

2012年

2012 歐盟獎學金工作坊

一、活動日期：2012 年 5 月 25 日(五) 09:30-12:30

二、活動地點：國立東華大學文學院文三講堂

三、活動主題

歐盟獎學金主要有(一)歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金、與(二)歐盟來臺學生獎學金兩項，以獎學金鼓勵國立東華大學的臺灣學生進行歐盟研究、與鼓勵至本校短期交換與就讀的歐盟國家學生分享歐盟國家生活經驗，並以工作坊的形式，促進校內歐盟研究學術交流、與和歐盟國家公民之往來與文化交流。

- (一) 歐盟獎學金-歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金：此獎學金主要供國立東華大學進行歐盟相關領域研究的臺灣學生以論文摘要投稿的方式申請，並舉辦「歐盟研究學生工作坊」，使其藉由發表研究論文的機會，與歐盟研究學者、學生對話，幫助其論文研究之進行。期能促進本校師生對歐盟的認識暨鼓勵歐盟相關研究，進一步促進與推廣台灣東部地區歐盟研究的深度與廣度，培養學術研究人才。來稿需經審查，而原本欲錄取優秀論文摘要 6 篇，但因為歐盟學生報名並不踴躍，本中心依照之前網站公告訊息，如投稿人數不足獎學金發放的方式，會依照台灣或歐盟學生的投稿數量比例作調整。故錄取優秀論文摘要 5 篇，作者需繳交論文全文，於工作坊發表，並可獲頒 **7,500** 元研究獎學金。
- (二) 歐盟獎學金-歐盟來臺學生獎學金：此獎學金主要供至國立東華大學進行短期交換與就讀的歐盟學生以文章提案投稿的方式申請，並舉辦「歐盟文化饗宴工作坊」，使其藉由撰寫文章與演說的方式，推廣與介紹歐盟國家之國情、史地、文化、語言、生活等，促進校內師生對歐盟的認識與瞭解、並增進和歐盟國家公民之往來與交流。來稿需經審查，原本需錄取優秀提案 6 篇，但實際報名僅為 1 篇論文摘要。本中心依照之前網站公告訊息，如投稿人數不足獎學金發放的方式，會依照台灣或歐盟學生的投稿數量比例作調整。故其 1 篇即可錄取，獲獎者需繳交歐盟簡介文章，於工作坊發表演說，並可獲頒 **7,500** 元獎學金。

四、參與人數：52 人 (4 位獎學金得主/工作坊發表人、4 位書面評審老師-其中 1 位主持人、2 位工作坊講評學者、44 位工作坊參與者)

五、活動目標

- 推動歐盟相關推廣活動，促進台灣東部人民對歐洲聯盟的認識，以加強歐盟政策與機構的能見度。

- 拓展與強化國民外交、促進歐盟和台灣的學術網絡與交流，包含歐盟研究的推廣。
- 促進學生與教師進行歐盟相關研究、與歐盟大學進行交換計畫、包含推動現有 EC 計畫，如 the Jean Monnet programme, Erasmus Mundus programme, Marie Curie fellowships, Framework Programme for Research and Development 等。

- 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究學者的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。

六、活動流程表

工作坊議程如下：

時間	5 月 25 日（五）	主席/主持/講評者
09:30~10:00	報到 (領取議程與簽到)	
10:00~10:10	開場、活動介紹	主席： 陳鏡羽教授
10:10~10:30	歐洲文化統計的參考價值 報告者：楊超智 (族群關係與文化研究所博四)	講評學者： 石忠山教授 Markus 教授
10:30~10:50	希臘與歐元區關係的變化：建構主義的觀點分析 報告者：陳宥廷 (公行所碩一)	
10:50~10:55	中場（一）	
10:55~11:15	借鏡OECD 農業環境指標架構研發台灣東部水稻田農業生物多樣性指標之先驅性研究 報告者：范美玲 (自然資源與環境學系博一)	
11:15~11:35	Cloning of a Novel L-Amino Acid Oxidase from <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> ETS 323 and Bioactivity Analysis of Overexpressed L-Amino Acid Oxidase. 報告者：鄭琪樺 (生物技術所博三)	
11:35~11:40	中場（二）	
11:40~12:00	How the English and Welsh have viewed each other – evidence in 12 th and 14 th Century British Literature, and a contemporary viewpoint. 報告者：Michael HEMSLEY Dept of English. PhD comparative Literature	
12:00~12:15	頒獎典禮、閉幕	頒獎人： 陳鏡羽教授
12:15~12:30	午餐：發放餐盒	

七、活動總經費：歐元

八、成果評估

- (1) 推動歐盟相關推廣活動/工作坊，促進台灣東部人民與學術人才對歐洲聯盟的認識，以加強歐盟機構、理念與文化的能見度。
- (2) 發展臺灣的歐盟研究，以廣化與深化歐盟研究基礎，並提昇歐盟政策意識。
- (3) 拓展與強化國民外交、促進歐盟和台灣的學術網絡與交流，包含歐盟研究的推廣。
- (4) 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究人才的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。

2012 EU Grant Workshop

A) Date: May 25, 2012 (Friday)

B) Venue: the 3rd Lecture Hall, Liberal arts building, NDHU, Hualien

C) Theme: 2012 EU Grant Workshop, NDHU

1. In order to encourage Taiwanese students to do research on topics relevant to the EU, European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University held a workshop, entitled “Graduate Workshop on EU Studies,” at National Dong Hwa University on May 25, 2012. Originally, EURC aimed to select 6 Taiwanese students, through an evaluation process, who were to deliver presentations on EU-related topics in the workshop where they were provided the opportunity to interact with teachers and students from EU-relevant fields. However, because a great many Taiwanese students were enthusiastic to apply while there were not so many applications from EU students, the number of grant recipients and the amount for each of them were readjusted. In the end, 5 grant winners were selected, and each of them was awarded **7,500 NT** dollars and was required to conduct a presentation in the workshop and to submit a complete paper.
 2. In order to promote interactions between EU students and Taiwanese people, European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University held a workshop, entitled “EU-Kaleidoscope,” at National Dong Hwa University on May 25, 2012. Originally EURC aimed to select 6 EU students, through an evaluation process, who were to deliver presentations on topics concerning EU countries, such as geography, history, politics, economy, cultures, languages, and life-styles, in the workshop. However, because a great many Taiwanese students were enthusiastic to apply while there were not so many applications from EU students, the number of grant recipients and the amount for each of them were readjusted. In the end, 1 grant winners were selected, and each of them was awarded **7,500 NT** dollars and was required to conduct a presentation in the workshop and to submit an article.
- D) Number of Participants: 52 people (4 grant winners/workshop presenters, 4 evaluation committee members, including 1 workshop hostess and 2 scholars giving comments in the workshop, 44 participants attending the workshop)
- E) Objectives:
- Develop EU related outreach activities aimed at the broad public in Taiwan in order to enhance the visibility of the EU, its policies and institutions.
 - Contribute to the expansion and strengthening of people-to-people and academic links and exchanges between the European Union and Taiwan, including the promotion of studies in the European Union in all academic fields.
 - Encourage Taiwanese students and professors to do research on the European Union and

promote exchange programmes with universities in the EU, including the existing EC programmes, such as the Jean Monnet programme, Erasmus Mundus programme, Marie Curie fellowships, Framework Programme for Research and Development.

- Increase the possibilities of interaction and cooperation among Taiwanese scholars on EU relevant studies so as to broaden and deepen academic researches on the EU in Taiwan.

F) Programme:

Time	Schedule	Hostess/Scholars
09:30~10:00	Registration	
10:00~10:10	Opening Ceremony	Hostess: Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen
10:10~10:30	Yang, Chao-Zhi	Scholars: Prof. Chung-Shan Shih Prof. Markus Porsche-Ludwig
10:30~10:50	Chen, Yu-Ting	
10:50~10:55	Break	
10:55~11:15	Fan, Mei Ling	
11:15~11:35	Michael Hemsley : How the English and Welsh have viewed each other – evidence in 12th and 14th Century British Literature, and a contemporary viewpoint.	
11:35~12:00	Awarding and Closing Ceremony	Award giver: Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen
12:15~12:30	Lunch (lunchbox)	

G) **Expenditure: Euros**

H) Evaluation: Outcomes achieved

- (1) Training workshops, curriculum development exercises, and information materials organized for college staffs and students.
- (2) Developing EU related outreach activities aimed at the broad public in Taiwan in order to enhance the visibility of the EU, its policies and institutions.
- (3) Contributing to the expansion and strengthening of people-to-people and academic links and exchanges between the European Union and Taiwan, including the promotion of studies in the European Union in all academic fields in Taiwan.
- (4) Increasing the interaction and cooperation among the Taiwan scholars and students whose research fields are related to the EU and enhancing the EU research in Taiwan.

ANNEXES

EU Grant: Selection Process

Annex I: Selection: Advertisement Documents

Annex II: Selection: Registration Forms & Activity Websites

Annex III: Selection: Documents Design: Posters

Annex IV: Selection: Result

EU Grant Workshop

Annex V: Workshop: Advertisement Document

Annex VI: Workshop: Registration Form & Activity Websites

Annex VII: Workshop: Documents Design: Poster & Awards

Annex VIII: Workshop: Minutes

Annex IX: Workshop: Photos

Annex I: Selection: Advertisement Documents

1. Call for papers-Taiwanese Students

【歐盟獎學金-歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金】論

文徵求

「國立東華大學歐盟研究中心」與「臺灣歐洲聯盟中心」將於 2012 年 5 月 25 日共同舉辦「國立東華大學歐盟研究學生工作坊」，鼓勵本校從事歐盟相關領域研究學生投稿，使其藉由發表研究論文的机会，與歐盟研究學者、學生對話，幫助其論文研究之進行，期能促進本校師生對歐盟的認識暨鼓勵歐盟相關研究。來稿需經審查，錄取優秀論文摘要 6 篇，作者需繳交論文全文，於工作坊發表，並可獲頒 **5,000** 元研究獎學金。

中、英文論文來稿，請將申請表連同論文摘要 500 字，以報名表 word 檔格式於 2012 年 4 月 06 日前 email 至 eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw。報名表下載方式請至 <http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>。論文接受通知預計於 4 月 20 日公告。論文接受者需準備 15 分鐘的論文發表，論文全文(以不超過 10,000 字為限)。論文接受者需準備 15 分鐘的論文發表，論文全文(以不超過 10,000 字為限)請於 5 月 04 日前繳交。

評審標準：

- 研究主題與歐洲聯盟之關聯性(40%)
- 研究主題之重要性(30%)
- 預期研究成果(30%)

主辦單位：國立臺灣大學臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

聯絡人：林怡孜助理

電話：03-8635941

傳真：03-8635940

E-mail：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

網址：<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>

Annex I: Selection: Advertisement Documents

2. Call for Articles-Students from EU Countries

Students from EU countries? You are wanted!!

Call for Articles

In order to promote the interactions between EU students and Taiwanese people, European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University is going to hold a workshop, entitled “EU-Kaleidoscope,” at National Dong Hwa University on **May 25, 2012** for **six** EU students to introduce the geography, history, cultures, languages, or life-styles of EU countries and meanwhile get subsidised for their stay in Taiwan. Each student chosen will be selected through a process of evaluation, will be required to submit an article and conduct a presentation in the workshop, and will be awarded **5,000 NT dollars**.

Eligibility requirements and instructions on how to participate are shown below:

To apply for this grant, please submit the application form along with an article proposal to EURC (email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw) by **April 06, 2012**. Notification of acceptance will be announced on **April 18, 2011**. The grant holders are required to submit the complete article (less than 10 pages) to EURC (email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw) by **May 04, 2012** and conduct a presentation based on the written article for 15 minutes in the workshop on **May 25, 2012**.

Evaluation standards:

- The significance of the topic (40%)
- The affinity of the topic to the EU (30%)
- The originality of the presentation (30%)

Download the **application form** on EURC website (<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>)

Note:

*The presentation could be conducted in English or Chinese.

