.3%	1.3%	2,405	1,229
農產品	338	1.3%	0.2%	1,470	7.5%	1.0%	1,808	1,132
食品	138	0.5%	0.1%	1,300	6.6%	1%	1,438	1,161
魚類	27	0.1%	0.1%	63	0.3%	1.4%	89	36
其他食品	111	0.4%	0.1%	1,273	6.5%	1.1%	1,384	1,161
原物料	200	0.8%	0.9%	170	0.9%	0.8%	370	-29
燃料與礦業產品	251	1.0%	0.1%	347	1.8%	0.3%	598	97
礦石與其他礦物	55	0.2%	0.2%	123	0.6%	0.9%	178	67
燃料	34	0.1%	0.0%	61	0.3%	0.1%	95	27
石油與石油產品	34	0.1%	0.0%	56	0.3%	0.1%	90	22
非鐵金屬	161	0.6%	0.5%	164	0.8%	0.8%	325	3
製品	25,271	97.0%	2.2%	17,402	88.7%	1.2%	42,673	-7,869
鋼鐵	782	3.0%	2.9%	207	1.1%	0.7%	989	-576
化學製品	1,340	5.1%	0.7%	3,651	18.6%	1.2%	4,991	2,311
製藥產品	175	0.7%	0.2%	1,383	7.0%	1.0%	1,558	1,208
其他半成品	2,922	11.2%	3.1%	749	3.8%	0.6%	3,671	-2,173
機械與運輸設備	16,436	63.1%	3.0%	10,827	55.2%	1.5%	27,263	-5,608
辦公室與電信用品	8,944	34.3%	4.6%	2,128	10.8%	2.7%	11,073	-6,816
電子資料處理與辦公設備	2,131	8.2%	3.0%	240	1.2%	1.1%	2,371	-1,890
電信設備	2,822	10.8%	2.9%	235	1.2%	0.7%	3,057	-2,587
積體電路與電子元件	3,991	15.3%	15.9%	1,653	8.4%	7.6%	5,645	-2,338
運輸設備	3,078	11.8%	2.0%	3,501	17.8%	1.1%	6,579	422
汽車產品	893	3.4%	1.2%	2,143	10.9%	1.1%	3,036	1,250
其他機械	4,413	16.9%	2.1%	5,198	26.5%	1.5%	9,612	785
發電機械	377	1.4%	0.8%	384	2.0%	0.7%	762	7
非電動機械	2,091	8.0%	2.6%	4,209	21.4%	2.0%	6,299	2,118
電動機械	1,945	7.5%	2.4%	605	3.1%	0.7%	2,551	-1,340
紡織品	378	1.5%	1.4%	58	0.3%	0.3%	436	-320
服飾	107	0.4%	0.1%	201	1.0%	0.8%	307	94
其他製品	3,306	12.7%	1.8%	1,698	8.7%	1.0%	5,005	-1,608
科學與控制儀器	880	3.4%	2.1%	789	4.0%	1.3%	1,669	-91
其他產品	132	0.5%	0.2%	211	1.1%	0.3%	343	79
其他	68	0.3%	N/A	200	1.0%	N/A	268	131

1.1.5 台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2016 年的貿易往來

註：台灣與其貿易夥伴的貨品貿易統計數據係以美元為單位，歐盟統計局公佈的統計數據則以歐元為單位。歐元在 2014 年至 2015 年間對美元大幅貶值，導致各種統計數據出現明顯差異。

台灣財政部的統計數據顯示，台灣與所有貿易夥伴 2015 年的貿易額不如過去幾年，降至 2009 年以來新低。2016 年台灣與主要貿易夥伴（亦即南韓、日本和歐盟）的貿易額首次出現成長的跡象。

就台灣的進口與出口總額而言，歐盟仍是台灣第 5 大貿易夥伴（進、出口各佔 10.56% 與 8.77%），其中進口排名在東南亞國協（12.39%）之後，出口則排在美國（11.96%）之後。

台灣 2016 年的最大貿易夥伴仍為中國大陸（不含香港），雙邊貿易總額為 1179 億美元，其次為東南亞國協（785 億美元）、美國（621 億美元）、日本（602 億美元）及歐盟（490 億美元）。台灣與南韓雙邊貿易額的漲幅最大（4.2%），其次是日本（3.0%）和歐盟（2.8%）。相較於其他主要貿易夥伴，台灣與東南亞國協雙邊貿易額的跌幅最大（-2.7%）；與美國則為 -2.5%，香港為 -2.1%，中國為 -0.7%。

在台灣的七大貿易夥伴中，唯有對日本與南韓的貿易在 2016 年呈現逆差。

表 6：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2016 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

	中國	東南亞國協	美國	日本	歐盟	香港	南韓
台灣出口額	73.9	51.3	33.5	19.6	24.6	38.4	12.8
2015 年至 2016 年的年成長率 (%)	0.7%	-0.6%	-3.0%	-0.2%	2.0%	-1.9%	-0.7%
台灣進口額	44.0	27.2	28.6	40.6	24.4	1.3	14.7
2015 年至 2016 年的年成長率 (%)	-2.8%	-6.4%	-2.0%	4.6%	3.7%	-9.3%	8.9%
台灣貿易額	117.9	78.5	62.1	60.2	49.0	39.7	27.4
2015 年至 2016 年的年成長率 (%)	-0.7%	-2.7%	-2.5%	3.0%	2.8%	-2.1%	4.2%

圖 5：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2016 年的貨品貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部

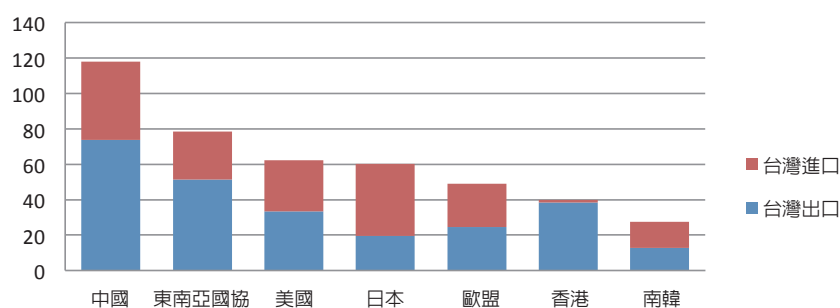


圖 6：台灣貿易夥伴在 2016 年進口額與出口額中所佔比重

資料來源：台灣財政部

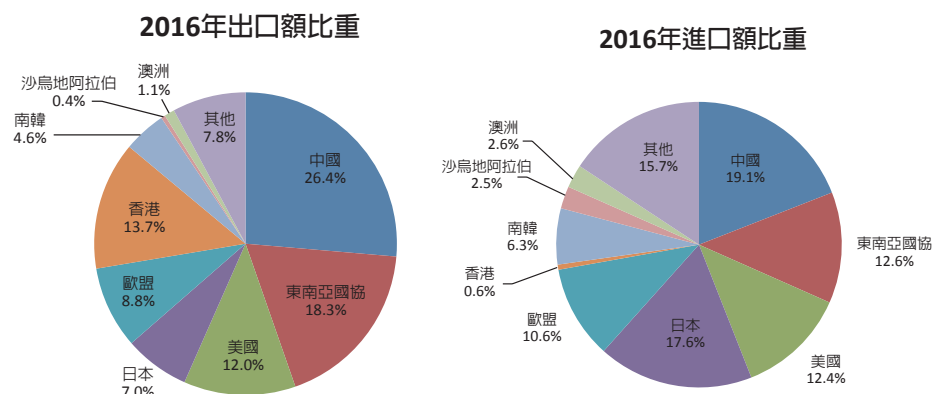
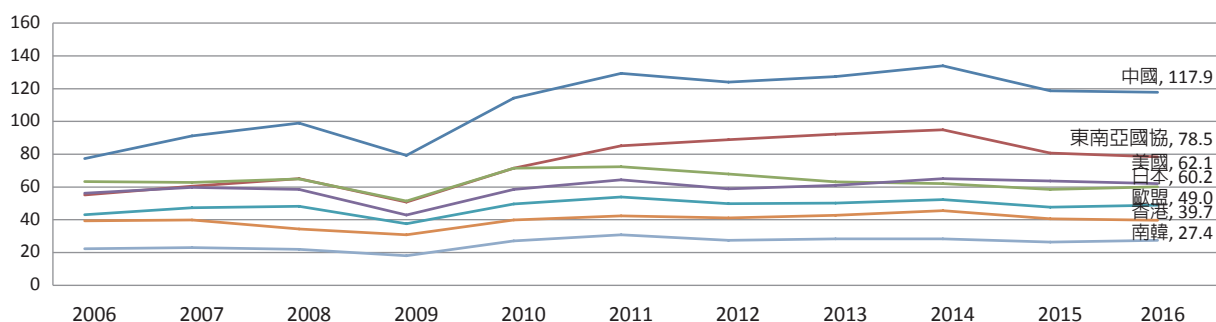


