

EU

TAIWAN

歐盟－台灣雙邊關係概況



2019

RELATIONS

EU-Taiwan Relations 2019

歐盟 — 台灣雙邊關係概況



The EU and Taiwan share common values of freedom, democracy, human rights, the rule of law, as well as equality with respect to diversity. These shared values are the foundation for the robust and developing relationship between the EU and Taiwan. Upon this foundation the two sides work together in different areas ranging from trade and investment, human rights protection, fight against climate change, to science and technology cooperation, education and cultural exchange.

I have witnessed tremendous advancement in the EU-Taiwan bilateral relations since I arrived at this office four years ago. Increased high-level discussions across policy areas have consolidated our partnership. Together, we have accomplished milestone achievements and created many first-time events and activities.

In May 2016, we held the first Industrial Policy Dialogue and the European Innovation Week in Taipei, that brought policy makers, research institutes as well as businesses from Europe and Taiwan together. The series of events allowed both sides to explore collaboration possibilities and helped facilitate business opportunities through symposia, seminars and match-making meetings.

The first EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations took place in Taipei in March 2018, where both sides discussed key human rights issues of mutual interest and concern. The exchange between the two sides was engaging and fruitful. This was exemplified when Taiwan took the historical step of legalising same-sex marriage on 17 May 2019 (which happens to also be the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia) cementing its status as a human rights leader in the Asia Pacific region.

To bring the EU closer to the Taiwanese public, we brought Europe to Taipei by hosting the first Europe Fair in May 2016. It has become our annual "birthday party" where we celebrate Europe Day with the public, and for the Taiwanese to meet our Member States and learn more about the EU.

These are some highlights of the growing relationship between the EU and Taiwan, especially in the last four years. With this brochure, I offer you a quick overview of the strong and diverse cooperation we share, through which we have brought Europe and Taiwan closer together. Enjoy, and happy reading.

Madeleine Majorenko

Head of the European Economic and Trade Office



The EU and Taiwan are essential partners. We share similar values. We enjoy an open and free society. We support a rule-based multilateral order. We put the people at the center of economic development.

In 2018, the EU and Taiwan have fared very well. We expanded our bilateral trade to over €60bn. Taiwan became Europe's 15th largest trading partner worldwide. Europe also remains by far Taiwan's biggest investor. New investments in particular in the green energy sector will further cement Europe's leading role. Both sides further expand their cooperation into new areas for instance in the digital economy. All of this is supported by an intense network of consultations, working groups, dialogues, business events and thematic seminars.

This year's edition of the EU-Taiwan brochure is a vivid testimony of this dynamic economic relationship. It also includes for the first time a summary of bilateral activities of EU Member States with Taiwan showing the full panoply of what binds Europe and Taiwan together.

However, the sea around us gets rougher. Protectionism, populism and nationalism do not stop at Taiwan's or Europe's shores. Global tech-and-trade wars and games of power do already now negatively affect business and opportunities for everyone. But when the going gets tough, the tough get going.

We need to continuously work to improve the trade and investment environment in Taiwan and in Europe, address protectionism at home and abroad and explore new business opportunities. Trade enriches life and creates wealth. We cannot afford to be complacent. The world is moving and we have to move with it, stand up for our principles and lead by example.

The EU and Taiwan have built a strong foundation to work together. It is in our common interest to further develop our relations based on our shared values, our system of governance and mutual cooperation – for more Europe in Taiwan and more Taiwan in Europe.

Thomas Jürgensen

Deputy Head of Office & Head of Trade Section



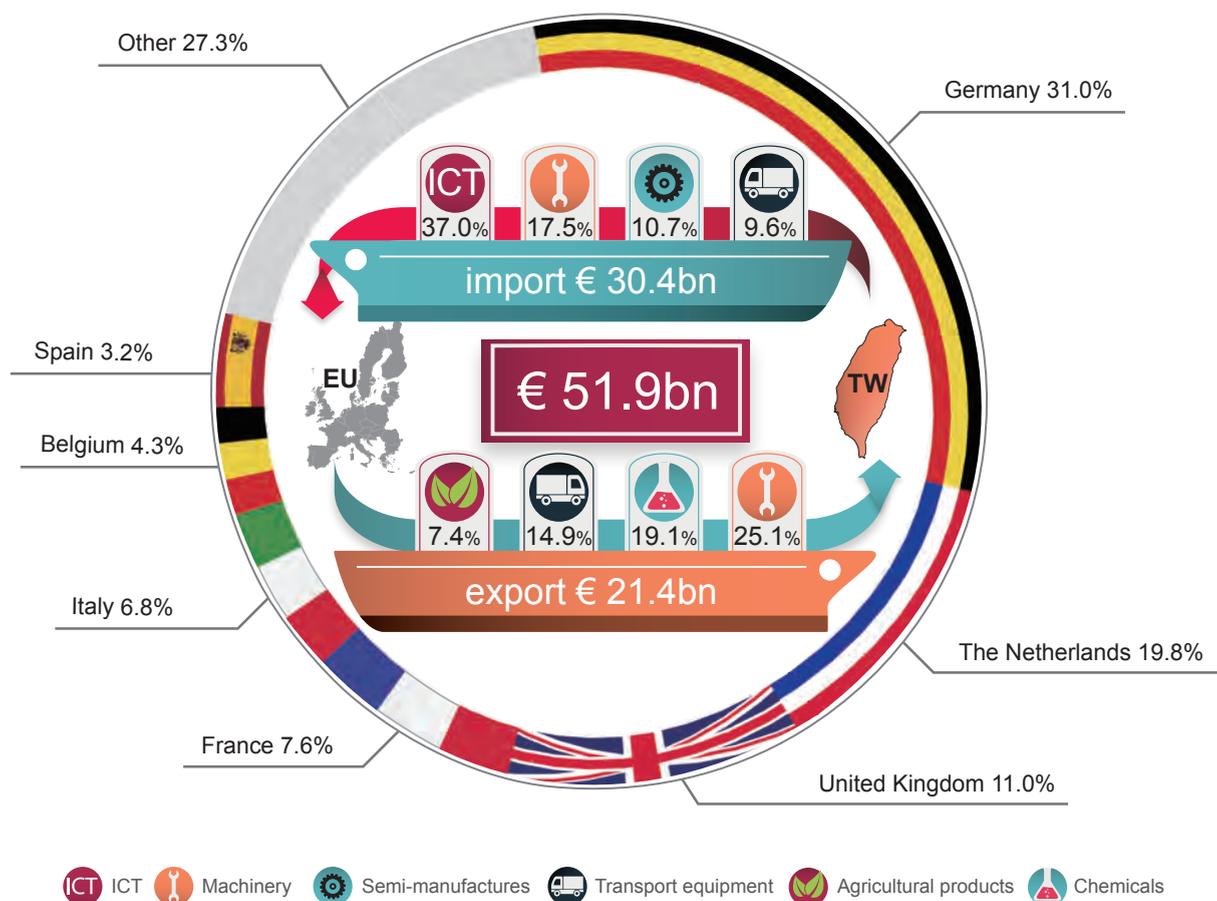
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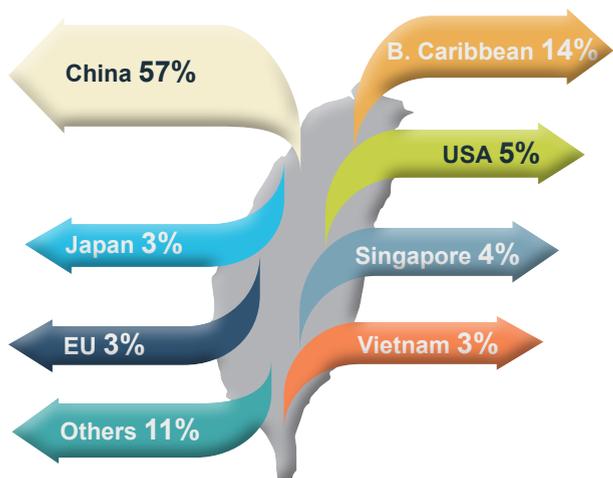
Tao people's tatala boats on the shore of the Orchid Island

Photo provided by the Tourism Bureau

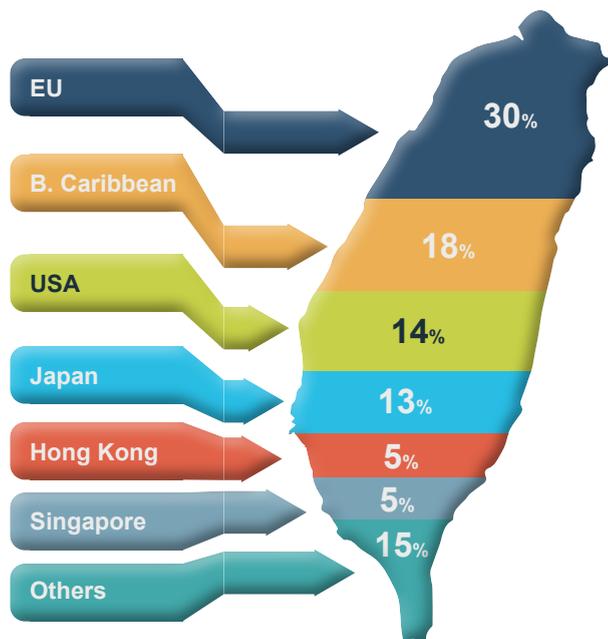
Bilateral Trade in Goods between the EU and Taiwan 2018



Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries in 2018



FDI stock in Taiwan in 2018





OVERVIEW

Economic and Trade relations

In a world where economic and political nationalism becomes more and more prominent the EU and Taiwan are like-minded, open partners. Both sides favour mutual cooperation over economic rivalries. Both sides embrace a free and fair, rule-based international trading system. And both sides share the same values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law.

Taiwan is an important partner for the EU. In 2018, Taiwan became the EU's 15th trading partner worldwide and the 6th largest in Asia with total trade in goods amounting to €51.9bn. The EU remains Taiwan's biggest foreign investor with a total FDI stock of USD 51.4bn.

Bilateral cooperation between the EU and Taiwan is based on an intense network of consultations, dialogue and working groups. In 2018, Annual Trade Consultations between the EU and Taiwan marked their 30th anniversary. Five working groups on sanitary and phytosanitary rules (SPS), technical barriers to trade, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and

medical devices, investment, and intellectual property rights meet regularly to discuss trade and economic issues of common interest. These consultations are complemented by an Industrial Policy Dialogue, focussing on business opportunities in new areas such as AI, energy or smart machinery, and a Digital Economy Dialogue.

The EU is actively seeking closer interaction with private stakeholders. In 2018, the second edition of the European Innovation Week took place in Taipei featuring a series of seminars, workshops and visits for instance on 5G and medical devices. Other events focussed on IP protection for SMEs, offshore wind and the SPS regionalisation principle. Numerous policymakers, companies, business associations, research institutes and academia participated in these events and exchanged their ideas and experiences.

In Taiwan, sixteen EU Member States are present. This brochure reflects for the first time their bilateral activities in the area of economic and trade. It demonstrates the close cooperation between the EU and its Member States in promoting bilateral business and to resolve trade barriers in a concerted and mutually supportive way.



Why is Taiwan of such a key interest to Europe? Taiwan is a wealthy market with 23 million consumers and European high-end products are particularly valued and appreciated. Taiwan also offers a well-educated work force and, in general, an attractive business environment with respect for intellectual property rights and less state interferences e.g. by subsidies, state-owned enterprises or a guided market economy.

For European companies, Taiwan is an ambitious cooperation partner, not at least due to its close integration into global supply chains. Taiwan manufactures electronic parts and components which are incorporated into final products, and then branded and sold by foreign companies. Common linguistic and cultural settings have favoured strong regional value chains with neighbouring economies. Many goods originating in Taiwan are further processed in China or South East Asia and sold in Japan, the US or the EU. Over 80% of Taiwan's exports comprise intermediate goods. The added values of these intermediate outputs in the final products do not appear in the bilateral EU-Taiwan trade statistics. It means, however, that the EU as a final market is more important for Taiwan than the direct trade statistics show.

Taiwan's role in world trade is particularly evident in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. Taiwan is home to a top-notch semiconductor industry and it has the largest IC manufacture (foundry), packaging and testing production in the world. This allows it to supply key components and assemble final consumer electronics. In 2017, 83.3% of the world's notebook PC, 49.8% of desktop PC, and 35.3% of server were produced by Taiwanese companies (including overseas production). The economy also actively participates in the development of cloud technology and software services.

Beyond the ICT sector, Taiwanese enterprises supply numerous daily goods to the world. In 2017, they manufactured the world's largest supply of instant noodles, tea drinks, functional fabric, high-end bicycles. Taiwan was also the second largest electric producer of scooters and wheelchairs. 65-70% of all sport shoes and 50% of all lady shoes in the world were made by Taiwanese companies. Though small in size, these "hidden champions" were able to develop critical technology, differentiate products, and offer special specifications or tailor-made services.

Europe has a keen interest in working together with an open and dynamic Taiwan and to develop new business opportunities for its industries and

companies. 2018 has demonstrated the value of a like-minded partnership and we, therefore, look forward to the flourishing relationship in 2019.

Policy Cooperation

The EU and Taiwan have continued to strengthen and deepen their relations in various policy areas, including human rights, gender equality, social issues, climate change, research and innovation, education and culture.

In 2018, the first EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations were successfully held to facilitate dialogue and exchange of views. It took stock of progress of various human rights issues the EU and Taiwan have long been working together on, from LGBTI and gender equality, migrant workers rights, to business and human rights. Taiwan is an established, pluralistic democracy that shares the universal values of human rights, and rule of law with the EU, which was confirmed in the Consultations.

During the 2018 Climate Action Week, Taiwan joined the EU's global initiative to fight against climate change and combat marine pollution by a jointly organised series of public awareness raising events and a beach clean-up.

Taiwan continued to be very active in science and technology cooperation with the EU and the promotion of EU studies. In 2018, there were 25 projects with participation of Taiwanese research institutions under the Horizon 2020 Programme, and 16 Jean Monnet projects operating in Taiwan.

Cultural events such as the Europe Fair and the Film Festival provided platforms for the public to gain a deeper understanding of Europe's diversity. And the first EU Mascot "Moomoo", a blue European bull, was created through a public design competition. Moomoo became the EU's Goodwill Ambassador to enhance public engagement in Taiwan.

350,094 Europeans visited Taiwan in 2018, representing a 9.1% growth from 2017. More than 9,700 Taiwanese students were studying in the EU, and 6,636 EU students were studying in Taiwan in 2018.