Organisers:

European Union Centre in Taiwan, National Taiwan University

European Union Research Centre, National Dong Hwa University

European Union Research Centre, National Dong Hwa University

Contact person: Molly Lin

Tel: (03)-863-5941

Fax: (03)-863-5940

E-mail: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

Website: <http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>

Annex II: Selection: Registration Forms & Activity Websites

1. Registration Form-Taiwanese Students

國立東華大學

收件編號：

歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金報名表

收件日期： 月 日

*中/英文姓名 (同護照拼音)		*系所/年級	
*聯絡電話	(O) _____ (H) _____ 手機：_____		
*E-mail			
研究主題：			
論文摘要(500 字)：			

其他已出版或發表之可幫助審查資料(個人履歷或歐洲聯盟相關研究報告、著作等)：

論文計畫書寫至本頁為止

Annex II: Selection: Registration Forms & Activity Websites

2. Registration Form-Students from EU Countries

Application No.:

EU Grant for Students from EU Countries

Registration Form

Personal Information			
*First Name		*Last Name	
*Department & Year		*Nationality	
Tel			
Mobile phone #			
*Email			
Article Proposal			
*Title / Topic (inc. which EU country, which aspect such as architecture, folklore, etc.)			
*The affinity of the topic to the EU			
*The motivations of writing about this topic			
*The appeal of this topic for Taiwanese audience			

*The main points of the article (in bullet form)	
*Photographic possibilities	

*The complete article should contain all the elements listed in the article proposal.

Assistant: Molly Lin

European Union Research Centre, National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

Phone: 03-8635941

Email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

Annex II: Selection: Registration Forms & Activity Websites

3. Activity Website: EURC, NDHU (Taiwanese Students)(未改)



4. Activity Website: EURC, NDHU (EU Students) (未改)



5. Activity Website: NDHU(未改)



Annex II: Selection: Registration Forms & Activity Websites

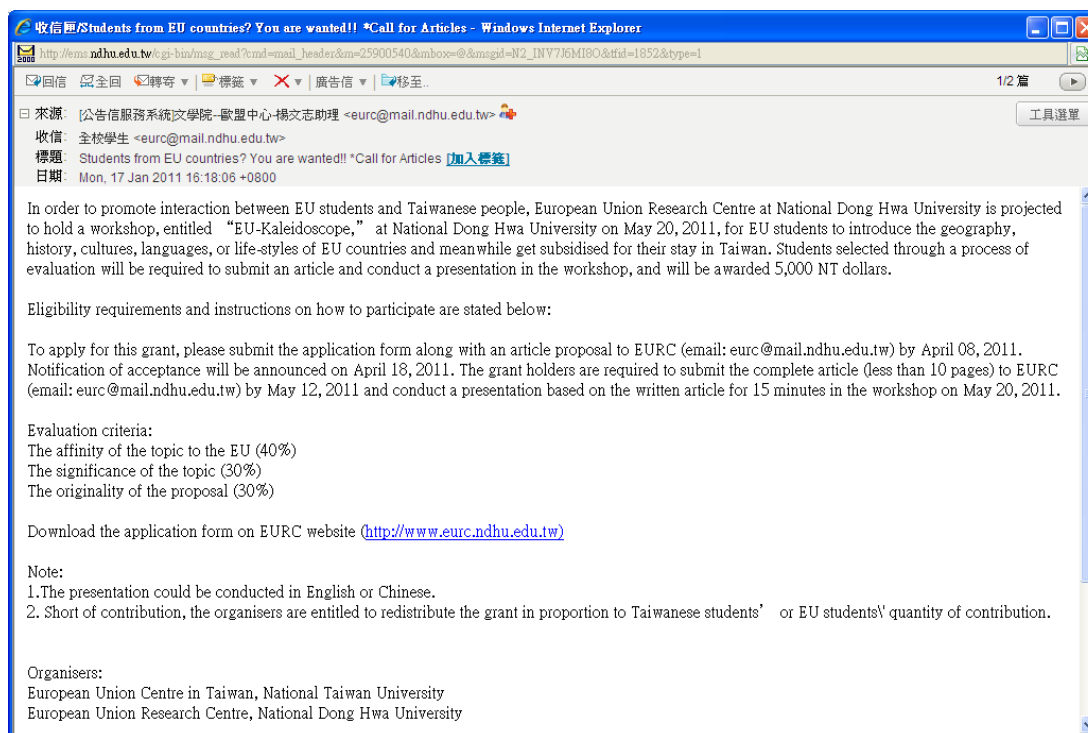
7. Email Advertising: Tawanese Students

(all students, faculty and other university employers at NDHU) (未改)



8. Email Advertising: EU Students

(all students, faculty and other university employers at NDHU) (未改)



Annex III: Selection: Documents Design: Posters

1. Poster-Taiwanese Students(未改)



【歐盟獎學金-歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金】

論文徵求

「國立東華大學歐盟研究中心」與「臺灣歐洲聯盟中心」將於 2011 年 5 月 20 日共同舉辦「國立東華大學歐盟研究學生工作坊」，鼓勵本校從事歐盟相關領域研究學生投稿，使其藉由發表研究論文的机会，與歐盟研究學者、學生對話，幫助其論文研究之進行，期能促進本校師生對歐盟的認識暨鼓勵歐盟相關研究。來稿需經審查，錄取優秀論文摘要 6 篇，作者需繳交論文全文，於工作坊發表，並可獲頒 5,000 元研究獎學金。

中、英文論文來稿，請將申請表連同論文摘要 500 字，以報名表 word 檔格式於 2011 年 4 月 8 日前 email 至 eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw。報名表下載方式請至 <http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>。論文接受通知預計於 4 月 18 日公告。論文接受者需準備 15 分鐘的論文發表，論文全文(以不超過 10,000 字為限)。

評審標準：

- 研究主題與歐洲聯盟之關聯性(40%)
- 研究主題之重要性(30%)
- 預期研究成果(30%)

*注意！如果投稿人數不足，獎學金發放將會依台灣或歐盟學生的投稿數量比例作調整。

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心



Annex III: Selection: Documents Design: Posters

2. Poster-Students from EU Countries(未改)



Students from EU countries? You are wanted!!

Call for Articles

In order to promote interaction between EU students and Taiwanese people, European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University is projected to hold a workshop, entitled "EU-Kaleidoscope," at National Dong Hwa University on May 20, 2011, for EU students to introduce the geography, history, cultures, languages, or life-styles of EU countries and meanwhile get subsidised for their stay in Taiwan. Students selected through a process of evaluation will be required to submit an article and conduct a presentation in the workshop, and will be awarded 5,000 NT dollars.

To apply for this grant, please submit the application form along with an article proposal to EURC (email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw) by April 08, 2011. Notification of acceptance will be announced on April 18, 2011. The grant holders are required to submit the complete article (less than 10 pages) to EURC (email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw) by May 12, 2011 and conduct a presentation based on the written article for 15 minutes in the workshop on May 20, 2011.

Evaluation criteria:

- The affinity of the topic to the EU (40%)
- The significance of the topic (30%)
- The originality of the proposal (30%)

*Short of contribution, the organisers are entitled to redistribute the grant in proportion to Taiwanese students' or EU students' quantity of contribution.

EUROPEAN UNION RESEARCH CENTRE, NATIONAL DONG HWA UNIVERSITY



Annex IV: Selection: Result

Announcement of Acceptance

【歐盟獎學金-歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金】

遴選結果-正取名單

(依申請先後順序排列)

姓 名	身份證字號
陳宥廷	V121340366
楊超智	A122787516
范美玲	U220003721

【EU Grant for Students from EU Countries】

Grant Winners

(Listed in order of application submission)

Name	ARC/Passport Number
Michael Hemsley	508313954

Annex V: Workshop: Advertisement Document

1. Introduction to 2012 EU Grant Workshop, NDHU

【歐盟獎學金工作坊】

為推動歐盟研究以及歐盟國家公民之往來和交流，並增進東華大學師生對歐盟的認識，國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，提供(一)歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金、與(二)歐盟來臺學生獎學金，並規劃於 2012 年 5 月 25 日假國立東華大學舉辦「歐盟研究學生工作坊」與「歐盟文化饗宴工作坊」。「歐盟研究學生工作坊」將由七位得獎臺灣的同學發表研究論文，並邀請歐盟研究學者講評與討論，促進本校師生對歐盟研究的興趣暨鼓勵歐盟相關研究。「歐盟文化饗宴工作坊」則由一位來自歐盟的學生分享歐盟國家文化、旅遊、生活等介紹，以增進校內師生對歐盟的認識與瞭解，歡迎同學們踴躍報名參加。

*本活動備有中午餐盒

*本活動可列為學生電子履歷時數，請攜帶學生證

時間：2012 年 5 月 25 日(五) 08:30 至 12:30

地點：國立東華大學文學院文三講堂

報名截止：2012 年 04 月 06 日(五)

工作坊議程如下：

時間	5 月 25 日（五）	主席/主持/講評者
09:30~10:00	報到 (領取議程與簽到)	
10:00~10:10	開場、活動介紹	主席： 陳鏡羽教授
10:10~10:30	歐洲文化統計的參考價值 報告者：楊超智 (族群關係與文化研究所博四)	
10:30~10:50	希臘與歐元區關係的變化：建構主義的觀點分析 報告者：陳宥廷 (公行所碩一)	
10:50~10:55	中場（一）	
10:55~11:15	借鏡OECD 農業環境指標架構研發台灣東部水稻田農業生物多樣性指標之先驅性研究 報告者：范美玲 (自然資源與環境學系博一)	

11:15~11:35	Cloning of a Novel L-Amino Acid Oxidase from Trichoderma harzianum ETS 323 and Bioactivity Analysis of Overexpressed L-Amino Acid Oxidase. 報告者：鄭琪樺 (生物技術所博三)(棄權)	講評學者： 石忠山教授 Markus 教授
11:35~11:40	中場 (二)	
11:40~12:00	How the English and Welsh have viewed each other – evidence in 12th and 14th Century British Literature, and a contemporary viewpoint. 報告者：Michael HEMSLEY Dept of English. PhD comparative Literature	
12:00~12:15	頒獎典禮、閉幕	頒獎人： 陳鏡羽教授
12:15~12:30	午餐：發放餐盒	

● 注意事項

1. 每一位論文發表者有 15 分鐘的演說時間，評論者有 5 分鐘的評論時間。
2. 如因討論熱烈，午餐時間可彈性做調整

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

聯絡人：林怡孜助理

電話：(03)863-5941

傳真號碼：(03)863-5940

電子信箱：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

活動網址：http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw

Annex VI: Workshop: Activity Websites

1. Activity Website: EURC, NDHU(未改)



2. Activity Website: NDHU(未改)



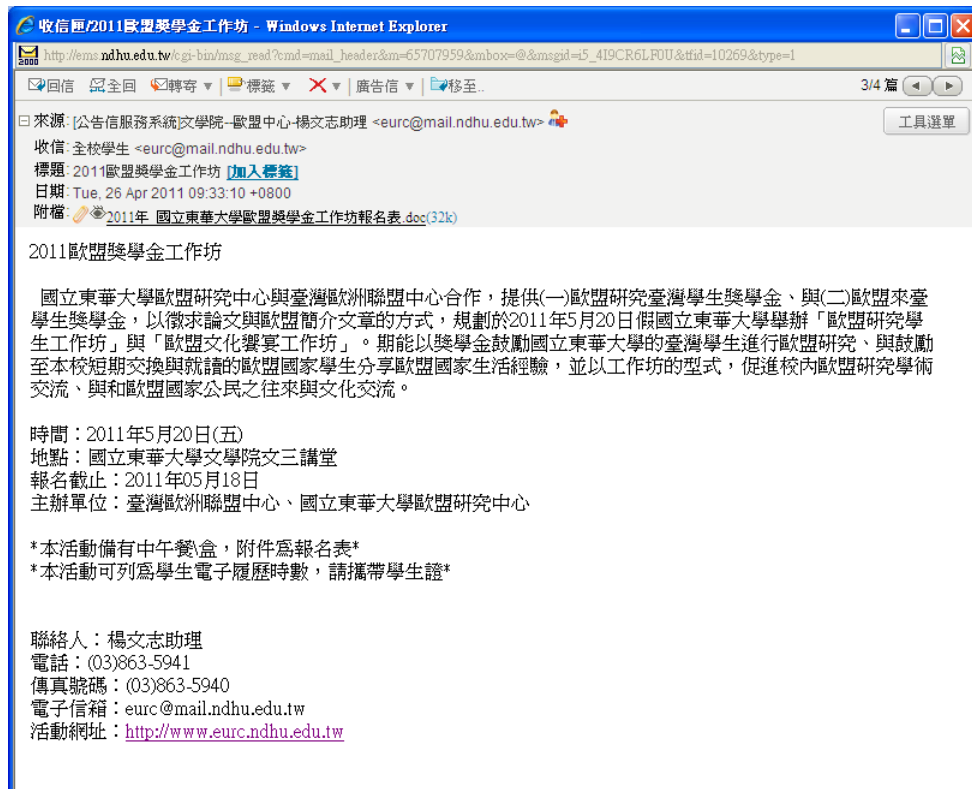
Annex VI: Workshop: Activity Websites

3. Website Advertising: EU Student Club on Facebook(未改)



4. Email Advertising: EU Grant Workshop

(all students, faculty and other university employers at NDHU) (未改)