圖 7：台灣與主要貿易夥伴 2006 年至 2016 年的貿易額 (單位：10 億美元)

資料來源：台灣財政部



1.2 歐盟與台灣的服務貿易

註：服務貿易統計數據的彙整與公佈，通常反映 1 年前的情況而非現狀。歐盟統計局採用 BPM6 (國際收支統計手冊第六版) 的新方法統計 2010 之後年度的服務貿易，因此統計數據無法完全與之前年度相互比較。此外，歐盟統計局已更新數據，導致本報告數據與先前版本有所差異。

2010 年至 2014 年歐盟與台灣的服務貿易額僅緩步升溫 2.8%，但 2015 年則明顯增加 6.6%，總額達到 78 億歐元。過去 6 年來，台灣出口至歐盟的服務大增 32% 至 33 億歐元，尤其 2012 與 2013 年的年成長率皆達兩位數，2014 年的出口額則略減 1.0%，2015 年再度增長 6.8%。然而，歐盟對台灣的服務出口貿易額，走勢較不穩定，不同年度時起時落。2015 年出口額成長 6.5% (相較於 2014 年) 至 46 億歐元；相較於 2010 年的數據，實際上僅成長 1.0%。

同期間 (2010-2015 年) 歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差減少 36% 至 13 億歐元。

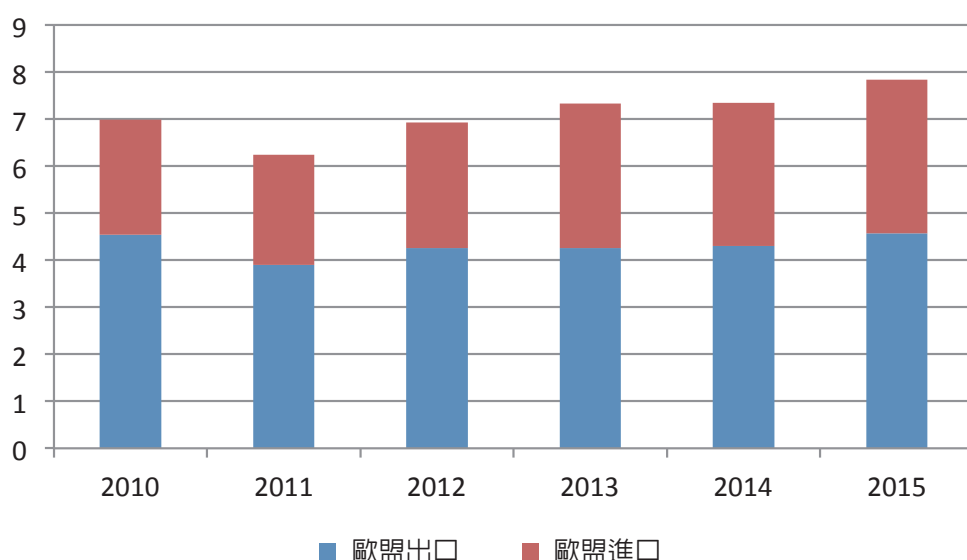
表 7：2010 年至 2015 年間 歐盟對台灣的服務貿易順差 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014
歐盟出口額	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
成長率	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
歐盟進口額	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
成長率	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-1.0%
貿易額	7.34	7.34	7.34	7.34	7.34	7.34
成長率	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
餘額	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

圖 8：歐盟與台灣 2010 年至 2015 年的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



近 6 年來，台灣將自身定位為全球性的服務出口國。台灣 2010 年至 2015 年的服務出口額增加 41.2%，平均每年成長 7.3%，2015 年的出口總額達到 4568 億美元。台灣同期的服務進口額則成長 26%，在 2015 年達到 474 億美元。台灣對全球的服務貿易順差在 2010 年至 2015 年間增加超過 4 倍，於 2015 年達到 94 億美元。

表 8：台灣與全球的服務貿易額 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：世界貿易組織

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
出口	40.2	45.8	48.8	50.9	56.8	56.8
進口	37.7	41.9	42.5	42.5	45.8	47.4
餘額	2.5	3.8	6.3	8.5	11.0	9.4

2. 投資資金的流量與存量

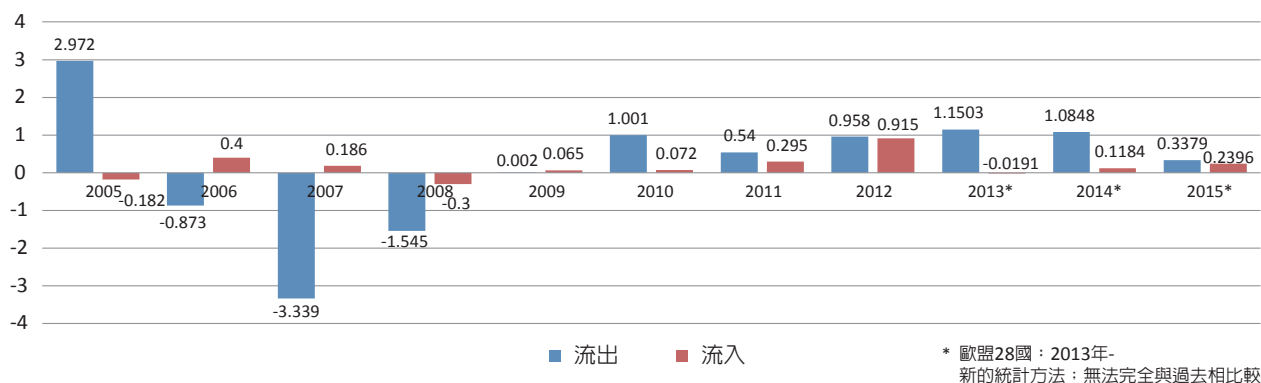
註：在全球化的世界，國外直接投資 (FDI) 統計數據的彙整有其難度，因此讀者應審慎看待投資部分的統計數據。歐盟統計局 FDI 統計數據的彙整與公佈，通常反映 1 年前的情況而非現狀。歐盟統計局數據係指歐盟 27 國 2007 年至 2012 年的數據，以及歐盟 28 國 2013 年以後的數據。此外，2013 年以後的統計數據是採用 BPM6 的新方法而得出，因此無法全盤與過往數字比較或對照。

2.1 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

如同 2013 年，台灣 2015 年對歐盟投資金額偏低。儘管如此，2015 年流入歐盟的台灣 FDI 資金倍增至 2.4 億歐元；流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金亦在 2015 年降至 3.4 億歐元，2014 年為 10.8 億歐元。

圖 9：2005 年至 2015 年間流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



2016 年流入台灣的全球 FDI 資金為 110.37 億美元，其中歐盟的資金為 72.36 億美元 (65.6%)，僅次於英屬加勒比海群島 (佔 14.0%，15.41 億美元)。

