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# EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS

歐盟-台灣 雙邊關係概況



2022

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# PREFACE

## 序言

Over the past several years, exchanges and cooperation between the EU and Taiwan have grown in both scope and depth. Together, we have worked on a wide range of areas with fruitful results, from trade and investment, human rights, environmental protection and climate change, science and technology, cultural and educational exchange, to industrial and digital policies, disinformation and connectivity.

For the EU, Taiwan is an important like-minded partner. Our economic links are strong. The EU is the largest foreign investor in Taiwan, representing over 25% of Taiwan's total FDI. We share the fundamental values of respect for human rights, democracy, equality and the rule of law. Furthermore, we share the interests of regional peace, stability and prosperity across the Indo-Pacific.

The EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, released last year, offers an excellent platform to build upon our existing partnership and further our cooperation. Many of the priority areas outlined in the Strategy are highly relevant to our engagement with Taiwan, including sustainable and inclusive prosperity, green transition and ocean governance.

The war in Ukraine is a reminder that, in the globalized world, economic and security issues are interconnected. What happens in Europe has important implications for the Indo-Pacific, and vice versa. In this context, the EU's Indo-Pacific Strategy is more relevant than ever. The EU's values-driven approach seeks to foster cooperation with all partners, and to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the Indo-

過去幾年來，歐盟與臺灣間的交流與合作無論廣度、深度都有所提升。雙方在貿易投資、人權、環境保護和氣候變遷、科學技術、文教交流、產業和數位政策、假訊息和夥伴連結等各類領域攜手努力，成果十分豐碩。

對歐盟而言，臺灣是理念相同的重要夥伴。首先，雙方的經濟往來緊密。歐盟是臺灣最大的外資來源，佔臺灣外人直接投資總額的 25% 以上。雙方共享尊重人權、民主、平等和法治的基本價值。此外，印太地區的和平、穩定、繁榮也與雙方利益息息相關。

去年發布的「歐盟印度太平洋合作戰略」便是絕佳平臺，讓雙方得以在現有的夥伴關係基礎上，進一步加強合作。此戰略中所概述的許多優先領域，如永續共榮、綠色轉型和海洋治理，皆與我們和臺灣的交流合作密切相關。

烏克蘭的戰爭提醒我們，在全球化的世界中，經濟和安全議題密不可分。歐洲的事務對印太地區有重要影響，反之亦然。如此背景下，歐盟的印太戰略更顯重要。歐盟的做法以價值觀為導向，期能與所有夥伴促進合作，並對印太地區的穩定與繁榮有所貢獻，誠摯歡迎所有有心與歐盟合作的夥伴在此區共同努力。



Pacific. Our commitment to the region is inclusive of all partners wishing to cooperate with the EU.

Central to this effort is our work on the Global Gateway, which aims to mobilise up to €300 billion by 2027 for developing global infrastructure and supporting the green and digital transitions around the world. It reflects EU's vision to better connect the world and shows our commitment to working with like-minded partners to promote sustainable connectivity.

This brochure documents the key moments of EU-Taiwan relations over the past year while providing the relevant policy context. Together they highlight the dynamic and vitality of our enhancing ties.

I wish you an enjoyable read and hope you find the brochure useful.

此項工作又以「全球門戶」計畫為核心，該計畫目標於2027年前籌集3,000億歐元資金，用於發展全球基礎設施，並支持世界各地的綠色和數位轉型，當中反映歐盟加強串聯世界的願景，也顯示我們致力於與志同道合的夥伴合作，促進長長久久的夥伴連結。

本手冊除記錄過去一年間，歐盟與臺灣關係的重要時刻外，也說明相關的政策背景。兩相搭配，更顯出雙方關係日益緊密且蓬勃發展、欣欣向榮。

期盼冊中內容對您有所助益，祝您閱讀愉快。



/ Filip Grzegorzewski

高哲夫

/ Head of the European Economic and Trade Office

歐洲經貿辦事處處長



# OVERVIEW

## 概況

### The EU in Taiwan

The European Economic and Trade Office is the representative office of the European Union in Taiwan. The Office was established in 2003, and has been growing steadily in terms of its staff members and its range of activities. Currently, 14 colleagues (European and Taiwanese) work at the Office, divided in three different sections – Political, Trade, and Administration.

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

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

### 歐盟在臺灣

歐洲經貿辦事處為歐盟在臺灣的代表處，自 2003 年成立以來，無論工作人員或活動涵蓋範圍均持續穩定成長，目前共有 14 名歐籍與臺籍同仁，又分三組，分別為政治暨新聞組、經貿組及行政組。

歐洲經貿辦事處負責歐盟與臺灣關係所涵蓋的各種政策領域，除政治、經貿外，亦包含人權等其他議題。本處亦負責歐盟與臺灣公民社會、智庫和學術界合作夥伴的關係，每日關注臺灣的政治和經濟發展，定期為布魯塞爾總部提供深入分析，此外也致力藉由積極公共外交，提高歐盟在臺能見度以及民眾對歐盟的認識。

歐洲經貿辦事處隸屬於歐盟的外交機構 — 歐盟對外事務部（EEAS）。EEAS 總部位於布魯塞爾，但旗下歐盟外交機構遍布全球，構成廣大網路，匯集了歐盟會員國外交部門派駐全球各地的歐洲公務員和外交官。目前，歐盟在全球設有約 140 個歐盟代表團和辦事處。

EEAS 的一大特色，是能夠與歐盟會員國的外交部、國防部及歐盟執委會、歐盟理事會和歐洲議會等歐盟機構密切合作。在臺灣，歐洲經貿辦事處便與在臺北設有辦事處的 15 個歐盟會員國合作。

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

## Overall Relations

While the European Union pursues its “One China” policy and recognises the government of the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, the EU and Taiwan have developed solid relations and close cooperation in a wide range of areas.

Regular consultations between the EU and Taiwan deal with issues of mutual interest, such as developments in the region, human rights, disinformation, trade and economic issues, connectivity, innovation, digital issues, green energy, circular economy, labour issues, and disaster management.

The EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, launched in April 2021, recommits the EU to the region politically with the express aim of contributing to its stability, security, prosperity, and sustainable development, through the promotion of democracy, rule of law, human rights and international law. For the EU, Taiwan is an important Indo-Pacific partner and there is scope to broaden cooperation.

The EU and Taiwan enjoy strong relations in several policy areas, including human rights, gender equality, social issues, climate change, research and innovation, as well as education and culture. The EU and Taiwan hold annual Human Rights Consultations, taking stock of the progress made in various human rights areas where the EU and Taiwan have long been working together, from LGBTI and gender equality to migrant workers’ rights, the progressive abolition of the death penalty and business and human rights.

Over the last year, the EU and Taiwan held a number of



## 整體關係

歐盟雖循其「一個中國」政策，承認中華人民共和國政府乃唯一合法的中國政府，但與臺灣在諸多領域的關係堅實、合作密切。

歐盟和臺灣間定期就共同關切議題進行磋商，議題涵蓋此區域的發展、人權、假訊息、經貿議題、夥伴連結、創新、數位議題、綠色能源、循環經濟、勞工議題和災害管理等。

2021 年 4 月發布的「歐盟印太合作戰略」中，歐盟再次給予印太地區政治承諾，將藉由推動民主、法治、人權及國際法，來促進當地穩定、安全、繁榮和永續發展。對歐盟而言，臺灣是印太地區的重要夥伴，且有擴大合作的空間。

歐盟和臺灣在人權、性別平權、社會議題、氣候變遷、研究創新及教育文化等多個政策領域，交流十分密切。雙方每年舉行人權諮商，針對同志（LGBTI）、性別平權、移工權利、逐步廢死，以及商業人權等各類人權領域，一一盤點歐盟和

human-rights related events, including the Judicial Exchange Programme, aimed at promoting the sharing of best practices amongst European and Taiwanese judicial experts. The EU Office also hosts regular meetings with civil society activists and other diplomatic missions.

At the same times, collaboration between the EU and Taiwan in science and technology and education remains strong. In 2021, there were 57 projects with participation from Taiwanese research institutions under the EU's Horizon programmes, and nine Jean Monnet projects operating within Taiwan. Cultural events and projects such as the European Film Festival and the Taste of Europe cooking series provided platforms for the public to gain a deeper understanding of Europe's diversity.

The EU and Taiwan enjoy very comprehensive economic relations, which have evolved steadily over the years. Based on shared interests and common values, we are committed to deepening our bilateral economic and trade relations and to work together to address the global challenges of our time.

In 2021, trade relations between the EU and Taiwan were very significant. The EU remained Taiwan's biggest foreign investor, accounting for around one quarter of Taiwan's total foreign direct investment (FDI). Taiwan advanced two ranks to become the EU's 12th largest trading partner in merchandise trade whilst the EU was Taiwan's fourth largest partner in the world.

Taiwan is a pivotal node in the global semiconductor supply chain. The cooperation between Taiwan and the EU along with the ICT supply chain has been a true success story and brought tremendous mutual benefits for both sides. The EU is accelerating the green and digital transition as its industrial strategy. Cutting-edge semiconductors are key to green, digital and automotive sectors. This provides vast opportunities for investment and trade in order to enhance our partnership and to build more diverse and resilient supply chains.

臺灣長期合作取得的進展。

去年，歐盟和臺灣舉辦了多項人權相關活動，其中「臺歐盟司法交流計畫」旨在促進歐洲和臺灣司法專家間分享最佳做法。此外，歐洲經貿辦事處亦定期與民間團體和其他駐臺外交單位舉行會議。

此外，歐盟與臺灣在科技和教育領域也合作良好。2021 年，歐盟展望系列計畫中共 57 項專案有臺灣研究機構參與，在臺執行的「莫內計畫」則有 9 案。另一方面，歐洲電影節、《品味歐洲》美食節目等文化活動則讓公眾能深入了解歐洲的多元面貌。

歐盟和臺灣的經濟關係十分豐富，且多年來穩定發展。雙方秉持共同利益和價值，齊力深化雙邊經貿關係，共同因應當今的全球挑戰。

2021 年，歐盟與臺灣間的貿易關係十分亮眼。歐盟仍然是臺灣最大的外資來源，約佔臺灣外人直接投資總額的 4 分之 1。以商品貿易而言，臺灣進步 2 個名次，成為歐盟第 12 大商品貿易夥伴，而歐盟則是臺灣在全球的第 4 大夥伴。

臺灣是全球半導體供應鏈樞紐。在 ICT 供應鏈方面，臺灣與歐盟合作成果斐然，雙方皆從中獲益良多。當前歐盟的產業策略正加速推動綠色和數位轉型，而先進半導體正是綠色、數位和汽車產業的關鍵，也因此能造就豐富的投資和貿易機會，讓雙方得以加強夥伴關係、打造更多元且富韌性的供應鏈。



# 1

## EU STRATEGY FOR COOPERATION IN THE INDO-PACIFIC

### 歐盟印太合作戰略

On 16 September 2021, the EU adopted the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.

The Indo-Pacific region is increasing in strategic importance for Europe. Its growing economic, demographic, and political weight makes it a key player in shaping the rules-based international order and in addressing global challenges.

The EU and the Indo-Pacific are highly interconnected, with many shared interests and solid ties, from trade and investments to research and innovation, as well as sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity protection and security. The Indo-Pacific region produces 60% of global GDP and is the second largest destination of EU exports. Together, the Indo-Pacific and Europe account for over 70% of the global trade in goods and services, and over 60% of foreign direct investment flows.

At the same time, a new centre of global competition has emerged in the Indo-Pacific adding to increasing tensions on

2021 年 9 月 16 日，歐盟通過「歐盟印太合作戰略」。

印太地區經濟、人口和政治影響力日益增加，在形塑規則導向的國際秩序、應對全球挑戰方面，具有重要地位，對歐洲的戰略重要性亦與日俱增。

歐盟和印太地區休戚與共，無論在貿易投資、研究創新、永續發展、氣候變遷、保護生物多樣性和安全方面，皆有諸多共同利益和緊密聯繫。印太地區佔全球 GDP 的 60%，為歐盟第 2 大出口對象。如合併計算，則印太和歐洲地區共佔全球商品和服務貿易 70%、外人直接投資流量 60% 以上。

與此同時，印太地區出現了新的全球競爭中心，造成貿易和供應鏈情勢進一步升溫。南海、東海和臺灣海峽等區域熱點的武力展示和緊張升高的局勢，可能直接影響歐洲的安全與繁榮。

trade and supply chains. The display of force and increasing tensions in regional hotspots, such as in the South and East China Sea and in the Taiwan Strait, may have a direct impact on Europe's security and prosperity.

The EU Strategy on the Indo-Pacific is an invitation to our partners in the region, including Taiwan, to address together common challenges and uphold international law and defending values and principles to which we are committed.

The Strategy aims at maintaining a free and open Indo-Pacific for all while building strong and lasting partnerships. The EU will deepen its engagement with partners in the Indo-Pacific to respond to emerging dynamics that are affecting regional stability. Our approach is designed to foster a rules-based international order, a level playing field, as well as an open and fair environment for trade and investment, tackling climate change and supporting connectivity with the EU. The EU hopes to contribute to the region's stability, security, prosperity and sustainable development, in line with the principles of democracy, rule of law, human rights and international law.

In this context, the Strategy highlights seven priority areas for EU action. They include: sustainable and inclusive prosperity; green transition; ocean governance; digital governance and partnerships; connectivity; security and defence; and human security.

To implement the Strategy, a wide range of actions will be taken. The EU will work with its Indo-Pacific partners to reinforce value chains by strengthening and diversifying trade relations, implementing existing trade agreements, finalising ongoing trade negotiations and developing cooperation in strategic sectors, including to address strategic dependencies in supply chains. For semiconductors, for example, it will do so with partners such as Japan, the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. At the same time, the EU will cooperate with partners to strengthen rules to protect international trade against unfair practices, such as industrial subsidies, economic coercion, forced technology transfers and intellectual property theft.

歐盟的印太戰略邀請我們在該地區的夥伴，包括臺灣，攜手迎向共同挑戰、維護國際法，並捍衛我們秉持的價值和原則。

此戰略旨在替所有人維護印太地區的自由和開放，同時建立堅實長久的夥伴關係。為因應影響印太地區穩定的新興態勢，歐盟將加深與當地夥伴的交流，透過相關行動以促進規則導向的國際秩序，確保公平競爭，並建構開放、公正的貿易和投資環境，應對氣候變遷，並厚植與歐盟的夥伴連結。歐盟期望本著民主、法治、人權和國際法的原則，替此地區的穩定、安全、繁榮和永續發展做出貢獻。

為此，戰略中強調歐盟的七大優先行動領域，包括：永續共榮、綠色轉型、海洋治理、數位治理和夥伴關係、夥伴連結、安全和防衛，以及人類安全。

為落實此戰略，將廣泛採取各類行動。歐盟將與印太地區夥伴合作，加強貿易關係並提升其多樣性、實施現有貿易協定並完成進行中的貿易談判、推動戰略產業合作，藉此健全價值鏈，包括解決供應鏈中涉及戰略層面的依賴問題，例如在半導體方面，將與日、韓、臺等夥伴合作。與此同時，歐盟將與合作夥伴共同鞏固規則，使國際貿易不受產業補貼、經濟脅迫、強制技術轉移、竊取智慧財產權等不公平措施之侵害。

歐盟亦將尋求與有心、有志的印太地區夥伴合作，攜手對抗氣候變遷和環境退化，並加強海洋治理，包括強化支持漁業控管體系、打擊非法、未報告、不受規範漁業，及落實永續漁業夥伴關係協定。另一個將加強的領域則是研究創新，將以「展望歐洲」計畫為推動重點，在印太地區探求志同道合的合適夥伴加入該計畫。

The EU will also seek to work with willing and ambitious Indo-Pacific partners to fight against climate change and environmental degradation and to strengthen ocean governance in the region, including increasing the EU's support for fisheries management and control systems, the fight against Illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and the implementation of Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements. Cooperation on research and innovation is another area which will be strengthened, specifically under 'Horizon Europe'. The EU will explore the association to this programme of eligible likeminded Indo-Pacific partners.





# HUMAN RIGHTS

## 人權

Human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent. The EU is committed to the promotion and protection of these values within and beyond Europe. Human rights are at the core of both EU internal and external action and policy. The Lisbon Treaty (article 2 and article 21) stipulates that the Union's action on the international scene shall be guided by the values that have inspired its own foundation.

The EU utilises a wide variety of instruments for the implementation of its human rights policy. Such tools include public diplomacy, projects and human rights and political dialogue, such as the one held annually between the EU and Taiwan.

The Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2020-2024), the third of its kind, sets out the EU's ambitions and priorities for concrete action during the period in the field of external action. The Action Plan proposes five lines of action, ranging from protecting and empowering individuals, building resilient, inclusive and democratic societies, to

人權為普世、不可分割且相互依存之權利。歐盟致力於在歐洲內外促進和保障人權，並以人權為歐盟內外行動和政策的核心理念。《里斯本條約》（第 2 條和第 21 條）規定，歐盟在國際間行事，應秉持其成立時所依循之價值。

歐盟為落實人權政策，採用多種工具，包括：公共外交、專案計畫、人權和政治對話，例如歐盟與臺灣每年舉行的人權諮商。

歐盟的「人權與民主行動計畫」（2020-2024 年）已邁入第 3 期，當中列出此 5 年間歐盟對外工作具體行動所應依循的目標及優先事項。此行動計畫提出了五大行動路線，涵蓋個人保障及賦能，以及建設具韌性且包容的民主社會，並運用歐盟全球人權制裁新制，完備人權工具，從而支持人權工作者，並追究侵犯人權者之責任。

supporting human rights defenders and holding human rights abusers to account by sharpening the human rights toolbox through a new EU global human rights sanctions regime.

The NDICI programme for human rights and democracy, with a budget of €1.5 billion (2021-2027) plays a key role in assisting civil society organisations and other non-governmental stakeholders in becoming an effective force for the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law worldwide. The programme supports actions at local, national, regional and global level.

The EU and Taiwan have a good record of cooperation in promoting and protecting human rights, including in the area of gender equality and LGBTI rights. The EU-Taiwan Gender Equality Cooperation and Training Framework (GECTF), launched in 2019, has facilitated the exchange of best practices in promoting gender equality and LGBTI rights with fruitful results. The EETO also regularly participates in the annual Taiwan Pride Parade to celebrate respect, diversity and Taiwan's open society.

In order to better understand the human rights situation in Taiwan, during the year the EU Office holds regular consultations with Taiwanese civil society and activists. Diplomats from EU Member States and like-minded countries are often invited to attend these meetings. These consultations help identify issues that are later discussed at the EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations.

Promoting the progressive abolition the death penalty is another area where the EETO works closely with its Taiwanese partners, including civil society organisations. The European Union maintains a principled position against the death penalty and works towards its abolition worldwide, including in Taiwan. The death penalty is cruel and inhuman, a violation of the right to life and does not act as a deterrent to crime. Furthermore, the death penalty is discriminatory: it disproportionately affects minorities, the poor and the most vulnerable.



此外，為促進人權與民主，歐盟也推出「睦鄰、發展與國際合作工具」計畫，2021 至 2027 年共編列 15 億歐元預算，大力協助公民社會團體及其他非政府利害關係人有效保護和促進全世界人權及基本自由、民主和法治，支援層級涵蓋地方、國家、區域和全球行動。

歐盟與臺灣在推動和保護人權方面的合作成績斐然，其中也包括性別平權和同志（LGBTI）權利。2019 年啟動了「臺歐盟性別平權合作暨訓練架構」（GECTF），促進雙方交流，一同探討推動性別平權及同志權利的最佳做法，獲得豐碩成果。歐洲經貿辦事處亦固定參與一年一度的臺灣同志遊行，提倡尊重、多元的價值，以及臺灣的開放社會。

為求更深入了解臺灣的人權工作，辦事處每年定期舉辦與臺灣公民社會團體及人權工作者的諮詢會議，並經常邀請來自歐盟會員國和理念相近國家的外交人員與會。舉辦上述諮詢，有助於確認之後於臺歐盟人權諮商中討論之議題。

推動逐步廢死，則是歐洲經貿辦事處與臺灣公民團體等合作

All Member States of the EU must abolish the death penalty before joining the European Union. The EU works in favour of abolition worldwide, including through the sharing of best practices and related experience.

Enormous progress has been made towards achieving full-world abolition. While in 1960, only 25 countries were abolitionist, today 112 countries have abolished in law and in 2020 no executions took place in 176 countries. These numbers continue to grow.

## 2.1

## EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations



The annual Human Rights Consultation between Taiwan and the EU is a valuable platform for both sides to update each other on the human rights situation and progress in law, policies and actions made over the past year, share

夥伴密切合作的另一個領域。歐洲聯盟堅守反死刑的原則立場，並努力在全球（包括臺灣）推動廢除死刑。死刑不僅殘忍、不人道、侵犯生命權，更無法嚇阻犯罪，此外少數、低收入、最弱勢族群遭死刑者比例過高，顯見死刑具歧視性。

歐盟會員國於加入歐盟前皆須廢除死刑，歐盟亦致力藉由分享最佳做法及相關經驗等方式，在全球推動廢死。

近年來全球推動廢死已有長足進展。1960 年，僅 25 個國家廢除死刑，而今共 112 個國家已在法律中廢除死刑，且 2020 年有 176 個國家未執行死刑，此數字仍不斷增長。

## 2.1 歐盟 - 臺灣人權諮詢

臺灣與歐盟每年舉辦人權諮商，雙方報告各自的人權現況，以及過去一年在法律、政策、行動方面的進展，分享經驗和觀點，並針對具體人權議題加強合作，是十分寶貴的交流平台。

第 4 次臺歐盟人權諮商於 2021 年 7 月 15 日舉行，會中廣泛討論移工權利、死刑、性別平權、同志權利等人權議題，且雙方皆重申致力於促進和保障人權和民主原則。

臺歐盟雙方盤點在性別平權、婦女權利、同志平權方面的最新政策發展，並同意將延續此領域的成功合作，尤其著重「2019 — 2023 年臺歐盟性別平權合作暨訓練架構」當中的相關工作。歐盟則重申反對死刑的一貫立場，並呼籲臺灣繼續朝廢除死刑努力。



experiences and exchange points of view, and strengthen cooperation on specific human rights issues.