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



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

Overview Bilateral Trade and Investment between the EU and Taiwan in 2018			
Bilateral trade in goods 2018: €51.9bn (▲ 3.3%)		Bilateral trade in services 2017: €10.2bn (▼ 21.4%)	
EU's exports to Taiwan: €21.4bn	Taiwan's exports to the EU: €30.4bn	EU's exports to Taiwan: €6.8bn	Taiwan's exports to the EU: €3.4bn
Main products exported to Taiwan	Main products exported to the EU	Investment in 2018	
Other machinery: 25.1%	ICT products: 37.0%	EU investment in Taiwan: US\$6.7bn	Taiwan investment in the EU: US\$1.3bn
Chemicals: 19.1%	Other machinery: 17.5%	FDI stocks by 2018	
Transport equipment: 14.9%	Transport equipment: 9.6%	EU investment in Taiwan: US\$51.4bn	Taiwan investment in the EU: US\$8.1bn

Source: Eurostat & Taiwan's Investment Commission

1.1 Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan

In 2018, Taiwan became the EU's 15th trading partner around the world in merchandise trade, larger than South Africa (18th), Australia (19th) and Hong Kong (20th). In Asia, Taiwan was the 6th largest trading partner of the EU, after China, Japan,

South Korea, India and Singapore. The EU remained Taiwan's 5th trading partner if ASEAN is counted as one. Trade in goods between the EU and the world increased by 5.4% from 2017 to 2018, while trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan increased by 3.3% in the same period reaching a new record of €51.9bn.

1.1.1 Taiwan's position as EU trade partner

In 2018, Taiwan moved up from the 16th place in 2017 to become the EU's 15th most important trading partner in trade in goods. Taiwan ranked 21st amongst the EU's export partners, the same place as in 2017; and the 14th place amongst EU import partners, fallen one place from 2017.

From 2017 to 2018, the EU's goods exports to Taiwan expanded for the sixth year in a row, increasing by 3.6% to reach €21.4bn, while overall exports from the EU to the world increased by 4.1%. In 2018, the EU imported 3.0% more goods from Taiwan than during the previous year, with a total value of €30.4bn. Over the same period, the EU's overall imports from the world increased by 6.7%.

The growth in the EU's imports slightly enlarged its trade deficit with Taiwan from €8.8bn in 2017 to €9.0bn in 2018. Among the EU28, three Member States shared trade surplus with Taiwan, namely, France, Finland and Ireland.

In Asia, Taiwan was the 6th largest trade partner of the EU in trade in goods, the 7th export destination and the 6th import source. In the region, China was the EU's most important trade partner, taking a 15.4% of global share. Japan (3.4%), South Korea (2.5%), India (2.3%) and Singapore (1.5%) were the other major trade partners in the region, followed by Taiwan (1.3%), Vietnam (1.3%) and Hong Kong (1.2%).

Figure 1: Trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan 2008-2018 (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat

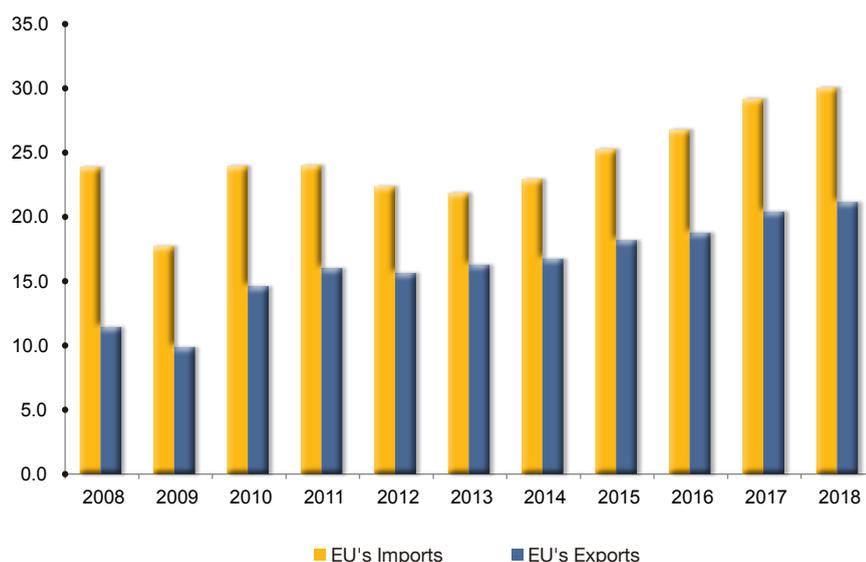




Table 1: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU's Exports	11.6	10.0	14.8	16.2	15.8	16.5	17.0	18.4	19.0	20.7	21.4
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	-13.0%	-13.6%	47.5%	9.7%	-2.4%	4.1%	2.9%	8.5%	3.3%	8.9%	3.6%
EU's imports	24.2	17.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	22.1	23.2	25.6	27.1	29.5	30.4
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	-7.5%	-25.7%	35.2%	0.2%	-6.9%	-2.3%	4.9%	10.1%	5.9%	9.1%	3.0%
Total	35.8	28.0	39.0	40.5	38.5	38.6	40.2	44.0	46.1	50.2	51.9
<i>Annual growth rate (%)</i>	-9.4%	-21.8%	39.6%	3.8%	-5.1%	0.4%	4.0%	9.5%	4.8%	8.9%	3.3%
Balance for the EU	-12.6	-7.9	-9.5	-8.1	-6.8	-5.6	-6.3	-7.2	-8.1	-8.8	-9.0

Table 2: EU's trade in goods with its main Asian trading partners in 2018 (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat

	China	Japan	South Korea	India	Singapore	Taiwan	Hong Kong
EU's Exports	209.9	64.8	49.3	45.7	37.1	21.4	36.6
EU's Imports	394.7	70.5	51.1	45.8	21.1	30.4	9.9
Total Trade	604.6	135.2	100.3	91.5	58.2	51.9	46.5
Trade Balance	-184.8	-5.7	-1.8	-0.1	16.0	-9.0	26.8

Table 3: The EU's leading partners in trade in goods in 2018 (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat

	Partner	EU Export	Shares (%)	Partner	EU Imports	Shares (%)	Partner	Total trade	Shares (%)
1	USA	406.4	20.8	China	394.7	19.9	USA	673.6	17.1
2	China	210.0	10.7	USA	267.3	13.5	China	604.6	15.4
3	Switzerland	156.5	8.0	Russia	168.3	8.5	Switzerland	265.5	6.7
4	Russia	85.3	4.4	Switzerland	109.0	5.5	Russia	253.5	6.4
5	Turkey	77.3	4.0	Norway	83.8	4.2	Turkey	153.4	3.9
6	Japan	64.8	3.3	Turkey	76.1	3.8	Norway	137.7	3.5
7	Norway	53.9	2.8	Japan	70.5	3.6	Japan	135.2	3.4
8	South Korea	49.3	2.5	South Korea	51.1	2.6	South Korea	100.3	2.5
9	India	45.7	2.3	India	45.8	2.3	India	91.5	2.3
10	Canada	41.4	2.1	Vietnam	38.2	1.9	Canada	72.3	1.8
11	Mexico	39.4	2.0	Brazil	31.7	1.6	Mexico	65.4	1.7
12	United Arab Emirates	37.8	1.9	Canada	31.0	1.6	Brazil	65.3	1.7
13	Singapore	37.1	1.9	Saudi Arabia	30.6	1.5	Saudi Arabia	61.0	1.6
14	Hong Kong	36.6	1.9	Taiwan	30.4	1.5	Singapore	58.2	1.5
15	Australia	36.0	1.8	Mexico	26.0	1.3	Taiwan	51.9	1.3
16	Brazil	33.6	1.7	Malaysia	25.6	1.3	Vietnam	49.3	1.3
17	Saudi Arabia	30.4	1.6	South Africa	24.1	1.2	United Arab Emirates	48.9	1.2
18	South Africa	24.2	1.2	Thailand	22.9	1.2	South Africa	48.3	1.2
19	Morocco	23.3	1.2	Nigeria	22.5	1.1	Australia	47.6	1.2
20	Ukraine	22.1	1.1	Singapore	21.1	1.1	Hong Kong	46.5	1.2
21	Taiwan	21.4	1.1	Algeria	21.0	1.1	Ukraine	40.1	1.0
22	Israel	20.7	1.1	Kazakhstan	20.8	1.1	Algeria	40.0	1.0



1.1.2 Taiwan's trade in goods with the EU Member States

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

Among the 28 EU Members States, Germany dominated the total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan (a share of 31.0% or €16.1bn) in 2018. Germany was followed by the Netherlands (19.8%, €10.3bn), United Kingdom (11.0%, €5.7bn), France (7.6%, €3.9bn), Italy (6.8%, €3.5bn), Belgium (4.3%, €2.2bn) and Spain (3.2%, €1.7bn). These seven Member States accounted together for over 80% of the total value of trade in goods between the EU and Taiwan.

In 2018, 15 out of 28 EU Member States exported more or equivalent goods to Taiwan than in the previous year, in particular Luxembourg (+66.7%), Lithuania (+53.8%), and Estonia (+33.3%). Nine Member States' imports from Taiwan dropped from the previous year. Overall, 20 Member States experienced a positive growth in trade in goods with Taiwan in 2018.

Figure 2: Share by EU Member States of the Total Trade in Goods (Import + Export) with Taiwan in 2018

Source: Eurostat

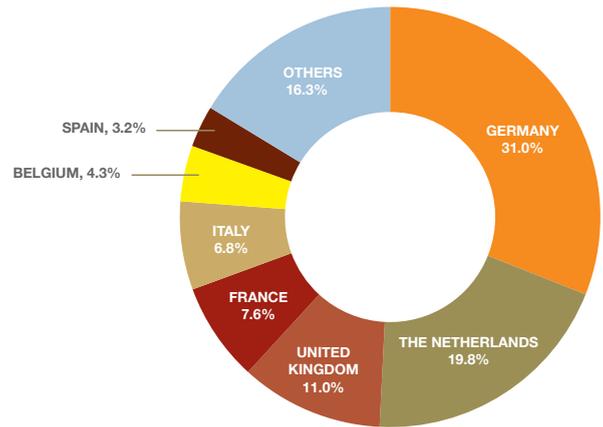


Figure 3: Share by EU Member States of EU Exports of Goods to Taiwan in 2018

Source: Eurostat

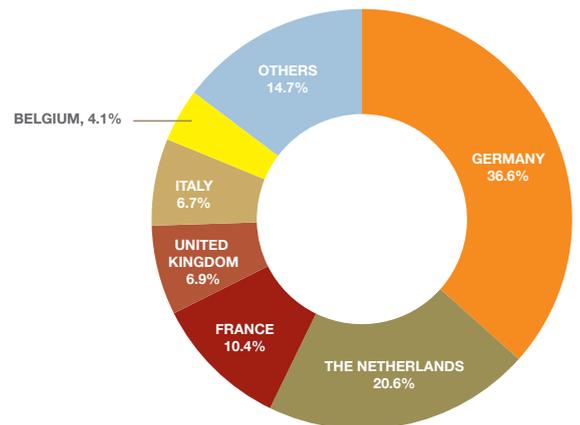


Table 4: Taiwan's Trade in Goods with the EU Member States in 2018 (€ million)
Source: Eurostat

	Imports			Exports			Total trade			Trade balance	
	2017	2018	Growth	2017	2018	Growth	2017	2018	Growth	2017	2018
Austria	541	565	4.4%	417	532	27.6%	958	1,097	14.5%	-124	-34
Belgium	1,315	1,341	2.0%	759	872	14.9%	2,074	2,213	6.7%	-556	-470
Bulgaria	101	114	12.9%	32	28	-12.5%	133	142	6.8%	-69	-86
Croatia	31	42	35.5%	4	3	-25.0%	35	45	28.6%	-26	-39
Cyprus	18	25	38.9%	3	3	0.0%	21	28	33.3%	-14	-21
Czech Republic	564	619	9.8%	206	177	-14.1%	770	796	3.4%	-357	-442
Denmark	372	383	3.0%	337	307	-8.9%	709	690	-2.7%	-35	-76
Estonia	52	53	1.9%	6	8	33.3%	58	61	5.2%	-46	-45
Finland	225	209	-7.1%	177	225	27.1%	402	434	8.0%	-49	16
France	2,156	1,713	-20.5%	2,799	2,233	-20.2%	4,955	3,946	-20.4%	642	520
Germany	7,734	8,253	6.7%	7,674	7,839	2.2%	15,409	16,092	4.4%	-60	-413
Greece	132	124	-6.1%	18	16	-11.1%	150	139	-7.3%	-114	-108
Hungary	774	578	-25.3%	168	146	-13.1%	941	724	-23.1%	-606	-431
Ireland	246	287	16.7%	266	319	19.9%	513	605	17.9%	20	32
Italy	1,929	2,099	8.8%	1,491	1,426	-4.4%	3,420	3,525	3.1%	-438	-673
Latvia	83	75	-9.6%	6	7	16.7%	89	82	-7.9%	-78	-68
Lithuania	56	60	7.1%	13	20	53.8%	69	80	15.9%	-44	-40
Luxembourg	40	36	-10.0%	9	15	66.7%	49	51	4.1%	-32	-20
Malta	43	24	-44.2%	6	5	-16.7%	49	29	-40.8%	-36	-18
The Netherlands	5,423	5,880	8.4%	3,534	4,410	24.8%	8,957	10,290	14.9%	-1,889	-1,470
Poland	810	887	9.5%	157	125	-20.4%	966	1,013	4.9%	-653	-762
Portugal	354	375	5.9%	244	224	-8.2%	598	599	0.2%	-110	-151
Romania	199	218	9.5%	45	31	-31.1%	244	249	2.0%	-155	-187
Slovakia	368	332	-9.8%	32	38	18.8%	400	371	-7.3%	-336	-294
Slovenia	87	94	8.0%	27	30	11.1%	114	124	8.8%	-60	-64
Spain	992	1,188	19.8%	501	466	-7.0%	1,493	1,654	10.8%	-491	-722
Sweden	697	630	-9.6%	429	453	5.6%	1,125	1,083	-3.7%	-268	-176
United Kingdom	4,191	4,216	0.6%	1,333	1,482	11.2%	5,524	5,697	3.1%	-2,858	-2,734
EU28	29,534	30,417	3.0%	20,692	21,441	3.6%	50,225	51,858	3.3%	-8,842	-8,976



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

The largest industry in Taiwan is the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. In this sector, Taiwanese enterprises collaborated in all dimensions with the EU. Upstream products mainly refer to machine tools, equipment and raw materials used for production of ICT products. Taiwanese enterprises supplied in this area with a variety of machinery, including semiconductor manufacturing equipment and industrial robots. Taiwan has the second largest integrated circuit (IC) design, the largest IC manufacture (foundry), packaging and testing production in the world. This allows it to supply key components and final consumer electronics to major markets, including the EU. 93.6% of 2018 trade between the EU and Taiwan were based on manufactures, while primary products only made up 5.4% of the trade value.

Office and telecommunication equipment (i.e., data processing and office equipment, telecommunications equipment, as well as ICs and electronic components) was Taiwan's most important export category, accounting for €11.3bn or 37.0% of the EU's imports from Taiwan. The import of IC and electronic components was especially prominent as Taiwan provided 19.1% of all the EU's imports in that product group.