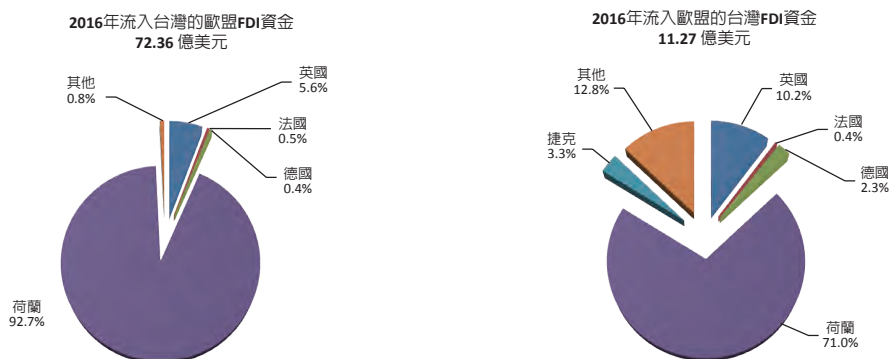
台灣的統計數據顯示，就 2016 年流入台灣的歐盟 FDI 資金而言，荷蘭的投資金額佔了 92.7%，²其次為英國 (佔 5.6%)、法國 (佔 0.5%) 與德國 (佔 0.4%)。

至於台灣對歐盟的 FDI 流量，荷蘭在 2016 年成為台灣投資歐盟的首要目標，佔投資總額的 71.0%。英國名列第 2，所佔比重為 10.2%，領先捷克 (佔 3.3%) 與德國 (佔 2.3%)。

² 年度投資金額大幅增長的原因為兩筆交易：1) 荷蘭商 Micron Technology B.V. 間接投資 33.34 億美元而取得台灣記憶體製造商華亞科技的 100% 股權，擴大投資台灣子公司台灣美光記憶體；2) 荷蘭商 ASML Holding N.V. 投資新台幣 1020.00 億元至其獨資的台灣子公司 Epsilon，提供投資於漢民微測科技公司所需之資金。

圖 10：2016 年歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 流量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會



2.2 歐盟與台灣之間的 FDI 存量

聯合國貿易暨發展會議 (UNCTAD) 的「2016 年世界投資報告」指出，歐盟 2015 年 FDI 流入存量和流出存量仍維持全球第一 (各佔 31.1% 與 37.3%)。

台灣經濟部的統計數據顯示，歐盟 FDI 存量在台灣 FDI 總存量中佔 27.9%，因此亦為台灣的最大投資者，其次為英屬加勒比海群島 (所佔比重為 18.4%) 與美國 (15.5%)。台灣來自歐盟的 FDI 存量主要源於荷蘭 (佔 67.1%)、英國 (19.4%) 與德國 (6.6%)。

就台灣的全球 FDI 存量而言，歐盟所佔的比重相對較低。在台灣的全球 FDI 存量中，僅 2.4% 是對歐盟地區的投資。最大比例的台灣 FDI 存量位於中國 (59.3%)，其次為英屬加勒比海群島 (佔 11.9%) 與美國 (5.2%)。台灣於 2016 年在歐盟的 FDI 存量當中，英國佔 46.3%，領先第二位的荷蘭 (佔 37.0%)，德國則以 5.3% 名列第 3。

圖 11：台灣 2016 年的外資直接投資存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

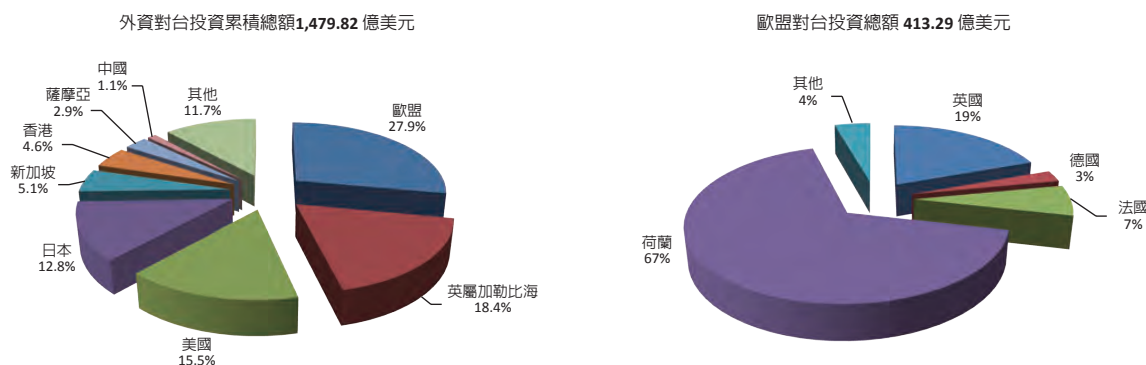


圖 12：2016 年台灣直接投資海外存量

資料來源：台灣經濟部投資審議委員會

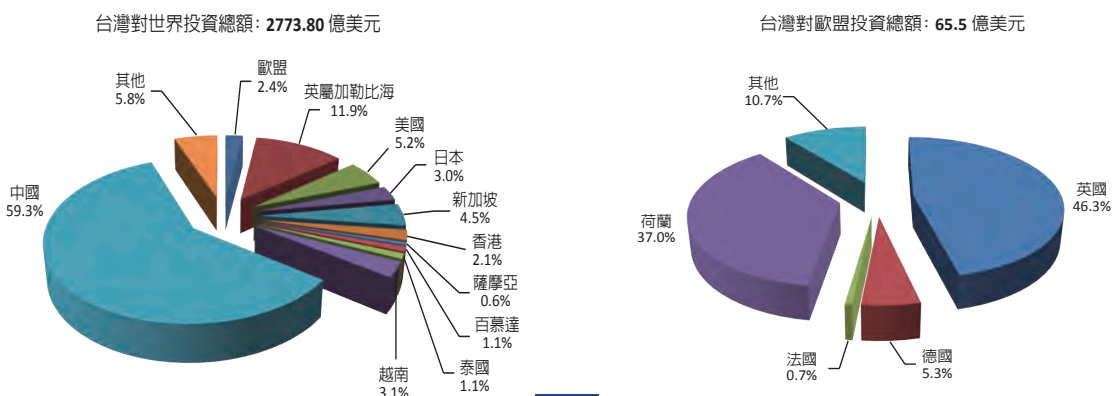
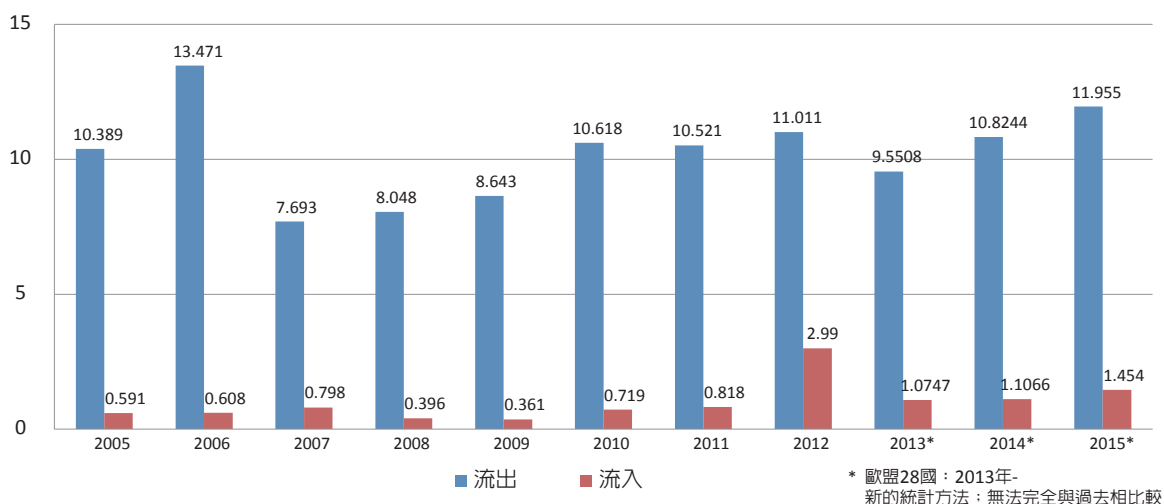