Annex VII: Workshop: Documents Design: Poster & Awards

1. 2012 EU Grant Workshop, NDHU: Poster(未改)



2011歐盟獎學金工作坊

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心身為臺灣歐洲聯盟中心的一員，是台灣東岸與歐洲聯盟互動的國際對話窗口。為促進國立東華大學師生對歐盟的認識與交流、推動歐盟研究、與增進和歐盟國家公民之往來與交流，國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，提供(一)歐盟研究臺灣學生獎學金、與(二)歐盟來臺學生獎學金，以徵求論文與歐盟簡介文章的方式，規劃於2011年5月20日假國立東華大學舉辦「歐盟研究學生工作坊」與「歐盟文化饗宴工作坊」。期能以獎學金鼓勵國立東華大學的臺灣學生進行歐盟研究、與鼓勵至本校短期交換與就讀的歐盟國家學生分享歐盟國家生活經驗，並以工作坊的形式，促進校內歐盟研究學術交流、與和歐盟國家公民之往來與文化交流。

時間：2011年5月20日(五)08:30至12:30

地點：國立東華大學文學院文三講堂

報名截止：2011年05月18日(三)下午5點

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

本活動備有餐盒，議程表及報名表請至中心首頁查詢 [HTTP://WWW.EURC.NDHU.EDU.TW](http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw)

本活動可登錄學生電子學習履歷時數

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心 歡迎您



Annex VII: Workshop: Documents Design: Poster & Awards

2. 2012 EU Grant Workshop, NDHU: Award (Taiwanese Students)



Annex VII: Workshop: Documents Design: Poster & Awards

3. 2012 EU Grant Workshop, NDHU: Award (EU Students)



Annex VIII: Workshop: Minutes

Graduate Workshop on EU Studies

1. Chao-Zhi ,Yang: 歐洲文化統計的參考價值

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 首先我們非常謝謝超智，給我們帶來非常精彩的報告。以往往年歐盟的相關活動透過學生們的報告，都偏向巨觀的脈絡來去談歐盟，我們很少去看歐盟其他較軟的那一面的一些問題，這是這篇文章有價值的地方，讓我們瞭解歐盟不同的面向，這題目之所以有趣是因為我們政府 520 上任後組織上任新設一個文化部，因為一個部門的設立代表我們在某方面還有要努力的部分，我覺得這樣的題目剛好可以相呼應到，做一個反省。

希望透過這些資料能獲得一些回饋，歐盟為什麼是一個人文薈萃的地方，在於他們對於文化的保存確實是有在實際行動。歐盟是一個超國家組織，相較於其他國家在制定許多國際法規章，卻沒甚麼人去遵守，但歐盟就會遵守國際法訂了哪些規則。老師們對於這篇文章最大的問題就是甚麼是culture statistics? 雖然讀過你的文章後對這方面有粗略的認識，但若未來這篇文章想發展成一篇學術論文的話，對於文化統計，希望能再有更多的一個解釋，更可以在文章中提出對文化統計的反思，去思考、認識這個東西的價值。還有很重要的是，他的目的是甚麼?真的是透過這些統計來尋找共同的語言嗎?會不會產生不同的意見?一直以來我們認為歐洲是文化很多元的地方，會不會因此產生衝突?或許這可以在目的這邊做為介紹。文化統計在歐盟裡面占的份量是多重呢?他在整個歐盟業務中其中扮演的角色是甚麼?是不是在執委會下面?這可以再說清楚，最後希望透過這個了解到很多國家的制度、他們特別的地方，最重要的是能夠吸取經驗，能不能運用在我們身上。謝謝超智的報告，我們先讓後面的同學報告然後再一起做討論，謝謝。

2. Chen, Yu-Ting: 希臘與歐元區關係的變化：建構主義的觀點分析

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 我們非常謝謝宥廷，給我們帶來非常精闢的介紹，關於歐債的希臘目前的問題；這兩天的新聞是非常有趣的，昨天一則新聞是說，關於觀光旅遊到希臘的新聞，我覺得他凸顯了希臘債務問題，第一個就是說，德國人到希臘觀光的人數減少了三分之一，理由是他們很擔心到希臘被打，然後希臘人知道後馬上撇清，表示仍然很歡迎德國人到希臘觀光旅遊。由此可見，希臘人還是需要德國人的錢，但是心裡卻很憤怒德國人。你的題目是要講希臘與歐元區的一個變化，到底希臘與歐元區之間發生了一個怎樣的關係？如果從剛才的新聞來看的話，我們顯然的就看出這問題的雛形在那裡。第一，誰是希臘？誰是歐元區？第二，這兩者之間怎麼了？為什麼有這樣不好的變化？因此你認為新自由主義不足以解釋，他們之間衝突的一個現況，否則我們無法解釋上一輪希臘的大選，為什麼選完之後執政黨放棄了組閣，左派佔了百分之六十幾的選票，其他零散的政黨他們也無法整治希臘。建構主義並不容易看出他有甚麼特別的地方，雖然如此，還是可以透過其內部社會的運作窺探出端倪，你已經點出，歐元區的領頭在於德國與法國，讓希臘對此感到不滿，建構主義可以點出的就是為什麼會有這些問題的發生，也是你可以回答的問題。當然，在寫文章的時候必須注意幾個地方，例如你在裡面講國家行為者，應註明什麼是國家行為者，然後多去解釋這些東西。我們謝謝宥廷。

3. Fan, Mei Ling: 借鏡 OECD 農業環境指標架構研發台灣東部水稻田農業生物多樣性指標之先驅性研究

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 謝謝美玲的報告，我們鏡羽老師對這方面有些興趣，對這方面他有些想法。

Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen: 雖然我學得是文學文化，但我對飲食的部分非常有興趣也非常重視。前一陣子我也研究法國怎麼對抗美國的基因改造生產方式，聽了美玲的報告之後，我覺得很開心，有人這麼努力的為花蓮的米在做研究，而且是希望透過研究來去發展有機的種植，看到了一些未來性，但也看到了很多挑戰跟未來的一些問題。我想給個建議，因為我一直想買有機的產品，因此我發現當我要購買的時候我不確定我是否買到真的或是我是被騙的，也就是說，消費者沒有信心，那這個部分我也看到你有提出形象推廣策略缺乏得這一系列檢討，才有一些問題。因此我建議可以參考一下法國怎麼做，因為其時法國的有機的追蹤是很嚴謹的，而且他們有所謂的有機餅乾，是讓一整個區生產的麥從源頭到後製加工都是有機，甚至我們可以看到，我們常吃的優沛雷得這個優酪乳，他其實不是有機，因為優酪乳的牛吃的飼料是基改的，因此我後來就不喝了，但是法國在這方面給予這樣的訊息是正確的，因為他們法國人可能在這方面是全體國民的一種行為模式，那在台灣的話我覺得在這一塊就是比較缺乏了，所以我也希望說透過這個研究再結合政府邀請相關單位去做努力，但是也不抱太大期望，因為連公平會都叫我們要自己去選擇要不要買這些東西，這樣聽起來蠻恐怖的。再來是有關多樣性，我也覺得印象很深刻，因為我之前在法國讀書，有個朋友他家是種蘋果的，而且都不用農藥，因此我問他怎麼種，他回答其實他們是找天敵，某種天敵會去吃那些吃蘋果的蟲，所以我覺得法國在這方面真的很不錯，所以吃他的蘋果我就很安心，不怕吃到農藥，也不一定洗，擦一擦也可以吃。在你的報告裡提到，多樣性這方面有透過天敵的這種模式，然後就可以種植更好的有機的稻米，因此我蠻期待的。我的問題在於你的圖表裡面，好像有做一個對照組，其中有一個題到慣行的種植法和有機。慣行會噴農藥但為什麼比水稻的害蟲還多？

Fan, Mei Ling: 事實上我們發現，其實在一個田裡面，最好是維持一個生態的平衡，例如以蜘蛛的例子來看，他在田裡面是一個波動性的，也就是說他所有的生物的這個族群，他會因為他的生物操作而有高有低，通常我們在有機田看到的天敵數較多，所以他對害蟲的防治效果會比較好。因此他會捕食，像蜘蛛的捕食力非常的好，若噴農藥，蜘蛛的下一代捕食性會降低，因此真正不去噴

農藥反而是比較好的。另外老師提到行銷的部分，不是我們改良場的權責，但是就我了解，當初在推動有機的時候，我們政府很大的預算是放在補助農民驗證的部分，他的驗證費用對於農民是全額補助，未來可能會調很大的部分去做後續，像老師所提到的行銷的部分，就是讓消費者更清楚的了

解，在哪裡可以買得到有機的商品，讓產銷履歷的系統完整，另外在台灣可能會發現有機的產品多元性比較少，特別是在加工品的部分，所以這幾點都是我們還要再繼續努力的地方。

Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen: 我是想了解，台灣現在有沒有已經有偷偷在做基改的稻米？為的就是我不噴農藥，我用基改的，台灣現在有這樣子嗎？

Fan, Mei Ling: 台灣事實上有做一些基因改造的一些研究工作，但是他都必須在一個相當管制範圍裡面。那目前在市面上，還沒有基改的水稻，倒是我們應該擔心的，我們很多的，譬如說：豆漿。用的原料都是從國外進口的，這個 GMO 的產品，所以像我個人我就會去買農民有機栽培的大豆，然後自己回來做，是比較辛苦，但是很多還是我們都必須去努力的。

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 講到基改，在生產的領域裡頭有沒有一個委員會？

Fan, Mei Ling: 他有一個審議委員會。

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 因為我們都講科學顛覆我們人類社會以來的一些傳統，最後，你們光復鄉做有機的那個地方在哪？

Fan, Mei Ling: 馬太鞍我們是做有機蔬菜，太巴塢那邊我們目前還沒有有機的事業。

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: 我們謝謝美玲為我們做這麼精彩的報告。

5. Michael Hemsley: How the English and Welsh have viewed each other – evidence in 12th and 14th Century British Literature, and a contemporary viewpoint.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: Thank you very much for the very great presentation of Michael. A short remark about Michael. Michael is also a professor here in Taiwan, teaching at 慈濟 University. He was already an actor in England. Last year you were also here, was it?

Michael Hemsley: I'm a PhD student here, so after I finish my credits, I'm about to start writing my dissertation.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: My question was, did you also participate in our...

Michael Hemsley: Oh, that was two years ago. The first one.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: Yes, you must have an interest in this topic. Generally about the people, attitudes and impressions of English people in this region. Ms. Chen, do you have any remarks?

Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen: First, thank you very much for this insightful and interesting presentation. Normally in Taiwan we only know people as "English", and we don't really know the difference between Welsh, Scottish, or Irish and Britain. Today you presented something very interesting through the work of two Medieval poets, from not only a Welsh but also an Anglo-Norman perspective. I have a question about something that struck me as funny: you mentioned something along the lines of "more than men but less than women", because they first appear fierce but later, when they are attacked they become confused. You were in that area for many years, so what is your observation of the Welsh? Are they really like that?