Office and telecommunication equipment was followed by 17.5% of other machinery and 9.6% of transport equipment. Other semi-manufactures (10.7%) and other manufactures (10.2%) were the other larger categories of goods imported from Taiwan by the EU. Iron and steel accounted for 5.7%, chemicals for another 5.4%. Overall, primary products took up only 1.9% of the EU's import from Taiwan.

In 2018, the EU exports to Taiwan were mainly machinery and transport equipment (a share of 53.8% or €11.5bn). This category covered office and telecommunication equipment (13.7% or €2.9bn), other machinery (25.1% or €5.4bn, in particular non electrical machinery which amounted to 19.7% or €4.2bn), as well as transport equipment (14.9% or €3.2bn). Chemicals (19.1% or €4.1bn) was another large category of goods exported from the EU to Taiwan, under which pharmaceuticals consist of the most significant share of 7.5% or €1.6bn of total EU exports.

Primary products made up 10.4% of the EU's exports to Taiwan, with €2.2bn in value. This included 7.4% of agriculture and raw materials, and 3.0% of fuel and mining products. According to Taiwan statistics, for 2018, the total value of organic agricultural product and processing product exported from EU to Taiwan reached NTD 260 million, which is around €7.4 million. As a result, EU took 20.7% of Taiwan's total imports of organic products by value.

The EU maintained a trade surplus with Taiwan in multiple product categories, such as chemicals (surplus of €2.5bn), automotive products (€1.8bn), non-electrical machinery (€1.7bn), as well as agricultural products (€1.2bn). However the deficit in categories like machinery and transport equipment (€8.0bn) and semi-manufactures (€2.5bn) resulted in an overall trade deficit of the EU towards Taiwan of €9.0bn.

Table 5: EU's trade in goods with Taiwan in 2018 by product (€ million)

Source: Eurostat

Product Group	EU28 Imports			EU28 Exports			Total	
	Value	Share of total	Growth 2017-2018	Value	Share of total	Growth 2017-2018	Trade	Balance
TOTAL	30,417	100.0%	3.0%	21,441	100.0%	3.6%	51,858	-8,976
Primary products	565	1.9%	10.5%	2,232	10.4%	11.0%	2,797	1,667
Agriculture and raw materials	361	1.2%	3.3%	1,593	7.4%	-0.6%	1,954	1,232
Fuel and mining products	205	0.7%	25.9%	639	3.0%	56.4%	844	434
Manufactures	29,685	97.6%	3.0%	18,870	88.0%	2.9%	48,555	-10,815
Iron and steel	1,734	5.7%	40.7%	272	1.3%	2.0%	2,006	-1,462
Chemicals	1,635	5.4%	5.9%	4,089	19.1%	4.2%	5,724	2,454
Pharmaceuticals	118	0.4%	-30.2%	1,616	7.5%	13.5%	1,734	1,498
Plastics	658	2.2%	7.5%	350	1.6%	-1.8%	1,008	-308
Other chemicals	859	2.8%	12.5%	2,123	9.9%	-1.0%	2,982	1,264
Other semi-manufactures	3,257	10.7%	4.0%	779	3.6%	-2.0%	4,036	-2,478
Machinery and transport equipment	19,500	64.1%	1.6%	11,527	53.8%	1.7%	31,027	-7,973
Office and telecoms equipment	11,261	37.0%	0.1%	2,945	13.7%	1450.0%	14,206	-8,316
Data processing and office equipment	2,430	8.0%	6.7%	453	2.1%	23.3%	2,883	-1,977
Telecommunications equipment	3,025	9.9%	-4.2%	351	1.6%	25.1%	3,376	-2,674
ICs and electronic components	5,806	19.1%	-0.1%	2,141	10.0%	11.3%	7,947	-3,665
Transport equipment	2,908	9.6%	3.5%	3,192	14.9%	-20.9%	6,100	284
Automotive products	657	2.2%	-1.4%	2,436	11.4%	0.2%	3,093	1,779
Other transport equipment	2,250	7.4%	5.0%	756	3.5%	-52.9%	3,006	-1,494
Other machinery	5,332	17.5%	3.6%	5,386	25.1%	14.2%	10,718	54
Power generating machinery	319	1.0%	-10.8%	339	1.6%	-11.4%	658	20
Non electrical machinery	2,547	8.4%	8.4%	4,218	19.7%	16.0%	6,765	1,671
Electrical machinery	2,466	8.1%	1.2%	829	3.9%	19.0%	3,295	-1,637
Textiles	358	1.2%	-7.7%	58	0.3%	1.4%	416	-300
Clothing	93	0.3%	-18.2%	210	1.0%	5.6%	303	117
Other manufactures	3,108	10.2%	-3.3%	1,934	9.0%	9.9%	5,042	-1,174
Personal and household goods	339	1.1%	3.7%	281	1.3%	-1.1%	620	-58
Scientific and controlling instruments	695	2.3%	1.3%	957	4.5%	13.2%	1,652	262
Miscellaneous manufactures	2,073	6.8%	-5.8%	695	3.2%	10.3%	2,768	-1,378
Other products	147	0.5%	-9.3%	136	0.6%	-19.7%	283	-11
Other	19	0.1%	-48.2%	203	0.9%	16.9%	222	184



1.1.4 Taiwan's trade in goods with its main trading partners in 2018

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

According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan's trade in goods with all its partners expanded by 7.9% in 2018, reaching a total of US\$622.2bn. Taiwan's exports and imports increased by 5.9% and 10.4% to an amount of US\$335.9bn and US\$286.3bn, respectively. Amongst Taiwan's trade partners, the EU maintained its 5th rank, sharing 9.8% of Taiwan's total imports and 8.8% of Taiwan's total exports.

Taiwan's largest trade partner in 2018, as in previous years, was China (excluding Hong Kong). The total

bilateral trade between Taiwan and China amounted to US\$150.5bn, or 24.2% of total external trade. If Hong Kong is included, they attracted 41.2% of Taiwan's total exports in 2018 and supplied 19.3% of Taiwan's total imports. China was followed by the ASEAN bloc (US\$92.7bn or 14.9%), the United States (US\$74.4bn or 12%), Japan (US\$67.2bn or 10.8%) and the EU (US\$57.4bn or 9.2%). Among the seven main trade partners of Taiwan (as shown below), South Korea manifested the highest growth in 2018 (12.3%), followed by the US (10.8%), China (8.3%) and the EU (7.9%). Taiwan had a trade deficit only with Japan and South Korea. The bilateral trade between Taiwan and 18 New Southbound countries (South and Southeast Asian countries) show a growth to \$116.9bn in 2018, a 5.5% increase compared to last year.

Table 6: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2018 (US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan

	China	ASEAN	USA	Japan	EU	Hong Kong	South Korea
Taiwan's Exports	96.8	58.2	39.7	23.1	29.5	41.6	16.0
Annual growth rate 2017-18 (%)	8.7%	-0.6%	7.4%	11.1%	8.4%	0.9%	8.5%
Taiwan's Imports	53.8	34.5	34.7	44.1	28.0	1.4	19.5
Annual growth rate 2017-18 (%)	7.5%	11.2%	14.8%	5.2%	7.3%	-6.8%	15.6%
Taiwan's Trade	150.5	92.7	74.4	67.2	57.4	43.0	35.5
Annual growth rate 2017-18 (%)	8.3%	3.5%	10.8%	7.2%	7.9%	0.6%	12.3%

Figure 4: Taiwan's trade in goods with its main partners in 2018 (US\$ billion)

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan

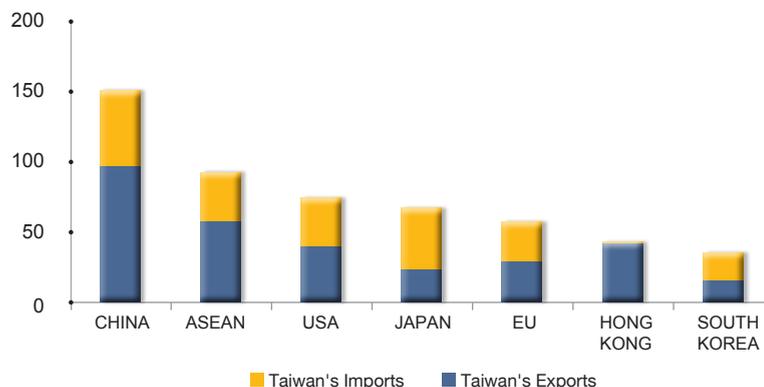
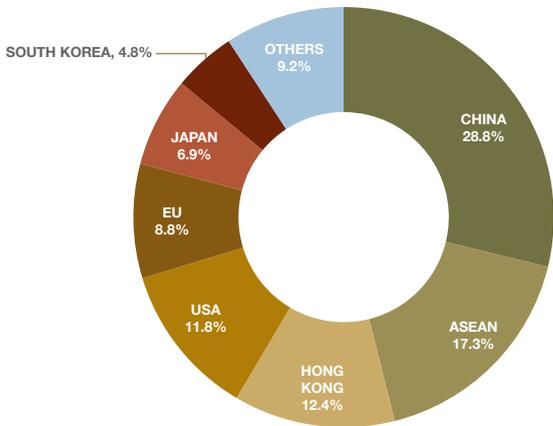


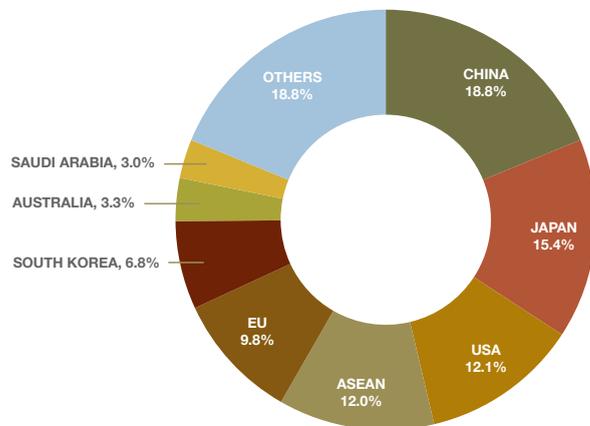
Figure 5: Taiwan's imports and exports by share of partner in 2018

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan

Destinations of Taiwan's Exports



Sources of Taiwan's Imports

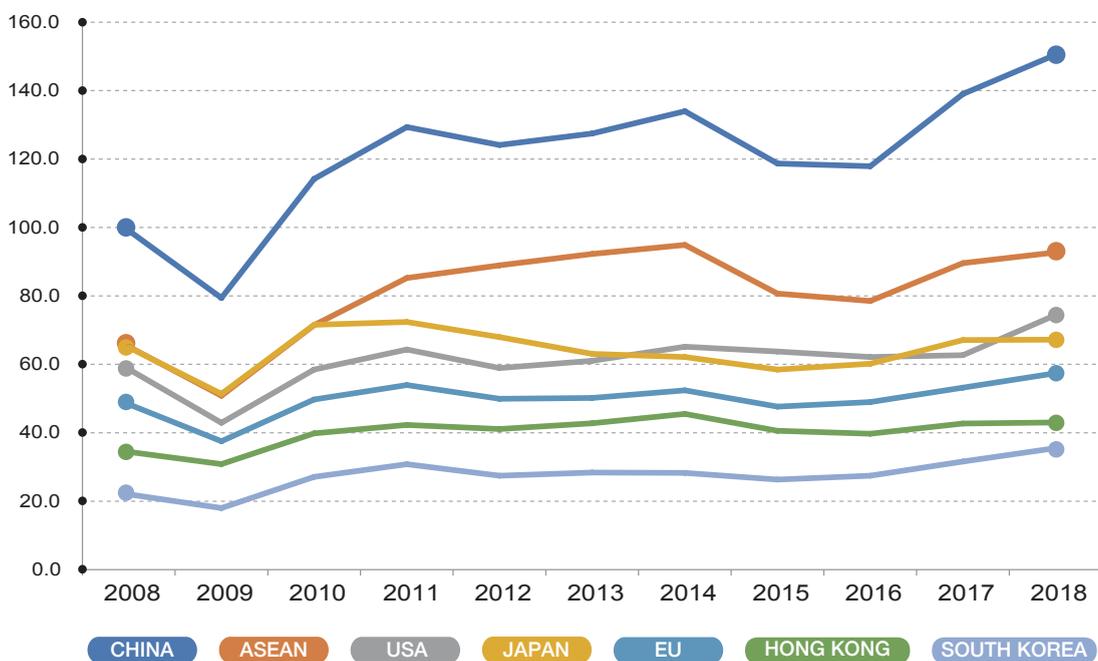


Note: Among Taiwan's ASEAN trading partners, Singapore ranked first with 27.8% of ASEAN's total trade in goods with Taiwan in 2018, including \$17.4bn exports and \$8.4bn imports. Singapore

was followed by Malaysia with a 21.4% share and Vietnam with a 15.6% share. Taiwan had trade deficit with Indonesia, Brunei and Lao which amounted to \$2.2bn, \$0.4bn, and \$8.7 million, respectively.

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

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Taiwan





1.2 Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan

Note: The compilation and publication of Eurostat statistics on services lags behind by a year.

In 2017, Taiwan was the EU's 25th trade partner around the world in service trade. Total trade in services between the EU and Taiwan reached

€10.2bn, a significant growth by 21.4% due to a surge of EU exports of services to Taiwan by 30.9%. There is abundant room for growth in the service sector as the bilateral trade only accounted for 0.6% of the EU's total exports in service. Over the same period, the top 5 service trade partners of the EU were the United States (28.2%), Switzerland (11.7%), China (4.7%), Japan (3.2%) and Singapore (3.1%).

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

Table 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2017 (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat

	Total trade amount in services (€ billion)				Growth			
	EU's Imports	EU's Exports	Balance	Total	EU's Imports	EU's Exports	Balance	Total
2010	2.47	4.54	2.07	7.02				
2011	2.37	3.90	1.53	6.27	-4.2%	-14.2%	-26.2%	-10.6%
2012	2.71	4.31	1.59	7.02	14.4%	10.5%	4.3%	12.0%
2013	3.19	4.33	1.14	7.52	17.5%	0.5%	-28.3%	7.1%
2014	3.21	4.72	1.51	7.93	0.8%	9.1%	32.0%	5.6%
2015	3.36	4.94	1.58	8.30	4.5%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%
2016	3.22	5.20	1.98	8.42	-4.1%	5.3%	25.3%	1.5%
2017	3.41	6.80	3.39	10.22	6.0%	30.9%	71.2%	21.4%

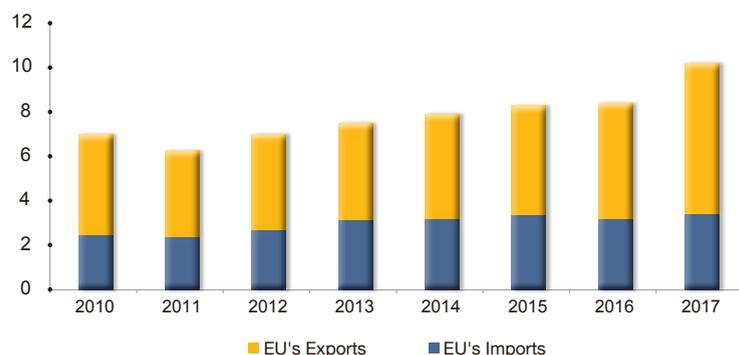
In 2017, Taiwan was the EU's 22nd exporting destination worldwide, and the 30th source of import of the EU. The growth in exports had continued for the six year in a row since 2012, reaching €6.8bn or 0.7% of the EU's total exports.