The Fourth EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultation took place on 15th July 2021. In the meeting, the EU and Taiwan discussed a wide range of human rights issues including migrant workers' rights, the death penalty, gender equality and, LGBTI rights. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to promoting and protecting human rights and democratic principles.

Taiwan and the EU took stock of the latest policy developments as regards gender equality and women's rights and equality for LGBTI persons and agreed to continue their successful cooperation in this area, in particular within the EU-Taiwan Gender Equality Cooperation and Training Framework (GECTF) 2019-2023. The EU reiterated its longstanding position against the death penalty and called upon Taiwan to pursue efforts to abolish the death penalty.

The EU and Taiwan acknowledged that human rights must be at the heart of the COVID-19 response and recovery. The EU stressed the importance of promoting and protecting the rights of migrant workers who are in an even more vulnerable situation because of the pandemic and advancing the domestication of existing international obligations, in particular ILO Work in Fishing Convention No. 188 that has been facilitated by the EU's Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX).

The EU and Taiwan discussed the human rights situation in Asia. Both sides commended the key role of human rights defenders for the advancement of human rights, democracy and the rule of law and discussed ways to address the specific challenges and risks, which human rights defenders face today. Both sides will continue to protect human rights defenders and support their peaceful work in defense of human rights and democracy. The EU and Taiwan also discussed support provided to international journalists and international non-governmental organisations in the region.

雙方皆認可，COVID-19 的因應及復甦工作應以人權為核心關懷。歐盟強調，疫情導致移工處境變得更加弱勢，應促進及保障其權利，此外也應推動現有國際義務內國法化，尤其著眼由歐盟技術支援與資訊交流平臺（TAIEX）協助、國際勞工組織所訂立的《第 188 號漁撈工作公約》。

歐盟和臺灣亦討論了亞洲的人權狀況，雙方讚揚人權工作者在促進人權、民主和法治方面扮演的重要角色，並針對人權工作者目前面臨的具體挑戰和風險，探討因應之道。雙方將繼續保護人權工作者，並支持人權工作者以和平方式，捍衛人權和民主。此外，歐盟和臺灣亦論及向亞洲地區國際記者和國際非政府組織所提供的支援。

## 2.2

## EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme

On 28 and 29 April 2022, the EETO co-organised the annual EU-Taiwan Judicial Workshop with the French Office in Taipei, the German Institute in Taipei, the Judicial Yuan, the Judges Academy, and the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty. The event provided a valuable opportunity for legal experts from Taiwan and the EU to exchange views on human rights legislation and practices.

The two-day online workshop focuses on the implementation of human rights in citizen participation practices. The issues discussed include the right to fair trial, effective legal assistance and citizen participation in the criminal justice system.

The workshop features talks by Judge of European Court of Human Rights Marko Bošnjak, Judge of Federal Court of Justice Dr. Britta Erbguth, Partner and Lawyer of Dentons Law Firm in Frankfurt am Main Office, Dr. Constantin Rehaag and Honorary Magistrate at Court of Appeal of Poitiers Régis de Jorna. The event also includes an online screening of the Dutch film *the Judgement*, followed by talks by Chief Judge of Taiwan Shilin District Court Su Su-e and and Senior Reporter of Mirror Media Lu Yi-Jung.

## 2.2 歐盟臺灣司法交流計劃

2022 年 4 月 28、29 日，歐洲經貿辦事處與法國在臺協會、德國在臺協會、司法院、法官學院和臺灣廢除死刑聯盟共同舉辦歐盟臺灣司法交流計畫國際研討會，會中臺灣和歐盟的法律專家得以就人權相關法律及實務交流意見，是十分寶貴的機會。

此次研討會採線上辦理，為期 2 天，以「人民參與審判實務之人權實踐」為主題，討論如公平審判權、有效法律援助、公民參與刑事司法制度等議題。

除邀請歐洲人權法院法官 MARKO BOŠNJAK、聯邦法院法官 BRITTA ERBGUTH 博士、德國大成律師事務所法蘭克福辦事處合夥人暨律師 DR. CONSTANTIN REHAAG 和法國普瓦捷上訴法院榮譽法官 RÉGIS DE JORNA 演講外，本次研討會亦舉辦荷蘭電影《判決之前》（THE JUDGEMENT）的線上放映會，並由臺灣士林地方法院蘇素娥院長和鏡週刊資深記者呂苡榕榮進行映後會談。



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

### 環境保護和對抗氣候變遷

As global mobilisation around the climate objectives becomes more critical and urgent than ever, the EU is actively working with like-minded partners, including Taiwan, to address the common challenges arising from the climate crisis.

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

Climate action and environmental protection are key priorities for the European Union. Over the last thirty years, the EU has been at the frontline of the global fight against climate change, promoting both ambitious policies at home

當前，全球亟需針對氣候目標發起共同行動，間不容緩，因此歐盟正積極與臺灣等志同道合夥伴合作，攜手應對氣候危機帶來的共同挑戰。

在對抗氣候變遷、保護環境方面，歐盟與臺灣有著共同的價值觀和利益。臺灣雖未簽署《巴黎協定》，但一再表示將遵守減少碳排的國際義務。歐洲經貿辦事處則持續與臺灣環保署、立法委員、當地非政府組織、智庫和學術機構等相關單位合作，推動聯合氣候行動。

氣候行動和環境保護是歐盟的關鍵要務。過去 30 年來，歐盟一直站在全球對抗氣候變遷的最前線，對內推動目標遠大的政策，對外則與國際夥伴密切合作。

歐盟執委會於 2019 年 12 月 11 日發布《歐洲綠色新政》，力求將歐盟轉變為現代化、富資源效率且具競爭力的經濟



and close cooperation with international partners.

The European Green Deal, presented by the European Commission on 11 December 2019, aims to overcome climate change challenges by transforming the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy. It recognises the need for all EU actions and policies to play a role in achieving climate neutrality, and sets out a roadmap for legislative and non-legislative initiatives to attain this goal. At the heart of the Green Deal is the EU's vision to achieve the ambitious target of a 55% reduction in carbon emissions compared to 1990 levels by 2030, and to become a climate-neutral continent by 2050. Achieving climate neutrality will not only secure a healthy planet for generations to come but also help improve people's well-being.

The EU's commitment to fight climate change is reflected in the EU's Indo-Pacific Strategy, presented by the European Commission on 16 September 2021. Out of the seven priorities, three highlight the importance of climate action in the region: Sustainable and inclusive prosperity; Green transition; Ocean governance.

體，以克服氣候變遷的重重難關。《歐洲綠色新政》不僅指出歐盟所有行動和政策皆須對邁向氣候中立有所貢獻，更替實現此一目標擘畫了立法和非立法措施的路線圖。歐盟的願景是使 2030 年碳排放量比 1990 年減少 55%，並於 2050 年前達到全歐氣候中立，如此遠大的目標，正是《綠色新政》的核心。實現氣候中立不僅能替後代子孫確保地球環境健康，也有助於改善人民福祉。

歐盟對抗氣候變遷的決心，亦反映於歐盟執委會於 2021 年 9 月 16 日發布的「歐盟印度太平洋合作戰略」中。此戰略共七大優先事項，其中有三項均強調氣候行動在該地區的重要性，分別為：永續共榮、綠色轉型、海洋治理。



## 4

## TRADE

## 貿易關係

## 4.1

## EU-Taiwan trade and Economic Relations in the Global Context

We live in challenging times. The world has been moving towards less cooperation and more competition. Political and economic nationalism is on the rise. The multilateralism system is under threat. We face the same global challenges like climate change, inequalities, access to resources, migration, peace and security but our answers are separate. States and stakeholders around the world are becoming inward looking.

The pandemic has exacerbated these trends. As a result, supply chains are under considerable stress. Europe is not an exception. Its 2021 Trade Communication set out the ambition of an “open, sustainable and assertive” trade policy. We want to remain an open partner for the world while defending a rules-based international trading system. Might is not always right.

### 4.1 全球脈絡下的歐盟 —臺灣經貿關係

當前的時代難關重重。放眼世界，合作漸少而競爭日多，政治和經濟的民族主義崛起，多邊主義體系陷入危機。儘管全球在氣候變遷、不平等、資源獲取、移民、和平與安全等領域面臨相同的挑戰，提出的答案卻各自為政，世界各國和利害關係人逐漸自掃門前雪。

疫情又令上述趨勢雪上加霜，供應鏈因而面臨相當大的壓力，歐洲亦不能自免於外。歐盟 2021 年《貿易政策通訊》提出「開放、永續、果斷」的貿易政策目標，我們期望在維護規則導向的國際貿易體系的同時，也能繼續秉持開放精神與世界合作。強權並非總是有理。

Europe's priority remains ensuring a stable and predictable environment for international trade and we need to work with others to achieve that. The EU and Taiwan are like-minded partners in many ways and there is scope to further deepen ties and exchanges in various areas of mutual interest. Taiwan is an important economic partner in the region, in particular, given its role as high-tech leader and producer of critical goods, such as semiconductors. The recent EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific Strategy offers a framework to explore further opportunities for cooperation between Taiwan and the EU in a number of areas.

We share core values such as democracy, freedom, human rights and the rule of law. More than ever these common values matter also in bilateral trade. Combined with our shared interests, it creates an essential basis for a resilient and stable cooperation. Trusted partnerships help us to work together to address the challenges of our times and to prevent future shocks to our economies and disruptions of supply chains, in particular in strategically important sectors.

Against this background, the bilateral EU and Taiwan economic and trade relations in 2021 have remained resilient reflecting the engagement between two like-minded WTO members. The EU remained Taiwan's biggest foreign investor with a share of 25.4% (USD 50.1bn) of Taiwan's total FDI. The EU has also been one of Taiwan's most important trade partners, ranking 4th after China, the US and Japan while Taiwan became the EU's 12th largest trading partner in merchandise trade.

The EU also remains to work together with Taiwan on promoting international standards and regulatory aspects to encourage a predictable, flexible, fair and transparent trade and investment environment. It can benefit not only the already established active cooperation on energy, IPR matters or digitalisation, but also areas of mutual interest where further progress is encouraged, such as in agricultural trade and on SPS issues.

歐盟的首要任務仍然是確保國際貿易環境的穩定和可預測性，我們需要與其他國家合作以實現這一目標。歐盟和臺灣在很多方面都是志同道合的夥伴，在共同關心的各個領域有進一步深化合作和交流的空間。臺灣是歐盟在亞太地區重要的經濟夥伴，尤其作為高科技產業的領頭羊和半導體等關鍵產品生產者。近期的「歐盟印度太平洋合作戰略」即擘畫一個框架，以探索臺灣與歐盟在多個領域的進一步合作機會。

歐盟和臺灣同樣相信民主、自由、人權和法治等核心價值觀。此時此刻，這些共同價值對於雙邊貿易尤為重要，如再結合雙方的共同利益，便能替穩健而具韌性的合作奠定重要基礎。互信互賴的夥伴關係，有助於共同迎戰這個時代的種種挑戰，防止未來雙方經濟體遭受衝擊、供應鏈面臨中斷。

如此背景下，2021 年歐盟和臺灣的雙邊經貿關係依舊具備韌性，反映了兩個志同道合的 WTO 成員間的互動往來。歐盟仍然是臺灣最大的外資來源，佔臺灣外人直接投資總額的 25.4%（501 億美元）。與此同時，歐盟也是臺灣最重要的貿易夥伴之一，排名第 4，僅次於中國、美國和日本，而臺灣則成為歐盟第 12 大商品貿易夥伴。

歐盟亦繼續與臺灣合作推動國際標準和法規監管，鼓勵建立可預測、靈活、公平而透明的貿易和投資環境，不僅有利於能源、智財權問題或數位化方面、既有的積極合作，也能嘉惠可再更上層樓的共同利益領域，例如農業貿易及動植物防疫議題。

## 4.2

EU and Taiwan Trade  
in Numbers

The bilateral trade in goods and services between the EU and Taiwan is significant. Based on the most recent numbers, the combined trade in 2020 (services)/2021 (goods) amounted to €73.4bn. The EU remained Taiwan's largest investment with an investment stock of US\$ 50.1bn.

## 4.2 歐盟與臺灣的貿易數據

歐盟與臺灣間的雙邊貨物和服務貿易規模龐大，根據最新統計資料，2020 年（服務）／2021（貨物）加總的貿易總額為 734 億歐元。歐盟仍是臺灣最大的投資來源，對臺投資累計達 501 億美元。

Overview Bilateral Trade and Investment between the EU and Taiwan 29			
Bilateral trade in goods 2021: €64.0bn (↑ 29.7%)		Bilateral trade in services 2020: €9.4bn (↓ 0.1%)	
EU's exports to Taiwan: €28.4bn	EU's imports from Taiwan: €35.6bn	EU's exports to Taiwan: €5.3bn	Taiwan's exports to the EU: €4.1bn
Main products exported to Taiwan	Main products imported to the EU	Investment in 2021	
Other machinery: 42.5%	ICT products: 42.0%	EU investment in Taiwan: US\$1.4bn	Taiwan investment in the EU: US\$0.7bn
Chemicals: 14.8%	Other machinery: 15.6%	FDI stocks by 2021	
Transport equipment: 11.1%	Transport equipment: 10.4%	EU investment in Taiwan: US\$50.1bn	Taiwan investment in the EU: US\$8.0bn

Source: Eurostat and Taiwan's Investment Commission

歐盟與臺灣間雙邊貿易和投資概況			
2021 雙邊貨品貿易：640 億歐元（29.7%）		2020 年雙邊服務貿易：94 億歐元（0.1%）	
歐盟對臺灣出口額：284 億歐元	歐盟自臺灣進口額：356 億歐元	歐盟對臺灣出口額：53 億歐元	臺灣對歐盟出口額：41 億歐元
出口至臺灣的主要產品	進口至歐盟的主要產品	2021 年投資	
其他機械：42.5%	資通訊科技產品：42.0%	歐盟在臺灣投資：14 億美元	臺灣在歐盟投資：7 億美元
化學品：14.8%	其他機械：15.6%	2021 年外人直接投資存量	
運輸設備 11.1%	運輸設備 10.4%	歐盟對臺灣投資 501 億美元	臺灣對歐盟投資 80 億美元

資料來源：歐盟統計局、臺灣經濟部投資審議委員會



## 4.3

## Trade in goods Between the EU and Taiwan

### 4.3.1 Trade by numbers

In 2021, Taiwan became the EU's 12th most important trading partner in merchandise trade. Given Taiwan's limited population size (23.5mio), this is a very impressive achievement.

In Asia, Taiwan was the EU's 5th largest trading partner after China, Japan, South Korea, and India. The EU was Taiwan's 4th largest trading partner after China, the U.S., and Japan. While trade in goods between the EU and the world increased by 17.8% from 2020 to 2021, bilateral trade between the EU and Taiwan increased by 29.7% in the same period. The total merchandise trade reached a record high of €64.0bn.

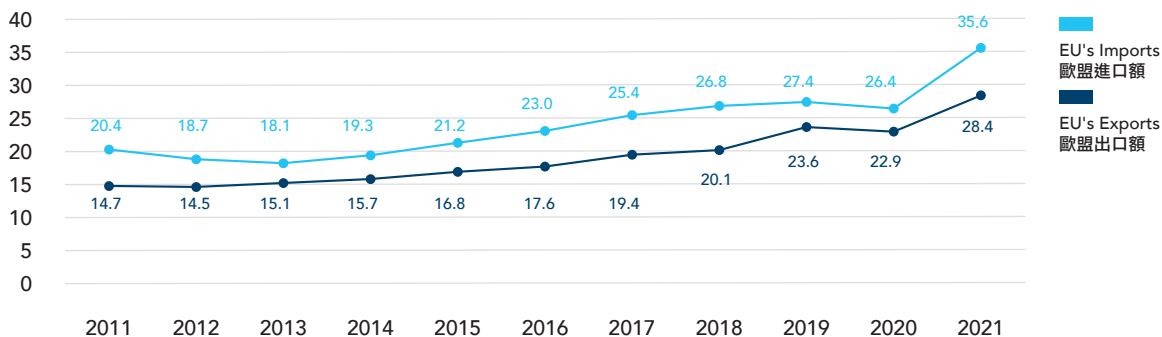
Exports of EU's goods to Taiwan increased by 24.1%, reaching €28.4bn while EU imports from Taiwan grew by 34.6% with a total value of €35.6bn.

The EU's trade deficit with Taiwan increased from €3.5bn in 2019 to €7.2bn in 2020. Among the EU27, Austria, Denmark, Finland and the Netherlands had trade surpluses with Taiwan.

Chart 1

Trade in goods between the EU and  
Taiwan 2011-2021 (€ billion)  
2011-2021 年歐盟與臺灣之貨品貿易  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



## 4.3 歐盟與臺灣間的貨品貿易

### 4.3.1 貿易數據

2021 年，臺灣成為歐盟第 12 大貨品貿易夥伴，考慮到臺灣人口僅 2,350 萬，如此成績十分可觀。

臺灣是歐盟在亞洲第 5 大貿易夥伴，僅次於中國、日本、韓國和印度；歐盟則是臺灣第 4 大貿易夥伴，僅次於中國、美國和日本。2020 至 2021 年，歐盟與世界間的貨品貿易增長了 17.8%，同期歐盟與臺灣的雙邊貿易則增長了 29.7%，貨品貿易總額達 640 億歐元，刷新紀錄。

歐盟對臺貨物出口額則增長 24.1%，達 284 億歐元；歐盟自臺進口額增長 34.6%，總價值 356 億歐元。

歐盟對臺貿易逆差從 2019 年的 35 億歐元增加至 2020 年的 72 億歐元。歐盟 27 國中，奧地利、丹麥、芬蘭和荷蘭對臺貿易為順差。

Table 1

Annual growth rate of trade in goods  
between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2021  
(€ billion)  
2011-2021 年歐盟與臺灣之貨品貿易年成長率  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EU's Exports 歐盟出口額	14.7	14.5	15.1	15.7	16.8	17.6	19.4	20.1	23.6	22.9	28.4
Annual growth rate 年成長率 (%)	8.6%	-1.5%	4.2%	3.4%	7.6%	4.7%	9.8%	3.8%	17.3%	-2.9%	24.1%
EU's imports 歐盟進口額	20.4	18.7	18.1	19.3	21.2	23.0	25.4	26.8	27.4	26.4	35.6
Annual growth rate 年成長率 (%)	-1.5%	-8.5%	-3.2%	6.6%	9.9%	8.3%	10.6%	5.7%	2.1%	-3.5%	34.6%
Total 總額	35.2	33.2	33.2	34.9	38.0	40.6	44.8	46.9	51.0	49.3	64.0
Annual growth rate 年成長率 (%)	2.5%	-5.6%	0.1%	5.1%	8.9%	6.7%	10.2%	4.9%	8.6%	-3.2%	29.7%
Balance for the EU 歐盟 27 國貿易 餘額	-5.7	-4.2	-3.0	-3.6	-4.4	-5.3	-6.0	-6.8	-3.8	-3.5	-7.2

Table 2

EU's trade in goods with its main Asian  
trading partners in 2021 (€ billion)  
2021 年歐盟與亞洲主要貿易夥伴之貨品貿易  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	China 中國	Japan 日本	South Korea 南韓	India 印度	Taiwan 臺灣	Vietnam 越南	Singapore 新加坡	Malasia 馬來西亞	Hong Kong 香港
EU's Exports 歐盟出口額	223.4	62.4	51.9	41.8	28.4	10.6	27.3	11.8	23.5
EU's imports 歐盟進口額	472.7	62.3	55.4	46.2	35.6	38.5	15.6	29.2	6.9
Total Trade 貿易總額	696.1	124.6	107.3	88.0	64.0	49.1	42.9	40.9	30.3
Trade Balance 貿易餘額	-249.3	0.1	-3.6	-4.3	-7.2	-27.9	11.7	-17.4	16.6

Table 3

The EU's leading partners in trade in  
goods in 2021(€ billion)  
2021 年歐盟之主要貨品貿易夥伴 (十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	Partner 貿易夥伴	EU's Export 歐盟出口 額	Shares 所佔比例	Partner 貿易夥伴	EU's Imports 歐盟進口 額	Shares 所佔比例	Partner 貿易夥伴	Total trade 貿易總額	Shares 所佔比例
1	United States 美國	399.4	18.3%	China 中國	472.7	22.3%	China 中國	696.1	16.2%
2	United Kingdom 英國	283.6	13.0%	United States 美國	232.5	11.0%	United States 美國	631.8	14.7%
3	China 中國	223.4	10.3%	Russia 俄羅斯	162.3	7.7%	United Kingdom 英國	430.5	10.0%
4	Switzerland 瑞士	156.5	7.2%	United Kingdom 英國	146.9	6.9%	Switzerland 瑞士	280.2	6.5%
5	Russia 俄羅斯	89.3	4.1%	Switzerland 瑞士	123.7	5.8%	Russia 俄羅斯	251.6	5.9%
6	Turkey 土耳其	79.3	3.6%	Turkey 土耳其	78.0	3.7%	Turkey 土耳其	157.2	3.7%
7	Japan 日本	62.4	2.9%	Norway 挪威	74.7	3.5%	Norway 挪威	131.2	3.1%
8	Norway 挪威	56.5	2.6%	Japan 日本	62.3	2.9%	Japan 日本	124.6	2.9%
9	South Korea 南韓	51.9	2.4%	South Korea 南韓	55.4	2.6%	South Korea 南韓	107.3	2.5%
10	India 印度	41.8	1.9%	India 印度	46.2	2.2%	India 印度	88.0	2.1%
11	Mexico 墨西哥	37.7	1.7%	Vietnam 越南	38.5	1.8%	Brazil 巴西	66.8	1.6%
12	Canada 加拿大	37.2	1.7%	Taiwan 臺灣	35.6	1.7%	Taiwan 臺灣	64.0	1.5%
13	Brazil 巴西	33.9	1.6%	Brazil 巴西	32.9	1.6%	Mexico 墨西哥	61.1	1.4%
14	Australia 澳洲	33.1	1.5%	Malaysia 馬來西亞	29.2	1.4%	Canada 加拿大	60.7	1.4%
15	United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯 聯合大公國	29.8	1.4%	Ukraine 烏克蘭	24.1	1.1%	Ukraine 烏克蘭	52.4	1.2%
16	Taiwan 臺灣	28.4	1.3%	Canada 加拿大	23.5	1.1%	Vietnam 越南	49.1	1.1%
17	Ukraine 烏克蘭	28.3	1.3%	Mexico 墨西哥	23.4	1.1%	Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯	45.8	1.1%
18	Singapore 新加坡	27.3	1.3%	South Africa 南非	22.1	1.0%	South Africa 南非	44.1	1.0%
19	Morocco 摩洛哥	25.1	1.2%	Thailand 泰國	22.0	1.0%	Morocco 摩洛哥	43.1	1.0%
20	Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯	25.0	1.2%	Saudi Arabia 沙烏地阿拉伯	20.8	1.0%	Singapore 新加坡	42.9	1.0%

Among the 27 EU Members States, Germany shares 29.9% or €19.1bn of merchandise trade. The Netherlands, France, Italy, Belgium and Spain rank next. These six Member States together accounted for over 80% of the total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan. In 2021, 17 EU Member States exported more goods to Taiwan than in the previous year, including Denmark (+136.5%), Slovakia (+111.4%), and Croatia (+108.3%).