圖 13：2005 年至 2015 年間歐盟與台灣的 FDI 存量 (單位：10 億歐元)

資料來源：歐盟統計局



在台灣的歐盟 FDI 存量較 2014 年成長 10.4%，再次達到 120 億歐元。在歐盟的同期台灣 FDI 存量則激增 31.4%，於 2015 年來到了 14.5 億歐元。

3. 歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT)

歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT) 成立於 1988 年。該機構提供商業網路平台，並與台灣的行政機關及機構積極合作，為在台經營事業的 400 家歐洲企業爭取利益。

ECCT 旗下 29 個產業委員會的成員共同彙編每年的建議書，文件內容除了簡述各項影響歐洲企業的重大議題，亦透過歐洲企業的角度，提出改善台灣商業和投資環境的產業建議。建議書為 ECCT 與台灣行政機關持續進行的對話奠定基礎，並為歐盟與台灣的貿易議題諮商會議提供寶貴意見。

建議書內容及詳細資訊請見：<http://www.ecct.com.tw>

4. 歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫 (EBRC)

「歐盟在台商業與法規合作計畫」於 2014 年啟動，這項為期 4 年的計畫獲得了歐盟的全額資助，由歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 負責管理，ECCT 則依據服務合約協助執行計畫。EBRC 是特別為台灣設計的計畫，其目標在於促進歐盟與台灣的法規合作，並對於歐洲的卓越表現，增進台灣方面的認識。藉著宣傳政府採購、智慧財產權 (IPR)、食品安全、技術標準、有機產品等領域的歐盟法規原則，EBRC 能為歐洲與台灣的持續往來與合作鋪路。

EBRC 不但與台灣政府合辦研討會與活動，亦舉行會議與商展中的獨立活動，以具體行動支持歐盟與台灣的雙邊政策諮商。自 2014 年以來，已有 15 項大型活動透過 EBRC 架構籌辦。

EBRC 在 2016 年舉行的活動：

台歐國際食品貿易研討會：更安全優良的食品 (2016 年 3 月 9 日)

這次研討會聚集約 200 位歐盟與台灣的政府官員和專家，分享國際食品貿易議題的經驗。針對國際衛生與植物檢疫 (SPS) 貿易規定的重要性發表主題演講，隨後就下列四大主題進行簡報：1) 食品稽核的重要性；2) 區域化作為疾病控管的有效工具；3) 確保食品安全的邊境及境內措施，以及 4) 更優良的食品——現代有機產品規範。簡報結束後安排問答時間，最後則是諸位講者列席參與專家討論。現場除了研討會外，亦在會場外展示台灣和歐盟數個會員國的優質食品。與會者不但能夠免費試吃展示產品，亦可進一步了解相關品項，包括葡萄酒、果醬、有機產品和其他農產品。



歐盟創新週 (2016 年 5 月 30 日－6 月 2 日)

台北「歐盟創新週」(EIW) 乃是聚焦於資訊和通訊技術 (ICT) 的系列大型活動。EIW 係由歐盟執委會主辦，並由歐洲矽谷聯盟 (Silicon Europe Worldwide)、歐洲產業聚落合作平台 (ECCP)，以及台灣 ICT 方面的重要夥伴，來自政府機關和研究機構的夥伴包括外貿協會 (TAITRA)、經濟部 (MoEA) 的國貿局 (BoFT) 和技術處 (DoIT)、工研院 (ITRI)，來自業界的夥伴包括歐洲在台商務協會 (ECCT)、台北市電腦商業同業公會 (TCA) 和台灣區電機電子工業同業工會 (TEEMA) 協助舉辦。

活動包括智慧產業、智慧運輸、智慧醫療、5G 和奈米電子相關主題之研討會和座談會。另亦安排其他工作坊和講習會，在歐盟研究與創新架構計畫「展望 2020 計畫 (Horizon 2020)」(實施期間為 2014-2020 年) 下，為台歐盟尋求 ICT 合作的機會；「展望 2020 計畫」是歐盟有史以來規模最大的研發創新資助計畫，預算為 770 億歐元。

此外，亦為參加本次活動的歐盟代表企業和產業聚落成員，以及台灣企業和產業聚落，辦理企業對企業 (B2B)、企業對消費者 (B2C)、產業聚落對產業聚落 (C2C) 媒合會。前述媒合會皆透過歐洲經貿網 (EEN) 平台辦理，歐洲經貿網匯集來自 60 多國約 600 家業務支援機構，以協助中小型企業在歐盟市場把握商機。台灣由 TAITRA、ITRI、TEEMA、國家實驗研究院 (NarLabs) 和 ECCT 組成的聯盟，自 2015 年起成為 EEN 會員。



歐盟執委會率領代表團至台北參加 EIW，代表團成員包括企業、歐洲主要 ICT 聚落、歐盟執委會企業成長總署 (Directorate General for Internal Market、Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs；簡稱 DG GROW) 官員，以及歐盟科研暨創新總署 (Directorate General for Research and Innovation；簡稱 DG RTD) 官員。



台歐營業秘密研討會 (2016 年 9 月 21 日)

本次研討會邀請台歐雙方 190 位來賓就營業秘密相關之爭議問題深入探討，希望增進各界進一步瞭解台歐營業秘密法制及實務操作，並藉由討論進一步凝聚議題相關共識。



隨著全球化的蓬勃發展，加速資訊、數位科技以及人才的快速流動，營業秘密被侵害的風險也隨之提高。為因應營業秘密保護與執法的新挑戰，故而舉辦本次研討會。此外，各界逐漸意識到營業秘密一旦遭到不法揭露，不但嚴重侵害企業研發成果，更影響市場公平競爭秩序。因此世界各國營業秘密保護法制近年來多有調整，期盼更有效遏止營業秘密侵害事件發生。本次研討會除了介紹台歐的相關立法措施概況，亦深入分析台灣和歐盟會員國當局的執法方式。

台歐「綠色貿易高峰論壇」和「綠色嘉年華」(2016 年 11 月 10-11 日)

經濟部 (MOEA) 推動綠色貿易專案辦公室 (GTPO) 與歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 在「歐盟在台商業與法規合作 (EBRC) 計畫」的架構下，共同合辦「2016 台歐綠色貿易高峰論壇：邁向循環經濟及永續貿易之路」。高峰論壇邀請來自台歐的主管機關、企業和非政府組織 (NGO) 代表，以及超過 300 位的參與者，透過公私部門的對話，探討「循環經濟」的概念，亦即廢棄物的蛻變與新生，期能共同邁向循環經濟及永續貿易之路。來自歐盟執委會和丹麥的專家，以及來自比利時、法國、德國、瑞典的產業專家參加了本次峰會，分享歐洲循環經濟政策、創新管理和相關技術的資訊及最佳實務。



各個 NGO、歐台企業的代表，以及歐盟會員國辦事處在華山 1914 文創產業園區舉辦的台歐綠色嘉年華中，展示有助於實現循環經濟的綠色解決方案、最佳實務和產品。零廢棄行動包括二手衣回收與創新的寶特瓶回收，輔以啟發人心的記錄短片拍攝創新企業對循環經濟投入的心力，另有音樂演奏。

相關活動報告與簡報請見網站：<http://www.ebrc.com.tw/home>



本專案由歐盟資助

5. 教育

台灣與歐盟之間的交換學生人數不斷增加，顯示雙方在教育領域的合作關係相當成功。

5.1 歐盟境內的台灣學生

2016 年共有 7,949 位台灣公民取得學生簽證，前往歐盟就學（歐盟會員國在台辦事處於 2016 年簽發之學生簽證數目）。過去 2 年來，歐盟境內的台灣學生人數維持穩定；台灣學生留歐的前 5 個國家分別為英國、法國、波蘭、西班牙和德國。