The EU import of services from Taiwan showed a year-on-year growth of 6.0%, amounting to €3.4bn in 2017. This represented a share of 0.5% of the EU's total imports.

The EU had a trade surplus of €3.4bn for trade in services with Taiwan in 2017, with a substantial growth of 71.2%, due to a surge of EU exports of services to Taiwan by 30.9%. The year 2017 showed a huge expansion in trade in services. Compared with the year 2010, overall trade in services between the EU and Taiwan increased by 45.6%. During this period, the EU's exports and imports of services to and from Taiwan grew by 49.8% and 38.0% respectively.

Figure 7: Trade in services between the EU and Taiwan 2010-2017 (€ billion)

Source: Eurostat



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

Note: Due to confidentiality provisions the sum of Member States does not add up to the EU total. Comparison is among the Member States whose data is available only.

Among the 28 EU Members States, the United Kingdom took 28.1% or €2.9bn of the EU's total trade in services with Taiwan in 2017. The UK was followed by Ireland (7.9%, €0.8bn), France (7.5%, €0.8bn), the Netherlands (7.3%, €0.7bn), Luxembourg (5.8%, €0.6bn), Italy (3.5%, €0.4bn)

and Belgium (3.2%, €0.3bn). These seven Member States accounted together for over 60% of the bilateral trade in services between the EU and Taiwan.

Based on available data, 16 out of 28 EU Member States exported more or equivalent amount of services to Taiwan than in 2016, in particular Croatia (+203.3%), Estonia (+175.0%), and the UK (+134.7%). Only four Member States' imports from Taiwan declined as compared to 2016. In sum, 18 EU Member States experienced a positive growth in trade in services with Taiwan.

Figure 8: Share by EU Member States of Total Trade in Services (Import + Export) with Taiwan in 2017

Source: Eurostat

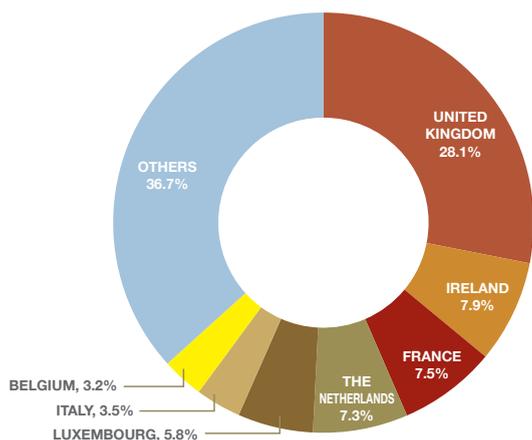


Figure 9: Share by EU Member States of EU Exports of Services to Taiwan in 2017

Source: Eurostat

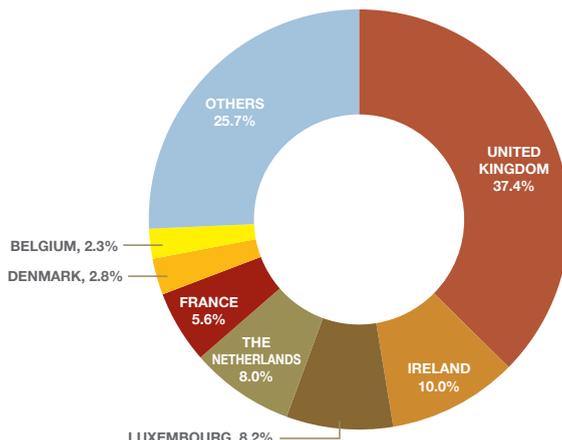



Table 8: Taiwan's Trade in Services with the EU Member States in 2017 (€ million)
Source: Eurostat

	Imports			Exports			Total trade			Trade balance	
	2016	2017	Growth	2016	2017	Growth	2016	2017	Growth	2016	2017
Austria	45.0	72.0	60.0%	42.0	59.0	40.5%	87.0	131.0	50.6%	-3.0	-13.0
Belgium	142.0	175.0	23.2%	130.0	155.0	19.2%	272.0	330.0	21.3%	-12.0	-20.0
Bulgaria	4.2	4.8	14.3%	3.3	4.1	24.2%	7.5	8.9	18.7%	-0.9	-0.7
Croatia	0.1	1.1	1000.0%	6.0	18.2	203.3%	6.1	19.3	216.4%	5.9	17.1
Cyprus	2.0	1.0	-50.0%	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	-1.0
Czech Republic	35.4	39.6	11.9%	87.2	82.8	-5.0%	122.6	122.4	-0.2%	51.8	43.2
Denmark	107.0	101.0	-5.6%	175.0	190.0	8.6%	282.0	291.0	3.2%	68.0	89.0
Estonia	4.7	4.7	0.0%	2.0	5.5	175.0%	6.7	10.2	52.2%	-2.7	0.8
Finland	35.0	40.0	14.3%	244.0	171.0	-29.9%	279.0	211.0	-24.4%	209.0	131.0
France	319.0	381.0	19.4%	416.0	381.0	-8.4%	735.0	762.0	3.7%	97.0	0.0
Germany	1320.0	1375.0	4.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Greece	12.8	14.8	15.6%	59.3	69.6	17.4%	72.1	84.4	17.1%	46.5	54.8
Hungary	12.4	15.9	28.2%	36.2	43.5	20.2%	48.6	59.4	22.2%	23.8	27.6
Ireland	n/a	126.0	n/a	659.0	679.0	3.0%	n/a	805.0	n/a	n/a	553.0
Italy	195.2	235.6	20.7%	110.5	119.0	7.7%	305.7	354.6	16.0%	-84.7	-116.6
Lithuania	11.0	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.8	-33.3%	12.2	n/a	n/a	-9.8	n/a
Luxembourg	40.0	34.0	-15.0%	622.0	561.0	-9.8%	662.0	595.0	-10.1%	582.0	527.0
Latvia	7.0	8.0	14.3%	1.0	1.0	0.0%	8.0	9.0	12.5%	-6.0	-7.0
Malta	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
The Netherlands	166.7	208.2	24.9%	495.1	541.6	9.4%	661.8	749.8	13.3%	328.4	333.4
Poland	22.2	20.9	-5.9%	47.9	43.7	-8.8%	70.1	64.6	-7.8%	25.7	22.8
Portugal	24.0	31.0	29.2%	55.0	112.0	103.6%	79.0	143.0	81.0%	31.0	81.0
Romania	12.5	15.8	26.4%	6.5	6.3	-3.1%	19.0	22.1	16.3%	-6.0	-9.5
Slovakia	6.6	9.1	37.9%	7.6	7.7	1.3%	14.2	16.8	18.3%	1.0	-1.4
Slovenia	2.7	3.9	44.4%	2.4	2.3	-4.2%	5.1	6.2	21.6%	-0.3	-1.6
Spain	62.0	66.0	6.5%	158.0	176.0	11.4%	220.0	242.0	10.0%	96.0	110.0
Sweden	69.6	81.7	17.4%	106.0	91.3	-13.9%	175.6	173.0	-1.5%	36.4	9.6
United Kingdom	236.7	324.0	36.9%	1083.6	2543.7	134.7%	1320.3	2867.7	117.2%	846.9	2219.7
EU28	3219.7	3414.3	6.0%	5198.6	6803.3	30.9%	8418.3	10217.6	21.4%	1978.9	3389.0

1.2.3 EU's trade in services with Taiwan by sector

Table 9: EU's trade in services with Taiwan in 2017 by sector (€ million)

Source: Eurostat

Sector	EU28 Imports			EU28 Exports			Total	
	Value	Share of total	Growth 2016-2017	Value	Share of total	Growth 2016-2017	Trade	Balance
TOTAL	3,414	100.0%	6.0%	6,803	100.0%	30.9%	10,217	3,389
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	140	4.1%	-15.2%	147	2.2%	6.6%	287	7
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	77	2.3%	16.7%	232	3.4%	10.8%	309	155
Transport	1,934	56.6%	11.9%	1,089	16.0%	14.7%	3,023	-845
Travel	115	3.4%	9.5%	564	8.3%	37.3%	679	449
Construction	1	0.0%	-90.0%	90	1.3%	16.9%	91	89
Insurance and pension services	20	0.6%	-23.1%	38	0.6%	-0.3%	58	18
Financial services	222	6.5%	-0.9%	834	12.3%	-2.7%	1,056	612
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	28	0.8%	7.7%	234	3.4%	5.6%	262	206
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	144	4.2%	75.6%	775	11.4%	21.6%	919	631
Other business services	708	20.7%	-7.6%	2,453	36.1%	83.3%	3,161	1,745
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1	0.0%	-83.3%	37	0.5%	1.6%	38	36
Government goods and services n.i.e.	18	0.5%	20.0%	17	0.2%	-27.2%	35	-1
Services not allocated	7	0.2%	133.3%	295	4.3%	11.5%	302	288

In 2017, transport services accounted for more than half of the EU's imports from Taiwan (56.6% or €1.9bn). This category covered sea transport (28.9% or €987.9 million), air transport (23.5% or €802.7 million), other modes of transport (3.8% or €129.2 million), as well as postal and courier services (0.4% or €13.8 million). The second largest importing sector was other business services which covered an important sector – employment services, i.e., search, placement and supply services of personnel (20.7% or €708 million), followed by

financial services (6.5% or €222 million), as well as manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, i.e., goods-related services (4.1% or €140 million).

The EU's exports to Taiwan were mainly other business services (36.1% or €2.5bn), transport services (16.0% or €1.1bn), financial services (12.3% or €834 million) as well as telecommunications, computer, and information services (11.4% or €775 million).



1.2.4 Taiwan's global trade in services in 2018

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

According to Taiwan's statistics, Taiwan's global export of trade in services in 2018 amounted to US\$50.9 billion. Breaking down by main services items, travel took 26.9%, transport 21.5%, and goods-related services 10.0%. The value of total exports increased by 10.9% compared to 2017.

Taiwan's global imports of trade in services in 2018 amounted to US\$56.9 billion. The main services items were travel (34.1%), transport (21.9%) and goods-related services (6.4%). The value of total imports increased by 5.7% compared to 2017.

Taiwan's services sector is dominated by SMEs, constituting 97.7% of the total number of Taiwanese companies. Among them, nearly 80% fell within the service sector. In 2017, the sales of SMEs accounted for 30.2% of the total sales by Taiwanese enterprises. Among the sales amount generated by SMEs, nearly 90% was from domestic sales. Taiwan's services sector contributed 1.6% to economic growth while the sector represented 63.2% of the economy. In view of these figures, there is strong potential for external trade in services.



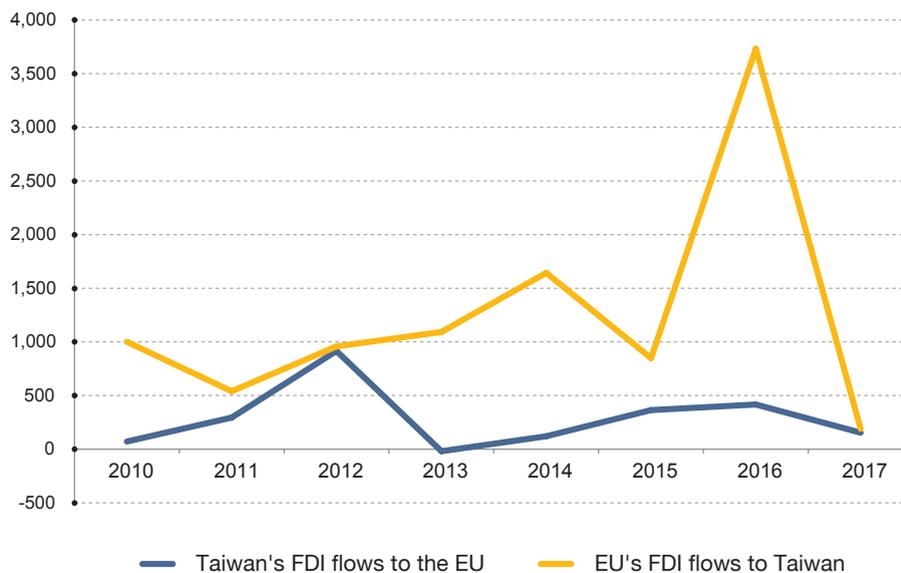
INVESTMENT FLOWS AND STOCK

2.1 FDI flows between the EU and Taiwan

Note: Some statistics on investment lags behind by a year. The analysis below covers the year 2018 if there is available data. Note that FDI statistics from Eurostat and Taiwan can differ due to a difference in methodology and years. Eurostat measures real investment flows, Taiwan measures approved investments.

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

Source: Eurostat





According to Taiwan's statistics the total value of FDI in 2018 was the highest in 10 years. Worldwide FDI flows to Taiwan amounted to US\$11.4bn, of which US\$6.7bn or 58.8% came from the EU. Compared with 2017, the total amount of EU investments increased by 101.4%. Most EU investments went into manufacturing sectors, amounting to 73.0% of total FDI, in which electronic parts and components manufacturing (49.0%) and chemical material manufacturing (21.4%) took the most. Financial and insurance sector accounted for another 21.4%. The EU remained the biggest investor in 2018.