27 個歐盟會員國中，德國對臺的貨品貿易額達 191 億歐元，佔 29.9%，其次為荷蘭、法國、義大利、比利時和西班牙，前述六國合計佔歐盟與臺灣貨品貿易總額 80% 以上。2021 年，輸臺貨品較前一年為多的歐盟會員國共 17 個，包括丹麥 (+136.5%)、斯洛伐克 (+111.4%) 和克羅埃西亞 (+108.3%)。

Chart 2

Share by EU Member States of the  
Total Trade in Goods (Import + Export)  
with Taiwan in 2021  
2021 年各會員國於歐盟對臺貨品貿易總額  
(進口加出口) 佔比

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

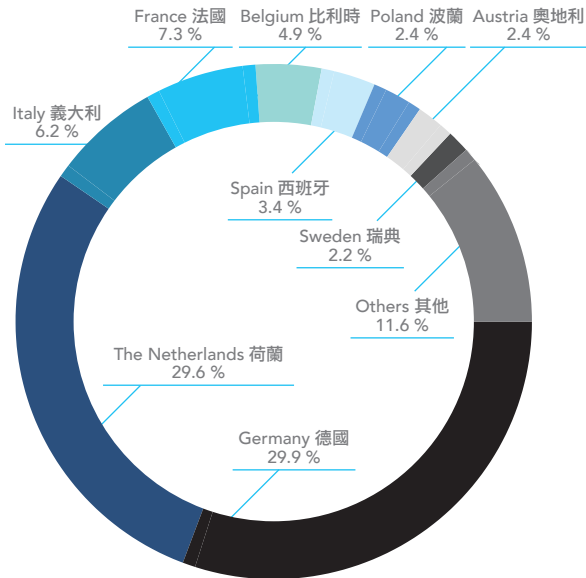


Chart 3

Share by EU Member States of EU  
Exports of Goods to Taiwan in 2021  
2021 年各會員國於歐盟對臺貨品出口額佔比

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

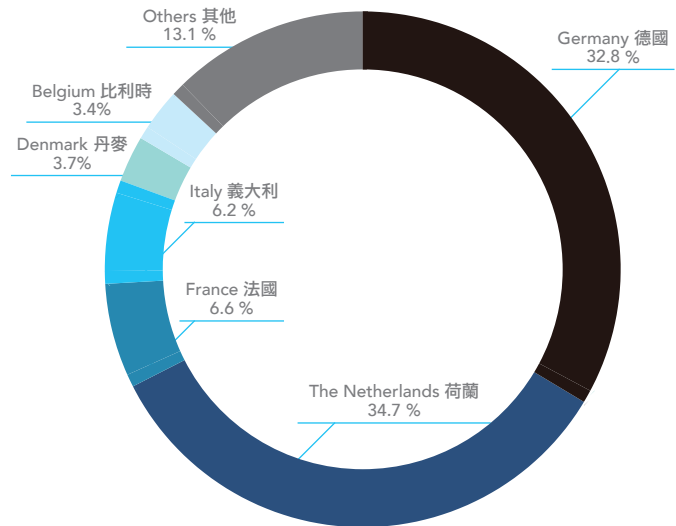




Table 4

EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2021  
by product (€ million)  
2021 年臺灣與歐盟會員國之貨品貿易  
(百萬歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	Imports 進口			Exports 出口			Total trade 貿易總額			Trade balance 貿易餘額	
	2020	2021	Growth 成長率	2020	2021	Growth 成長率	2020	2021	Growth 成長率	2020	2021
Austria 奧地利	552.0	709.1	28.5%	608.4	818.3	34.5%	1,160.4	1,527.4	31.6%	56.3	109.2
Belgium 比利時	1,360.0	2,159.1	58.8%	991.7	975.0	-1.7%	2,351.7	3,134.1	33.3%	-368.4	-1,184.0
Bulgaria 保加利亞	109.7	170.0	54.9%	41.0	35.7	-13.0%	150.7	205.7	36.5%	-68.8	-134.4
Croatia 克羅埃西亞	29.6	30.0	1.4%	5.5	11.4	108.3%	35.1	41.4	18.1%	-24.1	-18.5
Cyprus 賽普勒斯	20.3	18.5	-8.8%	2.5	2.3	-7.2%	22.8	20.9	-8.6%	-17.8	-16.2
Czech Republic 捷克	629.3	654.9	4.1%	223.4	238.7	6.9%	852.7	893.6	4.8%	-406.0	-416.2
Denmark 丹麥	367.9	512.3	39.3%	440.3	1,041.2	136.5%	808.2	1,553.5	92.2%	72.4	528.9
Estonia 愛沙尼亞	47.0	60.5	28.6%	24.4	21.4	-12.2%	71.4	81.8	14.7%	-22.7	-39.1
Finland 芬蘭	195.0	296.9	52.3%	253.2	304.2	20.1%	448.2	601.1	34.1%	58.2	7.2
France 法國	2,094.3	2,807.0	34.0%	1,740.4	1,883.5	8.2%	3,834.7	4,690.5	22.3%	-353.8	-923.5
Germany 德國	7,518.6	9,823.6	30.7%	8,186.8	9,321.2	13.9%	15,705.4	19,144.8	21.9%	668.2	-502.4
Greece 希臘	105.2	112.7	7.1%	51.1	22.3	-56.3%	156.3	135.0	-13.6%	-54.1	-90.4
Hungary 匈牙利	707.2	951.1	34.5%	164.8	147.3	-10.6%	872.0	1,098.4	26.0%	-542.4	-803.8
Ireland 愛爾蘭	401.7	607.6	51.3%	465.4	345.4	-25.8%	867.1	953.0	9.9%	63.7	-262.2
Italy 義大利	1,621.6	2,354.4	45.2%	1,453.2	1,619.2	11.4%	3,074.8	3,973.6	29.2%	-168.4	-735.2
Latvia 拉脫維亞	75.0	100.3	33.8%	9.1	9.4	3.3%	84.1	109.7	30.5%	-65.9	-90.9
Lithuania 立陶宛	66.1	89.7	35.5%	19.0	21.8	14.4%	85.2	111.4	30.8%	-47.1	-67.9
Luxembourg 盧森堡	35.9	45.1	25.7%	38.0	32.9	-13.5%	73.9	78.0	5.6%	2.2	-12.2
Malta 馬爾他	23.9	67.8	184.4%	3.9	3.9	2.2%	27.7	71.8	159.0%	-20.0	-63.9
The Netherlands 荷蘭	6,950.9	9,096.5	30.9%	6,545.3	9,850.1	50.5%	13,496.2	18,946.6	40.4%	-405.7	753.6
Poland 波蘭	986.1	1,406.2	42.6%	204.2	152.1	-25.5%	1,190.3	1,558.3	30.9%	-781.9	-1,254.1
Portugal 葡萄牙	407.1	470.1	15.5%	211.7	134.1	-36.7%	618.9	604.2	-2.4%	-195.4	-336.0
Romania 羅馬尼亞	208.7	307.6	47.4%	29.2	30.8	5.6%	237.9	338.4	42.3%	-179.5	-276.8
Slovakia 斯洛伐克	197.9	295.7	49.4%	33.8	71.4	111.4%	231.6	367.1	58.5%	-164.1	-224.3
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	67.2	120.5	79.3%	30.4	36.9	21.4%	97.5	157.4	61.3%	-36.8	-83.6
Spain 西班牙	1,060.7	1,501.5	41.6%	634.8	697.5	9.9%	1,695.4	2,199.0	29.7%	-425.9	-804.1
Sweden 瑞典	626.8	814.7	30.0%	508.0	581.9	14.5%	1,134.9	1,396.5	23.1%	-118.8	-232.8
EU27 歐盟總額	26,465.7	35,583.4	34.5%	22,919.3	28,410.0	24.0%	49,385.0	63,993.3	29.6%	-3,546.4	-7,173.4

### 4.3.2 Trade by product

Taiwan is a manufacturing hub in Asia. Consequently, 94.9% of the trade between the EU and Taiwan is manufactured goods while primary products made up only 4.4% of trade value. Taiwan's most important export goods are in the category of "Office and telecommunication equipment" which include electronic data processing and office equipment, telecommunications equipment, as well as ICs and electronic components. This category reached a record high of €14.9bn (+35.7%) in 2021, and accounts for 42% of the EU's imports from Taiwan. IC and electronic components was prominent in this product group, accounting for 19.9% of the total EU's merchandise imports from Taiwan.

EU merchandise exports consisted mainly of machinery and transport equipment, representing a share of 63.2% or €18.0bn. This category covered office and telecommunication equipment (9.6%), other machinery (42.5%), as well as transport equipment (12.1%). Chemicals (14.8% or €4.2bn) was another major export item to Taiwan, under which pharmaceuticals made up the most significant share (6.5%) of total EU exports. With a growth of 18.0%, primary products (i.e. agriculture and raw materials, as well as fuel and mining products) made up 7.4% of the EU's exports to Taiwan, with €2.1bn in value. EU's exports of power generating machinery to Taiwan almost doubled the amount in 2021, which is expecting to increase in the future following Taiwan's energy transformation plan.

### 4.3.2 各類貿易產品

臺灣為亞洲的製造業重鎮，當前歐盟與臺灣間 94.9% 的貿易為製造業產品，初級產品僅佔貿易額 4.4%。臺灣最重要的出口貨品為辦公與電信設備（含電子資料處理與辦公設備、電信設備、積體電路與電子元件），2021 年出口額為 149 億歐元（+35.7%），創歷史新高，佔歐盟自臺進口貨物總額的 42%。此類產品中，又以積體電路與電子元件最為突出，佔歐盟自臺進口貨品總額 19.9%。

歐盟貨物出口則多以機械與運輸設備為主，佔 63.2%，計 180 億歐元，此類別涵蓋辦公與電信設備（9.6%）、其他機械（42.5%），以及運輸設備（12.1%）。化學製品（14.8% 或 42 億歐元）為另一主要歐盟輸臺貨品，其中製藥產品以出口總額而言佔最大宗（6.5%）。初級產品（即農產品、原物料、燃料和礦產品）佔歐盟對臺出口額 7.4%，總值為 21 億歐元，成長率 18.0%。2021 年，歐盟對臺之發電機械出口額增加近一倍，預計未來隨著臺灣推動能源轉型計畫還會有所增長。

Table 5

EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2021  
by product (€ million)  
2021 年歐盟與臺灣間各類貨品貿易額  
(百萬歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

Product Group 產品類別	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口			EU27 Exports 歐盟出口			Total 總額	
	Value 金額	Share of total 佔總額比例	Growth 2020 - 2021 成長率	Value 金額	Share of total 佔總額比例	Growth 2020 - 2021 成長率	Trade 貿易總額	Balance 貿易餘額
<b>TOTAL 總計</b>	<b>35,576</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34.4%</b>	<b>28,411</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>-7,165</b>
<b>Primary products 初級產品</b>	698	2.0%	37.0%	2,092	7.4%	18.0%	2,790	1,394
Agricultural products 農產品與原物料	346	1.0%	42.8%	1,456	5.1%	17.4%	1,802	1,110
Fuel and mining products 燃料與礦業產品	353	1.0%	31.8%	636	2.2%	19.2%	989	283
<b>Manufactures 工業產品</b>	34,717	97.6%	34.5%	26,032	91.6%	25.0%	60,749	-8,685
Iron and steel 鋼鐵	1,930	5.4%	133.5%	300	1.1%	44.1%	2,230	-1,630
Chemicals 化學製品	1,913	5.4%	37.7%	4,199	14.8%	5.2%	6,112	2,286
Pharmaceuticals 製藥產品	93	0.3%	92.5%	1,847	6.5%	3.5%	1,940	1,754
Other semi-manufactures 其他半成品	3,082	8.7%	27.1%	944	3.3%	-8.8%	4,026	-2,138
Machinery and transport equipment 機械與運輸設備	24,205	68.0%	33.0%	17,961	63.2%	34.1%	42,166	-6,244
Office and telecoms equipment 辦公與電信設備	14,939	42.0%	35.7%	2,737	9.6%	13.5%	17,676	-12,202
Electronic data processing and office equipment 電子資料處理與辦公設備	4,215	11.9%	33.9%	485	1.7%	61.1%	4,700	-3,730
Telecommunications equipment 電信設備	3,648	10.3%	58.3%	342	1.2%	19.3%	3,990	-3,306
ICs and electronic components 積體電路與電子元件	7,076	19.9%	27.2%	1,911	6.7%	4.7%	8,987	-5,165
Transport equipment 運輸設備	3,708	10.4%	27.2%	3,149	11.1%	13.3%	6,857	-559
Automotive products 汽車產品	527	1.5%	30.6%	2,515	8.9%	5.4%	3,042	1,988
Other machinery 其他機械	5,558	15.6%	30.2%	12,073	42.5%	47.5%	17,631	6,515
Power generating machinery 發電機械	291	0.8%	46.8%	1,245	4.4%	99.9%	1,536	954
Non electrical machinery 非電動機械	2,605	7.3%	29.3%	9,811	34.5%	47.2%	12,416	7,206
Electrical machinery 電動機械	2,662	7.5%	29.4%	1,017	2.6%	13.0%	3,679	-1,645
Textiles 紡織品	308	0.9%	14.7%	66	0.2%	10.9%	374	-242
Clothing 服飾	80	0.2%	15.4%	198	0.7%	12.4%	278	118
Other manufactures 其他製品	3,197	9.0%	21.3%	2,363	8.3%	20.7%	5,560	-834
Scientific and controlling instruments 科學與控制儀器	941	2.7%	31.5%	1,324	4.7%	23.3%	2,265	383
<b>Other products 其他產品</b>	148	0.4%	22.1%	88	0.3%	-24.3%	236	-60
<b>Other 其他</b>	13	0.0%	n.a.	199	0.7%	n.a.	212	186

### 4.3.3 Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2021

According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan's global trade in goods increased by 31.2% in 2021, reaching a total of \$827.9bn. Taiwan's exports increased by 29.3% while imports increased by 33.5% to an amount of \$446.4bn and \$381.5bn, respectively. Amongst Taiwan's trade partners, the EU maintained its 4th place. The EU accounted for 9.7% of Taiwan's total imports and 7.1% of Taiwan's total exports.

Taiwan's largest trade partner was China (excluding Hong Kong). The total bilateral trade between Taiwan and China was \$208.4bn, or 25.2% of Taiwan's total external trade. If Hong Kong is included, the share would be 42.3% of Taiwan's total exports and 18.9% of Taiwan's total imports. This is an astounding share in bilateral trade. China was followed by the United States (\$105.1bn or 12.7%), Japan (\$85.3bn or 10.3%).

Interestingly, Taiwan's statistics shows that Taiwan has trade deficit with the EU, whereas according to Eurostat data the EU holds a trade deficit with Taiwan.

### 4.3.3 臺灣 2021 年與主要貿易夥伴的貨品貿易往來

據臺灣統計資料顯示，2021 年臺灣與全球各地貨品貿易總額增長 31.2%，達 8,279 億美元，其中出口增長 29.3%，進口增長 33.5%，分別達到 4,464 億美元和 3,815 億美元。在臺灣的貿易夥伴中，歐盟仍居第 4 位，佔臺灣進口總額 9.7%、出口總額 7.1%。

臺灣最大的貿易夥伴仍為中國（不含香港），雙邊貿易總額為 2,084 億美元，佔臺灣對外貿易總額 25.2%。如計入香港，則共佔臺灣出口總額 42.3%、進口總額 18.9%，以雙邊貿易而言，比重十分驚人。緊接在中國之後的，則是美國（1051 億美元，12.7%），日本（853 億美元，10.3%）。

有趣的是，臺灣的統計資料顯示，臺灣對歐盟存在貿易逆差，而根據歐盟統計局的數據，歐盟對臺灣存在貿易逆差。

Table 6

Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2021 (US\$ billion)  
2021 年臺灣與主要貿易夥伴的貨品貿易額  
(十億美元)

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

	China 中國	ASEAN-10 東協十國	USA 美國	Japan 日本	EU27 歐盟	Hong Kong 香港	South Korea 南韓
Taiwan's Exports 臺灣出口額	125.9	70.2	66.0	29.2	31.8	63.0	20.1
Annual growth rate 2020 - 21 (%) 年成長率	22.9%	32.0%	29.9%	24.8%	38.9%	28.7%	33.0%
Taiwan's Imports 臺灣進口額	82.5	47.2	39.1	56.1	36.9	1.7	30.6
Annual growth rate 2020 - 21 (%) 年成長率	29.7%	31.5%	20.4%	22.2%	27.3%	39.9%	48.7%
Taiwan's Total Trade 臺灣貿易總額	208.4	117.5	105.1	85.3	68.7	64.7	50.8
Annual growth rate 2020 - 21 (%) 年成長率	25.5%	31.8%	26.2%	23.1%	32.5%	28.9%	42.3%



Chart 4

Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2021 (US\$ billion)  
2021 年臺灣與主要貿易夥伴的貨品貿易額  
(十億美元)

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan

資料來源：臺灣經濟部國際貿易局

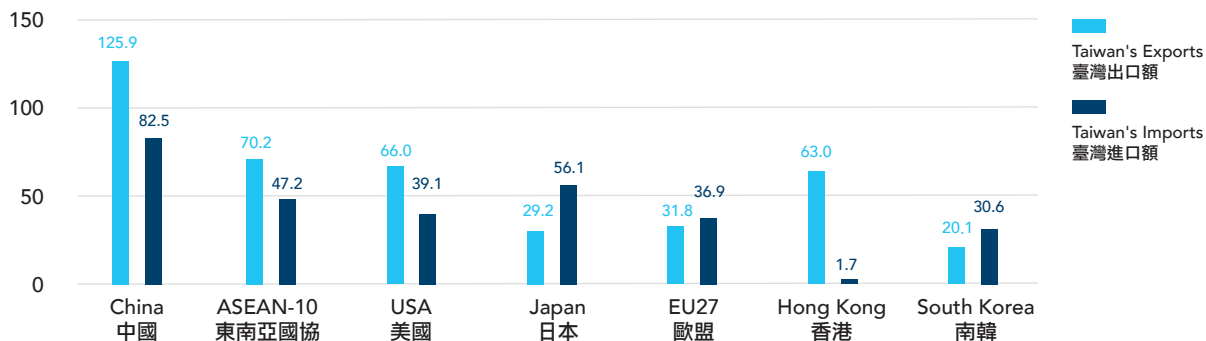
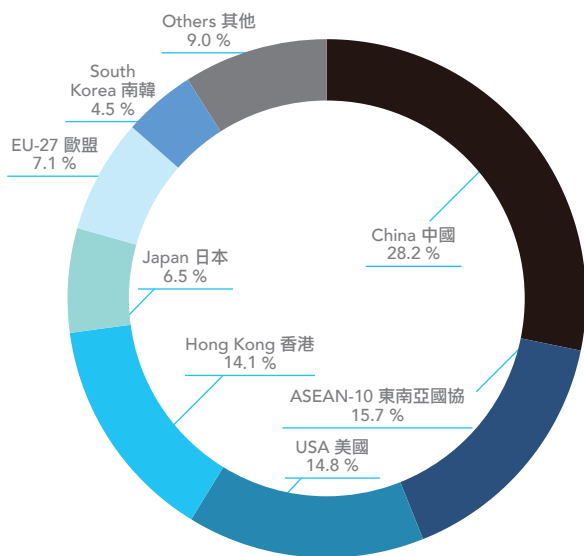


Chart 5

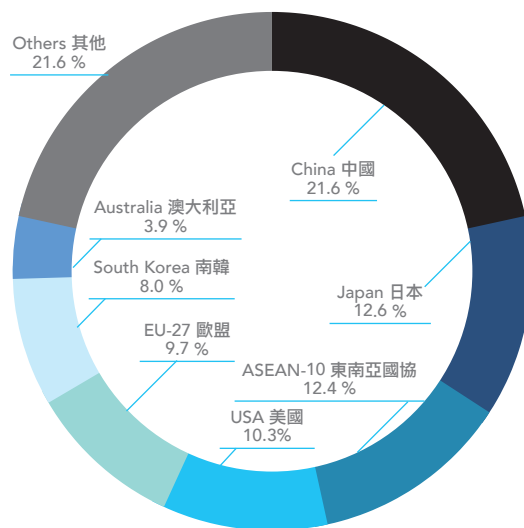
Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partner in 2021  
各貿易夥伴在臺灣進出口額中佔比

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan

資料來源：臺灣經濟部國際貿易局



Destinations of Taiwan's exports  
臺灣出口目的地



Sources of Taiwan's imports  
臺灣進口來源

Note: Among Taiwan's ASEAN trading partners, Singapore ranked first with 32.2% of ASEAN's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2021, importing \$25.8bn worth of goods from Taiwan, and exporting \$12.1bn worth of goods to Taiwan. Singapore was followed by Malaysia with a 21.4% share and Vietnam with a 17.0% share. Taiwan had a trade surplus with Singapore (+ \$13.6bn), Vietnam (+ \$7.8bn), The Philippines (+ \$3.1bn), Malaysia (+ \$1.5bn), Thailand (+ \$1.1bn), and Cambodia (+ \$0.7bn).