Michael Hemsley: My temperament doesn't lend itself to fighting. I don't fight people very often. (Laughter) It's very hard to generalize, and I think there's a homogeneity in British culture now that wasn't there even 50 years ago. People still say that the Welsh are very good with language. They wouldn't necessarily say that they'll make a noise about fighting you but if you try and fight them back they'll run away. They wouldn't necessarily say that anymore I don't think. The last big battles were in the 13th or 14th century. I would perhaps say that for them music and language tend to go together. We see it in the sculpture: a man holding a harp. They would sing their poems, not read it from books, but sing for their audiences, carrying on the bardic tradition. All of that continues, we've only got to think of the Welsh and Anglo-Welsh writers such as Hopkins and Dylan Thomas, and a number of others within the English-considered part of the canon of the greats of English literature. But there are also a lot of actors, all sorts of actors: Anthony Hopkins, Richard Burton, a number of others. A number of

singers as well, including opera singers. Given the size of the population, 2.5 million people, the number of people who've come from that who are artists with language is very high. So that part, I think, is still very clearly a part of the tradition.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: I have another question. In your speech, you mentioned that the Welsh language is experiencing a new revival. Can you describe the nature of this revival?

Michael Hemsley: Of the 2.5 million people, half a million speak Welsh. All the Welsh speakers also speak English, so if you do go there on vacation you don't need to learn the language, you could manage perfectly well and ignore it completely. It's taught at school, two years of compulsory Welsh classes in secondary school: 中學一、二年級。 This was what freaked me out when I was in school. There is a Welsh Language National Television Channel which produces news and other programming in Welsh. That's been going since the early 1980s. The Welsh Assembly, the Welsh mini-government in Cardiff, has limited powers. It has less power than the one in Scotland. It cannot raise the rate of tax, for example. It makes small adjustments to education, maybe, for instance by making Welsh compulsory, and certain other smaller issues. But they, then, have certain power over funding. That funding into the media and culture means that they are developing. Publishing has increased and universities have more money to educate people in and about Welsh. Additionally, interest is growing. Every year at the National Welsh Cultural Festival, there are quite a lot of people, kind of like me I guess, but who have the will and energy to properly learn Welsh, who present their own poetry or read these kinds of poems for prizes. There is a good system there and the language is definitely experiencing a revival. People are very interested in these older Celtic and British roots.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: Does this say something about the relationship between Wales and England?

Michael Hemsley: I suppose it shows that London is releasing a certain amount of control, and Wales is using this leeway to regenerate and develop those things. There's also very recently been a trend for English TV dramas and comedy series to be written by Welsh people, feature Welsh characters and be set in Wales, and we have culture clashes as part of the comedy development. Actually there's a very funny, good one called Gavin and Stacey. There are jokes about the Welsh language in that, and they also play around with the cultural stereotypes in the show.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: Thank you very much Michael, but due to time limitations we must stop here.

Annex IX: Workshop: Photos

25-05-2012 EU Grant Workshop

Opening Ceremony

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih Prof. Dr. Fanfan Chen Prof. Markus Porsche-Ludwig



Presentation



Discussion

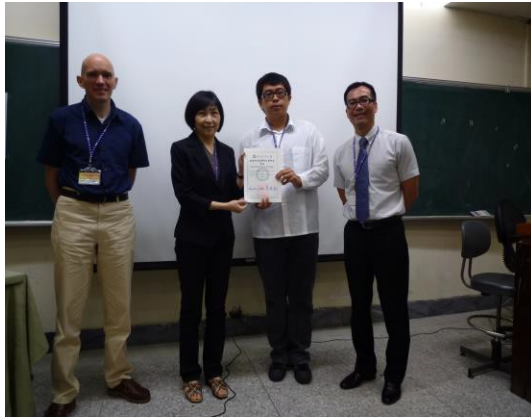


Annex IX:Workshop: Photos

25-05-2012 EU Grant Workshop

Awarding and Closing Ceremony

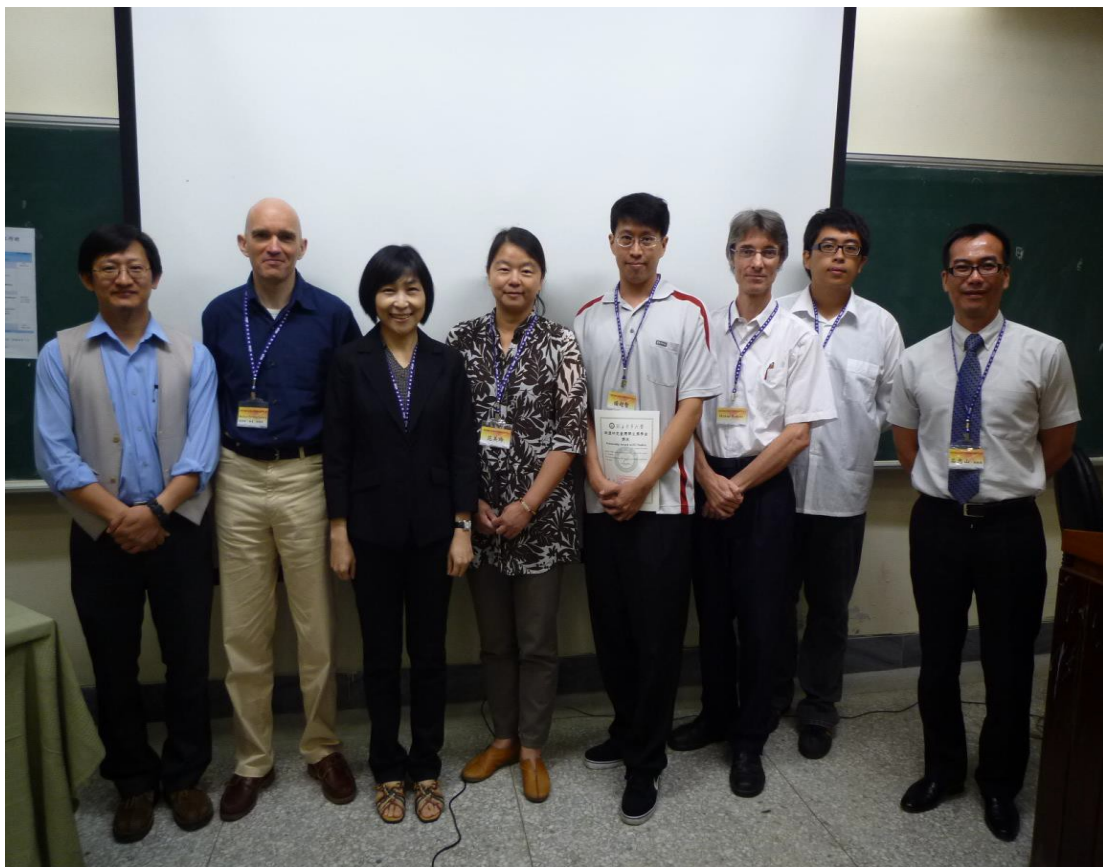
Individual Photo: Award



Individual Photo: Award



Group Photo



2012 年國立東華大學歐盟論壇：「歐盟何去何從？」

一、活動日期：2012 年 6 月 1 日(五)

二、活動地點：國立東華大學人文社會科學學院A207 會議室

三、活動主題

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，將於2012年6月1日(五)假國立東華大學舉行歐盟論壇，本中心特此邀請德國駐台代表處處長進行論壇討論，希望透過國內外學者與參與者之對話以期開啟國內對研究歐盟主題相關人士之興趣。

進行方式：

專題報告：邀請德國駐台代表處處長，以歐盟債務問題為主題，作一整體性的介紹，以促進國內學界人士對歐盟及歐盟債務問題的了解。

四、參與人數：75 人 (70 位參加者、1 位主持人、1 位主講人、3 位與談人)

五、活動目標

- 將歐盟發展與歐債影響等相關訊息帶進台灣，增進台灣人民對歐洲聯盟的認識與促進國人對歐盟議題的瞭解。
- 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究學者的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。
- 提昇台灣東部地區與國立東華大學的國際形象與國際知名度。

六、活動流程表

論壇議程如下：——

時間	內 容	主 持 人 / 主 講 人
15:30-16:00	報 到	
16:00-16:10	開幕致詞；陳鏡羽教授 (國立東華大學英美語文學系所教授)	
16:10-17:00	議題討論與演講	主持人：陳鏡羽博士 (國立東華大學英美語文學系所教授) 主講人：Dr. Zickerick (德國駐台代表處處長)
17:00-17:10	Coffee Break	
17:10-18:10	問與答	
18:10-18:20	閉幕	

七、活動總經費：1048.252 歐元(38,800 台幣/37.014 歐元匯率)

八、成果評估

- ① 推動歐盟相關推廣活動/工作坊，促進台灣東部人民與學術人才對歐洲聯盟的認識，以加強歐盟機構、理念與文化的能見度。
- ② 發展臺灣的歐盟研究，以廣化與深化歐盟研究基礎，並提昇歐盟政策意識。
- ③ 拓展與強化國民外交、促進歐盟和台灣的學術網絡與交流，包含歐盟研究的推廣。
- ④ 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究人才的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。

2012 EU Forum at NDHU: “European Union: Where Next?”,

NDHU

A) Date: June 1, 2012 (Friday)

B) Venue: Conference room A207, Liberal arts building, NDHU, Hualien

C) Theme: 2012 EU Forum at NDHU: “European Union: Where Next?”, NDHU

In order to introduce the European Union to people in Taiwan and to elevate the emphasis and communications on EU issues, in cooperation with European Union Centre in Taiwan, European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University held the « **2012 EU Forum at NDHU: “European Union: Where Next?”** ». This forum focused on EU issues on an international level. Invited Taiwanese scholars and a German institute Taipei president, specializing in EU debt problems, were invited to conduct featured speeches and moreover to participate in the roundtable discussion. The forum aimed at enhancing the understanding of EU economic issues among Taiwanese academics. Undergraduate students and graduate students were most encouraged to register, and EURC also welcomed scholars, teachers, and the general public who were interested in EU issues to join.

I. Free Speeches: German institute Taipei president Dr. Zickerick, specializing in EU debt problems, was invited to give a speech on EU debt problems issues.

D) Number of Participants: 75 people (70 participants, 1 moderator, 1 keynote speaker, 3 discussants)

E) Objectives:

- To offer a comprehensive understanding of the European Union to people in Taiwan and to enhance the knowledge of EU issues among Taiwanese general public.
- To increase the interaction and cooperation among the Taiwanese scholars whose research fields are related to the EU and to enhance the EU research in Taiwan.
- To promote the image of Eastern Taiwan and that of National Dong Hwa University to the world.