Among all FDI flows to Taiwan in 2018, FDI from the Netherlands ranked first, with an amount of US\$3.5bn (30.6%), Luxembourg ranked second, amounting to US\$1.8bn (15.5%). Japan ranked the third place with an amount of US\$1.5bn (13.3%). The Caribbean Islands (UK) ranked 4th (US\$1.5bn,

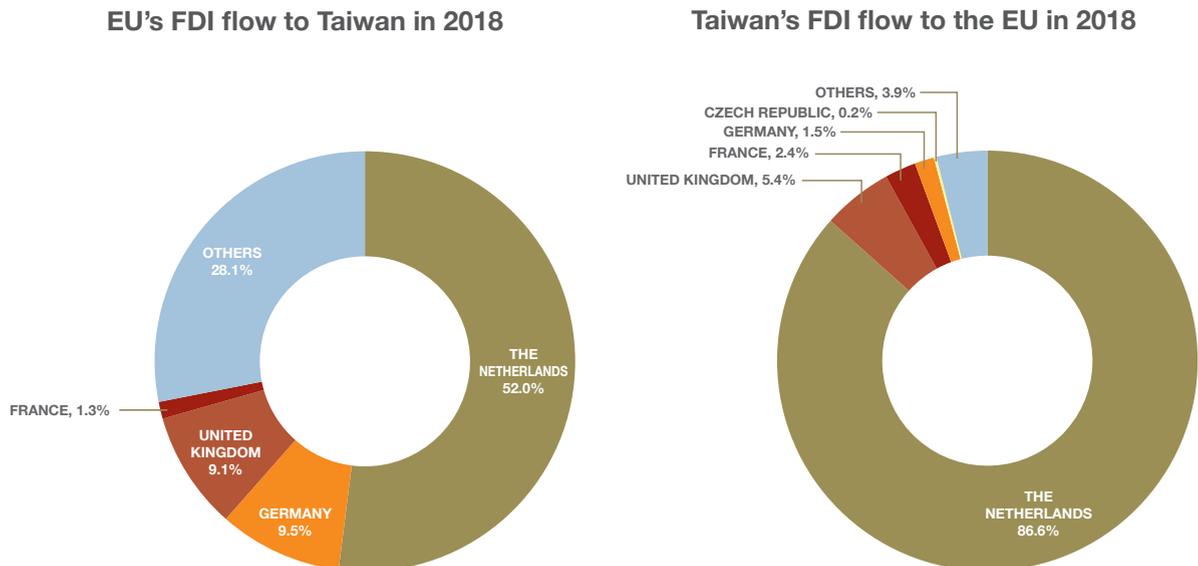
13.0%), followed by Germany (US\$0.6bn, 5.6%). These top 5 together accounted for 78.0% of total inbound investment to Taiwan.

In 2018, a total outbound investment amount of US\$14.3bn was approved. This was an increase of 23.5% in investment amount compared to 2017. The total value of outbound investment in 2018 is also the historic highest.

Regarding the EU, US\$1.3bn outbound FDI from Taiwan to the EU was approved, i.e. 9.0% of the total outbound investment of Taiwan. This represents a 483.5% growth compared to 2017. Financial and insurance industry attracted 89.1% of the total outbound investment in value. Information and communication industry attracted another 2.5%.

Figure 11: FDI flow between the EU and Taiwan in 2018

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



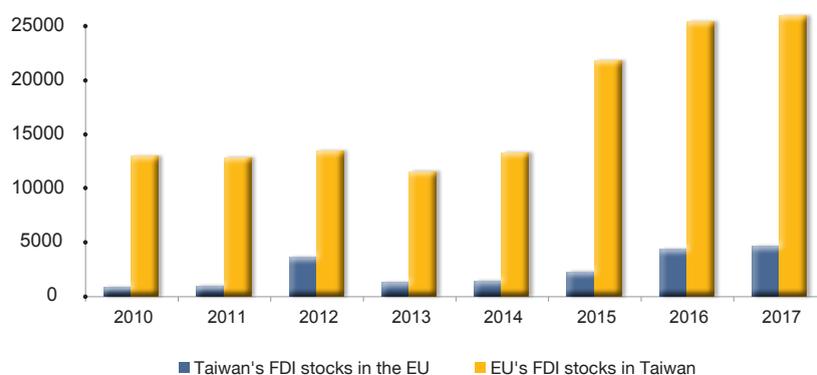
2.2 FDI stock between the EU and Taiwan

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

According to the Eurostat data, in 2017, the EU's stock of FDI in Taiwan had grown slightly by 2% compared to 2016, reaching a value of €21.2bn. Over the same period, Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU had seen an increase of 6% in 2017, amounting to €3.8bn in 2017.

Figure 12: EU-Taiwan FDI stocks 2010-2017 (€ million)

Source: Eurostat



Note: The statistics of FDI stock in Taiwan cover investment from mainland China during 2009-2018. The statistics of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock covers investment to mainland China during 1991-2018.

Statistics from Taiwan show a higher amount of EU FDI stock in Taiwan. In 2018, the EU remained as the largest investor in Taiwan. By the end of 2018, FDI stock from the EU (US\$51.4bn) accounted for 30.4% of total FDI stock (US\$169.1bn) in Taiwan. This was followed by the British Caribbean (a share of 18%) and the United States (14.3%). In 2018, the EU's FDI stock in Taiwan mainly originated from the Netherlands (64.4%), the UK (19%) and Germany (6.9%).

Amongst Taiwan's FDI stock in the world, the EU plays a minor role. By the end of 2018, only 2.5% of Taiwan's worldwide FDI stock was invested in the EU, amounting to US\$8.1bn. The largest part of Taiwanese FDI stock was held in China (56.8%), before the British Caribbean (14.0%) and the United States (5.4%). In 2018, the Netherlands replaced UK to hold the largest Taiwanese FDI stock in the EU, accounting for 44.1% of the total investments from Taiwan to the EU. The UK held the second place with 39.1% and Germany ranked third with 4.9% share.



Figure 13: FDI stock in Taiwan by 2018

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

Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks

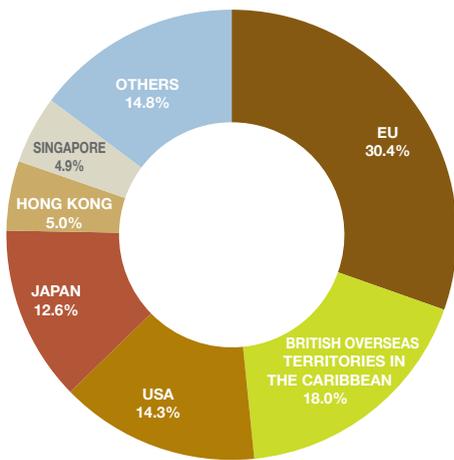
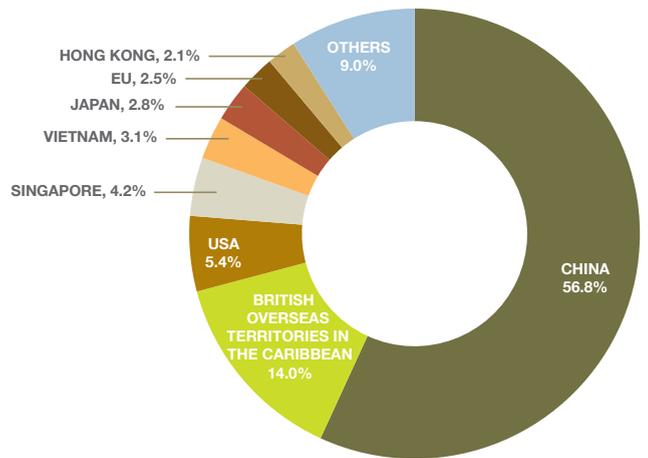


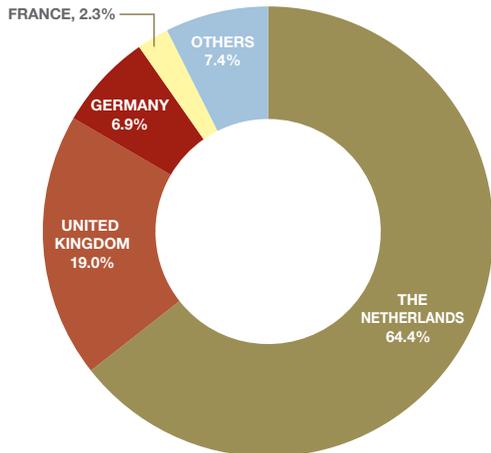
Figure 14: Stock of Taiwan's FDI in foreign countries by 2018

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

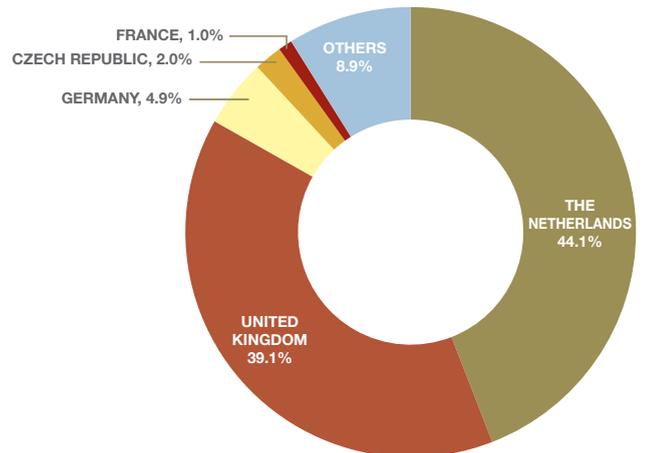
Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks



Taiwan's inbound FDI stocks from the EU



Taiwan's outbound FDI stocks to the EU





EU MEMBER STATES IN TAIWAN



Austrian Commercial Office

Taiwan is Austria's 4th biggest trading partner in the Far East region (2018), with Austrian exports to Taiwan amounting to half a billion Euro (+30%) and Austrian imports of €750 million (+9.8%).

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

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



Belgium Office Taipei

With its open and export-oriented economy, Belgium has dynamic and constantly growing trade relations with Taiwan. Belgium is currently Taiwan's 6th European trade partner and total trade flows have exceeded €2bn for the past two 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 office's main trade-related actions for 2019 are the promotion and support to Belgium's offshore wind industry, food & beverage, ICT, biotech, pharma and life science through targeted actions, missions and the participation in fairs and trade shows. To know more about the BOT and its action, follow us on Facebook: @belgianofficetaipei.



British Office Taipei

UK/Taiwan bilateral trade in goods and services increased to £6.1bn in the year to Q3 2018 (up 5.2%). Top UK goods exports were whisky, pharmaceutical products and vehicles, while top imports from Taiwan were electrical machinery, mechanical appliances and bicycles. In 2018, UK investment in Taiwan was £468m; Taiwanese investment in the UK was £53m.

Highlights for 2018 included:

- Ministerial visits by Graham Stuart (Investment) in April and George Hollingbery (Trade Policy) in September. Mr Hollingbery co-chaired the annual UK-Taiwan Trade Talks, which celebrated the introduction of British pork products to the Taiwanese market (worth an estimated £50m over the next five years);
- Two visits by the Prime Minister's Trade Envoy for Taiwan, Lord Faulkner, in January and September;
- Launch of the UK-Taiwan Innovative Industries Programme, enabling £200,000 in UK funding for technology cooperation in Taiwan; and
- The signing of two important MoUs to promote UK-Taiwan co-operation in the offshore wind and fintech sectors, where we see particular growth opportunities for UK firms.



Czech Economic & Cultural Office, Taipei

Being a new engine of global growth, Asia is the second largest trading partner of the Czech Republic accounting for 14% of its total trade. Consequently, the economic strategy of the Czech Republic puts great emphasis on further strengthening its economic ties with Asian partners, including Taiwan.

A long-term economic cooperation resulted in significant Taiwanese investments in the Czech Republic, while the Czech export to Taiwan is narrowed down to vehicles and its parts with the consequent negative balance in our trade relations. Therefore, the Czech Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei (CECO) has been continuously enhancing economic cooperation with Taiwanese partners through various activities. Over the past few years, CECO has organized several trade fairs, seminars on investment climate in the Czech Republic, delegations to / from the Czech Republic / Taiwan varying from ICT, aerospace, railway industry to R&D or cultural creative industries. This year, CECO supported the Czech participation at the Smart City Summit & Expo, and is planning to organise, for example B2B matchmaking for Czech and Taiwanese travel agencies or investment seminar for potential Taiwanese investors.



The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei

In 2019 Denmark and Taiwan continue to enjoy a growing volume of trade as well as economic interactions. The increased growth is driven by the renewable energy sector, improved water management solutions and upgrading of agricultural production.

Taiwan's ambitious plans for the development of offshore wind energy in Taiwan has attracted not only two Danish developers but also a plethora of companies from the value chain of offshore wind in Denmark. In addition, the growing demand for more efficient and environmentally friendly agriculture



continues to be an area where Danish technology companies from the pig farming sector enjoy collaboration and exchanges with Taiwan.

The top three export categories from Denmark to Taiwan in 2018 were 1) Food and live animals (28%), 2) Chemicals and chemical products (30%) and 3) Machines and transportation vehicles (28%).



Finland Trade Center

The roots of Finland Trade Center date back to 1991 when Finnish Foreign Trade Association and a group of Finnish companies established the Office of Finnish Industry and Trade in Taiwan. Today, Finland Trade Center is a part of Business Finland network, which supports Finnish companies to go global as well as funding companies' innovation projects.

The value of bilateral trade between Finland and Taiwan reached around 570 million euros in 2018. Exports from Finland to Taiwan grew by 27% from 2017. Recently, the main areas of promotion activities have been centered around sustainable energy and education.

Highlights in 2018

- The 6th Taiwan – Finland business forum on August. The main topics included 5G, energy and cooperation in education sector.
- The 5th Finland-Taiwan Trade Consultations on August. Agenda items included energy, education, circular economy as well as IoT & AI. At the same time, MoU for mutual trade promotion was signed.
- Tourism promotion roadshow with Finnish companies in September.
- Smart Energy Forum jointly hosted by Finland Trade Center and Wärtsilä Corporation September.



French Office in Taipei

France and Taiwan maintain a strong and diversified economic relationship with a total bilateral trade of €4.7bn in 2018. Through working groups, France and Taiwan have been able to reinforce their cooperation among many sectors, including renewable energy, power distribution, aeronautics and electronics. Apart from aeronautics, which is still the top sector in terms of French exports to Taiwan, Taiwan is also a significant market for the French luxury industry, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and agricultural products which satisfy a growing demand for high quality products. France is historically the leading foreign player in retail industries in Taiwan. Since November 2016, the economic relationship between France and Taiwan has also relied on a dynamic French Tech Community with an ecosystem consisting of more than 300 French and Taiwanese experts today. In 2019, this French Tech Community launched an “Open Innovation Club” aimed at reinforcing cooperation between start-ups and big groups from both sides and at providing innovative solutions. France is also a strategic partner of Taiwan’s “5 + 2 modernization program” through partnerships between French and Taiwanese counterparts in smart industry, green finance, IOT and ICT.



German Institute, Taipei

Germany is Taiwan’s most important trading partner in the European Union and Taiwan is Germany’s 5th largest trading partner in Asia with total trade amounting to €18.1bn. Overall, Germany is Taiwan’s No. 10 export destination and No. 5 origin of imports. Trade is not just about cars, household appliances and foodstuff, German and Taiwanese companies have been successfully cooperating in many sectors, especially the machine tool industry with a recent focus on Industrie 4.0, digitisation, industrial IoT and AI. While German companies have already been providing energy for Taiwan for decades, they are also deeply involved in Taiwan’s transition to green



energy: developing and operating onshore windfarms with German turbines, and most recently, German offshore developers and offshore turbine suppliers developing wind parks off Taiwan's west coast with further German suppliers and service providers actively engaged in the market.