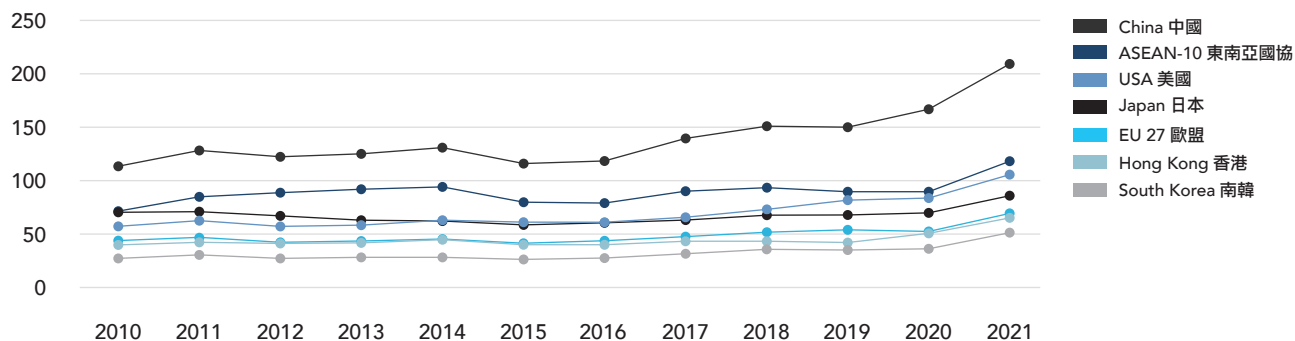
註：2021 年，臺灣的東協貿易夥伴中，居首位者為新加坡，佔東協與臺灣貨品貿易總額 32.2%，自臺進口貨物總值為 258 億美元，對臺出口貨物總值計 121 億美元。其次依序為馬來西亞及越南，分別佔 21.4% 及 17.0%。臺灣對新加坡（+136 億美元）、越南（+78 億美元）、菲律賓（+31 億美元）、馬來西亞（+15 億美元）、泰國（+11 億美元）和柬埔寨（+7 億美元）均為貿易順差。

Chart 6

Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2021 (US\$ billion)  
臺灣與主要貿易夥伴的貿易總額（十億美元）

Source: Bureau of Foreign Trade, Taiwan

資料來源：臺灣經濟部國際貿易局



## 4.4

## Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

### 4.4.1 Trade by numbers

Note: The most recent Eurostat statistics on trade in services are from 2020.

In 2020, Taiwan was the EU's 25th global trading partner around the world in trade in services. Total trade in services between the EU and Taiwan reached €9.4bn. There is considerable room for growth as bilateral service trade with Taiwan only accounted for 0.5% of the EU's global trade in services. The EU's services exports to and imports from the world amounted to €910.2bn and €877.5bn, respectively. The top three service trade partners of the EU were the United States (24.9%), the United Kingdom (19.3%) and Switzerland (9.1%).

### 4.4 歐盟與臺灣的服務貿易

#### 4.4.1 貿易數據

註：歐盟統計局的服務貿易統計最新資料為 2020 年資料。

2020 年，臺灣是歐盟第 25 大全球服務貿易夥伴，雙邊服務貿易總額達 94 億歐元，僅佔歐盟全球服務貿易的 0.5%，有相當大成長空間。歐盟對世界的服務進出口總額分別為 9,102 億歐元和 8,775 億歐元，歐盟的前三大服務貿易夥伴則為美國（24.9%）、英國（19.3%）和瑞士（9.1%）。

In 2020, Taiwan was the EU's 22nd exporting destination and the 23rd source of import for trade in services worldwide. The EU's exports of services to Taiwan reached €5.3bn, a fall of 1.1% from 2019. The EU's import of services from Taiwan showed a growth of 1.2% compared to 2019, amounting to €4.1bn in 2020.

The EU had a surplus of €1.2bn for trade in services with Taiwan. This represented an 8.2% decline from the previous year in trade surplus. Within a decade, the overall trade in services between the EU and Taiwan increased by 70.9%. Exports and imports of services increased by 56.5% and 94.0% respectively.

2020 年，以全球服務貿易而言，臺灣是歐盟第 22 大出口對象，也是第 23 大進口來源。歐盟對臺出口服務額達 53 億歐元，比 2019 年下降 1.1%。與 2019 年相比，2020 年歐盟自臺進口服務額則增長了 1.2%，達 41 億歐元。

歐盟對臺灣服務貿易順差為 12 億歐元，較前一年下降 8.2%。10 年間，歐盟與臺灣服務貿易總額增長 70.9%，出口和進口則分別增加 56.5% 和 94.0%。

Table 7

Trade in services between the EU and  
Taiwan 2011-2020 (€ billion)  
2011-2020 年歐盟與臺灣服務貿易額  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	Total trade amount in services (€ billion) 服務貿易總額 (十億歐元)				Growth 成長率			
	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口	EU27 Exports 歐盟出口	Balance 貿易餘額	Total 貿易總額	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口	EU27 Exports 歐盟出口	Balance 貿易餘額	Total 貿易總額
2011	2.1	3.4	1.3	5.5	-14.2%	-25.0%	-37.8%	-21.2%
2012	2.4	3.7	1.3	6.1	12.4%	8.7%	2.7%	10.1%
2013	2.8	3.4	0.6	6.2	17.6%	-7.2%	-52.1%	2.5%
2014	2.8	3.7	1.0	6.5	-1.6%	9.0%	56.0%	4.2%
2015	3.0	4.0	1.0	6.9	7.0%	5.7%	1.9%	6.2%
2016	3.0	4.0	1.0	7.0	1.5%	1.9%	3.2%	1.7%
2017	3.2	4.3	1.1	7.5	5.8%	6.3%	8.0%	6.1%
2018	3.8	5.2	1.4	9.0	20.2%	21.0%	23.4%	20.7%
2019	4.1	5.4	1.3	9.5	6.8%	3.8%	-4.3%	5.1%
2020	4.1	5.3	1.2	9.4	1.2%	-1.1%	-8.2%	-0.1%

Germany represented 25.4% (€2.4bn) of the EU's total trade in services with Taiwan, followed by Ireland (20.1%, €1.9bn) and the Netherlands (14.3%, €1.4bn). These three Member States together accounted for nearly 60% of the total bilateral trade in services between the EU and Taiwan.

歐盟會員國中，德國佔歐盟與臺灣服務貿易總額的 25.4%（24 億歐元），其次為愛爾蘭（20.1%，19 億歐元）和荷蘭（14.3%，14 億歐元），以上三國合計佔比近 60%。

Chart 7

Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2011-2020 (€ billion)  
2011-2020 年歐盟與臺灣間的服務貿易額  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

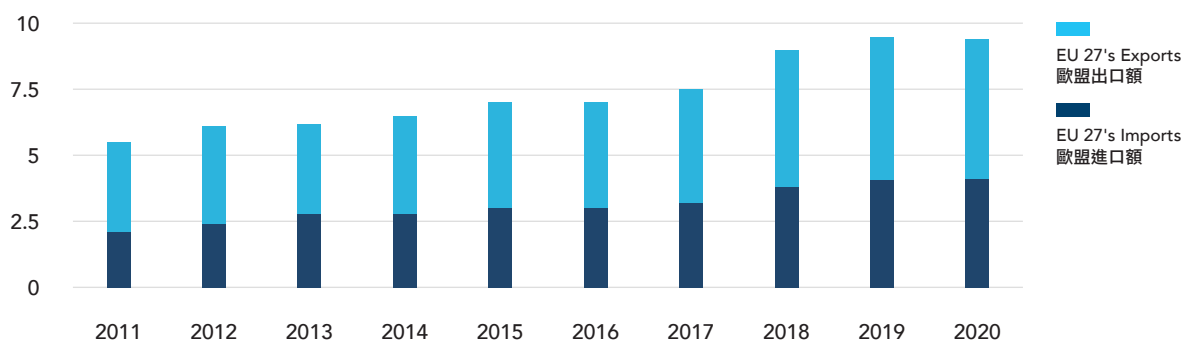
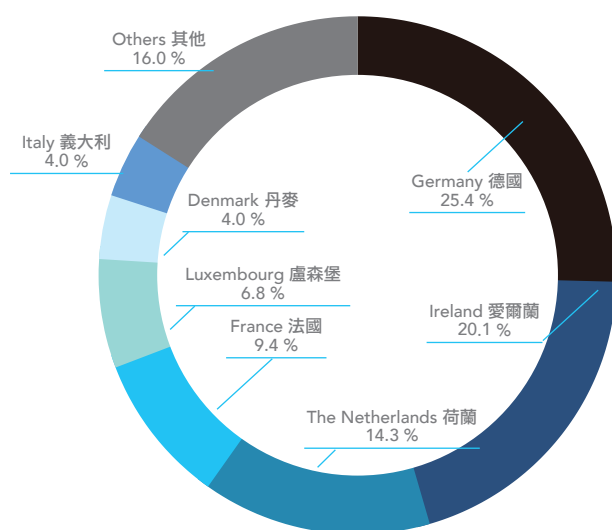


Chart 8

Share by Member States in the EU's of Total Trade in Services with Taiwan in 2020  
2020 年各歐盟會員國於歐盟與臺灣雙邊服務貿易總額所佔比重

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



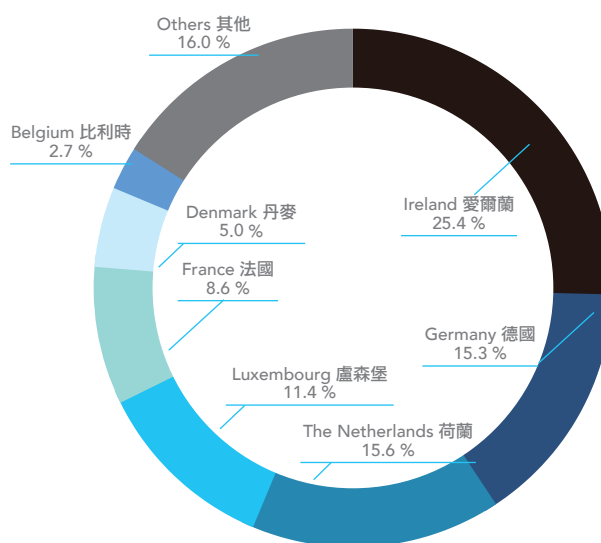
Note: There is no available data from Cyprus and Malta. Therefore, these two member states are excluded from the ranking.

註：賽普勒斯與馬爾他並未提供數據，因此並不在此一圖表之統計中

Chart 9

Share by EU Member States of EU's Exports of Services to Taiwan in 2020  
2020 年各歐盟會員國於歐盟對臺服務出口額所佔比重

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局



Note: There is no available data from Cyprus and Malta. Therefore, these two member states are excluded from the ranking.

註：賽普勒斯與馬爾他並未提供數據，因此並不在此一圖表之統計中



Table 8

Taiwan's Trade in Services with the EU  
Member States in 2020 (€ million)  
2020 年臺灣與歐盟會員國的服務貿易額  
(百萬歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

	Imports 進口額			Exports 出口額			Total trade 貿易總額			Trade balance 貿易餘額	
	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020	Growth 成長率	2019	2020
Austria 奧地利	66.0	44.0	-33.3%	87.0	35.0	-59.8%	153.0	79.00	-48.4%	21.0	-9.0
Belgium 比利時	183.0	174.0	-4.9%	169.0	145.0	-14.2%	352.0	319.00	-9.4%	-14.0	-29.0
Bulgaria 保加利亞	2.4	1.5	-37.5%	4.6	2.3	-50.0%	7.0	3.80	-45.7%	2.2	0.8
Croatia 克羅埃西亞	1.2	0.5	-58.3%	13.3	0.9	-93.2%	14.5	1.40	-90.3%	12.1	0.4
Cyprus 賽普勒斯	10.0	7.0	-30.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Czech Republic 捷克	45.5	46.2	1.5%	89.5	138.8	55.1%	135.0	185.00	37.0%	44.0	92.6
Denmark 丹麥	182.4	109.3	-40.1%	284.8	265.5	-6.8%	467.2	374.80	-19.8%	102.4	156.2
Estonia 愛沙尼亞	4.5	3.4	-24.4%	6.0	2.5	-58.3%	10.5	5.90	-43.8%	1.5	-0.9
Finland 芬蘭	38.0	29.0	-23.7%	154.0	105.0	-31.8%	192.0	134.00	-30.2%	116.0	76.0
France 法國	479.0	426.0	-11.1%	498.0	460.0	-7.6%	977.0	886.00	-9.3%	19.0	34.0
Germany 德國	1,566.0	1,586.0	1.3%	900.0	815.0	-9.4%	2,466.0	2,401.00	-2.6%	-666.0	-771.0
Greece 希臘	17.3	18.4	6.4%	72.0	58.0	-19.4%	89.3	76.40	-14.4%	54.7	39.6
Hungary 匈牙利	9.2	12.1	31.5%	37.0	32.5	-12.2%	46.2	44.60	-3.5%	27.8	20.4
Ireland 愛爾蘭	514.0	547.0	6.4%	1,054.0	1,354.0	28.5%	1,568.0	1,901.00	21.2%	540.0	807.0
Italy 義大利	298.6	275.6	-7.7%	130.4	105.8	-18.9%	429.0	381.40	-11.1%	-168.2	-169.8
Latvia 拉脫維亞	10.0	11.0	10.0%	1.0	1.0	0.0%	11.0	12.00	9.1%	-9.0	-10.0
Lithuania 立陶宛	18.3	20.8	13.7%	0.6	0.3	-50.0%	18.9	21.10	11.6%	-17.7	-20.5
Luxembourg 盧森堡	21.0	33.0	57.1%	625.0	606.0	-3.0%	646.0	639.00	-1.1%	604.0	573.0
Malta 馬爾他	2.0	1.8	-10.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
The Netherlands 荷蘭	389.5	522.1	34.0%	753.2	832.0	10.5%	1,142.7	1,354.10	18.5%	363.7	309.9
Poland 波蘭	19.8	18.0	-9.1%	35.6	34.0	-4.5%	55.4	52.00	-6.1%	15.8	16.0
Portugal 葡萄牙	33.0	31.0	-6.1%	109.0	117.0	7.3%	142.0	148.00	4.2%	76.0	86.0
Romania 羅馬尼亞	3.6	2.7	-25.0%	5.9	6.4	8.5%	9.5	9.10	-4.2%	2.3	3.7
Slovakia 斯洛伐克	5.1	6.1	19.6%	6.4	5.9	-7.8%	11.5	12.00	4.3%	1.3	-0.2
Slovenia 斯洛維尼亞	5.1	3.8	-25.5%	4.7	3.8	-19.1%	9.8	7.60	-22.4%	-0.4	0.0
Spain 西班牙	84.0	68.0	-19.0%	260.0	71.0	-72.7%	344.0	139.00	-59.6%	176.0	3.0
Sweden 瑞典	103.2	116.0	12.4%	104.8	118.2	12.8%	208.0	234.23	12.6%	1.6	2.2
EU27 歐盟總額	4,111.8	4,114.0	0.1%	5,428.8	5,330.2	-1.8%	9,540.6	9,444.20	-1.0%	1,317.0	1,216.2

Table 9

EU27's trade in services with Taiwan in  
2020 by sector (€ million)  
2020 年歐盟 27 國與臺灣的分業服務貿易額  
(百萬歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

Sector 產業別	EU27 Imports 歐盟進口			EU27 Exports 歐盟出口			Total 總額	
	Value 金額	Share 所佔比例	Growth 2019 - 2020 成長率	Value 金額	Share 所佔比例	Growth 2019 - 2020 成長率	Trade 貿易總額	Balance 貿易餘額
TOTAL 總計	4,114.0	100.0%	0.1%	5,330.2	100.0%	-1.8%	9444.2	1216.2
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others 加工服務	631.4	15.3%	2.0%	199.8	3.7%	20.6%	831.2	-431.6
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. 維修服務	60.1	1.5%	-46.1%	163.1	3.1%	-24.4%	223.2	103.0
Transport 運輸	2,111.3	51.3%	2.3%	1,222.7	22.9%	0.0%	3334.0	-888.6
Travel 旅遊	56.3	1.4%	-252.4%	119.1	2.2%	-428.5%	175.4	62.8
Construction 營造	10.2	0.2%	-435.3%	53.8	1.0%	-40.3%	64.0	43.6
Insurance and pension services 保險及退休金服務	19.9	0.5%	11.6%	35.2	0.7%	58.2%	55.1	15.3
Financial services 金融服務	134.7	3.3%	48.6%	669.3	12.6%	-5.1%	804.0	534.6
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. 智慧財產權使用費	30.6	0.7%	35.6%	344.1	6.5%	-9.4%	374.7	313.5
Telecommunications, computer, and information services 電信、電腦及資訊服務	81.7	2.0%	-53.6%	1,365.4	25.6%	28.8%	1447.1	1283.7
Other business services 其他事務服務	972.5	23.6%	12.9%	987.1	18.5%	7.2%	1959.6	14.6
Personal, cultural and recreational services 個人、文化與休閒服務	1.4	0.0%	-92.9%	26.4	0.5%	8.3%	27.8	25.0
Government goods and services n.i.e. 不包含在其他項目的政府商品及服務	3.0	0.1%	6.7%	2.6	0.0%	-27.8%	5.6	-0.4
Services not allocated 其他未分類服務	0.6	0.0%	-616.7%	141.8	2.7%	8.7%	142.4	141.2

## 4.4.2 Trade by sector

The most important service imported from Taiwan were transport services. They accounted for half of the EU imports from Taiwan (51.3%, €2.1bn). The second largest import sector was other business services (23.6%, €1.0bn) covering employment services. The third largest category concerned manufacturing services such as goods-related services (15.3%, €0.6bn), followed by financial services (3.3%, €0.1bn) in the fourth place.

The main service categories of EU exports to Taiwan were in the category of telecommunications, computer, and information services (25.6%, €1.4bn), transport services (22.9%, €1.2bn), other business services (18.5%, €1.0bn), and financial services (12.6%, €0.7bn).

## 4.4.3 Taiwan's global trade in services in 2021

In 2021, Taiwan's trade in services represented 0.88% of the global trade in services. According to Taiwan's Central Bank, its global export of trade in services increased by 26.3% to \$52.0bn. The main services categories were "Other services" (50.2%, US\$26.1bn) which includes Telecom, computer and information services, Financial services, and Charges for the use of Intellectual Property, transport (38.0%, US\$19.8bn), and manufacturing, maintenance and repair services, (10.3%, US\$5.4bn). The value of total exports increased by 26.3% compared to 2020.

Taiwan's global imports of trade in services increased by 5.6% to US\$39.6bn. The main imported services items were "Other services" (such as Other business services, Charges for the use of Intellectual Property, Telecom, computer, and information services, as well as construction), accounting for 65.3% of the total imported services (\$25.8bn), followed by transport with 24.2% (US\$ 9.6bn). In 2021, Taiwan's services sector contributed 1.1% to its economic growth.