5.2 台灣境內的歐盟學生

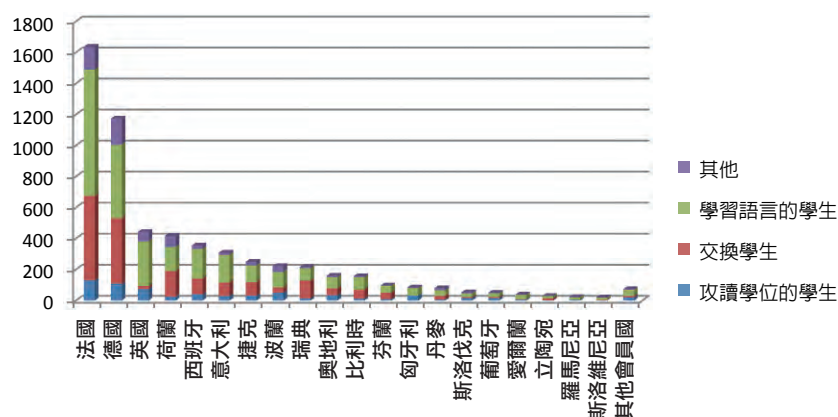
就 2016 年而言，台灣境內共有 116,416 名外國學生，較前一年增加 4.4%。來自歐盟的學生人數為 6,174 人，在外國學生中約佔 5%。在台灣求學的歐盟學生來自法國佔 26.5%，其次為德國 (19%) 與英國 (7.2%)。大多數的外國學生來自中國大陸 (36.1%)，其次為馬來西亞 (14.8%)、香港 (7.4%) 與日本 (6.5%)。

歐盟學生來台求學的目的大多為學習中文 (48%)，交換學生所佔的比重為 30%，攻讀學位的學生則佔 12%。

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

圖 14：2016 年台灣境內的歐盟學生

資料來源：台灣教育部 (2016-2017 學年統計資料)



5.3 歐洲教育展

台灣的歐洲教育展 (EEFT) 乃是專門宣傳歐洲優質教育機會的活動。自 2002 年起每年舉辦一次，今年為第 15 週年。該展覽是台灣規模最大的外國教育展之一，更是官方機構在亞太地區舉辦規模最大的歐洲教育展。EEFT 提供歐洲國家向台灣學生介紹其高等教育機構，並提供簽證、旅行與獎學金方面的資訊。EEFT 亦提供教育與就業之間的平台，因為若干企業有意物色曾在歐洲接受訓練的人才，訪客將有機會在這類企業中發展職涯。

2016 年的 EEFT 的參展機構來自 13 個歐盟國家，台北場有 125 所高等教育機構參展，台中場則有 51 所高等教育機構參展。本次展覽成功地吸引 9,000 位訪客參加活動；相較於前一年台南場的訪客人數，本次台中場訪客人數成長 75%。



歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 積極地宣傳 Erasmus+ 和 Erasmus Mundus 聯合碩士學位 (EMJMD) 課程與獎學金，包括提供宣傳小冊、邀請台灣 Erasmus Mundus 校友與訪客分享個人經驗，以及每天提供 50 分鐘的分組研討議題。爲了慶祝 EETO 臉書網頁獲得 20,000 人次點「讚」，歐盟館訪客可參加遊戲，以測試其對歐盟的瞭解，優勝者可贏得特別獎勵。因此，在爲期 3 天的活動中，歐盟館一如往常接待了許多深感興趣的學生與家長。



5.4 Erasmus +

歐盟推動的 Erasmus+ 計畫支援教育、訓練、青年與運動，實施期程自 2014 年至 2020 年，總預算達 147 億歐元，爲台灣的學生、學界人士及研究者提供許多可能性。

5.4.1 Erasmus 聯合碩士學位與學分交流

Erasmus Mundus 聯合碩士學位 (EMJMD) 係由國際高等教育機構聯盟共同提供之著名、整合式、國際研究課程。歐盟每年提供最高 2.5 萬歐元獎學金，申請修讀 EMJMD 課程的學生皆可申請，年度篩選過程中的最佳學生人選將可獲得此項獎學金。迄今爲止，台灣每年平均有 10 位學生獲得 EMJMD 獎學金。學生至少要到兩個方案參與國學習，學程大致分爲 12、18、24 個月 (60、90 或 120 個 ECTS 學分)。

學分交流可定義爲受限修業期，或是國外見習 (在持續就讀原屬院校的架構下) 以取得學分。交流階段結束後，學生回到原屬院校由其承認學分，並完成學業。有興趣參與學分交流計畫的台灣學生可連繫原就讀大學，以瞭解原校既有的相關協議和交換計畫。

台灣院校亦可透過多種方式參與 Erasmus+ 計畫，例如加入 EMJMD 聯盟或學分交流聯盟。

詳情請見 Erasmus+ 網站：

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

5.4.2 「莫內計畫」活動

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

歐盟研究的主題觸及歐洲所有層面，特別著重歐洲內部與外部層面的整合過程，也涵蓋歐盟在全球化世界中的角色，以及歐盟如何宣導積極性歐洲公民的理念，並致力促進人民與文化之間的對話。

莫內計畫活動可分爲 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、會議、網絡活動和刊物。

目前正有 17 件莫內計畫在台灣運作，此類專案展現出歐盟與台灣促進歐盟研究的密切合作關係。

表 9：台灣的莫內計畫活動

活動	組織	專案名稱
莫內講座	國立東華大學	公共行政學系莫內講座
模組課程	國立臺北大學	採用新的歐盟模式整合兩岸關係
模組課程	國立高雄大學	歐盟製造業回流之產業政策對反傾銷調查與專利訴訟的影響：產品/產業生命週期、地理獨特性及全球生產網路
莫內跨國網絡	國立台灣大學	臺灣歐盟中心 (EUTW) 之歐盟研究跨陸合作
專案	國立台灣大學	EUTW 之歐盟政策、文化與科學全國論壇
莫內計畫對相關組織的支援	歐洲研究協會	歐洲研究協會，台灣台北，歐洲雲端服務聯盟星級驗證機制 (ECSA)
模組課程	輔仁大學	歐洲聯盟：發展、合作與共同發展
模組課程	國立台灣大學	歐盟語言、文化及政治
莫內卓越中心	國立台灣大學	國立台灣大學之歐盟卓越中心
莫內講座	淡江大學	莫內講座之歐盟貿易法
模組課程	輔仁大學	莫內模組課程：歐盟 — 土地 + 文化
專案	國立政治大學	國立政治大學 (NCCU) 莫內專案
模組課程	國立政治大學	「歐盟研究」跨領域學程
專案	東海大學	喬治歐威爾 (George Orwell) 及歐洲概念
模組課程	淡江大學	歐盟與歐洲整合
專案	國立中山大學	台歐文化交流及社區服務獎學金專案
莫內講座	國立台灣大學	莫內講座之歐盟智慧財產權法

6. 科學與科技合作

歐盟的研究政策始於1984年，屬於多年期預算框架計畫(FP)，目標不僅是強化歐盟各國之間的研究合作，也鼓勵與全球各地的非歐洲合作夥伴協同執行專案，而台灣就是其中之一。

6.1 歐盟與台灣創新研究合作概況

過去歐盟與台灣在研究及創新方面多次合作，因為雙方社會面臨類似的挑戰，即社會老化、氣候變遷、能源效率與食品長期安全，兩者皆認為合作有其必要，以利宣傳科學領域的卓越表現，並提升產業競爭力。