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



Hungarian Trade Office

The Hungarian Trade Office was opened in 1998 in Taipei to promote economic, cultural, scientific, educational and tourism relations between Hungary and Taiwan. It also provides general consular services.

In 2018, Taiwan was the sixth largest Asian export market for Hungary. Mainly machinery, cars and quality agricultural products were exported at a total value of US\$ 292 million (Taiwan statistics).

Taiwanese companies are actively interested in investing in Hungary, and the Hungarian Trade Office assists them by representing the government's investment agency and providing essential information.

Taiwanese passport holders can visit Hungary visa-free for 90 days. A Working Holiday Scheme agreement provides young adults the opportunity to visit, study or work in Hungary for an extended term.

The Hungarian Trade Office continuously works together with Hungarian and Taiwanese businesses and institutions to promote trade, investment, friendship and culture, in order to further enhance our relations.



Italian Economic, Trade and Cultural Promotion Office

For 25 years the Italian Economic, Commercial and Cultural Promotion Office (IECCPO) has been representing Italy's interest in Taiwan and providing consular assistance to the over 600 Italian nationals living in Taiwan. In conjunction with the Italian Trade Commission (ICE Agenzia), IECCPO operates in promoting growing access of Italian products to Taiwan's market. In 2018 important progress has been made in this area thanks to Taiwanese decision to grant market access to Italian pork meat products. Bilateral trade between Italy and Taiwan is robust totaling €4.4bn in 2018 (+5% year-on-year). IECCPO also promotes people-to-people interaction which is showing positive trends particularly in the sector of tourism with over 200,000 Taiwanese presences in Italy in 2018 thanks also to the developing of flights between Italy and Taiwan.



Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office, Taipei

Established in 2010 in Taipei, the main mission of Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office is twofold: we help Taiwanese companies with their business expansion to Luxembourg and their entry to the European markets. We also facilitate trade between Luxembourg and Taiwan and support Luxembourg-based companies in the establishment and development of their activities on the Taiwanese market. We offer personalized services and advices on the business environment, market entry conditions and provide contacts with local authorities.

Together with the other fifteen European representation offices in Taiwan, LTIO helps to promote European standards and to strengthen the bilateral trade relations between the EU and Taiwan.

**Netherlands Trade and Investment Office**

The Netherlands and Taiwan are strong trading partners with almost US\$10bn in bilateral trade in 2018. Taiwan shares important economic similarities with the Netherlands and is therefore a natural economic partner. Taiwan is like the Netherlands a developed open economy heavily dependent on international trade. Due to Taiwan's welcoming business environment with strong IP protection, Taiwan serves as a hub for Dutch companies to do business in Asia.

In recent years there has been a large increase in delegations from the Netherlands visiting Taiwan and vice versa. Especially trade delegations in innovative areas such as circular economy, smart cities, offshore wind, photonics, cybersecurity and semiconductors. These visits have resulted in even closer economic ties and new projects for Dutch companies. For example, the Taipei Twin Towers by Dutch architects MVRDV, which will be the new architectural landmark of Taipei city just next to Taipei main station.

**Polish Investment and Trade Agency office**

In 2018 Poland opened the Polish Investment and Trade Agency office in Taipei to promote bilateral trade relations and attract high-quality investments. The increased Polish presence in Taiwan quickly bore fruit as a major automotive player from Taiwan –Iron Force Industrial Co. – decided to invest €20 million in Poland. The intensive trade cooperation brought even more fruit, also literally, as in 2018 Taiwan opened its market for the import of Polish fresh apples and re-open its market for the import of Polish poultry following the continuing presence of the Polish food companies at the Taipei International Food Show. Also Polish start-ups were actively participating in the major trade shows in Taiwan, such as Smart Cities Summit and Expo, Computex/Innovex and Fintech Taipei, forging close ties with the Taiwan leading Fintech, IT, IoT and smart cities companies.

**Slovak Economic and Cultural Office**

Taiwan, 2nd largest East Asian investor in Slovakia (after South Korea and before Japan), with well known companies enjoying Slovak economic environment for more than 15 years – Delta Group, HonHai (Foxconn) Group, AU Optronics and others, active mostly in electrotechnical and automotive industries. This year (March 2019), Slovakia and Taiwan signed the Memorandum of Cooperation (at the level of both offices in Taipei and Bratislava) on economic cooperation. We believe that the MoU will strengthen our economic ties and enlarge the scope of cooperation. We already have sound academia exchanges under the umbrella of Agreement on scientific cooperation. The cooperation goes in recent time well beyond traditional economic areas. There is a lot of perspective in the fields of blockchain, cybersecurity and we hope, that another hi-tech areas will follow soon. For further information and possibilities, please do not hesitate to contact the Slovak Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei.

**Spanish Chamber of Commerce**

The main drivers of the bilateral activity between Taiwan and Spain in the recent years have been technology and science, intellectual property, investment promotion and bilateral contacts between business organisations.

On the field of technology and science, there is a number of cooperation schemes that have allowed for a growing number of research and development projects to be jointly financed. There is an agreement for cooperation in Intellectual Property and effective cooperation for protection of trademarks and patents.

Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Taipei supports bilateral trade and economic cooperation, especially as referred to export of Spanish goods and services to Taiwan, investment and industrial agreements. SCCT organises trade missions, participation in fairs, provides information and advice to Spanish



companies entering the market.

Other relevant sectors of bilateral activity have been renewable energies, agrifood, consumer products, chemical products and machinery.



Swedish Trade and Invest Council

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

Approximately 250 Swedish students study in Taiwan and an equal amount of Taiwanese students study in Sweden. This is a great opportunity for Swedish and Taiwanese companies who want to expand in our respective economies. There is a growing number of Swedish companies establishing operations in Taiwan in all sectors and Taiwanese investors are increasingly turning to Sweden. Sweden spends approximately 3,3 % of GDP on R&D and scores high in international rankings like being fourth in Global Innovation Index 2018 and Stockholm ranks fourth in the Best Startup cities in the World in 2019.

Upcoming activities spans from the yearly Joint Business Council, this year hosted in Sweden in September, to Swedish Innovation and ICT forum at InnoVEX on the 28th of May and a photo exhibition in September called “Swedish Dads” highlighting gender equality and parental leave.



THE EUROPEAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TAIWAN (ECCT)

With over US\$50 billion in direct foreign investments, European businesses are collectively the largest group of foreign investors in Taiwan. The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan is the only foreign nationwide business chamber in Taiwan and the principal organisation promoting European business interests in Taiwan. The chamber represents over 900 members from 400 companies and organisations. Through a network of 30 industry and support committees, the ECCT has been successful in addressing specific concerns and providing concrete recommendations to all levels of government to

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



台歐智慧運輸研討會

EU-Taiwan Smart Mobility Seminar



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

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

visibility and projection in Taiwan of European excellence in specific sectors.

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



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

The project is funded by the European Union

EBRC events held in 2018:

- EU Pavilion at 2018 Taiwan New Year Market Fair (18-22 January 2018), under the EBRC, the EETO promoted the excellence of European food and the EU food risk management by showcasing EU food products at the five-day Fair. The EU Pavilion brought together food vendors and importers from five EU Member States, including Austria, Belgium, France, Hungary, and Spain, to offer Taiwanese consumers various choices of delicacy from Europe for their New Year shopping. The EETO booth was also animated with EU food safety related quiz, which brought much fun to the participants.



- EU-Taiwan Offshore Wind Power Certification Seminar (14 March 2018), jointly hosted with the Bureau of Standards, Metrology & Inspection (BSMI), Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), and Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT), MOEA. The event brought together nineteen European and Taiwanese experts from the public and private sectors to share their experiences on four topics, which included: investment and financing issues in renewable energy, offshore wind project certification, due diligence for offshore wind power, and marine warranty surveys and marine operation risk management. The event was held to increase mutual understanding about the issues related to wind power certification.

- EU-Taiwan Seminar on IP Capacity Building for SMEs, Universities, and Research Institutions (25 April 2018), jointly hosted with the Taiwan Intellectual Property Office (TIPO), Ministry of Economic Affairs. Topics shared in the seminar included policies and best practices regarding intellectual protection capacity building for SMEs, universities, and research Institutions in both the EU and Taiwan. The seminar aimed to share relevant information from the EU with Taiwan as a reference for the establishment and the improvement of the regulatory framework, in order to further enhance cooperation between Taiwan and the EU.



- EU-Taiwan Control of Animal Diseases Seminar (11 April 2018), jointly hosted with the Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine (BAPHIQ), under the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. The event was by invited only and attended by Taiwanese and European experts specialised in animal diseases. Main topics are the global and regional framework and the Regionalisation in practice on the control of animal diseases in Taiwan and Europe. An EU official from DG TRADE and six experts from EU Member States (France, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, and the Netherlands) presented in the seminar.

- Forum on 30 years of EU-Taiwan relations review and perspectives (9 May 2019), jointly hosted with the EETO and the European Union Centre in Taiwan (EUTW). Topics include the EU-Taiwan relations on politics, trade, industry and technology perspectives.



- 2018 European Innovation Week (4-8 June 2018) took place in conjunction with the global leading ICT, IoT and start-up trade show, COMPUTEX TAIPEI. Deputy Director-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs of the European Commission (DG GROW), Antti Peltomäki, led a delegation of over 100 European companies and clusters from 16 European Member States. It was the largest delegation organised by European Commission to Taiwan. The European Innovation Week featured a series of seminars on circular economy, smart manufacturing, smart mobility, Wind cluster, 5G, medical devices, and Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. Business to business (B2B), clusters to clusters (C2C) and business to clusters (B2C) matchmaking meetings were also organised by the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) partner in Taiwan, the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA). Moreover, European start-ups also showcased at the European Union booth in the InnoVEX, a feature exhibit of COMPUTEX TAIPEI for start-ups on 6-8 June.

The European Innovation week is a joint initiative of the European Commission in collaboration with the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT) and the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) coordinated by TAITRA. Co-organisers of the European Innovation Week includes (in alphabet order): Bureau of Energy under Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), Chinese National Federation of Industries (CNFI), the Department of Industrial Technology (DOIT) under MOEA, the European Cluster Collaboration Platform (ECCP), the European Chamber of Commerce in Taiwan (ECCT), Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) under Executive Yuan, the EU Business and Regulatory Cooperation Programme in Taiwan (EBRC), European Economic and Trade Office (EETO), Food and Drug Administration under Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW), GNSS.asia, Industrial Development Bureau (IDB) under MOEA, the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), Metal Industries Research &



Development Centre (MIRDC), Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC), National Applied Research Laboratories (NarLabs), Smart Machinery Promotion Office, TAITRA, Taiwan Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers' Association (TEEMA) and Taiwan Telematics Industry Taiwan (TTIA).





15TH ANNIVERSARY OF EETO AND 30 YEARS OF EU-TAIWAN RELATIONS

2018 marked the 15th anniversary of the European Economic and Trade Office (EETO) in Taiwan, as well as the 30th EU-Taiwan Annual Consultations. The EETO launched a series of events around Europe Day, 9 May, to jointly celebrate the occasion, including the EU Mascot Design Competition, the third edition of the Europe Fair, and the Forum on 30 Years of EU-Taiwan Relations.

6.1 EU Mascot Design Competition

A mascot puts a face and even a personality on the organisation it represents, and helps bring the organisation closer to the public. Inspired by this common practice in Taiwan, the EETO launched the “EU Mascot Design Competition” that ran from 28 January to 4 March. The first prize was a blue

European bull designed by Taiwanese student Chien Pei-Yi from the Fu Jen Catholic University Department of Applied Arts. The design was chosen for its cute appearance as well as the combined symbolisms it carries from both Europe and Taiwan. It is reminiscent of Princess Europa from Greek Mythology who was carried by Zeus in the form of a white bull across the sea, and her name eventually became the name of the European continent. Bulls are also regarded as persevering, hardworking, and a friendly creature in Taiwan, like the Taiwan Water Buffalo. The mascot was named by the EETO as “Moomoo” in English, and “歐 啤” (Ou-Mou, sounding like the EU but ended with a cow’s moo) in Chinese. The competition’s awarding ceremony took place at the opening ceremony of the 2018 Europe Fair on 5 May.



6.2 2018 Europe Fair

The Europe Fair is the office’s largest outreach event to celebrate Europe Day – the EU’s birthday – with the Taiwanese public. The Fair took place from 5-6 May at Xinyi Xiangti Plaza, one of the busiest shopping districts in Taipei. It was the third consecutive year the EETO has organised this festival, joined by the 16 Member States’ offices in Taiwan, as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, and the Taipei City Government.

The Fair aimed to promote the EU and its Member States with booths showcasing European culture, cuisine, food and drinks, as well as interactive games, and on-site live performances. The fair comprised 60 booths, including the EU, 15 Member States and 37 commercial booths, and attracted over 90,000 visitors throughout the two days.

At the EU booth, the EETO provided material introducing the EU by holding several quizzes to the public, which created an informative and fun experience for the visitors. Fifteen member states offices had their own booths providing information about culture, cuisine, traditions, arts, tourism, education and much more. Furthermore, there were live performances on the main stage throughout the two days, including Austrian pianist solo, Spanish Flamenco dance, Italian hand drum dance, string quartet and accordion performances. By visiting the



EU and Member States booths and completing the activities designed by the offices, visitors could collect stamps in exchange for small prizes and a chance to win the lottery with a round trip ticket to Europe as the grand prize.



Moomoo, the EU Mascot and Goodwill Ambassador, made his official debut at the Fair's opening ceremony. Wherever Moomoo went during Fair, he was greeted with children and adults who wanted to take photos with him.

6.3 Forum on 30 Years of EU-Taiwan Relations: Review and Prospect

On the occasion of the 30th EU-Taiwan Annual Consultations as well as EETO's 15th anniversary, the EETO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Economic Affairs Bureau of Foreign Trade jointly organised the "Forum on 30 Years of EU-Taiwan Relations: Review and Prospects" on 9 May 2018, as part of the Europe Day celebrations.

The Forum consisted of two parts: 1) a keynote speech on “30 years of EU-Taiwan relations” by Member of the European Parliament Ms. Neena Gill; and 2) a panel discussion chaired by the Head of EETO on EU-Taiwan relations from four different perspectives: political, economic and trade, education and research, and the industry. The presenters for each perspective were François Wu, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Deng, Minister without Portfolio overseeing trade negotiations, Hungdah Su, Director General of the European Union Centre in Taiwan, and Håkan Cervell, Chairman of European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan respectively.

The Forum took stock on the solid exchange between the EU and Taiwan over the past 30 years, and looked forward to future collaboration from bilateral trade and investment, to human rights and climate change, among many other issues. The Forum was attended by over 260 people from the academic, governmental, business sectors and the civil society.





UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

#STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION AND COOPERATION

7.1 70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The respect for human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law are the fundamental values of the European Union, and the EU stays strongly committed in the promotion and protection of these values within and beyond the EU. Promoting human rights work can help prevent and resolve conflict, provide peace and stability, empower the minorities, which are all essential in fostering a sustainable society.