## 4.4.2 各類服務貿易產業

自臺進口的服務中，以運輸服務最為重要，佔歐盟自臺灣進口服務額的一半（51.3%，21 億歐元）。第 2 大進口產業為其他商務服務（23.6%，10 億歐元），當中涵蓋就業服務。第 3 大類則與製造服務有關，如貨品相關服務（15.3%，6 億歐元），其次為金融服務（3.3%，1 億歐元），位居第 4。至於歐盟對臺出口的主要服務類別，則包括電信電腦及資訊服務（25.6%，14 億歐元）、運輸服務（22.9%，12 億歐元）、其他商務服務（18.5%，10 億歐元）和金融服務（12.6%，7 億歐元）。

## 4.4.3 臺灣 2021 年的全球服務貿易

2021 年，臺灣的服務貿易額佔全球的 0.88%。臺灣央行統計資料顯示，臺灣的全球服務貿易出口額增長了 26.3%，達 520 億美元，主要服務類別為：其他服務（50.2%，261 億美元），包括電信電腦及資訊服務、金融服務、智慧財產權使用費等；運輸（38.0%，198 億美元）；製造、維護和維修服務（10.3%，54 億美元）。與 2020 年相比，總出口額增長 26.3%。

臺灣的全球服務貿易進口額則增長 5.6%，達 396 億美元。主要進口服務項目為其他服務（如：其他商務服務、智慧財產權使用費、電信電腦與資訊服務、建築等），佔進口服務總額的 65.3%（258 億美元），其次為運輸，佔 24.2%（96 億美元）。2021 年，臺灣服務業對其經濟的成長貢獻度為 1.1%。

## 5

## INVESTMENT

## 投資資金流量和存量

## 5.1

## FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

Note: Some statistics on investment lag behind by a year. The analysis below covers the year 2021 if there is available data. Note that FDI statistics from Eurostat and Taiwan can differ due to a difference in methodology and years. Eurostat measures real investment flows, and Taiwan measures approved investments.

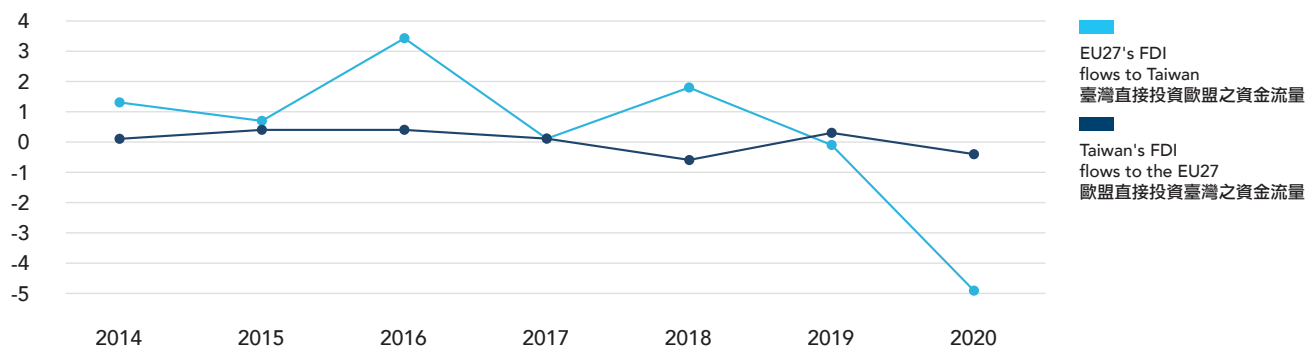
## 5.1 歐盟與臺灣之間的直接投資資金流量

註：如有可用資料，以下分析將涵蓋 2021 年，惟部分投資統計僅前一年資料。歐盟統計局和臺灣的外人直接投資統計資料可能因方法和年分而有所不同。歐盟統計局衡量實際投資流量，臺灣則衡量經核准的投資。

Chart 10

FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan  
(€billion)  
歐盟和臺灣之間的外人直接投資流量  
(十億歐元)

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局





According to Taiwan's statistics, the worldwide Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows into Taiwan amounted to \$7.5bn, of which 18.4% (\$1.4bn) came from the EU. The EU thus ranked second after the British Caribbean, which came first with 27.3% (\$2.0bn). However, the nature of these investments and the origin would need to be further analysed. The EU investments were higher than from the US (9.4% or US\$0.7bn) or Japan (9.7% or US\$0.7bn). In addition, FDI from China (US\$0.12bn) was very low, arguably, due to the separate investment screening mechanism applied by Taiwan for Chinese investments.

Compared to 2020, the total amount of the EU investments decreased by 61.7%. Most of the EU investments went into manufacturing industry, representing 45.5% of total FDI from the EU. Financial and insurance accounted for another 27.2%, followed by electricity and gas supply (26.4%).

In 2021, Taiwan approved a total of \$12.6bn in outbound investment, an increase of 6.7% compared to 2020. Amongst these approved investments, \$0.7bn concerned FDI to the EU, a fall of 52.6% compared to 2020. This accounted for 5.7% of total Taiwanese outbound investment. The financial and insurance industry attracted 89.9% of EU-bound investment, followed by manufacturing sectors (5.4%), and wholesale and retail industry (2.9%). Given that investments sums from Taiwan to Europe are small, the data show a considerable fluctuations year-on-year, which are largely influenced by individual transactions.

The largest outbound investments from Taiwan are to China (\$5.9bn), and Singapore (\$3.7bn), Japan (\$2.2bn), British Caribbean (\$1.2bn), Bermuda (\$1.1bn) come before the EU.

根據臺灣的統計資料，全世界流入臺灣的外人直接投資（FDI）達 75 億美元，其中 18.4%（14 億美元）來自歐盟，排名第 2，僅次於英屬加勒比海群島，其以 27.3%（20 億美元）位居第 1，不過以上投資之性質和來源尚待進一步分析。歐盟的投資高於美國（9.4%，7 億美元）、日本（9.7%，7 億美元）。此外，或許由於臺灣對於來自中國的投資採單獨審查制，中國直接對臺投資極少，僅 1.2 億美元。

與 2020 年相比，歐盟投資總額減少 61.7%。多數投資進入了製造業，佔歐盟對臺直接投資總額的 45.5%，金融及保險業則佔 27.2%，其次為電力及燃氣供應業（26.4%）。

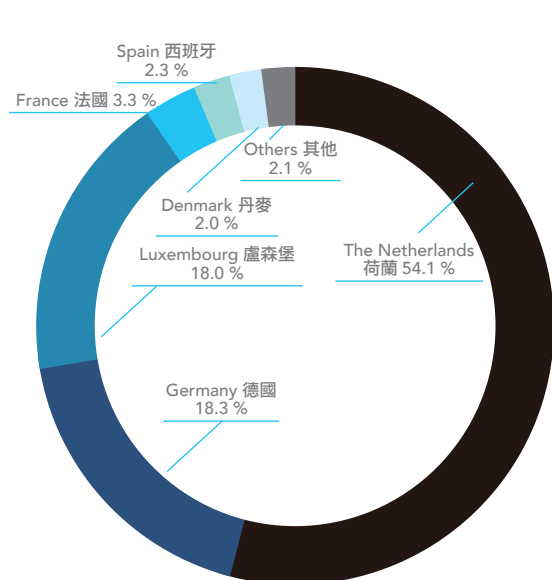
臺灣對外直接投資方面，2021 年經核准之投資案價值計 126 億美元，比 2020 年增長 6.7%，其中有 7 億美元為對歐盟直接投資，比 2020 年下降 52.6%，且佔臺灣對外投資總額的 5.7%。對歐盟投資中，金融和保險業佔 89.9%，其次為製造業（5.4%）和批發零售業（2.9%）。因臺灣對歐投資總額不高，故每年資料與前一年相比波動很大，主要受個別交易影響。

臺灣最大的對外投資對象為中國（59 億美元）、新加坡（37 億美元）、日本（22 億美元）、英屬加勒比海群島（12 億美元）和百慕達（11 億美元），均排在歐盟之前。

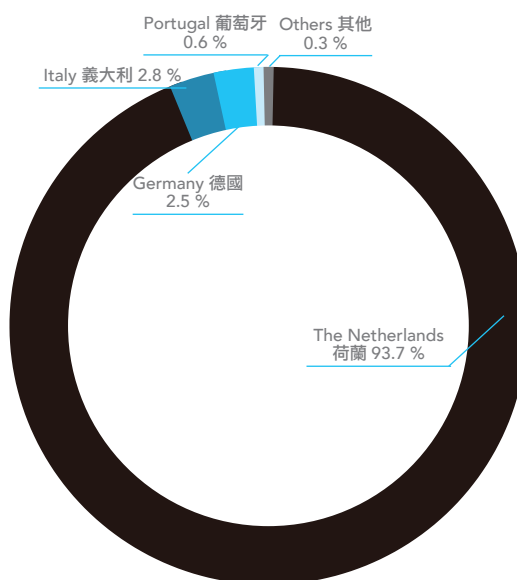
Chart 11

Share by EU Member States of FDI flow  
between the EU and Taiwan in 2021  
2021 年各歐盟會員國於歐盟和臺灣間外人  
直接投資所佔比重

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



EU27's FDI flow to Taiwan in 2021  
2021 年歐盟在臺灣直接投資之資金流量



Taiwan's FDI flow to EU27 in 2021  
2021 年臺灣在歐盟直接投資之資金流量

## 5.2

## FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

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

The EU remains Taiwan largest investor. By the end of 2021, FDI stock from the EU accounted for 25.4% (\$50.1bn) of the total FDI stock (\$194.8bn), followed by the British Caribbean (19.0%), and the United States (13.0%). The EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originated from the Netherlands (72.9%), Germany (8.8%) and Denmark (6.5%).

## 5.2 歐盟與臺灣間的直接投資資金存量

註：歐盟統計局和臺灣的外人直接投資統計資料可能因方法和年分而有所不同。歐盟統計局衡量實際投資流量，臺灣則衡量受核准的投資。

歐盟仍是臺灣最大的外資來源。截至 2021 年底的外人對臺直接投資總存量（1,948 億美元）中，歐盟佔 25.4%（501 億美元），其次為英屬加勒比海群島（19.0%）和美國（13.0%）。歐盟對臺直接投資存量主要來自荷蘭（72.9%）、德國（8.8%）和丹麥（6.5%）。

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a minor role. By the end of 2021, the EU held only 2.2% (\$8.0bn) of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock was in China (53.8%), followed by the British Caribbean (13.1%) and the United States (6.1%).

The Netherlands held the largest Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, accounting for 53.0% of the total investments from Taiwan to the EU. Hungary was in the second place with a share of 17.2%, and Luxembourg ranked third with an 8.0% share.

歐盟在臺灣對全球的直接投資總存量中比重較小，截至 2021 年底僅占 2.2%（80 億美元）。臺灣對外直接投資以中國為大宗（53.8%），其次為英屬加勒比海群島（13.1%）和美國（6.1%）。

臺灣對歐盟直接投資存量則以荷蘭為最多，占臺灣對歐盟投資總額 53.0%，匈牙利以 17.2% 位居第 2，盧森堡以 8.0% 排名第 3。

Chart 12

EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2014-2020  
(€ billion)  
2014-2020 年歐盟與臺灣間的外人直接投資  
資存量（十億歐元）

Source: Eurostat 資料來源：歐盟統計局

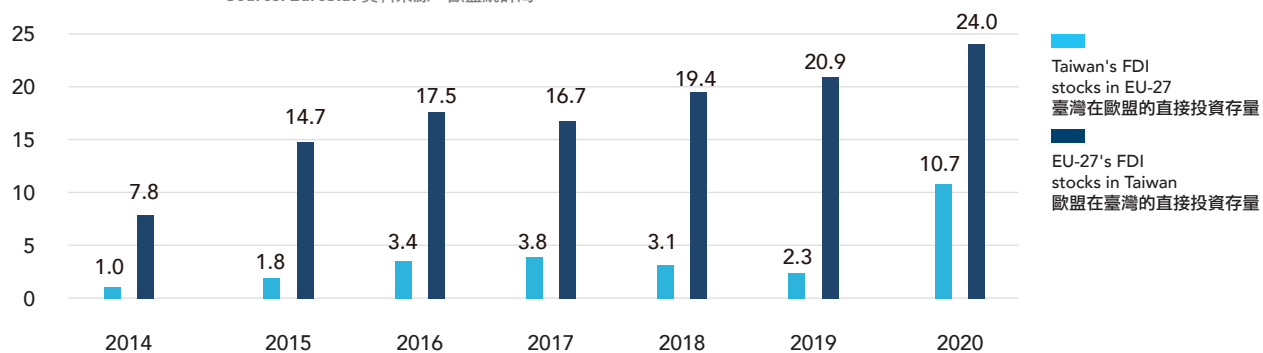
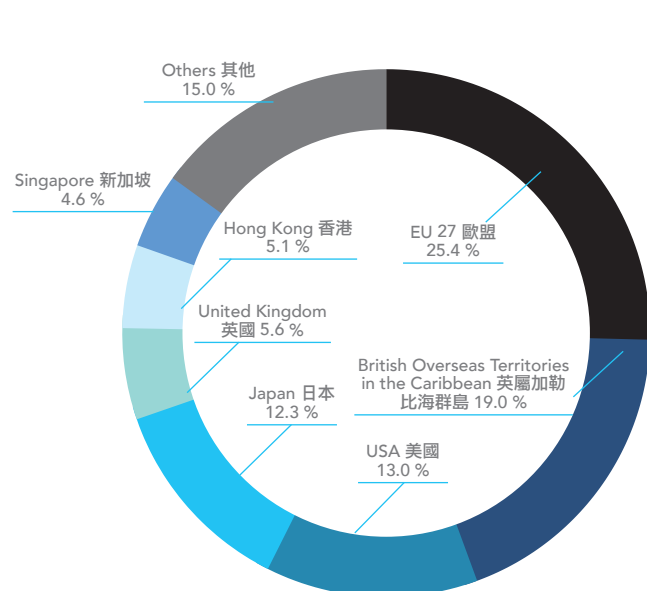


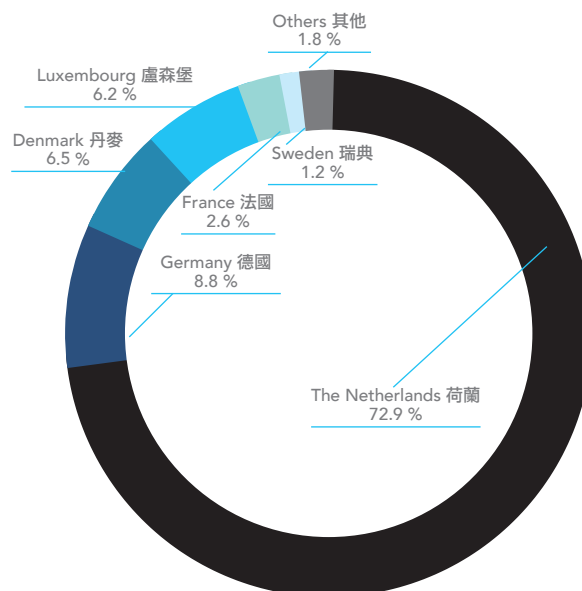
Chart 13

### FDI stock in Taiwan by 2021 2021 年在臺灣的外人直接投資存量

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



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

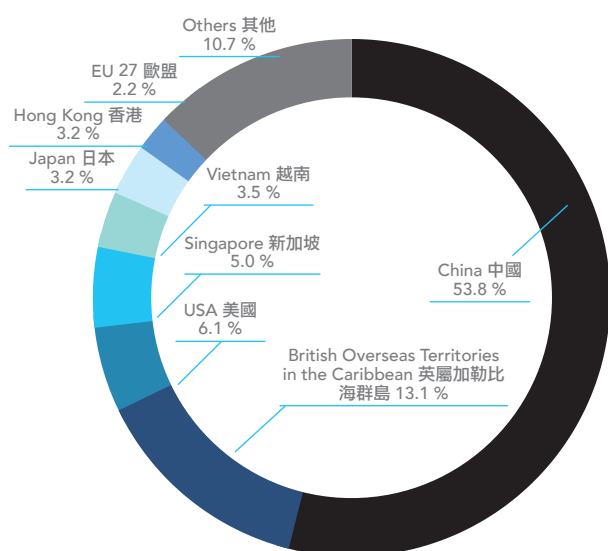


Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks from EU-27  
歐盟對臺灣的直接投資存量

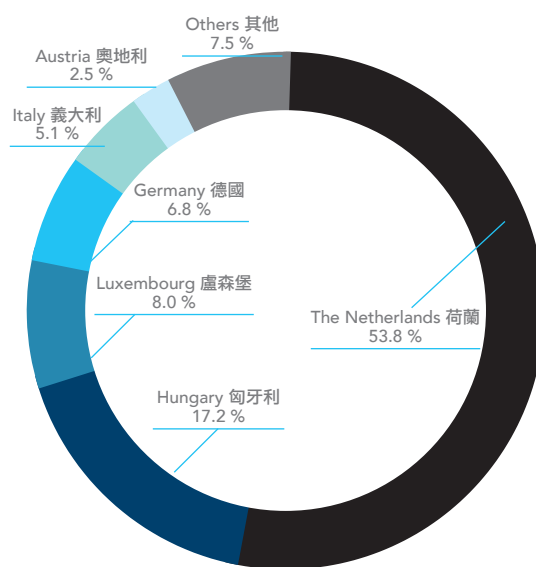
Chart 14

### Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries by 2021 2021 年臺灣對外的外國直接投資存量

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



Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks  
臺灣對外的外國直接投資存量



Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks to EU27  
臺灣對歐盟的外國直接投資存量



## 歐盟在臺商業與法規合作計畫



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

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

The EBRC program has delivered important outcomes during its third year, despite the difficult circumstances caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. ITRI is taking an important role to outreach to companies, investors, government departments and industry associations across Taiwan. The EBRC team

歐盟在臺商業與法規合作計畫（EBRC）由歐盟全額資助，旨在增進歐盟的貿易及投資並推廣臺歐商業及法規合作。計畫第 2 期自 2019 年起上路，為期 3 年，委由臺灣工業技術研究院（簡稱工研院）執行。

計畫第 3 年雖因疫情造成大環境艱困，但 EBRC 仍獲重要成果。在與臺灣各地企業、投資人、政府部門和產業公協會聯繫方面，工研院扮演舉足輕重角色。EBRC 團隊運用專業知識並彙集多方努力，聯系各界高層有關人士，並善用自身技術優勢，以達成專案關鍵目標和預期影響。與 2020 年相比，2021 年 EBRC 又更往前邁進，進一步打通商機。首先，在推廣歐盟時，已將關注重點從首都轉至地方縣市和產業公協會。其次，廣邀美、日等駐臺辦事處與會，擴大活動規格。多管齊下，從而確保與供應鏈全線建立商業人脈。種種努力下，2021 年經濟部投資審議委員會核准臺灣對歐盟投資申請案計 20 件，多以資通訊技術和汽車業為投資對象。



employs professional expertise and integrated efforts, links high-level multi-stakeholders and makes use of its technical strengths, in order to reach the key objectives of the projects and the expected impacts. Compared to 2020, the EBRC project was advanced to further penetrate the business opportunities in 2021. Firstly, the EU's visibility has been shifted the focus from the capital city, towards the local municipalities and industry associations. Secondly, the format of the events was enlarged with the invitation of the foreign institutions, including those from the US and Japan. Such a complex approach ensured the establishment of the business relations across the complete supply chains. As result, in 2021, Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) has approved 20 applications for the Taiwanese investments in EU, mostly in the ICT and automotive sectors. They were facilitated by the following list of **2021 EBRC's achievements:**

- **EU-Taiwan Wind Power Seminar\_Developing Supply Chains (30 March, 2021): Incentives and Policies towards Global Competitiveness** succeeded in advocating the theme, which was aiming at strengthening cooperation between the EU and Taiwan in the offshore wind sector, and at building competitive regional supply chains in the offshore wind industry. Speakers from Europe, Taiwan, and the US shared the latest policies and trends in offshore wind, including legal and economic perspectives on localization. The seminar successfully gathered many participants from Taiwan and Europe onsite and online. It attracted very good media attention and more than 14 news have been published from the local and foreign media.

- **Forum on Tech Supply Chain Partnership (22 June, 2021)** was co-organized by the EETO, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Foundation (JTEA), and Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA). Through this online forum, representatives and experts from government, industry, academia, and research institutes reflected on regional experiences and industry cases, and identified opportunities for future tech supply chains.



促成以上成果的 2021 年 EBRC 活動總覽：

- **臺歐盟風能研討會：建構具全球競爭力的產業供應鏈（2021 年 3 月 30 日）**

為加強歐盟和臺灣離岸風力產業合作，並建立具競爭力的離岸風力區域供應鏈，特以此為主題辦理此研討會，活動十分成功。會中由來自歐洲、臺灣和美國的講者分享海上風電最新政策和趨勢，包括從法規及經濟角度探討在地化議題，不僅吸引眾多來自臺灣和歐洲的聽眾於現場和線上共襄盛舉，媒體曝光率亦佳，共獲 14 條以上臺灣和外國媒體報導。

- **科技產業全球供應鏈合作論壇（2021 年 6 月 22 日）**

由歐洲經貿辦事處、美國在臺協會、日本臺灣交流協會和臺灣經濟部共同於線上舉辦，邀集產官學研代表和專家，反思區域經驗和產業實例，並找出未來科技供應鏈的契機所在。

此次活動採聯合辦理，顯見主辦單位通力合作、共建具韌性

By this joint event, the organizers showed their interest in working together to establish resilient, intelligent and sustainable tech supply chains. This event was covered in more than 40 headlines from local and international media while the online forum attracted more than 750 registrations, with at least 350 participants attending the whole event.