F) Programme:

Time	Schedule	Moderator/ Keynote Speaker
15:30-16:00	Registration	
16:00-16:10	Opening Remark: Prof. Fanfan Chen	
16:10-17:00	Featured Speech	Moderator : Prof. Fanfan Chen Keynote Speaker : Dr. Zickerick (German institute Taipei president)
17:00-17:10	Coffee Break	
17:10-18:10	Q&A	
18:10-18:20	Dinner (dinner box)	

G) Expenditure: 1048.252 Euros

H) Evaluation: Outcomes achieved

- (1) Training workshops, curriculum development exercises, and information materials organized for secondary school teachers.
- (2) Developing EU related outreach activities aimed at the broad public in Taiwan in order to enhance the visibility of the EU, its policies and institutions.
- (3) Contributing to the expansion and strengthening of people-to-people and academic links and exchanges between the European Union and Taiwan, including the promotion of studies in the European Union in all academic fields in Taiwan.
- (4) Increasing the interaction and cooperation among the Taiwan scholars and students whose research fields are related to the EU and enhancing the EU research in Taiwan.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Forum Member List

Annex II: Registration Form

Annex III: Website、Marquee、Poster&Power point

Annex IV: Advertisement Documents

Annex V: Activity Minutes

Annex VI: Activity Photos

Annex I: Forum Member List

編號	姓名	服務單位	Organization
1	Dr. Michael Zickerick	德國在台協會處長	German Institute Taipei
2	陳鏡羽教授	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
3	石忠山教授	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
4	朱鎮明教授	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
5	Prof. Markus Porsche-Ludwig	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University

編號	姓名	服務單位	Organization
01	楊循涵	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
02	梁元逢	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
03	余瑞清	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
04	黃玉鈴	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
05	王維	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
06	盧彥鈞	國立東華大學教育行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
07	鄭穆容	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
08	趙麗慶	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
09	陳燕宇	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
10	潘志成	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
11	林民豐	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University

12	陳宥儒	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
13	陳永健	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
14	謝鳳珠	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
15	留進成	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
16	鍾政俄	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
17	江志揚	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
18	魯天錫	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
19	陳薇年	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
20	黃玄如	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
21	陳沛佳	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
22	彭一峰	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
23	張躍騰	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
24	陳柏安	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
25	楊嘉銘	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
26	黃鼎鈞	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
27	李有華	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
28	柯進和	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
29	陳雅玲	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
30	賴秋如	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University

31	徐瑋欣	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
32	劉得坤	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
33	吳瑞祺	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
34	毛漢	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
35	蔡孟馨	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
36	葉雅綸	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
37	林怡孜	國立東華大學公共行政研究所	National Dong Hwa University
38	張舒涵	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
39	葉心寧	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
40	姚 潔	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
41	李慶國	國立東華大學民間文學研究所	National Dong Hwa University
42	陳熾琳	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
43	羅安雯	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
44	陳蕪元	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
45	沈明昇	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
46	洪至榕	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
47	楊麗璋	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
48	尤美茜	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University
49	林彥宇	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University

50	陳森蕊	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University
51	鍾紹勇	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University
52	李洛琳	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University
53	劉冠廷	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
54	張憶華	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
55	高泉傑	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
56	古淑萍	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
57	鄭又誠	國立東華大學公共行政學系	National Dong Hwa University
58	朱彩儀	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
59	哈羽桐	國立東華大學藝術創意產業學系	National Dong Hwa University
60	吳家均	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
61	黃柔馨	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
62	邱玠宜	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
63	莊千慧	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
64	李佳宇	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
65	蔡佩珊	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
66	黃建瑜	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
67	吳曉可	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
68	桂朱	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University

69	蔡依彤	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University
70	蔡威信	國立東華大學英美語文學系	National Dong Hwa University

Annex II: Registration Form

2012 年 國立東華大學歐盟論壇
報名表

姓 名		性別	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女
服務單位		職稱	
聯絡電話		手機	
E- mail		用餐	<input type="checkbox"/> 葷 <input type="checkbox"/> 素
備 註			

報名方式：

1. 傳真報名：報名表填寫完畢後傳真至(03)863-5940。
2. 電子郵件報名：報名表填寫完畢後email至eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw。

聯絡人：林怡孜助理

電話：(03)863-5941

傳真號碼：(03)863-5940

電子信箱：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

活動網址：<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/14-1082-38388,r11-1.php>

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

協辦單位：國立東華大學公共行政研究所

Annex III: Website、Marquee、Poster&Power point

1. Activity Website: EURC, NDHU



國立東華大學 歐盟研究中心
European Union Research Centre, National Dong Hwa University

國立東華大學NDHU 回首頁HOME 會員中心 網站管理

分類清單

- English
- 最新消息
- 中心介紹
- 關於歐盟
- 活動記錄
- 歐盟輪值國
- 歐盟圖書專區

首頁 > 活動紀錄 > 歐盟論壇

2012年 國立東華大學 歐盟論壇:歐盟何去何從?



2012年 國立東華大學 歐盟論壇:歐盟何去何從?

活動簡介

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，將於2012年6月01日(五)假國立東華大學舉行歐盟論壇，本中心特此邀請德國駐台代表處處長Dr. Zickerick以歐盟相關現況議題作為演講主軸，並與與會之國內外教授進行對話。本次論壇題目為「歐盟何去何從?」，希望透過國內外學者與參與者之對話以期開啟國內對研究歐盟主題相關人士之興趣。

• 活動時間：2012年6月01日(五)

2. Website Advertising: NDHU Homepage



國立東華大學 National Dong Hwa University

回首頁 網站地圖 校內搜尋 交通資訊 行事曆 English

東華大學facebook 東華e學苑 校園實景 教學卓越中心 校務基金揭募

未來學生 在校學生 教職員 考生 校友 新生 INTL STUDENTS

認識東華 東華優勢 校區資訊 教研單位 行政單位 招生資訊 資訊服務 校園生活 聯絡東華

首頁 > 研討會暨演講 RSS

研討會暨演講總覽 SEMINAR

- [2012-05-09] 【蒞臨系演講公告】101/05/29林慧琪教授演講「大學生如何談性說愛」
- [2012-05-09] 【05/18 專題講座】英文CV寫作技巧與英文面試~敬備餐盒，歡迎踴躍參與！
- [2012-05-08] 5/8-5/18巧遇的轉化(聯展)暨開幕茶聚
- [2012-05-08] 轉知：淡江大學 全球教育國際學術研討會暨第二十六屆課程與教學論壇：課程、教學與教師發展
- [2012-05-08] 轉知：朝陽科技大學攜手共進一建構專業發展學校理論與實務學術研討會
- [2012-05-08] 觀遊系國際大師專題演講-RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION FOR ASIAN RESEARCHERS
- [2012-05-08] 【國企系演講公告】101/05/16石詠琦教授演講
- [2012-05-08] 5/23【中文能力與教養——生命史講座】主講人：甘耀明老師
- [2012-05-08] 5/23【東華中文學術漫談】主講人：林明珠教授
- [2012-05-08] 【活動訊息】05/09教學卓越，學生學習關懷系列活動—學涯生涯一把罩(二)
- [2012-05-08] 【05/11 專題講座】讓學習事半功倍的法寶—心智圖~敬備餐盒，歡迎踴躍參與！
- [2012-05-07] 2012年 國立東華大學 歐盟論壇 歐盟何去何從?
- [2012-05-07] 【表演工作坊】校園推廣講座 黨盒子裡的承襲喧嘩—舞台劇風貌賞析
- [2012-05-07] 5/11臺灣文化學系研究生做公益 發表論文兼募捐
- [2012-05-07] 5/16【東華中文民間文學講座】主講人：高莉芬教授
- [2012-05-06] 【財金系專題演講】101.05.11(五)下午:政治大學財務管理系周冠男教授
- [2012-05-04] 5/11臺灣文化學系 亞太區域研究學程演講 2場 歡迎踴躍聆聽!
- [2012-05-04] 【語言中心講座】一生必學的英文文法：全球英語文法
- [2012-05-03] 【通識教育專題講座】5/7(一)14:10-16:00 知識份子都到哪裡去了? 講者：王健壯
- [2012-05-03] 【業界校友回饋講座】海外留學與工作的經驗分享-當我在瑞典的時候-李欣怡。

3.Marquee



國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

歐盟論壇-歐盟何去何從？



主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立
東華大學歐盟研究中心

協辦單位：國立東華大學人文社會科
學學院公共行政研究所

活動日期：2012年6月1日

5.Power point

Founders



New ideas for lasting peace and prosperity...



Konrad Adenauer



Alcide De Gasperi



Winston Churchill




Robert Schuman



Jean Monnet

The treaties – basis for democratic cooperation built on law



1952
The European Steel and Coal Community

1958
The treaties of Rome:
The European Economic Community
The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

2009
Treaty of Lisbon

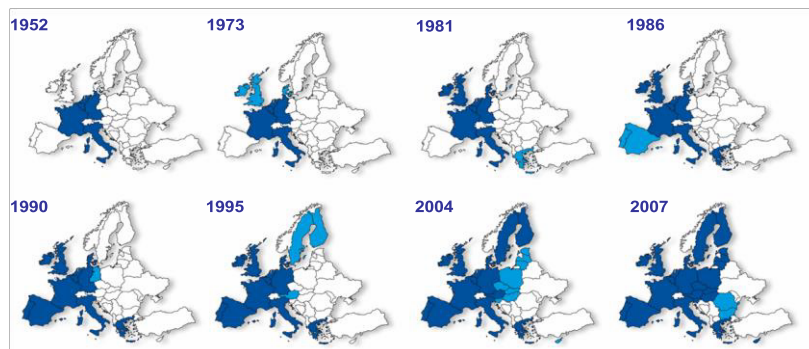
1987
The European Single Act:
the Single Market

2003
Treaty of Nice

1999
Treaty of Amsterdam

1993
Treaty of European Union – Maastricht

Enlargement: from six to 27 countries



The big enlargement: healing the division of Europe



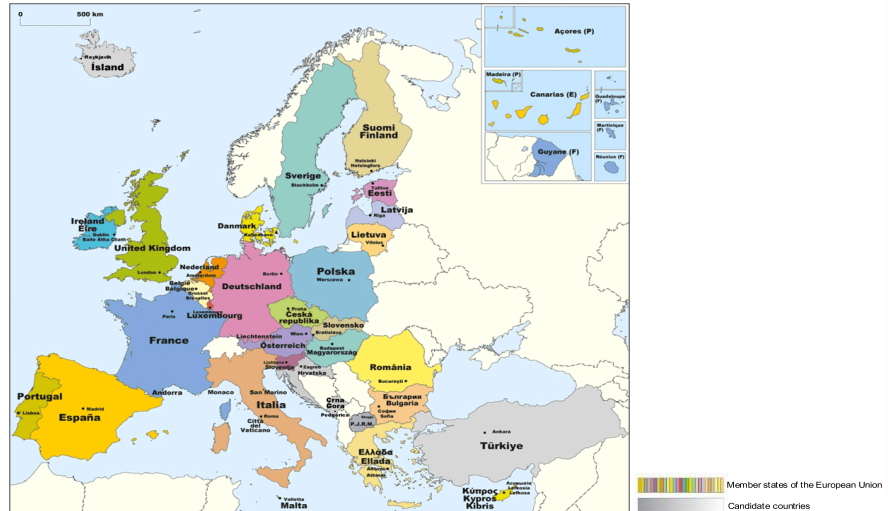
- ▶ **1989** Fall of Berlin Wall – end of Communism
EU economic help begins: Phare programme
- ▶ **1992** Criteria set for a country to join the EU:
 - democracy and rule of law
 - functioning market economy
 - ability to implement EU laws
- ▶ **1998** Formal negotiations on enlargement begin
- ▶ **2002** Copenhagen summit agrees enlargement
- ▶ **2004** 10 new EU members: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
- ▶ **2007** Bulgaria and Romania join the EU

Candidates

Croatia, Iceland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Turkey



The European Union: 500 million people – 27 countries



The EU symbols



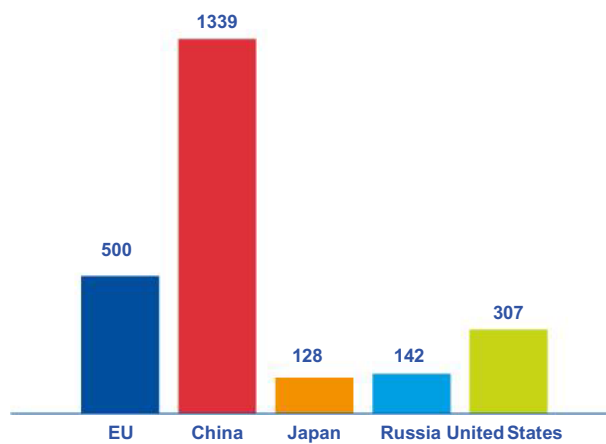
23 official languages



EU population in the world



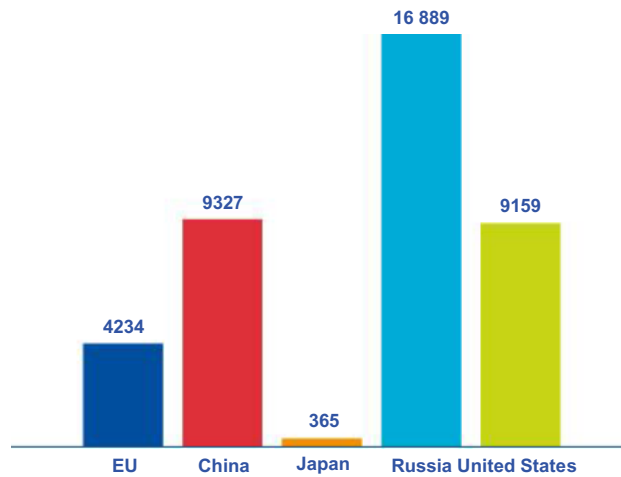
Population in millions, 2009



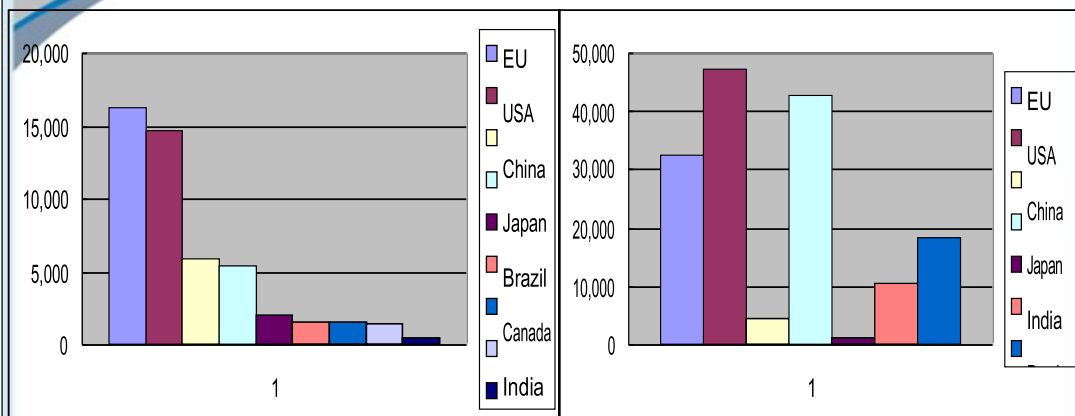
The area of the EU compared to the rest of the world