2018 was an important year for human rights, as it marked the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10 December 2018. The EU launched a year-round campaign to celebrate the occasion. Starting off with a 30-days social media campaign, where the

EETO posted one article of the UDHR a day to raise the public's awareness of the fundamental human rights.



7.2 EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations

The first EU-Taiwan Human Rights Consultations were held in Taipei on 22 March 2018. Key human rights issues of mutual concerns were discussed. The Consultations were held in a friendly, open and constructive atmosphere.

Taiwan and the EU exchanged views on the universality of human rights, i.e. human rights as consubstantial with human dignity, an important principle enshrined in the UDHR. The EU commended Taiwan for having voluntarily incorporated the provisions of the main UN human rights covenants in its domestic law, inquired about remaining conventions and expressed interest to support the international review mechanism Taiwan has put in place. A specific point of the agenda was devoted to the idea of establishing a fully-fledged National Human Rights Institution.

The EU and Taiwan also discussed business and human rights. The EU encouraged Taiwan to present a national action plan on corporate social responsibility or Business and Human Rights and offered its support in this regard.

The EU and Taiwan also raised the question of support for human rights defenders and updated each other on respective policies on LGBTI and gender equality. The EU congratulated Taiwan for its continuous effort to strive for more gender equality and establishing an LGBTI friendly environment. Taiwan encouraged the EU to invite representatives from Taiwan to participate in related conferences or fora hosted by the EU.

The EU reiterated its longstanding position that

the death penalty has no deterrent effect and is an inhumane form of punishment that cannot be reversed. The EU expressed its readiness to share its experience on the abolition of the death penalty.

The EU and Taiwan also focused on migrant workers' rights, especially in the fishing industry, as well as domestic and industrial workers. While welcoming recent awareness raising actions, as well as first regulatory steps to ensure the adequate treatment of fisheries workers, the EU underlined the importance of proper implementation and encouraged further regulatory steps Taiwan should take to better align with international standards. The EU also underlined the importance of improving the conditions for domestic workers, including necessary measures to address labour protection issues.

7.3 EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme 2018

In March 2018, EETO co-organised the annual EU-Taiwan Judicial Exchange Programme, where legal experts from Taiwan and the EU discussed topics on human rights legislation and practices.

The European experts, including Judge Peer Lorenzen, retired Judge of the European Court of Human Rights, who served as members of the panel of international experts that reviewed Taiwan's second implementation report on the two covenants, participated in a series of seminars and workshops.

During the seminar at the Judicial Yuan, presentations on forensic psychiatric assessment and sentencing standards were given by the experts to a targeted audience composed of

judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law students. The experts gave advice on how their concluding recommendations to Taiwan's human rights report can be implemented in everyday legal practice. A seminar was also organised at the Legislative Yuan, with the Cross-Party Human Rights Promotion Group, where the experts gave suggestions to possible law making to accommodate their concluding recommendations. A visit to the Taichung Prison was arranged for the experts to further understand the facilities and living condition of the inmates suffering from mental illness.

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

7.4 Death Penalty in Taiwan

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

Following the execution on 31 August 2018 in Taiwan, which ended the de facto moratorium since May 2016, a statement was issued by the Spokesperson of the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ Vice-President of the Commission Federica Mogherini, to reiterate the EU's position against the death penalty and to call on the Taiwanese authorities to immediately reintroduce a moratorium on the death penalty.

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

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

7.5 EU Human Rights Defenders Stories

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the UDHR as well as the 20th anniversary of the UN Declaration on Human Rights Defenders, the EU partnered with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and launched a series of 17 videos, telling stories of human rights defenders from around the world fighting for different causes, such as women's rights, children's rights, LGBTI rights, land justice, and freedom.



In light of the landmark ruling on 24 May 2017 by the Council of Grand Justices favouring same-sex marriage, the EETO invited Mr. Chih Chia-Wei to be the featured human rights defender from Taiwan. Mr. Chih was the first gay man to publicly come out in Taiwan. It was due to his appeal in February 2017 that led to the landmark ruling. The video was produced in collaboration with Taiwan Tongzhi

Hotline Association, a long-term partner of the EETO in promoting LGBTI rights.

View the video on the EETO Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/euintaiwan/videos/1899851333654392/>

7.6 Taiwan Pride Parade

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

The 2018 Taiwan Pride Parade, the largest of its kind in Asia and one of the largest in the world, took place on 27 October 2018. The EETO together with 16 representative offices from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom participated in the event to celebrate respect, diversity and most of all, Taiwan's open society.

During the parade, Ms. Madeleine Majorenko, Head of EETO, and Mr. Chi Chia-wei, LGBTI human rights defender, posed for a photo together. The EETO also handed out 500 EU rainbow flags to the marching crowd. Around 137,000 people attended the march, marking a record high of participants.





G E N D E R E Q U A L I T Y

Equality between women and men is one of the fundamental values of the EU. The principle of equal pay has been enshrined in the Treaties since 1957. Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment is as important both within and beyond the EU; they are indispensable to achieve peace, security, economic prosperity and sustainable growth around the world. Based on the "Strategic engagement for gender equality 2016-2019", the European Commission's key focus are: 1) increasing female labour-market participation and the equal economic independence of women and men; 2) reducing the gender pay, earnings and pension gaps and thus fighting poverty among women; 3) promoting equality between women and men in decision-making; 4) combating gender-based

violence and protecting and supporting victims; and 5) promoting gender equality and women's rights across the world.

The EIGI 2015 Gender Equality Index was also translated in Chinese and posted on Taiwan's Executive Yuan Gender Equality Committee website for public use.



EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ISSUES

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

The EU and Taiwan held the first Labour Consultations on 11 October 2018 in Brussels, and discussed the following issues: i) supporting workers in adjusting to structural changes due to globalisation; ii) social funds helping disadvantaged people to integrate into labour market and society; and iii) tackling youth unemployment.

The Consultations showed that the EU and Taiwan face similar challenges in the medium and long-term perspective and deepening their cooperation can help both sides to find sustainable solutions.



FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

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

21st Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris on 14 December 2015.

Taiwan, despite not being a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has persistently indicated that it would abide by its international obligations to reduce carbon emissions. In June 2015, the Taiwanese government adopted the Greenhouse Gases Reduction and Management Act, which stipulated a reduction target of 50% compared to its 2005 level by 2050. Taiwan also adopted its INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions) of 20% reduction of 2005 level by 2030. Subsequently, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) implemented the National Climate Change Action

Guideline which was approved by the Executive Yuan on 23 February 2017.

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

10.1 EU Climate Action Week

During the EU's Climate Action Week (CAW) its delegations around the world reach out to local communities and partner organisations to highlight the importance of global collaboration for active climate actions. In Taiwan, the 2018 CAW took place from 24-30 September, comprising a photo exhibition, a film screening, and a beach clean-up. The events were co-organised with the EPA, with participation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Taipei City Government, as well as Member States offices in Taiwan.

The one-week photo exhibition featured 23 images by Ashely Cooper, an award-winning environmental photographer who has dedicated the past decade traveling around the world to document the impact of climate change on people, places, and wildlife. The exhibition photos were presented on a world map to demonstrate that climate change is affecting every corner of the world, and that immediate and collective measures are needed to counter the impact.



The film screening presented a documentary titled “Taivalu: Taiwan vs. Tuvalu” directed by Taiwanese Director Huang Hsin-Yao. The film documented Huang’s journey to Tuvalu to search for “evidence” of the sea-level rising, while reflecting on Taiwan’s situation in the aftermath of floods and destruction caused by a major typhoon. A post-screening discussion was organised with the Taiwan Youth Climate Coalition – an environmental NGO – to further provoke thoughts from the audience to think about how individuals can participate in the fight against climate change.

Tuvalu is at the forefront of climate impact, and relies heavily on external aid and resources. Both the EU and Taiwan collaborate with Tuvalu through their

respective funding schemes. The CAW became an ideal occasion to bring together Europe, Asia, and the Pacific, as a strong demonstration of global collaboration on climate change. The Tuvaluan Ambassador to Taiwan, H.E. Limasene Teatu, attended the CAW events and expressed Tuvalu's support to jointly fight against climate change.

The first EU-Taiwan beach clean-up took place in the morning of 29 September at the coast of Waziwei Nature Reserve in Bali, New Taipei City. The EETO has adopted the Waziwei coast through the EPA Coastal Clean-up Adoption System as a demonstration of the EU's commitment to combat marine pollution. The event was attended by staff, friends and families of the EU and Member States' offices, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the EPA, as well as the residents of Bali and volunteers from the New Taipei City Environmental Protection Department. In total 288 people have collected 621 kg of litter, 226 kg of which was recyclable waste.





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

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

A special focus has been placed on knowledge and experience sharing regarding the European Strategy for Plastics, the EU's initiatives on construction and demolition waste management, as well as policy

on marine litter. EU officials or experts attended seminars or other events in Taiwan, including the 2018 EU-Taiwan Circular Economy International Conference on 4 June, and the 5th International Conference on Sustainable Materials Management hosted by Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) on 19 November.

The 2018 EU-Taiwan Circular Economy International Conference was part of the European Innovation Week event, with around 300 policy makers, clusters, industrial experts, and NGOs from both Europe and Taiwan discussing three major topics: 1) Plastics; 2) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE); and 3) Construction and Demolition Waste.



EDUCATION

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

12.1 Taiwanese students in the EU

There were at least 9,701 Taiwanese citizens who have obtained student visa or resident permit to study in major EU countries in 2018, which is an increase by 5.6% compared to the previous year. The number of student visas and resident permits released were provided by the Member States' offices in Taiwan. The purpose of study for Taiwanese students included degree and exchange programme mainly at the higher education level, as well as short-term programmes such as language study. The top five

destinations were the UK, Germany, France, Spain and the Netherlands.

12.2 EU students in Taiwan

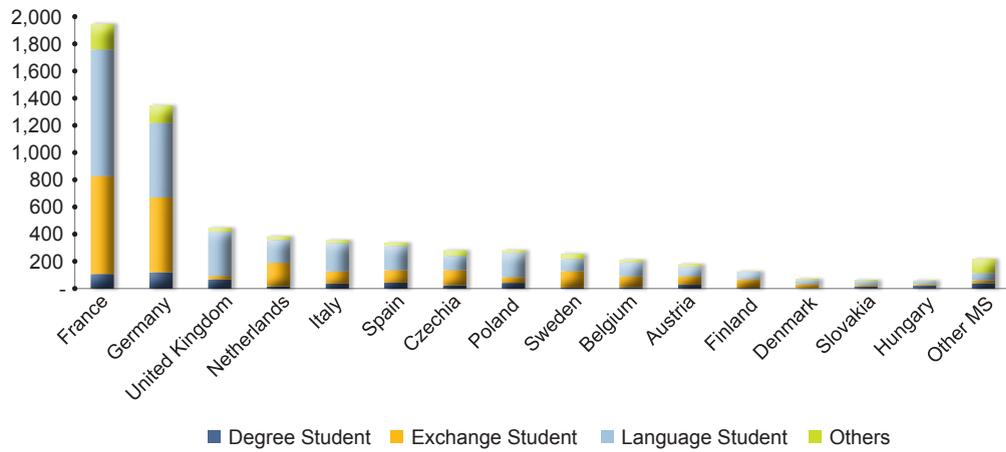
In 2018, the number of students coming from the EU was 6,636 which corresponded to approximately 5% of all foreign students. The statistics shows a 7% increase in the number of EU students, in comparison to the previous year. The majority of EU students in Taiwan came from France (29.4%), followed by Germany (20.3%), the UK (6.8%), then the Netherlands (5.8%) and Italy (5.4%).

The majority of EU students (48%) came to Taiwan to study the Mandarin language. The percentage of exchange students was 33%, whereas 10.5% were degree-seeking students.

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

Figure 15: EU Students in Taiwan in 2018

Source: Ministry of Education, Taiwan (statistics for the academic year 2018-2019)



12.3 Erasmus+

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

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

12.3.1 Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree and International Credit Mobility

An Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) is a prestigious, integrated, international study programme, jointly delivered by an international consortium of higher education institutions. EMJMDs award EU-funded scholarships of up to €25,000 per year to the best student candidates applying under annual selection rounds. So far there has been an average of 10 Taiwanese students per year who received the EMJMD scholarships. Study must take place in at least two of the Programme Countries¹, and the study period can range from 12, 18, to 24 months (60, 90, or 120 ECTS credits).

International Credit Mobility (ICM) supports the mobility of individuals enrolled or employed at a higher education institution, from a Programme Country to a Partner Country or vice versa. ICM includes student mobility for studies or traineeships,

and staff mobility for teaching or training. Student and staff mobility can take place in any subject area or academic discipline. Taiwanese students and staffs interested in participating in the ICM can contact their home university to understand what agreements and exchange programmes they have.

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

For more information, please visit the Erasmus+ website:

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

12.3.2 Jean Monnet Activities

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

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

¹ Programme Countries are the 28 EU Member States plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, and Turkey.

There are three types of activities supported:

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

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

There were 16 Jean Monnet projects active in Taiwan in 2018. The projects display the close working partnership between the EU and Taiwan on promoting EU studies.

Table 10: Jean Monnet Activities in Taiwan in 2018

Activity	Organisation	Project Title	Duration
Module	Fu Jen Catholic University	Développement, coopération, et voisinage: entre l'Union européenne et ses partenaires	2015-2018
Module	Fu Jen Catholic University	Jean Monnet Modules: EU – Land + Culture	2015-2018
Module	National Taipei University	Applying new EU model to Taiwan-China Integration	2015-2018
Module	National Taiwan University	Languages, Culture, and Politics in the European Union	2015-2018
Module	National University of Kaohsiung	The impacts of EU's manufacturing reshoring industrial policy on anti-dumping investigations and patent litigations: Product/industry life cycle, geographical specificity, and global production networks	2015-2018
Module	Tamkang University	European Union and European Integration	2015-2018
Module	National Dong Hwa University	Project to Deepen EU Awareness and Research Ability in East Taiwan	2018-2021
Chair	National Dong Hwa University	Jean Monnet Chair at the Department of Public Administration	2015-2018
Chair	National Taiwan University	Jean Monnet Chair on EU IP Law	2015-2018
Chair	Tamkang University	Jean Monnet Chair on European Union Trade Law	2015-2018
Chair	National Taipei University	A Decade of Crises: Reflecting on EU Capitalism and Governance	2018-2021
Chair	SooChow University	Project creating Jean Monnet Chair at the School of Law, Soochow University	2018-2021
Centre of Excellence	National Taiwan University	European Union Centre of Excellence at National Taiwan University	2015-2018 2018-2021
Support to Associations	European Studies Association in Taiwan	European Studies Association in Taiwan, ECSA	2015-2018 2018-2021
Network	National Taiwan University	EUTW Trans Continental Cooperation on the European Union Studies	2015-2018
Project	National Taiwan University	EUTW National Forums on Policy, Culture and Science of the EU	2018-2020

12.4 European Education Fair

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

The 2018 EEFT took place from 12-13 October in Taipei and 14 October in Taichung. Eleven European countries were represented by 129 higher education institutions. The Fair successfully attracted more than 10,000 visitors over the three days.