• **EU Investment Forum (EIF)(14 October, 2021)** was opened by the President of Taiwan, and reached new heights whether in its roster of speakers, audience participation or format. The organizers were honored to have Director-General Sabine Weyand as the keynote speaker. She was the highest-level EU official to have been invited to the event. The forum was focused on 3 pillars; the EU Investment Policy & Regulatory landscape, EU's Digital Europe Program and the European Green Deal.

Officials from the European Commission presented the EU's policies and investment areas. It also highlighted the industrial strengths of both the EU and Taiwan and the significant potential for increased cooperation between European and Taiwanese enterprises across a wide range of strategic sectors. Representatives and experts from government, industry and academia of the EU and Taiwan shared green and digital industry cases in Europe and identified mutual investment opportunities. This event was organized by online only due to pandemic, but still gathered

的智慧永續科技供應鏈的意願。最終共獲臺灣和國際媒體報導計 40 餘條，報名人數 750 餘人，且至少有 350 人全程線上參與。

#### • 投資歐盟論壇 (EIF) (2021 年 10 月 14 日)

由臺灣總統開幕致詞，無論講者陣容、與會人數或舉辦規格都再創新高。此次主辦單位很榮幸能邀請歐盟貿易總署總署長 SABINE WEYAND 擔任主題演講人，為歷年受邀參與此活動的最高級別歐盟官員。本屆論壇著眼三大主軸：歐盟投資政策與法規環境、歐盟的數位歐洲計畫、歐洲綠色新政。

由歐盟執委會官員介紹歐盟的政策和投資領域，會中亦強調歐盟和臺灣的產業優勢，以及歐洲和臺灣企業在眾多戰略領域加強合作的無窮潛力。歐盟和臺灣的產官學界代表和專家也分享了歐洲的綠色和數位產業案例，並指出相互投資的商機。本次活動雖因疫情而採純線上辦理，但仍有 300 多名聽眾線上與會。

#### • 投資歐盟論壇巡迴展新竹場——臺歐盟數位科技產業合作暨商機洽商研討會 (2021 年 11 月 8 日)

由歐洲經貿辦事處、新竹市政府、捷克、芬蘭、法國、荷蘭和波蘭辦事處、臺灣經濟部及工研院與國際半導體產業協會、臺灣半導體協會、臺灣區電機電子工業同業公會、臺北電腦公會聯合於新竹舉辦；新竹為臺灣資通訊中心，更孕育出多家臺灣龍頭資通訊業者，以台積電最為知名。本次研討會由 5 個會員國向潛在投資者介紹自身數位化政策和獎勵方案，會中亦展現投資歐盟將能提升臺商在價值鏈中的地位。



EU Investment Forum (14 October, 2021)

more than 300 participants joined online.

• **EIF-Roadshow & Investment Fair on digital technology (8 November, 2021), Hsinchu** was organized by EETO, Hsinchu City Government, representative and trade offices of the Czech Republic, Finland, France, the Netherlands and Poland, the Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan and ITRI, in association with SEMI Taiwan, the Taiwan Semiconductor Industry Association (TSIA), Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (TEEMA) and Taipei Computer Association (TCA). Hsinchu, the venue of the event, is Taiwan's ICT hub and the birthplace of several leading Taiwanese ICT companies, the most renowned being TSMC. Through this roadshow, five Member States presented their digitalization policies and incentive programs to potential investors.

The roadshow showed that by investing in the EU, it will advance the position of Taiwanese businesses on the value chain. The event gathered business representatives looking to expand into the EU. The presentations shared Taiwanese investors the five Member State's comparative advantage and policies. Direct exchanges in the exhibition areas provided opportunities for MS to access potential Taiwanese investors.

A total of 80 participants attended, with a sizeable proportion from local industry players and major business associations.

• **EIF-Roadshow & Investment Fair on Smart Machinery (9 November, 2021), Taichung** as Taiwan's machinery hub was the perfect location for the roadshow. The event was co-organized by EETO, Taichung City Government, representative and trade offices of Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Italy and Sweden and Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs and ITRI, in association with Taiwan Association of Machinery Industry (TAMI), Taiwan Machine Tool & Accessory Builders' Association (TMBA) and Taiwan Automation Intelligence and Robotics Association (TAIROA). Machinery plays a crucial role in the EU's green and digital twin transitions, and through this event, Taiwanese



此次活動藉由簡報，與臺灣投資人分享此 5 國的相對優勢與政策，吸引不少希望進軍歐盟的業界代表共聚一堂，會員國亦可於展區與潛在臺灣投資人直接交流。與會人數共 80 名，其中不少為當地業者和各大產業公協會代表。

• **投資歐盟論壇巡迴展臺中場——臺歐盟智慧機械產業合作暨商機洽商研討會（2021 年 11 月 9 日）**

於臺灣機械產業重鎮臺中舉辦，正是本場巡迴展最佳地點。此次活動由歐洲經貿辦事處、臺中市政府、德國、丹麥、匈牙利、義大利和瑞典辦事處、臺灣經濟部 and 工研院與臺灣機械工業同業公會、臺灣工具機暨零組件工業同業公會和臺灣智慧自動化與機器人協會聯合舉辦。

在歐盟的綠色和數位雙轉型中，機械的地位舉足輕重，臺灣機械製造商可藉此次活動，了解歐盟的創新想法、從中汲取全新靈感，並採用最新商業模式。此外，亦可更加認識歐盟政策及會員國特色，從而根據自身需求及業務規畫，在歐盟國家開創佳績。





machinery manufacturers could learn new ideas, gain new inspirations and adopt new businesses models in the EU. Also, with a better understanding of the EU's policies and the unique profiles of its Member States, Taiwanese investors could find success in any EU country depending on their needs and business plans.

A total of 93 participants attended, surpassing the 76 registrations received by the organizers. Most of them were high-level executives from local businesses.

• **EIF-Roadshow & Investment Fair on Green Technology (12 November, 2021), Tainan** focused on energy transition and actively promoting digitalization. With the support of EETO, Member States, the Tainan City Government and local business associations, this third roadshow successfully gathered the largest number of participants among the three roadshows. That indicated the keen interest of Southern Taiwanese enterprises to expand globally, especially to the EU.

The purpose of this roadshow was to introduce the EU market and its investment environment to the Taiwanese companies. The speakers from Taiwan, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain and Slovakia shared their views on

本次主辦單位共收到 76 人報名，但最終出席人數多達 93 名，多為當地企業高階主管。

• 投資歐盟論壇巡迴展臺南場——臺歐盟綠色科技產業合作暨商機洽商研討會（2021 年 11 月 12 日）

著眼能源轉型，積極推進數位化。此活動為巡迴展之第 3 場，在歐洲經貿辦事處、會員國、臺南市政府和當地產業公協會支持下，與會人數居 3 場巡迴展之冠，可見臺灣南部企業對於進軍全球，尤其打入歐盟，抱持濃厚興趣。

本次巡迴展之目的，在於向臺灣企業介紹歐盟市場及投資環境，由來自臺灣、比利時、盧森堡、西班牙和斯洛伐克的講者分享後疫情時代趨勢，強調推動永續經濟、綠色能源轉型和數位轉型的重要性，並進一步呼籲加強歐盟與臺灣間合作，共吸引 150 多人到場與會。

• 網站和電子報

除向專案有關人士及社會大眾提供資訊外，更有助於廣為提高歐盟能見度。網站上可查閱 EBRC 第 2 期計畫介紹、相關新聞、未來活動，以及各項活動簡報等當前成果。2021 年，EBRC 團隊持續每周更新歐盟消息及所有活動資訊，亦定期於網站上傳中英文版歐盟相關資訊。



post-COVID trends and emphasized the importance of building a sustainable economy, green energy transition and digital transformation, and further called for strengthening cooperation between the EU and Taiwan. More than 150 participants attended the forum in person.

- **The Website and E-Newsletter** which serves to disseminate information to project stakeholders and the public. Most importantly, it helps to raise the EU visibility widely. The website shows the information of the EBRC2 Program, related news, future activities, and the current outcomes such as the presentation materials which generated from the events. In 2021, EBRC team continued to update weekly news from the EU, and all the information of activities. Furthermore, regularly uploaded EU related information in English and Chinese on the website.



An Investment Guide Book to the European Union "Go Europe!"







With over US\$62bn in direct foreign investments, European businesses are collectively the largest group of foreign investors in Taiwan. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) is the principal organisation promoting European business interests in Taiwan. The chamber represents over 1,000 members from 420 companies and organisations. Through a network of 30 industry and support committees, the ECCT has been successful in addressing specific concerns and providing concrete recommendations to all levels of government to facilitate improving the business environment. The ECCT annually publishes a series of position papers that comprise issues identified by its committees as hindering the further development of their respective industries and provides recommendations to the government of Taiwan for improvement of the business environment on general issues as well as industry-specific problems. They also serve to keep the European Commission and Parliament as well as the governments of individual European countries informed about Taiwan's business environment.

歐洲企業一直是臺灣最主要的外商投資來源，其直接投資規模超過 620 億美元。歐洲在臺商務協會（歐洲商會）的創建宗旨，在於促進歐洲企業在臺之權益。歐洲商會約有 1000 名會員，分別來自 420 家公司與機構。透過 30 個產業與特別委員會形成的關係網，歐洲商會已成功因應不同產業的特殊議題，為各級政府提供改善臺灣經商環境的具體建言。歐洲商會每年均提出一系列的建議書，內容涵蓋各委員會所提出，促進自身產業進一步發展的議題，亦針對一般議題與各產業的特有問題，向臺灣政府提出全面性改善經商環境的建言。建議書亦協助歐洲執行委員會、歐洲議會與歐盟各會員國政府瞭解臺灣的經商環境。

# Erasmus+ 2021-2027 Launch



# 8

## EDUCATION

### 教育

#### 8.1 Erasmus+

Erasmus+ is the European Union's programme to support education, training, youth and sports. With a budget of some €26 billion, the 2021-2027 programme places a strong focus on social inclusion, the green and digital transitions, and promoting young people's participation in democratic life. In addition to offering grants, Erasmus+ also supports teaching, research, networking and policy debate on EU topics.

Opportunities for individuals specifically aim at students, learners, staff, trainees, teachers and volunteers can be accessed from all over the world. There are also opportunities for organisations, which want to explore development and networking opportunities with universities, education and training providers, think tanks, research organisations, and private businesses.

For more information, visit:

<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/>

#### 8.1 新伊拉斯莫斯計畫

新伊拉斯莫斯計畫（ERASMUS+）是歐盟的教育、訓練、青年和體育補助計畫，本期計畫期程為 2021 至 2027 年，總預算約 260 億歐元，格外著重社會包容、綠色和數位轉型，以及促進年輕人參與民主。除提供經費補助外，亦鼓勵與歐盟議題有關的教學、研究、交流和政策辯論。

本計畫針對世界各地的學生、學習者、工作人員、受訓人員、教師和志工開放個人申請，此外亦提供機構申請管道，期能有機會與大專院校、教育訓練機構、智庫、研究單位、私人企業一同成長、彼此交流。

更多資訊請見：<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/>

## Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree

The Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters (EMJMD) are master-level integrated study programmes. They are designed and delivered by an international partnership of higher education institutions (HEI). They involve at least three HEI from three different countries, of which at least two must be EU Member States and third countries associated to the Programme (previously called Programme Countries). The study period can range from one to two academic years (60, 90, or 120 ECTS credits).

In 2021, Erasmus Mundus scholarships have been offered to 11 Taiwanese students to study in EMJMD programmes, of which 10 were awarded full scholarships.

### Jean Monnet Activities

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

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

There are three types of activities supported:

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

## 歐盟聯合碩士學位

歐盟聯合碩士學位（EMJMD）為整合式碩士研究學程，由高等教育機構跨國合作，共同設計並提供。各學程須由至少 3 個國家的 3 個高教機構聯合開設，且其中至少 2 國為歐盟成員國和計畫相關第三國（先前稱為「歐洲計畫國」），學程長度從一至兩年不等（60、90 或 120 個 ECTS 學分）。

2021 年，計畫獎學金共錄取 11 名臺灣學生，可攻讀歐盟聯合碩士課程，其中 10 名獲全額獎學金。

### 莫內計畫

莫內計畫旨在針對全球歐盟研究領域，表揚教學及研究方面的卓越成就，此外也促進學術界與政策制定者對話，期望藉此強化歐盟政策。

歐盟研究的涉獵範圍包含歐洲所有層面，尤其著重歐洲的內外部整合過程，也涵蓋歐盟在世界全球化中的角色，並推動積極參與的歐洲公民理念，以及促進人民與文化間對話。

莫內計畫可分為 3 類：

1. 教學與研究活動：莫內模組課程、莫內講座和莫內卓越中心。
2. 支援相關組織：莫內計畫對相關組織的支援。
3. 與學術界進行政策辯論：莫內跨國網絡與莫內專案。

主要活動包括歐盟研究領域的相關課程、研究、研討會、交流活動及出版品。

2021 年臺灣共有 7 項進行中的莫內計畫，從中可見歐盟與臺灣在促進歐盟研究方面合作密切。



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

There were nine Jean Monnet projects active in Taiwan in 2021. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies. They include:

- Project to Deepen EU Awareness and Research Ability in East Taiwan (module at National Dong Hwa University , 2018-2021)
- EU and Environmental Health: Policies, Achievements and Main Challenges (module at Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2019-2022)
- EU Study Scheme (module at National Taiwan University, 2021-2024)
- A Decade of Crises: Reflecting on EU Capitalism and Governance (Chair at National Taipei University, 2018-2021)
- Creating Jean Monnet Chair at the School of Law, Soochow University (Chair at Soochow University, 2018-2021)
- Creating Jean Monnet Chair of the EU-East Asia Industrial Interaction at National Taiwan University (Chair at National Taiwan University, 2021-2024)
- European Union Centre of Excellence at National Taiwan University (Center of Excellence, National Taiwan University 2015-2018, 2018-2021, 2021-2024)
- EUTW National Forums on Policy, Culture and Science of the EU (project at National Taiwan University, 2018-2020, 2020-2022)
- European Community Studies Association Taiwan, ECSA Taiwan (support to associations 2015-2018, 2018-2021)

For more information:

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



前述計畫包括：

- 臺灣東部對歐盟意識和研究能力強化計畫  
(國立東華大學 莫內模組課程，2018-2021)
- 歐盟與環境衛生：政策、成就與主要挑戰  
(文藻外語大學莫內模組課程，2019-2022)
- 歐盟研究計畫  
(國立臺灣大學莫內模組課程，2021-2024)
- 十年危機：反思歐盟資本主義和治理  
(國立臺北大學莫內講座 2018- 2021)
- 東吳大學法學院莫內講座計畫  
(東吳大學莫內講座，2018-2021)
- 國立臺灣大學歐盟與東亞的產業互動莫內講座計畫  
(國立臺灣大學莫內講座，2021-2024 年)
- 國立臺灣大學歐盟卓越中心  
(國立臺灣大學卓越中心 2015-2018、2018-2021、2021-2024)
- 臺灣歐盟中心之歐盟政策、文化與科學全國論壇  
(國立臺灣大學研究計畫，2018-2020、2020-2022)
- 臺灣歐洲研究協會  
(支援相關組織，2015-2018、2018-2021)

更多資訊請見：

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

## 8.2

## European Union Centre in Taiwan

The European Union Centre in Taiwan is a consortium of seven prestigious Taiwanese universities, each sharing the common goal of promoting EU studies in Taiwan. The Centre was founded in 2009 under the European Commission's initiative to promote EU studies in the world, and to facilitate academia and civil society's exchange with the EU's global partners. With National Taiwan University (NTU) as the coordinating university, the six other consortium universities are National Cheng Chi University (NCCU), National Chung Hsing University (NCHU), Catholic Fu-Jen University (FJU), Tam Kang University (TKU), National Sun Yat-Sen University (NSYSU), and National Dong Hwa University (NDHU).

The consortium universities organize respective academic and cultural activities, from seminars and workshops to study trips and film festivals. Jointly, the Centre has been hosting the annual National Student Workshop on EU studies since 2011. The Workshop invites undergraduate and graduate students to submit research papers on EU studies, and awards certificates to the best papers presented. The 12th Workshop was hosted by Soochow University at Google Meet on 2 July 2021.

For more information:

[www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php](http://www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php)

## 8.2 臺灣歐盟中心

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

各聯盟學校分別規劃一系列學術和文化活動，包含研討會、座談會、考察行程及電影節。自 2011 年以來，該中心每年聯合盟校共同舉辦「全國歐盟研究論文發表會」，發表會廣邀學士生與研究生投稿歐盟研究的相關論文，並票選出最佳論文頒發證書。第十一屆全國歐盟研究論文發表會由東吳大學承辦，於 2021 年 7 月 2 日假 GOOGLE MEET 線上舉行。

[www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php](http://www.eutw.org.tw/index-e.php)





# CULTURE

## 文化

Exchanges and cooperation in culture and art is an important aspect of EU-Taiwan relations. Every year, the EETO organises the Europe Festival and the Taiwan European Film Festival. In 2021, the EETO, together with EU Member States Offices in Taiwan, launched for the first time a cooking show and cookbook on European cuisines, called Taste of Europe, featuring the recipes for 15 delicious European dishes, prepared and cooked by European representatives in Taiwan.

### 9.1 The Europe Festival

Every year on 9 May, the European Union organises a series of events to celebrate Europe Day. The date commemorates the signing of the Schuman Declaration on 9 May 1950—an ambitious plan to secure long-term peace in post-war Europe that became the beginning of what is now the European Union.

藝文交流與合作是歐盟—臺灣關係中十分重要的一環。歐洲經貿辦事處除每年舉辦歐洲節和臺灣歐洲影展外，更在 2021 年與推出首檔歐洲美食節目《品味歐洲》（TASTE OF EUROPE）及同名食譜書，共介紹 15 道美味歐洲菜肴做法，皆由歐洲駐臺代表下廚烹調。

### 9.1 歐洲節

每年 5 月 9 日，歐盟都會舉辦一系列活動慶祝歐洲日，用以紀念 1950 年 5 月 9 日簽署了《舒曼宣言》，此宣言的目的為確保戰後歐洲長治久安，願景十分遠大，其後更催生了歐盟的前身。

On 8-9 May 2021, the EETO, together with Members States Offices, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and the Taipei City Government, organised the Europe Festival at the Grassland of Huashan Creative Park. The theme of the year was “the EU Connects.” The festival featured booths selling Europeans food and products, as well as live performances. The 17th Taiwan European Film Festival (TEFF) opened on 8 December 2021 at Huashan SPOT in Taipei.

## 9.2

## The Taiwan European Film Festival

The festival featured 16 European films, including eight that had not been previously screened in Taiwan. The festival's opening film was *Let There Be Light*, a 2019 Slovak-language drama film directed by Marko Škop. It was selected as the Slovak entry for the Best International Feature Film at the 92nd Academy Awards.

The festival was jointly organised by the European Economic



2021 年 5 月 8、9 日，歐洲經貿辦事處與會員國辦事處、外交部、文化部和臺北市政府在華山創意園區中央藝文草地共同舉辦歐洲節，本年度活動以「當我們連在一起」為主題，除設置攤位銷售歐洲美食和產品外，亦有現場表演。

## 9.2 臺灣歐洲影展

2021 年 12 月 8 日第 17 屆臺灣歐洲影展（TEFF）於光點華山電影館揭開序幕，共放映 16 部歐洲電影，其中 8 部為臺灣首映。本屆開幕片《愛是一道光》（LET THERE BE LIGHT）為 2019 年由 MARKO ŠKOP 執導的斯洛伐克語劇情片，並代表斯洛伐克角逐第 92 屆奧斯卡最佳國際電影。

此次影展由歐洲經貿辦事處、歐洲國家在臺辦事處、外交部、文化部和臺北市政府文化局共同合舉辦，因疫情關係，所有電影均採線上播映，觀看人次計 1,200 餘人。

官方網站：<https://www.teff.tw/>

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

and Trade Office, European countries' official representations in Taiwan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, and the Taipei City Government Department of Culture. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, all the films were screened online and in total received more than 1,200 views.

TEFF official website:

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

TEFF Facebook page:

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



### 9.3 Taste of Europe

The Taste of Europe cooking show was premiered on YouTube on 17 December 2021. The show, which features 15 episodes, was produced by the EETO in collaboration with the EU Member States Offices in Taiwan. In the miniseries, European representatives team up with Taiwanese chef John Huang to demonstrate how to prepare European cuisine, including traditional dishes from Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden. After the last episode was aired on 26 May 2022, all the recipes were published in the Taste of Europe Cookbook in June 2022.



Watch the Taste of Europe YouTube miniseries



### 9.3 品味歐洲

美食節目《品味歐洲》共 15 集，由歐洲經貿辦事處與歐盟會員國駐臺辦事處聯合製作，2021 年 12 月 17 日於 YOUTUBE 首播。每集迷你節目皆由歐洲駐臺代表與臺灣廚師黃文祈共同示範如何製作歐洲美食，包含來自奧地利、比利時、捷克、丹麥、芬蘭、法國、德國、匈牙利、義大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、波蘭、斯洛伐克、西班牙和瑞典的傳統菜色。2022 年 5 月 26 日最後一集播出後，所有食譜皆收錄於《品味歐洲》一書中，於 2022 年 6 月出版。



觀賞品味歐洲 YOUTUBE 迷你影集





# RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

## 研究與創新

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

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

### 10.1 Horizon Europe

Horizon Europe is a key instrument to see beyond the horizon – towards a green, digital, healthy and resilient future.