Surface area, 1 000 km²

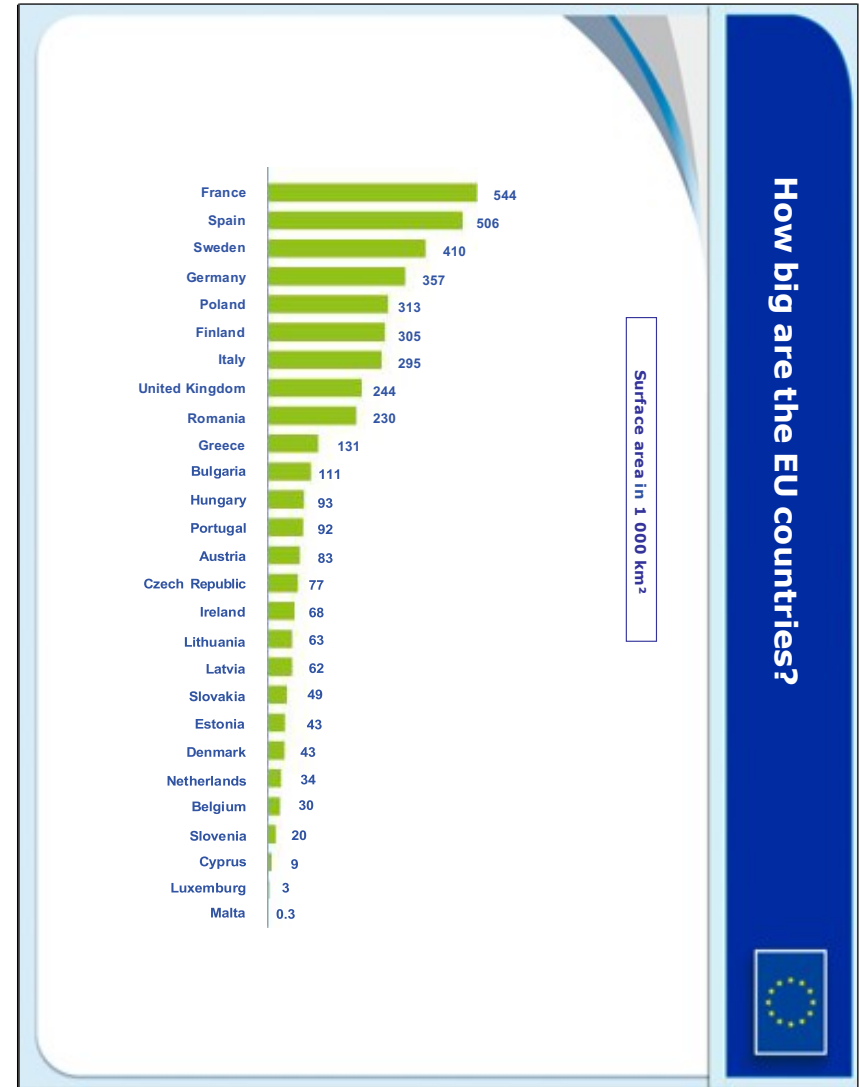
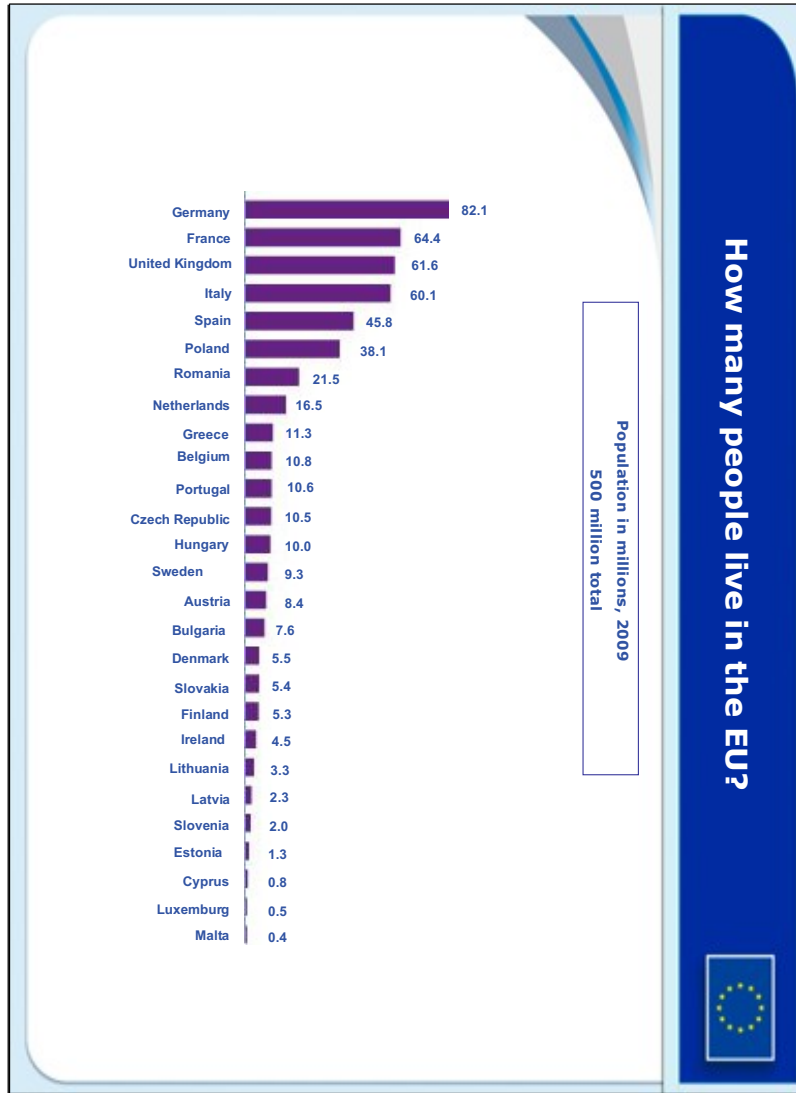


How rich is the EU compared to the rest of the world?



Size of economy: 2010 GDP in billion of USD. Source: IMF

Wealth per person: 2010 GDP per capita

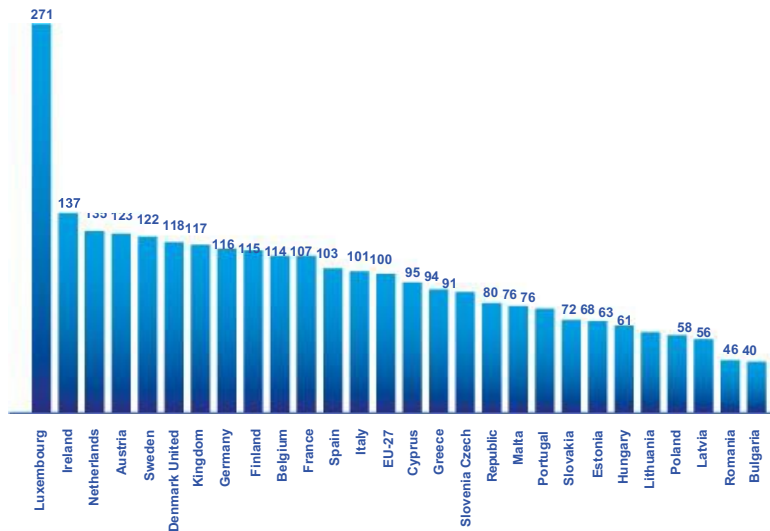


GDP per inhabitant: the spread of wealth

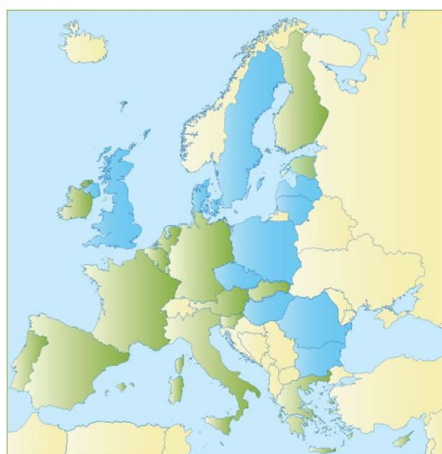


2008 GDP per inhabitant

Index where the average of the 27 EU-countries is 100



The euro – a single currency for Europeans



Can be used everywhere in the euro area

► **Coins:** one side with national symbols, one side common

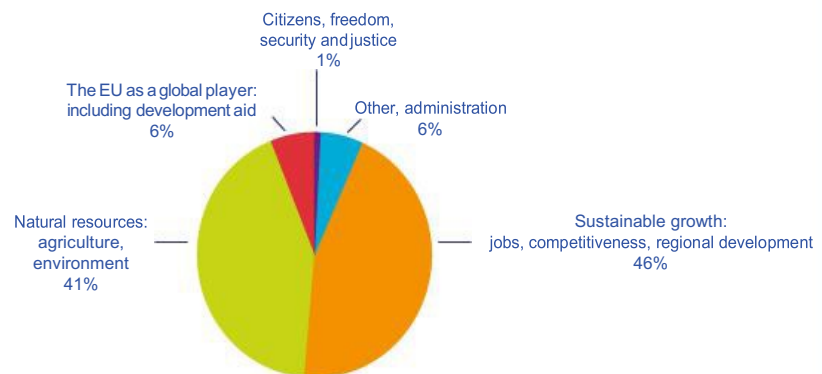
► **Notes:** no national side

- EU countries using the euro
- EU countries not using the euro

How does the EU spend its money?