The EETO mainly promoted the Erasmus+ and Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree (EMJMD) programme and scholarships by providing booklets, and by inviting Taiwan Erasmus Mundus alumni to share their personal experiences with visitors. The EU booth was constantly occupied by interested students and parents throughout the event. There were also three on-site seminars providing information about EMJMD scholarships with in total 229 participants.





13B

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

to increase the competitiveness of their industries.

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

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

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

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

13.2 The Horizon 2020 Programme

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

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

Horizon 2020 is built around three pillars:

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

For more information about Horizon 2020, please visit:

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

13.2.1 Taiwanese participation in Horizon 2020

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

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

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



Table 11: 25 active Horizon 2020 projects involving Taiwanese partners in 2018

Source: EU Cordis

Topic area	Duration	Programme Title	Programme Acronym	Coordinating Country	Research Institute in Taiwan
Water	2016/1/1 - 2020/12/31	WATER-3-2015 - Stepping up EU research and innovation cooperation in the water area	WaterWorks2015	France	Ministry of Science and Technology
Waste	2016/10/1 - 2020/9/30	WASTE-7-2015 - Ensuring sustainable use of agricultural waste, co-products and by-products	NoAW	France	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
Food	2015/4/1 - 2019/4/1	SFS-19-2014 - Sustainable food and nutrition security through evidence based EU agro-food policy	SUSFANS	The Netherlands	National Taiwan University
	2016/3/1 - 2020/2/29	SFS-05-2015 - Strategies for crop productivity, stability and quality	TomGEM	France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Taiwan University Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
	2016/3/1 - 2021/2/28	SFS-07b-2015 - Management and sustainable use of genetic resources	G2P-SOL	Italy	Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center
	2016/11/1 - 2020/10/31	SFS-09-2016 - Spotlight on critical outbreak of pests: the case of Xylella fastidiosa	XF-ACTORS	Italy	National Taiwan University
Health	2015/1/1 - 2020/1/1	HCO-08-2014 - ERA-NET: Aligning national/regional translational cancer research programmes and activities	TRANSCAN-2	Italy	Ministry of Science and Technology
	2015/3/1 - 2018/3/1	PHC-26-2014 - Self management of health and disease: citizen engagement and mHealth	Do Change	The Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) Dalin Tzu Chi Hospital Buddhist Tzuchi Medical Foundation
	2015/10/1 - 2020/9/30	HCO-13-2015 - ERA-NET: Cardiovascular disease	ERA-CVD	Germany	Ministry of Science and Technology
	2017/4/1 - 2020/3/31	SC1-PM-18-2016 - Big Data supporting Public Health policies	CrowdHEALTH	Spain	Taipei Medical University Foundation
	2015/11/1 - 2018/10/31	HCO-06-2015 - Global Alliance for Chronic Diseases. Prevention and treatment of lung diseases	SmokeFreeBrain	Greece	Taipei Medical University Foundation
Electronic Components and Systems	2017/5/1 - 2020/4/30	ECSEL-2016-1 - ECSEL Key Applications and Essential technologies (RIA)	AutoDrive	Austria	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
	2015/6/1 - 2018/6/1	ECSEL-01-2014 - ECSEL Key Applications and Essential Technologies (RIA)	3Ccar	Germany	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
Infrastructures	2018/1/1 - 2020/12/31	H2020-EU.1.4.1.3. - Development, deployment and operation of ICT-based e-infrastructures	EOSC-hub	The Netherlands	Academia Sinica
	2015/3/1 - 2018/3/1	ICT-32-2014 - Cybersecurity, Trustworthy ICT	PQCRYPTO	The Netherlands	Academia Sinica

Topic area	Duration	Programme Title	Programme Acronym	Coordinating Country	Research Institute in Taiwan
ICT	2015/7/1 - 2018/1/1	ICT-14-2014 - Advanced 5G Network Infrastructure for the Future Internet	5G-Crosshaul	Spain	Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)
	2017/6/1 - 2019/11/30	ICT-07-2017 - 5G PPP Research and Validation of critical technologies and systems	5G-TRANSFORMER	UK	Industrial Technology Research Institute Incorporated
	2017/9/1 - 2019/8/31	ICT-08-2017 - 5G PPP Convergent Technologies	5G-CORAL	UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI) ADLINK Technology, Inc. Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd. National Chiao Tung University
	2017/9/1 - 2020/2/29	ICT-08-2017 - 5G PPP Convergent Technologies	Clear5G	Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair Friend Enterprise Co., Ltd. Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd Institute for Information Industry National Taiwan University ADLINK Technology
	2016/3/1 - 2021/2/28	NMP-14-2015 - ERA-NET on Materials (including Materials for Energy)	M-ERA.NET 2	Austria	Ministry of Science and Technology
Materials	2016/9/1 - 2020/2/29	EEB-04-2016 - New technologies and strategies for the development of pre-fabricated elements through the reuse and recycling of construction materials and structures	RE4	Italy	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
	2016/11/1 - 2021/10/31	NMBP-11-2016 - ERA-NET on Nanomedicine	EuroNanoMed III	Spain	Ministry of Science and Technology
Space	2017/11/1 - 2019/12/31	GALILEO-4-2017 - EGNSS awareness raising and capacity building	GNSS.asia3	Germany	European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan
	2018/9/1 - 2023/8/31	SC5-08-2017: Large-scale demonstrators on nature-based solutions for hydro-meteorological risk reduction	RECONNECT	The Netherlands	National Cheng Kung University
Climate	2018/11/1 - 2020/10/31	CE-SC5-05-2018 - Coordinated approaches to funding and promotion of research and innovation for the circular economy	CICERONE	Spain	National Cheng Kung University

13.3 Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

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

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

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

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

13.4 European Research Council

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

The ERC's mission is to encourage the highest quality

research in Europe through competitive funding and to support investigator-driven frontier research across all fields, on the basis of scientific excellence.

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

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

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



CULTURE

14.1 The 14th Taiwan European Film Festival

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

TEFF is free of entrance and welcomes anyone who is interested to experience the European ways of life through a cinematic experience. The 14th TEFF took place from November 2018 to January 2019 in 37 locations throughout Taiwan, presented 17 European films, and recorded an audience of 18,267 viewers, marking the highest in recent years. The TEFF is a joint collaboration between the EETO, 17 European countries' official representations in

Taiwan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture, and Taipei City Government Department of Culture.



14.2 2018 Speak Dating

"Speak Dating" is a joint initiative by Alliance Française in Taiwan, British Council Taipei, and Goethe Institut Taipei, who together with participation by the EETO and Member States offices celebrate the European Day of Languages. The main objective of the event is to showcase European languages, and demonstrate the cultural

and linguistic diversity of the EU to the Taiwanese public. The event was held on 22 September, where 13 European languages from 15 Member States were represented, and successfully attracted 1,338 people throughout the day.





TOURISM AND MIGRATION

15.1 Europeans in Taiwan

According to figures reported by the Taiwanese Tourism Bureau, 350,094 residents from European countries visited Taiwan in 2018. This constitutes an increase of 9.1% compared to 2017. The top three came from EU Member States, namely the UK

(71,030 or 20.3%), Germany (65,330 or 18.7%), and France (52,687 or 15%). Pleasure remains the main purpose for the European visitors to Taiwan (35.40%) before business (24.25%) and visiting relatives (7.10 %).

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

Figure 16: Number of visitors to Taiwan from European countries in 2018

Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau

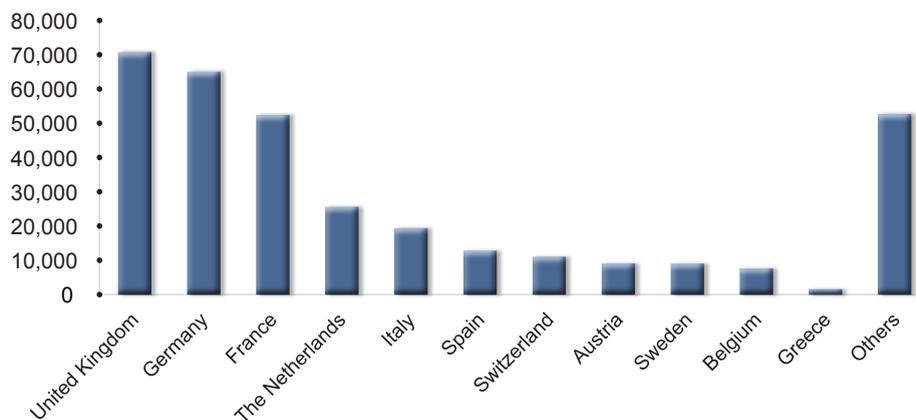
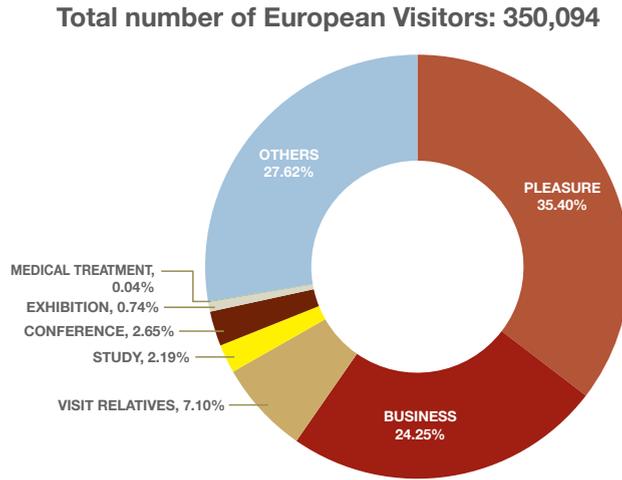


Figure 17: European visitors by purpose of visit in 2018

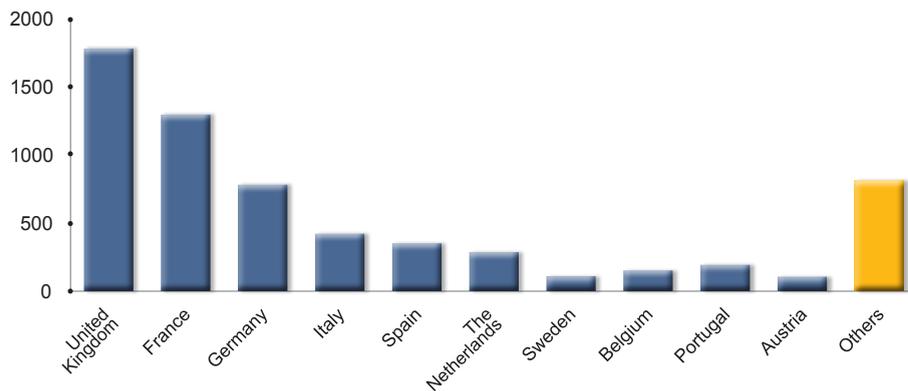
Source: Taiwan Tourism Bureau



Since 2010 the number of foreign residents in Taiwan has grown by over 50%, amounting to 758,583 in 2018, according to the National Immigration Agency. 6,312 EU citizens were residents of Taiwan as of the end of 2018. The top nationality was British (1,783), followed by French (1,299).

Figure 18: Number of EU citizens as residents in Taiwan

Source: National Immigration Agency



Taipei European School (TES) is one of the leading international schools in Taiwan that offers primary and secondary education with a focus on European culture and values. Established in the 1990s with a student body of only 60, the TES now educates 1,750 pupils from over 50 different nationalities, of which 32 % are EU citizens.

15.2 Taiwanese visitors to the EU

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

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

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



EU Member States Representative Offices in Taiwan

Office	Address	Tel/Fax	Facebook	Email
Austrian Office Taipei	10F-B1, 167 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	T 02 81753283 F 02 25149980	@austrianTaiwan	taipei-ot@bmeia.gv.at
Belgian Office Taipei	Suite 601, 131 Minsheng E Rd, Sec 3, Taipei	T 02 27151215 F 02 27126258	@BelgianOfficeTaipei	Taipei@diplobel.fed.be
British Office Taipei	26F, 9-11, Songgao Rd, Taipei	T 02 87582088 F 02 87582050	@britishofficetaipei	info.taipei@fco.gov.uk
Czech Economic and Cultural Office Taipei	Suite B, 7F, 200 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 27225100 F 02 27225117	@Czech.office.taipei	Taipei_Ceco@mzv.cz
The Trade Council of Denmark, Taipei	Suite 1207, 12F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	T 02 27182101 F 02 27182141	@DenmarkTW	tpehkt@um.dk
Finland Trade Center	13F, 560 Zhongxiao E Rd, Sec 4, Taipei	T 02 87291231 F 02 87291211	@FinlandINTaiwan	taiwan@businessfinland.fi
French Office in Taipei	Room 1003, 10F, 205 Dunhua N Rd, Taipei	T 02 35185151 F 02 35185189	@franceataiwan	presse@france-taipei.org
German Institute in Taipei	33F, Taipei 101 Tower, 7 Xinyi Rd, Sec 5, Taipei	T 02 87222800 F 02 81016282	@DeutschlnstTaipei	info@taipei.diplo.de
Hungarian Trade Office	3F, 97 Jingye 1st Rd, Taipei	T 02 85011200 F 02 85011161		TradeOffice.TPE@mfa.gov.hu
Italian Economic, Trade & Cultural Promotion Office	1809, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 23450320 F 02 27576260		segreteria.taipei@esteri.it
Luxembourg Trade and Investment Office	Suite 1812, 18F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 27576007 F 02 27576002	@LTIOTaipei	assistant@luxtrade.org.tw
Netherlands Trade and Investment Office	13F-2, 1 Songgao Rd, Taipei	T 02 87587200 F 02 27205005	@NTIOtaiwan	tai-ca@minbuza.nl
Polish Office in Taipei	Suites 1601-1602, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 77299320 F 02 77183309	@PLinTaiwan	taipei.warsaw.office@msz.gov.pl
Slovak Economic and Cultural Office	Room 1203, 12F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 87803231 F 02 27235096	@SlovakEconomicandCulturalOffice Taipei	seco.taipei@mzv.sk
Spanish Chamber of Commerce	10F-B1, 49 Minsheng E Rd, Sec 3, Taipei	T 02 25184905 F 02 25184891	@SpainInTaiwan	taipei@comercio.mineco.es
Business Sweden, The Swedish Trade & Invest Council	Room 2406, 24F, 333 Keelung Rd, Sec 1, Taipei	T 02 27576573 F 02 27576723		taipei@business-sweden.se



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

TEL +886 2 2757 7211 Fax +886 2 2757 7209

WEBSITE eeas.europa.eu/delegations/taiwan/

E-MAIL delegation-taiwan@eeas.europa.eu

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