雙方在機器人、微奈米電子、數位安全、個人化醫療保健與醫學、智慧城市與社區、具競爭力的低碳能源、以及著重開發海洋潛力的藍色成長等領域都極有可能合作。

歐盟與台灣在研究及創新方面的合作：

- 透過 Horizon 2020 定期舉行的計畫徵件活動。
- 透過「統籌式」的計畫徵件活動。目前的 Horizon 2020 ICT 工作計畫，已預定為台灣組織舉行第五代行動通訊(5G)研討會。
- 透過傑出研究者的個人獎助金與研究補助金計畫：包括居禮夫人行動計畫，以及歐洲研究委員會為頂尖研究者提供的補助金。

6.2 歐盟展望2020計畫(Horizon 2020)

世界各地的研究者皆可參與展望2020計畫，這個計畫是歐盟目前推動的研究與創新架構計畫。

展望2020計畫於2014年啟動，並將於2020年底結束，此計畫編列770億歐元的預算，堪稱歐盟史上經費最充裕的研究與創新計畫，經費明顯高於2007年至2013年的第七期框架計畫(FP7)，也是歐盟研究與創新政策方面的突破，為首度透過單一共同策略架構，匯集全歐盟的研究與創新經費。

展望2020計畫包含三大主軸：

1. 超群的科學實力：中心在於培育人才，使歐洲成為全球頂尖研究人才的理想去處。
2. 產業界的領導者：目標是提高創新企業的數量，增添歐洲的投資魅力。
3. 社會面臨的挑戰：企圖透過歐盟的政策目標，化解公民與社會的疑慮，滿足各界需求。

展望2020計畫的詳細資訊請見網站：<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>



6.2.1 台灣研究團隊參與歐盟展望2020狀況

台灣參與者可自費參與 Horizon 2020 任何領域的專案，Horizon 2020 專案參與規定已說明一般例外項目。換言之，台灣參與者必須自行籌措資金，或以台灣政府部會機關及相關組織提供的經費，來資助其負責的專案工作。即便如此，Horizon 2020 有多項傑出研究者的個人獎學金與研究補助金計畫，台灣研究者可藉此獲得經費。

自 2003 年以來，台灣政府已針對參與歐盟研究與創新架構計畫的台灣研究者提供部分經費。

台灣的國家聯絡據點 (NCP) 成立於 2008 年，在協助台灣研究者參與 Horizon 2020 方面扮演要角。NCP 的功能有如服務中心，為台灣與歐盟兩地具備研發及創新能力的研究者搭起橋樑，並透過媒合的方式協助大學、企業及機構申請參與 Horizon 2020 專案。

表 10: 2016 年台灣研究團隊參與 21 項展望 2020 計劃研究案

計畫	專案期程	專案名稱	計畫協調人	台灣參與團隊
FP7-NMP科技	01/09/2012 - 29/02/2016	新奈米空調系統 (NANOCOOL) 結合液體除濕循環與改良後的傳統冷氣系統，打造溫濕度可獨立控制的節能空調系統	Fundacion Tecnalia Research & Innovation, 西班牙	國立台灣科技大學
FP7-ICT資訊與通訊技術	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2016	COSMOS 為永續城市應用領域開發彈性智慧型物件	Atos Spain SA, 西班牙	資訊工業策進會
FP7-環境	01/10/2011 - 30/09/2016	TURAS 提升城市復原力與永續發展能力	都柏林大學與愛爾蘭國立大學，愛爾蘭都柏林	逢甲大學 天眼衛星科技股份有限公司
H2020-EU.2.1.6.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2017	GNSS.asia2 跨洲產業合作	Spacetec Capital Partners GmbH, 德國	歐洲在台商務協會
FP7-衛生	01/05/2013 - 30/04/2017	維持生命 輔助疾病控管的低成本介入方式	柯克大學與愛爾蘭國立大學，愛爾蘭柯克市	屏東基督教醫院
H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/07/2017	METIS-II 2020 年資訊社會行動暨無線通訊網路驅動計畫之二	Ericsson AB, 瑞典	工業技術研究院
FP7-NMP科技	01/09/2013 - 31/08/2017	ECOSHOPPING 節能且具成本競爭力的購物商場改裝方案	Energosys Energiahatekonysagi Fejlesztési Es Finanszirozasi Zartkoruenmukodo Reszvenytarsasag* Energosysenergy-Efficiency Development Finan, 匈牙利	國立台灣科技大學
H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.	01/03/2015 - 01/09/2017	EGI-Engage 與歐洲電網倡議合力推動 Open Science Commons 平台	Stichting European Grid Initiative, 荷蘭	中央研究院
FP7- NMP 科技	01/10/2013 - 30/09/2017	HOLISTEEC 在節能建築設計與施工方面提供全方位的生命週期最佳化支援	D'appolonia SPA, 義大利	國立台灣科技大學
FP7-環境	01/01/2014 - 31/12/2017	PEARL 為海岸地區的罕見極端事件預作準備	聯合國教育、科學與文化組織 (UNESCO), 法國	國立台灣海洋大學
H2020-EU.2.1.1.3.	01/07/2015 - 01/01/2018	Xhaul Xhaul: 第五代行動通訊的整合型前向回傳/後向回傳技術	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 西班牙	工業技術研究院
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	Do CHANGE Do Cardiac Health: 先進的新一代生態系統	Stichting Smart Homes, 荷蘭	工業技術研究院 佛教慈濟醫療財團法人大林慈濟醫院

H2020-EU.2.1.1.	01/03/2015 - 01/03/2018	PQCRYPTO 維護長期安全的後量子密碼學	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven, 荷蘭	中央研究院
H2020-EU.2.1.1.7.	01/06/2015 - 01/06/2018	3Ccar 平價電動車的複雜度控制整合型元件	Infineon Technologies AG, 德國	工業技術研究院
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/04/2015 - 01/04/2019	SUSFANS 歐洲的永續食品及營養安全指標、模範與遠見	Stichting Dienst Landbouwkundig Onderzoek, 荷蘭	國立台灣大學
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/01/2015 - 01/01/2020	TRANSCAN-2 ERA-NET：國家/地區間癌症轉譯研究計畫及活動的協調	Ministero Della Salute, 義大利	科技部
H2020-EU.3.1.	01/10/2015 - 30/09/2020	ERA-CVD 心血管疾病方面的 ERA-NET 專案，旨在落實跨國聯合研究並建立國際合作關係	德國航太中心	科技部
H2020-EU.2.1.3.	01/03/2016 - 28/02/2021	M-ERA.NET 2 ERA-NET 材料研究及創新	Oesterreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft MBH, 奧地利	科技部
H2020-EU.3.5.4.	01/01/2016 - 31/12/2020	WaterWorks2015 永續農業用水，增加用水效能集減少土地及用水汙染	Agence Nationale de la Recherche, 法國	科技部
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/03/2016 - 29/09/2020	TomGEM 在面臨氣候變遷下，增加新品種番茄的質量	Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse, 法國	國立台灣大學 亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心
H2020-EU.3.2.	01/03/2016 - 28/02/2021	G2P-SOL 連結茄科種物基因資源	Agenzia Nazionale per le Nuove Tecnologie, l'Energia e lo Sviluppo Economico, 法國	亞洲蔬菜研究發展中心

6.3 居禮夫人計劃

自 2014 年 1 月以來，居禮夫人行動計畫 (MSCA) 持續為研究者提供獎助金，沒有國籍或研究領域之分。新的 MSCA 隸屬於 Horizon 2020，並將在 2014 年至 2020 年間提供 61.62 億歐元的獎助金，不論研究者是博士候選人或經驗豐富者，皆可在其研究生涯的所有階段獲得補助。該計畫旨在鼓勵跨國、跨產業與跨領域的交流活動。透過 MSCA，專注於研究的組織（大學、研究中心與企業）可延攬外國優秀研究人才，並與世界各地的頂尖機構建立策略性合作關係。

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

居禮夫人行動計畫的詳細資訊請見網站：

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

6.4 歐洲研究委員會

ERC 是 Horizon 2020 的旗艦級單位，隸屬於第一主軸「超群的科學實力」。該單位在 2014 年至 2020 年間配得的預算總額為 131 億歐元。ERC 的補助金得主包括 8 位諾貝爾獎得主與 3 位費爾茲獎得主。