**2011 EU budget: €141.9 billion
= 1.13% of gross national income**



The single market: freedom of choice



The single market has led to:

- **significant reductions in the price of many products and services, including internet access and airfares.**
- **40% drop in price of phone calls from 2000-2006**
- **2.8 million new jobs**

Four freedoms of movement:

- **goods**
- **services**
- **people**
- **capital**

Free to move



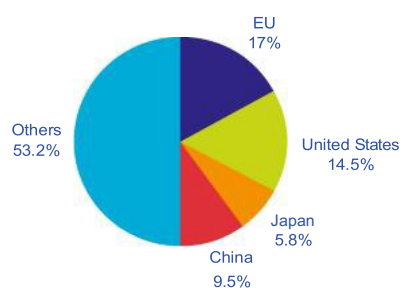
"Schengen":

- › No police or customs checks at borders between most EU countries
- › Controls strengthened at EU external borders
- › More cooperation between police from different EU countries
- › You can buy and bring back any goods for personal use when you travel between EU countries

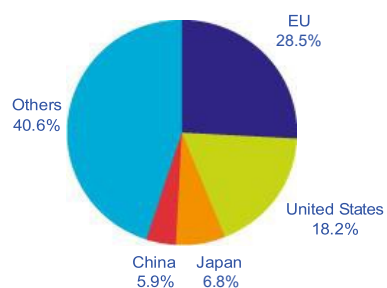
The EU – a major trading power



Share of world trade
in goods (2007)



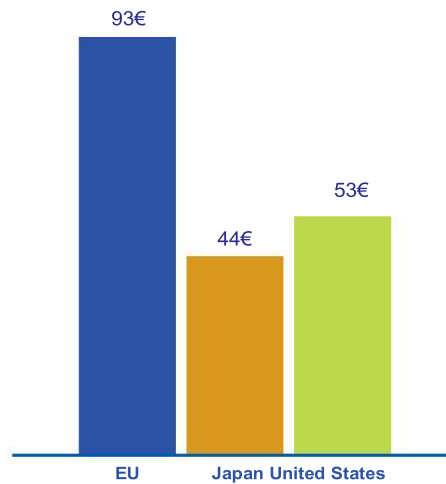
Share of world trade
in services (2007)



The EU is the biggest provider of development aid in the world



The EU provides 60% of all development aid



Official development assistance per citizen, 2007

Climate change – a global challenge



To stop global warming, EU leaders decided in 2007 to:

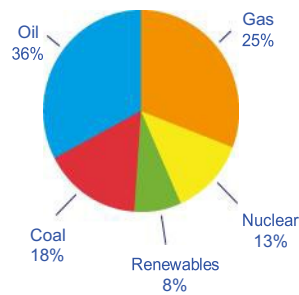
- › reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020 (30% if other developed countries do likewise)
- › improve energy efficiency by 20% by 2020
- › raise the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020 (wind, solar, hydro power, biomass)



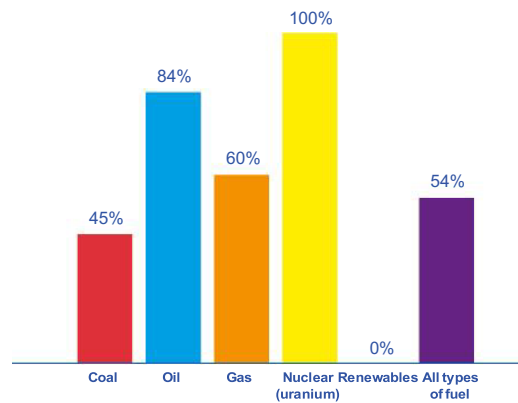
Energy sources in a changing world



Fuel used in EU in 2008, as share of total



Share of fuel imported from outside the EU in 2008



Three key players



The European Parliament - voice of the people

Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament



The council of Ministers - voice of the Member States

Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council



The European Commission - promoting the common interest

José Manuel Barroso, President of the European Commission



The EU institutions



How EU laws are made



The European Parliament – voice of the people



- Decides EU laws and budget together with Council of Ministers
- Democratic supervision of all the EU's work

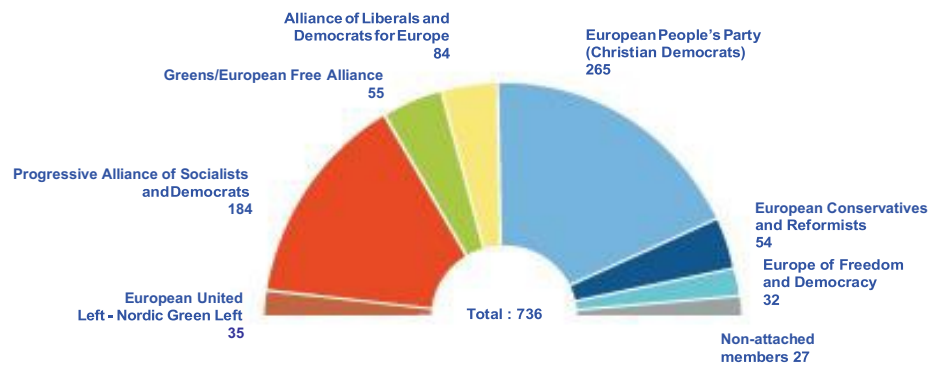
Number of members elected in each country (January 2010)

Austria	Finland	13	8	Romania	33
Belgium	22	72	Lithuania	12	13
Bulgaria	Germany	99	6	Slovenia	7
Cyprus	6	22	5	Sweden	50
	22	Hungary	25	United Kingdom	18
Denmark	13	12	50		72
Estonia	Italy	72	22		

The European political parties



Number of seats in the European Parliament
per political group
(January 2010)



Council of Ministers – voice of the member states



- › One minister from each EU country
- › Presidency: rotates every six months
- › Decides EU laws and budget together with Parliament
- › Manages the common foreign and security policy

Council of Ministers – number of votes per country



Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom	29
Spain and Poland	27
Romania	14
Netherlands	13
Belgium, Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary and Portugal	12
Austria, Bulgaria and Sweden	10
Denmark, Ireland, Lithuania, Slovakia and Finland	7
Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg and Slovenia	4
Malta	3
Total:	345

“Qualified majority” needed for many decisions:
255 votes and a majority of member states

From 2014: 55% of the Member States with 65% of the population

Summit at the European Council



Summit of heads of state and government of all EU countries

- › Held at least 4 times a year
- › Sets the overall guidelines for EU policies
- › President: Herman Van Rompuy



The European Commission – promoting the common interest



27 independent members,
one from each EU country

- › Proposes new legislation
- › Executive organ
- › Guardian of the treaties
- › Represents the EU on the international stage



The Lisbon treaty - taking Europe into the 21st century



The Treaty will make the European Union:

- More efficient** Simpler processes, full-time president for the Council, etc.
- More democratic** Stronger role for the European Parliament and national parliaments, "Citizens Initiative", Charter of Fundamental Rights, etc.
- More transparent** Clarifies who does what, greater public access to documents and meetings, etc.
- More united on the world stage** High Representative for Foreign Policy, etc.
- More secure** New possibilities to fight climate change and terrorism, secure energy supplies, etc.

A high representative for foreign affairs and security



Catherine Ashton



Double hat: chairs the Foreign Affairs Council meetings + Vice-president of the European Commission

Manages the common foreign and security policy

Head of European External Action Service

The Court of Justice – upholding the law



**27 independent judges,
one from each EU country**

- › Rules on how to interpret EU law
- › Ensures EU countries apply EU laws in the same way



The European Court of Auditors: getting value for your money



27 independent members

- › Checks that EU funds are used properly
- › Can audit any person or organisation dealing with EU funds



The European Central Bank: managing the euro



- › Ensures price stability
- › Controls money supply and decides interest rates
- › Works independently from governments



Jean-Claude Trichet
President of the Central Bank

The European Economic and Social Committee: voice of civil society



344 members

- › Represents trade unions, employers, farmers, consumers etc
- › Advises on new EU laws and policies
- › Promotes the involvement of civil society in EU matters



The Committee of the Regions: voice of local government



344 members

- › Represents cities, regions
- › Advises on new EU laws and policies
- › Promotes the involvement of local government in EU matters



Civil servants working for the EU



Commission employs about 23 000 permanent civil servants and 11 000 temporary or contract workers

Other EU institutions: about 10 000 employed

- › Permanent civil servants
- › Selected by open competitions
- › Come from all EU countries
- › Salaries decided by law
- › EU administration costs €15 per EU citizen per year



Annex IV: Advertisement Documents

1. Introduction to 2012 EU Forum at NDHU: “European Union: Where Next?”, NDHU, National Dong Hwa University

2012 年國立東華大學歐盟論壇：「歐盟何去何從？」活動簡介

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，將於2012年6月1日(五)假國立東華大學舉行歐盟論壇，本中心特此邀請德國駐台代表處Dr. Zickerick(紀克禮)處長以歐盟相關現況議題作為演講主軸，並與與會之國內外教授進行對談。本次論壇題目為「歐盟何去何從?」，希望透過國內外學者與參與者之對話以期開啟國內對研究歐盟主題相關人士之興趣。

活動時間：2012年6月1日(五) 16:00~18:20

活動地點：國立東華大學文學院A207室

報名對象：對此議題有興趣的學者、教師、學生，與民眾參加。

報名方式：

請至國立東華大學歐盟研究中心網頁(<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>)下載報名表

傳真報名：報名表填寫完畢後傳真至 (03)863-5940

電子郵件報名：報名表填寫完畢後email至eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

報名費用：此活動不需報名費。

聯絡人：林怡孜助理

電話：(03)863-5941；傳真：(03)863-5940

電子信箱：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

活動網址：<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/14-1082-38388,r11-1.php>

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

協辦單位：國立東華大學公共行政研究所

※議程詳如附件一

※附件一

時間	內 容	主持人 / 主講人
15:30-16:00	報 到	
16:00-16:10	開幕致詞；陳鏡羽教授 (國立東華大學 公共行政研究所教授)	
16:10-17:00	議題討論與演講	主持人：陳鏡羽博士 (國立東華大學英美語文學所 教授) 主講人：Dr. Zickerick (德國駐台代表處處長)
17:00-17:10	Coffee Break	
17:10-18:10	問與答	
18:10-18:20	閉幕	

※ 注意事項

1. 因國際禮儀，為配合主講者德國駐台代表處處長，故論壇全程以英文進行。

Annex IV: Advertisement Documents

2. Press Release: before the event

單位：國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

聯絡人：林怡孜

電話：03-8635941

Email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

2012 年國立東華大學歐盟論壇：「歐盟何去何從？」招生

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心為促進國人對歐洲聯盟的認識，將於 2012 年 6 月 1 日假國立東華大學舉辦「歐盟何去何從？」，邀請對歐盟經濟議題有興趣的學者、教師、學生、與民眾一起來認識歐盟。

此論壇邀請德國駐台代表處 Dr. Zickerick(紀克禮)處長以歐盟相關現況議題作為演講主軸，並與與會之國內外教授進行對談，期透過國內外學者與參與者之交流與對話，促進國人對歐盟相關議題的瞭解與重視。

招生對象為對歐盟議題有興趣之學者、教師、學生、與民眾。此活動不需報名費。活動詳情請參考活動網頁<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/14-1082-38388,r11-1.php>。活動聯絡人林怡孜，電話 03-8635941。

Annex V: Activity Minutes

I. Roundtable Discussion & Closing Ceremony

Presenter : We have about an hour left, but I don't want to talk for an hour. As a diplomat you're always supposed to talk and talk, but I also wanted us to engage in a discussion. We can have a question and answer period at the end, but if you have a burning issue that comes up during my little speech, please make it known; there is no real protocol.

It is one thing to talk about the issues at hand right now, but I also want to devote a little time to some of the background, if you'll permit. I think it's useful for understanding what we'll be talking about. Before we look at the materials on the wall, I'd like to make two points, or two and a half points, as it were. Some people say the EuroZone is dead, others say it is not dead. I say, how do we move forward from here? No doubt, we have a few problems on our hands, and we'll have to look and see why this is so. But before we do this, let me tell you that after hundreds of years of war in Europe (we weren't so wise), some of these gentlemen on the slide, they decided that enough was enough. That is Konrad Adenauer on the left, the first German post-war chancellor, then there is Robert Schumann, French premier; Winston Churchill; Alcide De Gasperi, the Italian statesman; and Jean Monnet.

These are the people who started the idea of a European Union. It all started out very modestly in 1952 with the Europe steel and coal community. And then it went on slowly to the treaty of the atomic cooperation, Euratom, and then ...

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: Can you explain the significance of the European Single Act? How did the single market come into being?

Presenter : Yes, the European Single Act, after the European Community was founded through the Single Act, and then there is the Treaty of Maastricht, which is somewhat the basis of the Union. Moving on to Amsterdam, Nice, and then Lisbon. As you can see from there [presentation slide], the European Union is not an easy thing to achieve. If you want to combine a number of countries under one roof, at first there were six, you see them there, in '62. And it was just the Europäische European Economic Community, and then several states joined all over, you see it there, and now there are 27 states in the EU. And when you think of the treaties, you can see that they single out certain moments in the history of the EU. The treaties were all sort of one step after the next to bring the countries together. You can easily read about that, but there's a basic idea which is underlying. For the first time in history, we were not creating more national states, but national states in Europe, all those participating in the EU, are giving up part of their sovereign rights to build something new: A European Community. And this has not happened before. And that's the idea at the core of the EC. If you put some of your own rights into a big pot in Brussels, you'll have to move closer

together. You'll have to be intertwined, you'll have to interact. The idea of the EU is just that: to drive, or strive for greater European unity to avoid history repeating itself. That was one of the main ideas. At the core of this are two countries: Germany and France. They still are, even though we are going through the motions at the moment, Germany and France have always been the two engines, the two motors to move the Union forward.