投資研究與創新便是投資人類的未來，其目的在於解決氣候變遷、人口老化、可再生能源和永續糧食安全等重大社會議題，並能加強產業創新及提高產業競爭力。

歐盟的研究政策極為重視國際合作，透過設置多年期預算架構方案，大力支持研究與創新，以期促進跨境和跨學科合作。

### 10.1 展望歐洲

「展望歐洲」計畫所展望的，是綠色、數位、健康且富韌性的未來。此計畫起訖時間為 2021 至 2027 年，預算總計 955

Horizon Europe is the ambitious EU research & innovation framework programme for 2021-2027 with a budget of €95.5 billion and a particular focus on creating impact for the European Green Deal, the digital and sustainability transition and recovery from the coronavirus crisis. Its overarching goals are to strengthen the EU's scientific and technological bases and the European Research Area (ERA), to boost Europe's innovation capacity, competitiveness and jobs and to deliver on citizen's priorities and sustain our socio-economic model and values.

The EU and Taiwan enjoy vibrant cooperation in research and innovation under the Horizon Europe programme, and its predecessor the EU's Horizon 2020 programme. In 2021, there were 57 projects under both Horizon Europe and Horizon 2020 programmes involving Taiwanese partners across multiple research areas including industrial technologies, fundamental research, transport and mobility, health, society, security, climate change and environment, space, digital economy, and food and natural resources.

Learn more about Horizon Europe:

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

Search for specific research projects:

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

## 10.2

### Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) are the European Union's flagship programme funding the development of excellent doctoral education, postdoctoral training programmes and collaborative research projects. These programmes encourage transnational, intersectoral, and interdisciplinary mobility by offering fellowships

億歐元，為規模宏大之歐盟研究與創新框架計畫，尤為關注歐洲綠色新政、數位和永續轉型以及走出疫情等主題，期能於相關領域發揮影響力。其整體目標為充實歐盟的科學技術基礎、扶植歐洲研究區（ERA），提升歐洲創新能力、競爭力和就業機會，達成民眾最為關切事項，並維繫我們的社會經濟模式和價值觀。

在「展望歐洲」及其前身「展望 2020 計畫」架構下，歐盟與臺灣的研究與創新合作十分活絡，2021 年二計畫架構下共有 57 個研究案有臺灣合作夥伴參與，研究領域包括工業技術、基礎研究、運輸和交通、健康、社會、安全、氣候變遷與環境、太空、數位經濟及糧食和自然資源等。

更多有關「展望歐洲」計畫的資訊，請見

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

搜尋特定研究案：

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

## 10.2 新居禮夫人人才培育計畫

新居禮夫人人才培育計畫（MSCA）是歐盟針對博士教育、後博士研究人員訓練及偕同研究所推出的旗艦補助計畫。MSCA 計畫為鼓勵跨國、跨產業及跨學科交流，提供研究人員獎助金，且無國籍或研究領域限制，研究型組織（大學、研究中心及企業）可藉由此計畫延攬優秀外國研究人才，並



to researchers regardless of their nationality or field of research. The MSCA enable research-focused organisations (universities, research centres, and companies) to host talented foreign researchers, and to create strategic partnerships with leading institutions worldwide. Under Horizon Europe, the MSCA has been awarded a budget of €6.6bn for the period 2021-2027.

We invite researchers from Taiwan to apply for these exchange programmes that offer both generous research funding for non-European scientists and the opportunity to work in European laboratories.

Learn more about Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions:

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

### 10.3

## European Research Council

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

The overall ERC budget from 2021 to 2027 is more than €16 billion, which represents about 17% of the overall Horizon Europe budget, making it a flagship component of the programme.

To date, the ERC has funded over 9,500 top researchers at various stages of their careers, and over 70,000 postdocs, PhD students and other staff working in their research teams. The ERC strives to attract top researchers from anywhere in the world to come to Europe.

Taiwanese researchers are encouraged to apply for ERC grants that support individual researchers of any age or nationality who wish to pursue their frontier research. In

與世界各地頂尖研究機構建立策略夥伴關係。MSCA 計畫已獲「展望歐洲」計畫核發 2021 至 2027 年間共 66 億歐元預算。

歡迎臺灣研究人員前來申請交流計畫，非歐洲的科研人員不僅能獲得充裕研究經費，亦有機會前往歐洲實驗室工作。

更多有關 MSCA 計畫的資訊，請見：

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

## 10.3 歐洲研究委員會

歐洲研究委員會（ERC）的任務為藉由優渥補助，鼓勵歐洲的優質研究，並扶植由計畫主持人所推動的開拓性研究，研究領域不限，唯須具備超群的科學實力。

2021 至 2027 年，ERC 之預算總額超過 160 億歐元，約佔展望歐洲計畫總預算的 17%，為後者當中的重量級計畫。

迄今為止，已有 9,500 多名研究年資不一的頂尖研究人員，以及其研究團隊中 70,000 多名博士後人員、博士生及其他人員獲得 ERC 補助。ERC 致力於吸引世界各地的頂尖研究人才前往歐洲。

補助金採個人申請，對象為期望從事開拓性研究的研究人員，不限國籍和年齡，亦鼓勵臺灣研究人員申請。ERC 尤其歡迎申請人提出跨學科、針對新興領域的創新想法和提案，

particular, the ERC welcomes innovative ideas and proposals that cross disciplinary boundaries and address new and emerging fields, as well as applicants who introduce unconventional and innovative approaches.

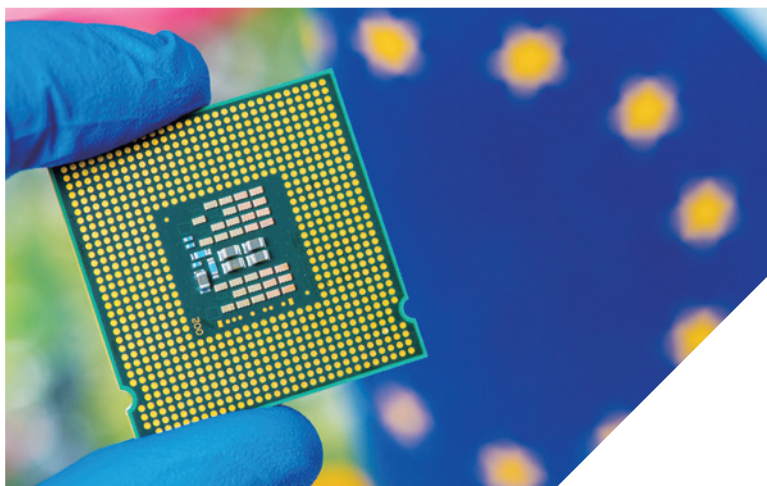
Learn more about the European Research Council:

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

以及打破傳統、推陳出新的方法。

更多 ERC 相關資訊，請見：

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



# 11

## EU MEMBER STATES IN TAIWAN

### 歐盟會員國在臺灣

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

#### Austrian Commercial Office

Taiwan is one of Austria's largest trading partners in the Far East, with a yearly bilateral trade volume of roughly 1.8 billion euros. After decreasing in 2020, Austrian exports to Taiwan recorded a growth of 34.59% in 2021, amounting to more than 782 million euros. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, Austrian imports from Taiwan increased significantly by 28.15%, accounting for 1.025 billion euros in 2021.

Austria's primary export goods to Taiwan are machinery,

廣義的歐盟—臺灣政策架構包含 15 個會員國的在臺辦事處。歐盟與會員國每月定期開會交換資訊，以確保政策一致，如此協調合作亦有助於共同辦理有利歐洲共同經濟利益的各項活動或其他對外行動。以下介紹各會員國辦事處之任務、活動及與臺灣的經濟合作。

#### 奧地利商務代表辦事處

臺灣是奧地利在遠東地區最大貿易夥伴之一，每年雙邊貿易額約為 18 億歐元。奧地利對臺出口於 2020 年下滑，至 2021 又回升 34.59%，共計超過 7.82 億歐元，進口額亦不受疫情影響，大幅增加 28.15%，達 10.25 億歐元。

奧地利主要輸臺貨品為機械、設備和其他高科技相關產品，臺灣半導體業更是奧地利公司重要客戶。

奧地利商務代表辦事處位於臺北，隸屬奧地利聯邦工商總會

equipment and other high-tech-related goods. Above all, the Taiwanese semiconductor industry is an important customer of Austrian companies.

The Austrian Commercial Office in Taipei is part of the global network of offices of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, in charge of Austria's 'economic diplomacy' worldwide, representing & servicing all of Austria's >500,000 businesses. The Austrian Commercial Office links up potential business partners. It establishes trade relations between Austrian and Taiwanese companies and helps Austrian businesses venture onto the Taiwanese market or establish local subsidiaries.

The office organises conferences, exhibitions, delegation visits, and B2B networking events and carries out 'tailor-made' projects for its Austrian member companies. With its long-standing expertise and global network, the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber's Taipei office is the KEY DRIVER in enhancing bilateral trade & economic ties between Austria and Taiwan.

### Belgian Office Taipei

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

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

全球辦事處網絡，此網絡負責奧地利在全球的「經濟外交」，代表全奧地利 50 萬多家企業，並為其提供服務。奧地利商務代表辦事處串聯潛在商業夥伴，建立奧地利與臺灣企業間貿易關係，幫助奧地利企業進軍臺灣市場或建立當地子公司。

此外也籌辦研討會、展覽、代表團訪問、B2B 交流活動，並為奧地利企業成員策畫「量身訂做」的專案。多年累積的專業知能和全球網路，讓奧地利聯邦工商總會的臺北辦事處成為奧地利與臺灣雙邊經貿關係的關鍵推手。

### 比利時臺北辦事處

比利時經濟開放，以出口為導向，與臺灣的貿易關係持續蓬勃發展。目前比利時為臺灣第 5 大歐洲貿易夥伴，過去 4 年總貿易額逾 20 億歐元，雙方進出口產品則以化學品、機械和設備為主。

比利時臺北辦事處（BOT）匯整該國聯邦和地區機構（FIT、AWEX 及 HUB.BRUSSELS），為比利時在臺灣的代表，其主要貿易相關活動藉由採取目標明確的行動、辦理參訪團、參與會議、商展及線上研討會，推廣並支援比利時之離岸風電、餐飲、資通訊科技（包含智慧城市相關技術）、生技、製藥及生命科學產業。

比利時位於歐洲中心，地處要衝，又擅長先進物流解決方案，臺灣公司如欲打入具 5 億消費者之歐洲單一市場，比利時正是理想門戶，而協助臺灣公司在比利時立足亦為辦事處主要任務之一。如需更多有關比利時臺北辦事處及相關活動的資訊，歡迎以電子郵件聯絡（[taipei@diplomel.fed.be](mailto:taipei@diplomel.fed.be)），亦可電洽 +886-2-2715-1215 或造訪 FACEBOOK 頁面 @belgianofficetaipei。



With its strategic central location and advanced logistics solutions, Belgium is an ideal gateway for Taiwanese companies to Europe's single market of 500 million consumers; helping them gain a foothold in Belgium is one of the BOT's main tasks. To know more about the BOT, regional representations and our actions, contact us by email (taipei@diplobel.fed.be), phone (+886 2 2715 1215) or visit our Facebook page @belgianofficetaipei.

### Czech Economic & Cultural Office, Taipei

Long-term economic cooperation resulted in significant Taiwanese investments in the Czech Republic. At the same time, the Czech export to Taiwan is narrowed down to vehicles and their parts with the consequent negative balance in our trade relations. Therefore, the Czech Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei (CECO) continuously enhanced economic cooperation with Taiwanese partners through various activities. Over the past few years, CECO has organised several trade fairs, seminars and recently various online forums and webinars in areas such as ICT, investment environment, R&D, space cooperation and technological start-ups.

Following the visit of the Czech Senate President and accompanying business delegation to Taiwan in 2020, the CECO continues to promote mutual trade relations by organising missions of Taiwanese entrepreneurs to the Czech Republic, including B2B matchmaking session.

### The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei

In recent years, Taiwan and Denmark have enjoyed strong growth in economic relations, mainly driven by the sizeable Danish involvement in Taiwan's critical transition to green energy. In 2021, bilateral trade in goods almost doubled, compared to 2020, reaching more than EUR1.5 billion. In the past few years, as many as 40 Danish companies in the offshore wind sector have set up offices in Taiwan, and more keep coming. They bring to Taiwan expertise in almost the

### 捷克經濟文化辦事處

因雙方於經濟方面長期合作，臺灣在捷克投資十分可觀，但捷克對臺出口僅有汽車及汽車零件，貿易出現逆差。有鑑於此，捷克經濟文化辦事處（CECO）持續舉辦各類活動，加強與臺灣合作夥伴間經濟合作，過去數年辦理多場商展及研討會，近期亦於線上舉辦論壇及研討會，討論資訊及通訊科技、投資環境、研發、太空技術合作及科技新創等各式主題。

2020 年捷克參議院議長率商務代表團訪臺後，捷克經濟文化辦事處亦安排臺灣新創團隊造訪捷克，並於當地舉辦 B2B 媒合活動，持續推動雙方貿易合作，維繫良好互動。

### 丹麥商務辦事處

近年來臺灣與丹麥的經濟合作因丹麥大力支持臺灣能源轉型而快速成長。2021 年雙邊貨物貿易比 2020 年增長近一倍，達 15 億歐元以上，過去幾年還有近 40 個丹麥離岸風電企業在臺設立分公司，且數字持續增長，替臺灣風電產業價值鍊中的每一環節提供專業技術。近年來，丹麥成為在臺最大直接投資來源，丹麥的風電企業目前正與臺灣企業合作，在西海岸設立工廠、建造風力發電廠，支持臺灣的永續發展，並在過程中創造許多再生能源相關工作機會。

臺灣與丹麥的經濟合作除風電產業外也多方發展，近期焦點包含健康照護、永續農業、智慧農業等。2021 年丹麥對臺出口前三大類產品分別為發電機械設備、醫學製藥、金屬製品。丹麥商務辦事處自 1989 年以來便不斷支援丹麥企業進入臺灣市場，同時亦從事領事工作，期能深化並拓展經濟合作，並提供量身打造方案，持續協助臺灣公司投資丹麥。



entire wind energy value chain. In recent years, the Danish companies in this sector have made Denmark one of Taiwan's largest foreign direct investors. They are now partnering with Taiwanese companies, setting up factories and building wind farms along Taiwan's west coast, supporting Taiwan's sustainable development and creating many local renewable-energy jobs.

The economic cooperation between Taiwan and Denmark covers a large number of different areas, also apart from the wind industry. Recent foci include health, sustainable agriculture and smart farming. The top three export categories from Denmark to Taiwan in 2021 were power generating machinery and equipment, medical and pharmaceutical products, and metal goods. Since 1989, the Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei has facilitated the entry of Danish companies to the local market and been responsible for consular work. The office aims to both deepen and broaden economic cooperation, and continues to assist Taiwanese companies investing in Denmark, with tailor-made solutions.

### Finland Trade Center

Finland's first trade office in Taiwan was established in 1991 by a group of eight Finnish-listed companies, including Kone and Valmet, which are still going strong in Taiwan. After numerous name and location changes, the office became known as Finland Trade Office in Taiwan, our official name until now. Under our brand name Business Finland, we promote trade, culture, tourism, education and academics between Finland and Taiwan.

In 2021, bilateral trade between Finland and Taiwan reached 795.8 million euros, with a growth of over 20% in trade numbers versus 2020 in imports and exports. Finland's main export items to Taiwan were nickel, vehicles and chemical wood pulp. The main imports from Taiwan were electronic integrated circuits and machinery.

Our main events in Taiwan are bi-annual Finland – Taiwan

### 芬蘭商務辦事處

1991 年，通力（KONE）和維美德（VALMET）等 8 家芬蘭上市公司共組芬蘭在臺的第一個貿易辦事處。而今這 8 家公司在臺仍屹立不搖，而辦事處經歷多次更名及搬家，最終定名為芬蘭商務辦事處，一直沿用至今，現以 BUSINESS FINLAND 為品牌名稱，推動芬蘭和臺灣之間的貿易、文化、旅遊、教育和學術往來。

2021 年，芬蘭和臺灣的雙邊貿易額達 7.958 億歐元，相較於 2020 年增長超過 20%。芬蘭對臺主要出口品項為鏢、車輛和化學木漿，自臺進口品項則以 IC 晶片和機械為主。

每兩年一次的芬蘭—臺灣經貿對話以及一年一度的商業論壇是辦事處在臺活動的重頭戲，自 2011 年起一直辦理至今。

近年來，入境芬蘭的國際旅客中，以臺灣觀光客人數成長最快，每年都有許多臺人造訪芬蘭的楠塔利（NAANTALI）和羅瓦涅米（ROVANIEMI），這兩個城市分別是在臺最受歡迎的芬蘭人——嚕嚕米和聖誕老人——的故鄉。

北歐國家中，僅有芬蘭同時加入歐盟及歐元區。多數芬蘭人都會說英語，與各行各業的當地人交流因此變得十分容易。

芬蘭的基礎建設健全，各項事務運作良好，無論是世上最好的教育及醫療制度，還是最清潔的能源生態系，臺灣公司在芬蘭的各種領域都能找到獨特的投資機會。

### 法國在臺協會

法國和臺灣的經濟關係一向穩固而多元，2021 年雙邊貿易總額為 55.8 億歐元（+21.5%）。法國和臺灣間藉由工作小

Trade Talks and the annual Business Forum to promote trade between Taiwan and Finland. Both events have been organised annually/bi-annually since 2011.

In recent years, Taiwanese tourists have become the fastest-growing international group of visitors to Finland. The most popular Finns in Taiwan are Moomin and Santa Claus, both visited by numerous Taiwanese each year in the Finnish cities of Naantali and Rovaniemi.

Finland is the only Nordic country member of the European Union and part of the Eurozone. The English language is spoken by the majority of Finns, thus making it an easy place to communicate with locals from all walks of life.

Finland offers outstanding infrastructure; things work in Finland. From the world's best education and health systems to the cleanest energy ecosystems, Finland offers Taiwanese companies unique investment opportunities in various fields.

#### French Office in Taipei

France and Taiwan maintain a solid and diversified economic relationship with a total bilateral trade of 5.58 billion euros in 2021 (+21.5%). Through working groups, France and Taiwan have been able to reinforce their cooperation in many sectors, including renewable energy, power distribution, aeronautics, and electronics. Following a drop in aeronautics exports, luxury goods became the top sector in French exports to Taiwan. Taiwan is also a significant agricultural market that satisfies a growing demand for high-quality products. France is historically the leading foreign player in retail industries in Taiwan. Since November 2016, the economic relationship between France and Taiwan has also relied on a dynamic French Tech Community with an ecosystem consisting of more than 300 French and Taiwanese experts today. In 2021, this French Tech Community enlarged its "Open Innovation Club" which aims to reinforce cooperation between start-ups and big groups from both sides and provide innovative solutions. France is also a strategic partner of Taiwan through partnerships

組，加強可再生能源、輸配電、航空、電子等諸多行業的合作。法國對臺出口方面，自空運出口減少以來，奢侈品成為大宗，此外臺灣也因對優質農產品需求日增，成為法國農產品重要市場。此外，法國也一直是臺灣零售業中的外商主力。2016 年 11 月以來，法國和臺灣的經濟關係又多了 LA FRENCH TECH 助力。LA FRENCH TECH 現有 300 多名法國和臺灣專家，是充滿活力的科技新創生態系，2021 年更擴充旗下「開放創新俱樂部」活動版圖，加強雙方新創企業和大型集團間的合作，並提供創新解決方案。法國也是臺灣在智慧產業、綠色金融、物聯網及資通訊領域的策略合作夥伴，法國各大金融機構亦竭力替臺灣離岸風場開發案提供資金。

#### 德國在臺協會

自 2012 年《避免雙重課稅租稅協定》生效以來，德國和臺灣間的雙邊貿易蓬勃發展。2021 年，臺灣是德國在亞太地區的第 5 大貿易夥伴，德國則是臺灣在歐盟的最大貿易夥伴。德國與臺灣的雙邊貿易額超過 215 億歐元，其中德國主要向臺灣出口汽車、機械、化工產品、電氣工程和藥品，自臺進口之重點產業則為半導體業。目前在德經商之臺灣公司約 500 家，雙邊亦於工業 4.0 或數位化工具機等眾多領域開展合作。

德國於歐洲的地理位置優越，可提供臺灣企業優勢，且國內某些地區的稅率最低可至 23%，在德國專利商標局註冊更代表科技和商業創新將獲得妥善保障。不僅如此，歐洲第 3 大貨運港和最大內陸港亦座落於德國，法蘭克福機場更是歐洲最大貨運集散地。

between French and Taiwanese counterparts in smart industry, green finance, IoT and ICT. French major financial institutions are very committed to financing Taiwan's offshore wind farms development program.

### German Institute, Taipei

Since the double taxation agreement was effective in 2012, bilateral trade between Germany and Taiwan has flourished. In 2021, Taiwan was Germany's fifth-largest trading partner in the Asia Pacific region, and Germany was Taiwan's largest trading partner in the EU. The bilateral trade volume between Germany and Taiwan exceeded 21.5 billion euros. Germany mainly exports automobiles, machinery, chemical products, electrical engineering, and pharmaceuticals to Taiwan, while its imports from Taiwan mainly focus on the semiconductor industry. Around 500 Taiwanese companies are active in Germany. Additionally, both sides cooperate in several sectors, like machinery tools focusing on Industry 4.0 or digitisation.