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

台灣的頂尖研究者亦可申請 ERC 的補助金，此一補助金旨在資助有意進行開拓性研究的個人研究者，沒有國籍與年齡之分。ERC 尤其鼓勵申請者提出跨領域的提案、因應新興領域的前衛構想，以及突破傳統的創新方式。

歐洲研究委員會的詳細資訊請見網站：

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

7. 對抗氣候變遷

就對抗氣候變遷的歷史而言，2015 年是相當重要的一年，因為 195 個國家在 2015 年 12 月 14 日於巴黎舉行的第 21 屆締約國大會 (COP21) 中，共同採行史上首見、全球通用且具法律約束力的全球氣候協議。這項所謂的「巴黎協議」可說目標遠大且考慮周全，更是 21 世紀第一項重要的多國協議。協議內明訂全球行動計畫，敦促各國循序漸進，期能確保全球氣溫上升的幅度遠低於攝氏 2 度，藉此避免危險的氣候變遷。

由於台灣並非巴黎協議的簽約國，因此無法出席 2016 年 4 月在紐約舉行的簽約儀式；EETO 偕同法國在台協會和台北市政府於 2016 年 4 月 23 日舉辦「簽約儀式」，並邀請公眾人士簽署對抗氣候變遷之個人誓言。現場設有八面看板，以展示眾所周知對抗氣候變遷的訣竅，以及氣候變遷所產生毀滅性效應的照片。台灣的環境保護署、台北市政府環保局，以及許多歐盟會員國在台辦事處均出席了簽約儀式。共有數百人在看板上簽名，誓言將致力於對抗氣候變遷。



為了進一步鼓勵綠色思維，並促進嶄新、環保的商業模式，EETO 亦舉辦若干活動，以促進歐盟和台灣在相關領域的合作。雙方共同努力的焦點為 2016 台歐綠色貿易高峰論壇，以及關注循環經濟的綠色嘉年華。這兩場活動聚集了台歐企業家和其他專家，探討邁向永續貿易的循環經濟之路。

台灣成功地邁出第一步之後，歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 將持續定期聯絡台灣的環境保護署、非政府組織 (NGO)、智庫及學術機構，明確表達歐盟對於氣候變遷的立場，並在未來籌辦對外推廣活動、研討會及探訪活動，期能宣傳國內相關領域的行動。

8. 人權方面的對話與合作

8.1 LGBTI同志權益



歐盟與世界各地的女同性戀、男同性戀、雙性戀、跨性別者及雙性人 (LGBTI) 站在一起，努力消除性傾向與性別認同方面的歧視。歐盟相信全人類皆享有同等尊嚴，更有權享受「世界人權宣言」陳述的權利。

台灣是對 LGBTI 最友善的國家之一，當地的許多經驗與最佳實務方式值得其他亞洲國家借鏡。

EETO 及其他 9 國在台辦事處正式參與 2016 年的台灣同志遊行，證明歐盟支持 LGBTI 的權利，並向其他遊行發行者發送 1000 面小型的「歐盟彩虹旗」。當天約有 88,000 人參加遊行。

8.2 台灣歐盟人權法制交流計畫

EETO 於 2016 年 2 月再次合辦台灣歐盟人權法制交流計畫，邀請台灣和歐盟的法律專家探討人權立法及實務方面的主題。本次共有四名歐洲專家，包括英國上議院議員普維斯爵士 (Lord Purvis)；德國柏林邦法務部矯正刑法司司長邁能 (Gero Meinen)；英國諾丁罕大學比較法及國際刑法教授施密特 (Dirk Van Zyl Smit)；歐盟執委會司法總署法務政策官葉妮卡 (Katarzyna Janicka-Pawlowska)，參與一系列的研討會與工作坊。專家針對法官、檢察官、律師和法律系學生等目標受眾，進行保護被害人的權利、死刑的可能替代課刑、受刑人更生及服刑後處置等主題的簡報。此外，亦在台北、台中和高雄舉行公開演講，期能在公民社會內展開討論。本計畫亦包含參訪臺中監獄和高雄地方法院，以及與總統府人權諮詢委員會的成員會面。

此項活動不但促進台歐盟之間更為密切地合作，並深入分析最佳法律實務方式。本次台灣歐盟人權法制交流計畫係由 EETO、英國在台辦事處、法國在台協會、德國在台協會共同推動的專案。

8.3 台灣和歐盟的死刑

歐盟對死刑維持原則性立場；所有會員國皆須廢除死刑後，方可加入歐盟。歐盟亦支持全球廢除死刑，並在仍採用死刑的若干國家中從事此類活動。台灣於 2016 年 5 月 11 日執行一次死刑後，歐盟對此發表聲明，呼籲台灣恢復立即中止執行死刑。過去在 2010、2011、2012、2013、2014 和 2015 年執行死刑後，歐盟亦曾發表聲明。

如欲深入瞭解歐盟對於台灣死刑制度的立場，請見網站：

http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/eu_taiwan/human_rights/abolition_death_penalty/index_en.htm

9. 文化

9.1 2016 年歐洲節

爲了慶祝 2016 年歐洲日，EETO 籌辦爲期三天的對外推廣活動——2016 年歐洲節，由歐盟會員國在台辦事處共襄盛舉。此項活動係與外交部和台北市政府共同主辦，悠遊卡公司及臺北文創大樓協辦。歐洲節於 5 月 6 日至 8 日在松山文創園區舉行，向台灣民眾宣傳歐盟及其會員國，並設攤展示歐洲文化、料理、葡萄酒和啤酒，現場還有音樂及舞蹈表演，以提供真正的歐洲體驗。本次歐洲節共有 39 個攤位，其中 14 個是歐盟會員國的攤位（包括歐盟在內），另外 25 個則是商業攤位，三天中成功地吸引約 30,000 位訪客。



歐洲經貿辦事處 (EETO) 在歐盟攤位提供介紹歐盟的文宣，並開放數場遊戲時間，爲訪客帶來寓教於樂的體驗。13 個歐盟會員國辦事處設攤，以提供該國文化、食物、傳統、藝術、觀光、教育等等的資訊。爲了進一步招待訪客，歐洲節三天期間在廣場及附近處處都有街頭藝人、現場音樂演奏和互動式表演。亦設有旋轉木馬，以供兒童遊戲使用。此外，每位訪客亦可獲得一本搜集攤位戳章的「活動護照」，只要參加攤位遊戲或猜謎，就可以在護照上蓋章，最後依據所搜集的攤位戳章數目換取禮品。



本次活動的主打之一是 17 款限量紀念版悠遊卡，印有歐盟及 16 個會員國的國旗，作爲歐洲節的紀念品。開幕式的焦點是台灣全國女子足球隊和歐盟代表團隊的罰射門遊戲。



9.2 2016 年歐洲語言日

台北於 9 月 24 日舉辦首屆「語言約會 (Speak Dating)」活動，以慶祝歐洲語言日。本項活動的主要目標是透過 11 種歐洲語言，向台灣民眾展示歐盟文化和語言的多樣性。歐洲經貿辦事處處長馬澤璉 (Madeleine Majorenko) 女士自願教授母語瑞典話。本次活動大獲成功，一個下午的時間就發出了超過 300 本「語言護照」。共同主辦單位包括台灣法國文化協會、英國文化協會、台北歌德學院，以及松山文創園區。



9.3 第 12 屆歐洲電影節

第 12 屆歐洲電影節 (TEFF) 期間為 2016 年 10 月 27 日至 2017 年 1 月 22 日，全台灣共有 27 個放映場地。本屆影展放映 16 部影片，觀眾人數達到 10,041 人。

TEFF 放映每個參與國近期的一部劇情片，期能推廣歐洲國家的文化、電影、高等教育和觀光。選擇影片的標準為：該片獲得的獎項肯定，及其能否代表該國文化和生活方式。

歐洲電影節始於 2005 年，已證明是簡單且符合成本效益的方式，可在台灣宣傳歐洲國家的文化和多樣性。今年的線上宣傳尤其有效。事實上，TEFF 網站和社群媒體 (尤其是臉書網頁) 的訪客人數和訂閱人數皆大幅增長。



9.4 2017 年台北國際書展 — 歐盟咖啡館

EETO 參與的台北國際書展 (TIBE) 是華語文化圈規模最大的書展，本屆書展期間為 2017 年 2 月 8 日至 13 日，迄今已連續 5 年參展。

歐盟館的目標在於向台灣大眾推廣歐盟會員國的文學和文化，同時提升歐盟在台灣的知名度。本次成功達成此項目標的原因為歐盟館的浪漫設計，化身為一座露天咖啡館 — 歐盟咖啡館 (Café Europa)，訪客可在每天下午 1 點至 6 點享用免費的咖啡之際，品味歐洲文學。



歐盟咖啡館展示奧地利、捷克、義大利、斯洛伐克和西班牙在台辦事處共同提供的精選典籍，並舉行 12 場「歐盟咖啡館午後講座」：9 個會員國可透過一小時左右的講座宣傳自己的國家和文化。參與小測驗即有機會贏得精美獎品，因而吸引多名訪客。此外，鄰近歐盟館的另一邊是書展國際吧 (International Bar)，非歐盟的外國辦事處在此進行簡報和座談。



EETO 亦在其官方臉書網頁直播，以供無法親自前往的民眾瀏覽。透過社群媒體的方式有助於擴大視聽受眾，不受展覽場地和時間的限制；本次共有 11 場直播，觀賞人次達到 178,566 人，截至 2 月 17 日，實際觀賞影片 11,671 次。



歐盟館的活動成功吸引訪客的目光，更營造出友善活潑的氛圍，民眾透過有趣的互動方式認識歐盟與歐洲的多元文化。

10. 觀光與移民

10.1 台灣境內的歐洲人士

根據台灣觀光局的資料，2016 年計有 299,756 位歐洲人士造訪台灣，較 2015 年增加 9.4 %。

訪客大多來自歐盟會員國的英國 (59,867 人或 19.97%)、德國 (59,798 人或 19.95%) 與法國 (42,380 人或 14.14%)。不同於以往，旅遊是歐洲訪客來台的主要目的 (32.96%)，其次為商務 (26.80%)。

歐盟護照持有人享有免簽證禮遇，每次最多可在台灣停留 90 天。

圖 15：歐洲國家 2016 年入境台灣的訪客人數

資料來源：觀光局

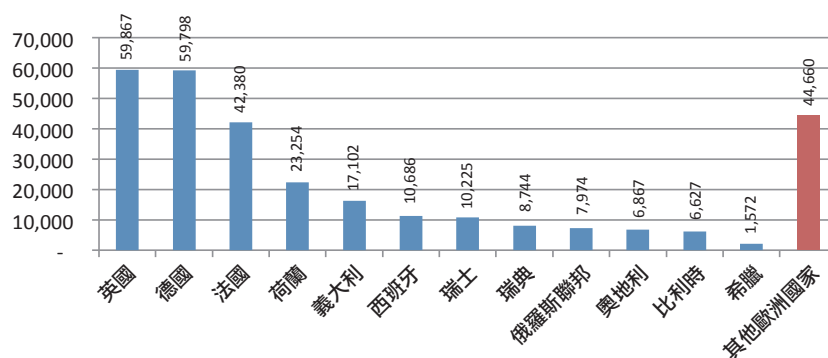
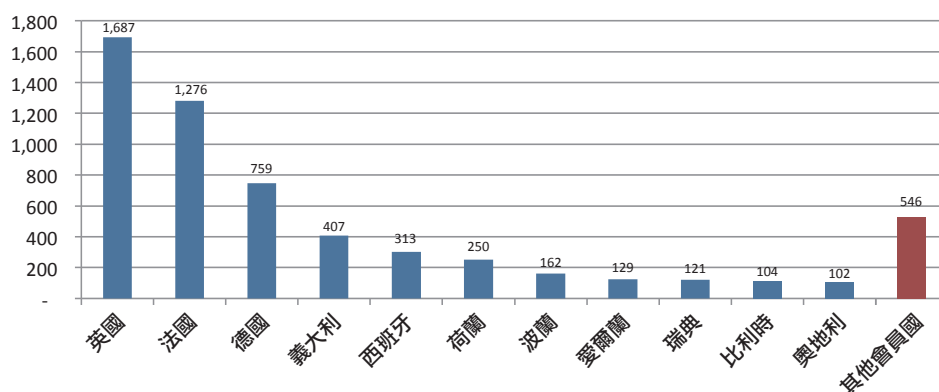


圖 16：2016 年的歐洲訪客，依訪台目的區分

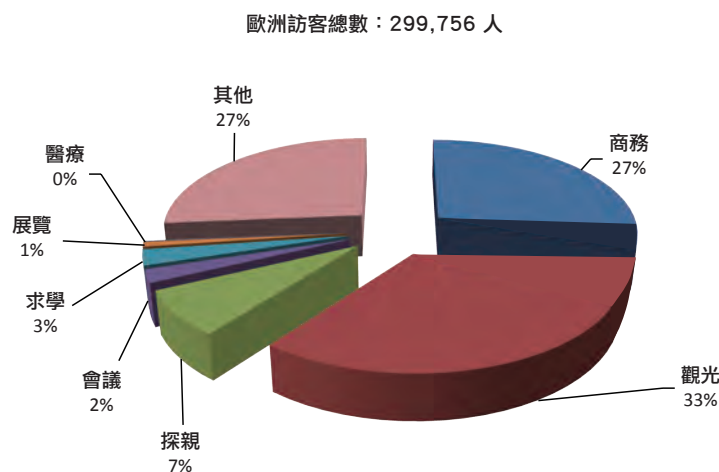
資料來源：台灣觀光局



根據移民署的資料，自 2010 年以來，台灣的外國居民人數已成長超過 50%，並於 2016 年達到 671,375 人。截至 2016 年底，客居台灣的歐盟公民人數為 5,856 人 (2014 年：5,755 人)，其中 4,460 人為男性，1,386 人為女性。

圖 17：客居台灣的歐盟公民人數

資料來源：移民署



台北歐洲學校 (TES) 的學生人數穩步成長。TES 在 1990 年創校時僅有 60 位學生，目前則有來自 50 個國家的 1,702 位學生接受教育，其中 28 % 的學生為歐洲公民。

10.2 歐盟的台灣訪客

自 2011 年起，持有台灣護照者可享歐盟免簽證計畫的禮遇，台灣公民每次可在申根區域內旅行 90 天。在台灣獲得這項重大突破之前，英國與愛爾蘭早已決定提供免簽證待遇，如今台灣人民不必申請簽證便可前往 28 個歐盟會員國以及瑞士、挪威與冰島旅遊，既能促進觀光又能創造商機。

造訪歐盟與免申根簽證待遇常見問題的詳細資訊請見網站：

http://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/travel_eu/visa/index_en.htm

歐盟會員國在台灣的代表處

辦事處名稱	地址	電話	傳真	電子郵件信箱
奧地利台北辦事處	10549台北市敦化北路167號10樓	02 81753283	02 25149980	taipei-ot@bmeia.gv.at
比利時台北辦事處	105 台北市松山區民生東路三段131號, 6樓601室	02 27151215	02 27126258	taipei@diplobel.fed.be
英國在台辦事處	110台北市信義區松高路9號26樓	02 87582088	02 87582050	info.taipei@fco.gov.uk
捷克經濟文化辦事處	110台北市信義區基隆路一段200號7樓之B	02 27225100	02 27225117	Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
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西班牙商務辦事處	104 台北市中山區民生東路三段49號10樓B1室	02 25184905	02 25184891	taipei@comercio.mineco.es
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