Germany offers an advantaged location for Taiwanese business in Europe. The tax rate can be low as 23% in certain areas, and registration with the German Patent and Trademark Office offers a high level of protection for technical and commercial innovations. Furthermore, Germany offers Europe's third biggest freight port and the biggest inland port with Frankfurt Airport as Europe's biggest cargo terminal.

### Hungarian Trade Office

Despite the global economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, trade between Hungary and Taiwan showed steady growth in 2021. According to the Taiwanese official statistics, the volume of Hungarian exports increased by more than 20 % last year, reaching 396.7 million USD. Thus, Taiwan has retained its position as one of Hungary's major Asian export markets. According to Hungarian statistics, roughly 75% of the products exported to the Taiwanese market consist of electronic equipment, mechanical machinery and cars.

### 匈牙利貿易辦事處

COVID-19 疫情之下，全球經濟舉步維艱，但 2021 年匈牙利與臺灣間貿易仍穩定成長。據臺灣官方統計，匈牙利對臺出口額增長逾 20%，達 3.967 億美元，臺灣仍穩居匈牙利主要亞洲出口市場之一。至於輸臺產品，根據匈牙利統計，約有 75% 為電子設備、機械和汽車。

2021 年，匈牙利成為臺灣第 2 大對外直接投資對象，排名較去年進步 1 名。臺灣對歐直接投資有很大一部分流入匈牙利，投資案總值超過 10 億歐元。因經商環境友善、利於投資，越來越多臺灣公司考慮擴大在匈牙利的業務版圖，匈牙利貿易辦事處亦在其投資過程中提供必要支援。

### 義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處

義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處 (IETCPO) 成立於 1995 年，除協助在臺 800 多名義大利公民處理領事事務外，亦與義大利貿易署 (ITA) 合作，支持並促進義大利對臺灣出口，以及臺灣對義大利投資。

義大利經濟貿易文化推廣辦事處一向致力於加強與臺灣的政治、經濟、科學和文化交流，追求互利永續的合作模式。

雙邊貿易向以化學品、機械和設備為核心，2021 年義大利在歐盟國家中是臺灣第 3 大貿易夥伴，貿易總額達到 47 億歐元。因臺灣資通訊業和義大利先進製造業間深具互補性，近來催生了輸配電、航空、汽車和電子領域的合作。此外，義大利食品飲料和製藥公司對臺灣市場的興趣也日益濃厚。

### 盧森堡臺北辦事處

盧森堡臺北辦事處自 2010 年以來持續協助臺灣公司在盧森

In 2021, Hungary became the 2nd largest target of Taiwanese foreign direct investments, moving one position up in the rank compared to the previous year. With projects reaching a total value of over 1 billion euros, a large portion of Taiwanese FDI to Europe landed in Hungary. Thanks to the favourable and business-friendly investment environment, more and more Taiwanese companies consider the possibility of increasing their presence in the country, and the Hungarian Trade Office in Taipei assists them by providing essential support during the investment process.

#### Italian Economic, Trade and Cultural Promotion Office

Established in 1995, the Italian Economic, Trade and Cultural Promotion Office (IETCPO) provides consular assistance to the over 800 Italian nationals living in Taiwan and, in conjunction with the Italian Trade Agency, supports and promotes Italian exports to Taiwan and Taiwanese investments in Italy.

The IETCPO is constantly engaged in strengthening political, economic, scientific, and cultural ties with Taiwan, pursuing a mutually beneficial, sustainable cooperation model.

Chemicals, machinery, and equipment are traditionally at the core of bilateral trade, totalling 4.7 billion euros in 2021, when Italy ranked Taiwan's 3rd EU trading partner.

A strong complementarity between Taiwan's ICT and Italy's advanced manufacturing industries has recently spawned collaboration in sectors such as power distribution, aeronautics, automotive and electronics.

Taiwan is also a market of growing interest for Italian food & beverage and pharmaceutical companies.

#### Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office, Taipei

Since 2010, the Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office, Taipei assists Taiwanese companies in expanding their business in Luxembourg and entering the European market. It also offers tailor-made services and advice to companies

堡拓展業務及進入歐洲市場，也替尋找不同商機和市場進入條件的公司，提供量身定制的服務和建議。

盧森堡和臺灣長期以來一直於貿易和金融領域合作緊密。2021 年，盧森堡與臺灣間貿易總額增長了 10.25%。雙方堅實的關係可追溯到 70 年代末，盧森堡國際貨運航空（CARGOLUX）和中華航空公司先後替臺灣和盧森堡及歐洲搭起空中橋梁，從此盧森堡便成為臺灣與歐洲市場間進出口高附加價值產品的重要物流中心。

2021 年歐盟會員國對臺直接投資中，盧森堡排名第 3。

金融方面，臺灣是盧森堡基金業在亞洲的第 4 大市場，以 2021 年在臺銷售境外基金市佔率而言，註冊地為盧森堡者佔 82%，此外在綠色和永續金融領域亦已開展合作。

在如此扎實的夥伴關係之上，雙方將進一步加強網路安全、循環經濟、智慧交通、文創產業和新創企業方面的合作。不僅如此，2018 年推出「臺盧度假打工計畫」後，青年和人才交流更替雙方交流開啟了新篇章。

#### 荷蘭在臺辦事處

荷蘭在臺辦事處（NLOT）的使命為促進並支持臺灣和荷蘭機構與企業在商業、科學、科技、農業和文化領域合作，並為策略經濟合作提供平臺，此外亦替外國和荷蘭國民辦理簽證申請和領事事務。

數十年來，荷蘭一直是臺灣在歐洲的第 2 大貿易夥伴，2021 年雙邊貿易總額達 147.6 億美元。臺灣則是荷蘭在亞洲的第 2 大貿易夥伴（2021 年貿易額共 94.5 億歐元）。

looking for respective business opportunities and market entry conditions.

Luxembourg and Taiwan have been strong partners in trade and finance for a long time already. In 2021, the total trade value between Luxembourg and Taiwan increased by 10.25%. This firm relationship dates to the late 70s, when the freight carrier Cargolux and later China Airlines connected Taiwan to Luxembourg and Europe, making Luxembourg an important logistical hub for exporting Taiwan's high-value-added products to the European market and vice versa.

In 2021, Luxembourg held the 3rd position among the EU Member States in terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to Taiwan.

Regarding finance, Taiwan is the 4th biggest distribution market for Luxembourg's fund industry in Asia. In 2021, Luxembourg's domiciled funds accounted for about 82% of market shares among all the offshore funds registered in Taiwan. Cooperation in the area of green and sustainable finance has also been established.

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

### Netherlands Office Taipei

The mission of the Netherlands Office Taipei (NLOT) is to promote and support cooperation between Taiwanese and Dutch institutions and companies in the fields of commerce, science, technology, agriculture, and culture, as well as to provide a platform for strategic economic cooperation. In addition, the Netherlands Office Taipei handles visa applications and consular matters for foreigners and Dutch nationals.

投資方面，以外人直接投資累計額而言，荷蘭自 1952 年以來一直是臺灣最大外資來源，累計金額超過 354.5 億美元，多投資於高科技和電子相關行業，近期亦將觸角伸向半導體業。臺灣與荷蘭的經濟相似度極高，二者同樣為發達開放、高度仰賴國際貿易的經濟體，臺灣是國際公司在亞洲經商的樞紐，而荷蘭亦已成為臺灣企業在歐洲開展業務的門戶。

近年來，雙方合作大幅增加，在循環經濟、智慧城市、離岸風電、光子學、網路安全、新創企業及半導體等創新領域互動尤多，為荷蘭企業及研究機構帶來更緊密的經濟關係及嶄新專案。

### 波蘭臺北辦事處

波蘭臺北辦事處自 1995 年起持續推廣貿易及投資機會，增進波蘭及臺灣企業合作。波蘭是臺灣公司擴張歐洲版圖的門戶。並於諸多領域提供新的成長機會，包括汽車、電子、ICT、生物技術和製藥及綠色科技等。雙方的經濟往來無畏疫情、持續深化，2021 年波蘭與臺灣的貿易額增長了 33%，達 26 億美元。2022 年第 10 屆臺波（蘭）經貿諮商會議於臺北舉行，會中分別針對電動車、半導體及認證機構簽署合作備忘錄共 3 份。

鑒於文化能有效促進雙邊關係，波蘭駐臺北辦事處亦於當地安排多項活動，例如在臺舉辦的第 2 屆蕭邦戶外鋼琴演奏會便吸引大批古典樂迷共襄盛舉。此外 2022 年 4 月，波蘭臺北辦事處亦於臺北國家音樂廳共同舉辦「為烏克蘭祈福—SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE」慈善音樂會，向俄國侵烏戰爭中受害的民眾致意。

教育是另一大重點合作領域，目前在波蘭就讀的臺灣學生超過千名，更有逾千名畢業自波蘭醫學院的臺灣醫師投身對抗



The Netherlands has been for decades Taiwan's second-largest trading partner in Europe, reaching 14.76 billion USD in total bilateral trade in 2021. Taiwan is the Netherlands' second-largest trade partner in Asia (9.45 billion EUR in total trade in 2021).

In terms of investments, the Netherlands has been historically the largest accumulative foreign direct investor in Taiwan since 1952, with a total amount of more than USD 35.45 billion. Most of these investments have been in the high-tech and electronics-related sectors and, most recently, in the semiconductor industry. Taiwan shares significant economic similarities: like the Netherlands, it is a developed and open economy, heavily dependent on international trade and serves as a hub for doing business in Asia. Likewise, the Netherlands has become a gateway for Taiwanese companies doing business in Europe.

In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in cooperation in innovative areas such as semiconductors and photonics, circular economy, smart cities, offshore wind, cybersecurity and start-ups. This has resulted in even closer economic ties and new projects for Dutch companies and research institutes.

#### Polish Office in Taipei

Since 1995, the Polish Office in Taipei has been actively promoting trade and investment opportunities, bringing together Polish and Taiwanese companies. Poland serves as a gateway for Taiwanese companies looking to expand in Europe. It offers new growth opportunities in various sectors, such as automotive, electronics, ICT, biotechnology & pharma, and green technology. Despite the pandemic, both partners further enhanced economic ties. In 2021, trade volume between Poland and Taiwan increased by 33% and reached 2.6 billion USD. During the 10th bilateral economic consultations in May 2022 in Taipei, Poland and Taiwan inked three agreements on electro-mobility, semiconductors and cooperation between accreditation bodies.

COVID-19 疫情。2021 年 9 月，面對疫苗短缺和新種病毒風險，波蘭贈與臺灣 40 萬劑阿斯捷利康（AZ）疫苗，以示與臺灣同在。

#### 斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處

在對斯洛伐克的直接投資中，臺灣扮演重要角色，一直穩居東亞第 3 大投資來源地位。雙方的合作雖仍為電機工程與汽車業為主，但隨著斯洛伐克一家區塊鏈公司落腳臺灣，區塊鏈等資訊科技產業也逐漸成為另一重心。此外，近年來太空工業、智慧城市、創新技術、科學研究院、旅遊業和電晶體領域的合作也開始成形。

斯洛伐克經濟部政務次長訪臺是 2021 年一大亮點，其間舉辦第 1 屆臺斯跨部會經濟合作諮商會議。2021 年間雙方共簽署了 17 項合作備忘錄，主要著重各類經濟合作。

具體成果方面，斯洛伐克與臺灣已成立半導體工作小組，此外國立成功大學與斯洛伐克科技大學亦建立直接合作關係。至於太空工業，則與斯國太空發展辦公室（SLOVAK SPACE OFFICE）開展機構合作，在斯洛伐克企業與臺灣國家太空中心間搭起橋梁。

中華民國國際經濟合作協會則與斯國 SMART CITY KLUB 共推智慧城市合作案，替臺灣的創新解決方案業者和斯國城市杜布尼察瓦宏（DUBNICA NAD VÁHOM）牽起合作機緣。

如欲與斯洛伐克企業合作，歡迎聯絡斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處。

As culture plays a vital role in fostering bilateral relations, the Polish Office in Taipei arranged a several activities for the local communities. The second Frederic Chopin outdoor piano recital in Taiwan gathered a high number of classical music enthusiasts. To commemorate the victims of the Russian invasion of Ukraine Polish Office in Taipei co-organised a charity concert benefiting Ukrainian refugees titled "Pray for Ukraine—Solidarity with Ukraine", which took place in April 2022 at the National Concert Hall in Taipei.

Education is another important field of cooperation. Currently, more than 1000 Taiwanese students are enrolled at Polish universities, and more than a thousand Taiwanese doctors who graduated from Polish medical universities were involved in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in Taiwan. In September 2021, as a gesture of solidarity in the face of vaccine shortages and risks posed by new coronavirus variants, Poland handed over 400,000 AstraZeneca vaccine doses to Taiwan.

### Slovak Economic and Cultural Office

Taiwan plays an important role in direct investments and continues to advocate its 3rd place as the largest East Asian Investor in Slovakia. Cooperation mainly in electrotechnical and automotive industries is still in charge. However, IT, particularly blockchain technologies, has become another vital area after a Slovak company focusing on blockchain was established in Taiwan. Also, in recent years, cooperation in the space industry, Smart Cities, Innovative Technologies, Academies of Sciences, tourism and Semiconductors were formed.

A highlight of 2021 was the visit led by the Deputy Minister of Economy, during which a Commission for Economic Cooperation between Slovakia and Taiwan was established. In total, 17 MoUs were signed in 2021, focusing mainly on different fields of economic cooperation.

In terms of tangible results, a working group for semiconductors cooperation between Slovakia and Taiwan

### 西班牙商務辦事處

1982 年西班牙商務辦事處於臺灣成立。

事實上，西班牙與福爾摩沙島的歷史連結早在「探險」或「大航海時代」就有淵源，當時西班牙在太平洋及亞太地區的航海活動中扮演重要的探索角色，並在菲律賓已活動超過三個世紀。基於此因素加上與中國及日本間的商業及傳教活動，1626 年至 1642 年之間，西班牙在福爾摩沙島派遣了軍隊與傳教士，儘管只是很短的時間，至今仍可以在基隆與淡水地區看見西班牙留下的考古遺跡。

目前，西班牙與臺灣之間最頻繁的關係是貿易往來，近年來雙邊貿易一直保持緩慢增長，截至 2021 年為止，西班牙與臺灣雙邊貿易額達到 23 億歐元，並且臺灣擁有貿易順差，主要向西班牙出口鋼材、電子及通訊設備、腳踏車、摩托車及其零配件。

另一方面，西班牙向臺灣主要出口藥品、汽車及其零配件、豬肉、陶瓷及女裝。

在文化領域，西班牙語是重要的資產。關於臺灣西班牙語學習環境，臺灣有五所大學設有西班牙語言學系（天主教輔仁大學，靜宜大學，淡江大學，文藻外語大學與國立政治大學），2021-2022 學年度共有 2086 名西班牙語文學系大學與 52 名研究生。此外，除了上述五所大學之外，臺灣還有 37 所公私立大學以及 20 所技術學院開設西班牙語選修課程，2021 年共計有 13,000 多名學習西班牙語的學生。

位於臺北的西班牙商務辦事處積極致力於西班牙和臺灣雙邊經濟、文化和多元化發展，舉辦交流活動並提供相關資訊和協助。

and direct collaboration between the National Cheng Kung University Semiconductor Academy and the Slovak University of Technology have been established. In the space industry, institutional cooperation was put in place between the Slovak Space Office in connection with Slovak companies and the National Space Organization (NSPO).

With a focus on smart cities, a joint project of Taiwanese innovative solutions providers, the Chinese International Economic Cooperation Association (CIECA) and Slovak Smart Cities Club was initiated with the Slovak city of Dubnica nad Váhom.

Anyone interested in any form of cooperation with companies in the Slovak Republic, please do not hesitate to contact the Slovak Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei.

### **Spanish Chamber of Commerce**

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

Spanish historical connection with the Formosa Island was much earlier, during the time known as the time of the "Great Explorations" or "The Age of Discovery", when Spain had an important exploratory role in the Pacific Ocean, and in particular in Asia- Pacific, a presence of more than three centuries in the Philippines. As a result, and because of the commercial and missionary activity developed with China and Japan, between 1626 and 1642, Spanish soldiers and missionaries were established in Formosa. Even if that was for a short period, archaeological remains from that time could still be found in Keelung and Tamsui.

Nowadays, the most visible aspect of relations between Spain and Taiwan are bilateral trade activities, which in recent years have been gently growing and reached a global amount of 2.3 billion euros in 2021. Taiwan owns a trade surplus and exports steel, computers and telecommunication equipment, bicycles, motorcycles and their components to Spain.

On the other hand, Spain exports pharmaceuticals, chemicals, automobiles and their components, pork, ceramics and women's clothing to Taiwan.

In the cultural sphere, the Spanish language is an important asset. Regarding academic studies of Spanish, Taiwan has five universities where you can get a Hispanic Philology degree (Fu Jen Catholic University, Providence University, Tamkang University, Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages and National Chengchi University). In the 2021-2022 academic year, 2,086 college students and 52 graduate students enrolled in the programs. In addition, there are 37 public and private universities and 20 technology universities, which offer the possibility of studying Spanish as an elective course, reaching more than 13,000 students in 2021.

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

### **Swedish Trade and Invest Council**

The Swedish Trade and Invest Council, Business Sweden, has been present in Taiwan since 1991, and Swedish companies have an even more extended history in Taiwan, reaching back to the 1950s. In 2021, we held the 37th Joint Business Council bilateral trade dialogue with Taiwan, the longest-running regular event of all Taiwan's foreign trading partners. We look forward to continuing this longstanding collaboration platform.

On the back of Taiwan's strong economic growth, an increasing number of Swedish companies are doing business with Taiwan, with industries spanning from transport, ICT and manufacturing to retail goods and environmental technology. Currently, approximately 90 Swedish companies have local subsidiaries in Taiwan, and in 2012 the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Taipei was established, Sweden spends approximately 3.6 % of GDP on R&D and continuously occupies high spots in international rankings,

scoring second in Global Innovation Index 2021 and second in the UN Sustainable Development Goals Fulfilment 2021. Furthermore, Sweden has a solid track record of producing start-up unicorns. 2021 was another record-breaking year for the start-up ecosystem, which now has Europe's highest value per capita. We look forward to collaborating with Taiwanese companies to continue developing the start-up scene.

Taiwan's ambitious green transition agenda represents an excellent opportunity for Swedish companies. Sweden's position as a global leader in sustainability and innovation continues to generate significant interest from the Taiwanese market in collaborating with Sweden. We will drive several related strategic initiatives throughout the year, such as the Sweden+Taiwan Green Transition Alliance. Through our joint event Nordic Energy & Environment Forum, we also collaborate with our neighbours and fellow sustainability leaders and the EU Member States Denmark and Finland.

Furthermore, Swedish technology in the areas of manufacturing, industrial water management and renewable energy is also attracting strong interest from the local market. Business Sweden will conduct several strategic initiatives in these areas during 2022.

#### 瑞典貿易暨投資委員會臺北辦事處

瑞典貿易暨投資委員會臺北辦事處（BUSINESS SWEDEN）成立於 1991 年，至於瑞典公司在臺歷史則更可遠推至 1950 年代。2021 年，雙方舉辦第 37 屆臺瑞（典）經濟合作會議，是臺灣與各對外貿易夥伴間歷史最悠久的定期活動，瑞典亦期盼能延續此長期合作平臺。

隨著臺灣經濟強勁增長，從運輸、資通訊技術和製造業，到零售和環境科技產業，與臺灣有業務往來的瑞典公司與日俱增。目前，約有 90 家瑞典企業在臺設有分公司，瑞典臺灣商會則於 2012 年成立。

瑞典的研發支出約佔 GDP 的 3.6%，於國際間一向名列前茅，2021 年在全球創新指數以及聯合國永續發展目標排行榜上均拿下亞軍。不僅如此，瑞典於孕育新創獨角獸方面，亦有亮眼實績。2021 年瑞典新創生態體系又創新紀錄，其人均價值目前為歐洲最高，亦期待能與臺灣企業一同持續壯大新創領域。

臺灣的綠色轉型計畫目標遠大，替瑞典企業帶來絕佳機會。另一方面，由於瑞典向來是永續和創新龍頭，臺灣市場也對與瑞典合作抱持濃厚興趣。本年度辦事處推動瑞典 + 臺灣綠色轉型聯盟等多項策略型合作方案，並藉由共同舉辦北歐永續能源與環境論壇，與同樣位於北歐、同為歐盟成員國及永續發展領頭羊的丹麥和芬蘭合作。

此外，瑞典在製造業、工業用水管理、可再生能源領域的技術，也甚獲臺灣當地市場青睞，辦事處將於 2022 年針對上述領域開展多項策略型合作方案。



# EU MEMBER STATES REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES IN TAIWAN

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Slovak Economic and Cultural Office Taipei 斯洛伐克經濟文化辦事處	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei</li> <li>110 臺北市信義區基隆路一段 333 號 12 樓 1203 室</li> </ul>	T 02-8780-3231 F 02-2723-5096	@SlovakEconomicandCulturalOfficeTaipei	seco.taipei@mzv.sk
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