You can now see, here, the big enlargement. When Communism collapsed in Europe in '89, the question was "What will happen?" Germany was on the verge of reunification, and what to do with the Eastern states? So it was decided that we should do something about that, and bring in all of these Eastern countries. The Baltic states, Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovaks, the Hungarians, and so on. And others joined later, as you can see: Bulgaria and Romania. But this idea was not an easy one, because you had to accommodate these countries that had been under Communist rule for 40-50 years. Many books had been written about how to transition a capitalist economy to a socialist economy, but very few had been written about how to do it the other way around. So we were all trying to find ways to deal with this situation. That's one thing. The other thing was of course, Germany, being the biggest country now, after unification, and also in view of German history, there was a big fear in Europe of what Germany might become. Would it become another dangerous place where nothing is defined, and maybe German nationalism could arise again? Or would it become a team player in Europe? So at that time Helmut Kohl was German chancellor, he decided that he needed to do something in order to make others feel more comfortable about the Union.

This was the moment at which he introduced the Euro, as a mechanism, a symbol of European countries wanting to work together. He managed to regain the support of his French counterpart, then President Francois Mitterrand. By the way it's an irony of history because, as I mentioned earlier it's been the tendency for Germany and France to pull things jointly. Usually it was either socialists on the one hand and conservatives on the other, but they nevertheless worked together. And so it was here as well. The idea of the Euro was born, and the idea was also to give people a feeling for what it is to be European. From Finland to Portugal, to use the same currency, you don't have to change your money anymore. You can enjoy, without always calculating about how to spend your money. This was later on also bolstered by the Schengen Treaty, the treaty that combines most of the central European countries and has abolished borders. Now one can drive from Finland to Portugal without ever showing a passport. By the way, as you know in January of last year, the Schengen visa waiver took effect for Taiwanese, which I think the government has informed us the people are happy about.

This is very important to understand, that the breaking down of Communism triggered the further development of the EC, with an aim of coming together. This coming together was not always shared by everyone. In particular, the British were of the opinion that it is good to have a commercial area. But do we really want to be too close? And so the Brits decided to

stay out along with some other countries. They're in the EU anyway, and they're also still contributing. And even though they'll tell you how sick they are of the EC, they know very well, at least the government, what it would mean to go out of the Union. They have no intention to do so. It would not be very wise, because we are all very intertwined in Europe, which is part of the problems that we have today.

We have here the EU, 500 million people. 500 million is not quite mainland China, but it is quite a considerable figure, also in terms of economic considerations. For Taiwan, the EU is an important factor. Taiwan by the way also is for us. For Germany, Taiwan is the fourth-most important Asian market, and worldwide the eighteenth. In reverse, Germany is the biggest trading partner of Taiwan in Europe, and Taiwan is profiting from our relationship, as we are also. 500 million people in one economic area, with political differences, but one economic area. I think we should not overlook this factor because it's important when it comes to stability. We have had trouble sometimes before. The basic question of the EU has always been, how far do you want to take this? Do you want just a commercial union or maybe more? In particular the Germans were probably the most EU-friendly nation, they've always wanted a little more. It's still not clear. We say, such as Mrs. Merkel today, she wants more Europe, and others are saying the same while still others are criticizing it. Basically the field has been, let us move toward a situation like the United States of Europe. We are not there by any measure at this point, but we might move on if we survive the crisis. I'm saying all this so that you get a feeling for what the background is. It's important to see that the idea of Europe, with all the difficulties that have been, is still there. There's still a number of countries in Europe that want to become members: Croatia, Macedonia, Albania. They all want to join as much and as quickly as they possibly can. Plus Turkey is another difficult issue. But this shows the attraction that Europe has, and we would not be able as singular countries to exert the same influence or political, economic power, as we can do through the means of the EU. I have to make a footnote here: of course, many people are not happy with certain developments in the EU. To give some examples, for instance they came up with a directive how cucumbers have to be. How long they have to be and they should not be bent too much because they're hard to pack, and if you have a problem packing them it's more expensive to ship them, etc. Crazy things like that. Or have sheep have to be transported, and what the cheeses need to be like. Prince Charles once criticized that he could not have his old Stilton that was always so nice and smelly. So they have gone overboard, which has cost them popularity. But still, even in the deepest crisis right now, I think that most people, even though they are very critical, most people would come about and say "no, we want the EU to continue".

In the middle of the whole map of Europe, you say a terra nullius: Switzerland. The Swiss are wonderful masters at doing their own thing and yet being included. The Swiss are included in the Schengen agreement, and they have more accords and treaties with the EU than almost

any other outside state. The Swiss are definitely very closely connected, otherwise they would not exist. But they are in their splendid isolation. As is Norway. Norway never really wanted to join, though they tried several times. Iceland wants to join. And here are the other former Yugoslav republics that also want to join. Serbia is also on the candidate list. So you see the EU still has a lot of attraction.

Now what has happened with the monetary union, the big dream of Mr. Kohl and Mr. Mitterrand? They forged this union, and they wanted it very badly, for political reasons and also to drive forward the development of the EU. But what they did not look at, what they did not want to look at, was the fact that you can have a monetary union, but only during wonderful weather. During good times. So there was a monetary union, but no joint fiscal policy. That's just one of those things. Now we're all talking about the Greeks. At the time, we all knew that Greece was a weak candidate. But yet, Greece is the cradle of democracy, obviously a country that we wanted to include in the union, we wanted them on board. And Goldman Sachs people helped them to forge their books to help make it easier for them to join the Eurozone. They really did, they admitted it. But that's another issue; I'll get to the banks and other things in a moment.

You need to see that the idea to include Greece was there. It was disputed at the time, but again for political reasons, we wanted the Greeks inside. This was all working fine, until such time when it became apparent that countries had overspent. They had been living too well on not enough income. Greece is an extreme case in point. The whole state is unfortunately not working well. It is corrupt; people are not paying taxes. It is all adding up to create a big problem, but it's not the only problem that we're facing. What are the other ones?

Maybe it's about time we remind ourselves that a large part of the whole crisis started out with the subprime crisis in America and the failure of the banks. In times when everything was going fine and dandy, the banks were giving out credit to people who under normal circumstances wouldn't be worthy of the credit. But they did other things: they speculated with large amounts of money, such as property and the international market. When Lehman Bros. collapsed, and nobody thought that they would collapse, it became obvious for the first time what this would mean in the world context. The connectivity between the banks in America and in the UK and also in the west of Europe was very, very close. It turned out that the European banks had not been doing much better. They also had overspent, they had speculated. And now what was happening was: politicians were faced with a big problem. To either bail out or let banks go bankrupt. The question is, why did they decide against allowing them to go bankrupt? Because they were considered to be relevant to the system of the international economic community.

So we got into the rather curious position that we had to bail out banks who had originally created this problem. They had to be bailed out, at least that's what the proponents of this position said. They had to be bailed out, because if not, in particular in Europe, the situation

would be much more dangerous for many other countries, including Spain, Italy and Portugal. This is when the vicious cycle started. The more we bailed out banks – also in Germany we had problems with a couple banks – the more it became obvious that it was like a bottomless barrel. You'd put money in, and it'd sink it and you wouldn't know where it ended up. We've had the crazy situation, for instance, in Greece. We've paid so far, the Union, 73 billion euros to Greece, out of which only 3 billion reached the people. 70 billion went to the banks, who had created the misery. Hence the feeling of many in Europe, that "why should we, the common people, why should we bail out the banks that did this to us? Why must we accept cuts in our salaries, pension funds, and rising taxes, rising cost of living?" And the worst case was, and still is, Greece, where the people simply were not ready to accept this. Whether this is making sense or not is highly debatable. Definitely the Greeks have not been doing enough on all levels. At any rate, the structure in Greece is very bad. I would hope they would manage to address the basic question of "are we doing the right thing?" In particular, Mrs. Merkel, who championed austerity, meaning save your money and cut back on everything. And this is driving people into actual poverty and misery. This is why the Greeks were saying "no, we will not accept this." They were thinking that the crisis wouldn't be so serious and we wouldn't kick them out of the Union.

By the way, there are, so far, no scenarios for any countries that have joined the EU or Eurozone, there is no plan for how they could possibly go out of it. Everybody thought those countries joining the EU, the rest will automatically follow at some point, so why would we need an exit strategy? There's no exit strategy so far. There's just wide speculation on everyone's part, and no one is really certain what to do here.

This is the nicer side of the EU [describing presentation]. We have the European Flag of course, and the European Day and nights of May. We have the European anthem, which is.. does anyone know what it is? Roll over Beethoven! Beethoven's ninth ode to joy, one of the most beautiful pieces of music, in my opinion, perhaps if you hear it in a chorus. By the way here you have a good chorus. I've heard them sing at the National Concert Hall in Taipei. So, it's the Ode to Joy, a beautiful, beautiful piece. And of course, "United in Diversity".

Admittedly, we are not so united right now though, because the trouble that's been brewing for the last two years has led to disunity. In Greece, Mrs. Merkel is probably the most hated person. And all stereotypes are coming out. I'm saying this even though I am German and it does get to me particularly, because I know Greece, I love Greece and I would like to see the Greeks make it. But in Greece now all the stereotypes have come up, such as Mrs. Merkel in a Nazi uniform, etc. It's like when you are using eggs to throw at an image of President Ma and he has a little beard.

Poverty is of course a bad thing. And the Greeks, who have now been seeing their whole system collapse, and who hold their politicians responsible and rightly so. The two parties in Greece – the Nea Dimokratia and Pasok – have wrecked the country basically. For over 40

years they have established a sort of clan type of situation, where everybody is controlling certain parts of society for their own good and nothing is done for the people.

The last election did not bring out a clear majority for either party, so they are holding another election on the 17th of June. One new party is called the “No-sayers”. They say, “we will not accept this, we will not pay back our debt, we’re not caring about this.” If people are in misery, they listen to this. We know, as Germans and Europeans, how dangerous it is, once you have a people where people are living in misery, and they believe in easy solutions, just as the Greeks are doing now. It’s very hard to say, and there’s no way I can give a clear-cut answer of what will happen, but I think we’re moving toward a mix of austerity measures but also growth programs. There is an ongoing discussion regarding Mrs. Merkel, who is a nuclear physicist: once she has adopted a position, it is very hard for her to change her position. She is the mastermind behind the fiscal pact that forces all member states or countries who have signed it, except for Britain and Czechoslovakia, to adhere to very severe and drastic austerity programs. But she is now starting to carefully talk about growth programs. There are some who suggest going another way. They say we should go and issue Euro bonds. This has been a big problem for countries like Greece, which is a lost case anyway, but also Spain and Portugal. When they need to refinance themselves, how much of interest will they have to pay?

The ridiculous thing is Germany gets interest-free loans, that means money in the market. People bring their money to Germany, because they think that at least things are looking secure in the German Bundesbank, which is crazy. Whereas the Greeks need to pay 29 percent interest, and the Italians pay now 6 or 7 percent. So if we create Euro bonds, it would mean that the European Central Bank would issue a purchasable Euro bond. It would be divided among the various European countries. Germany, that pays no interest now, would also have to pay. Not so much, but a certain amount. Whereas for the other ones who are in deep trouble, it would lower their burden, because if Germany is taking over part of this, they’re paying part of it, then it would make it cheaper for them. These are the basic elements of the discussion on issuing bonds.

The Germans are pretty fuzzy about money. Not because they don’t want others to live well, but because they have gone through two hyper-inflations in their lifetimes, one after the first World War and another after the second. They have lost everything. I know my grandmother would turn in her grave. Her biggest concern was always: “we don’t ever want to lose everything again that we’ve ever had. We don’t want to rebuild our whole lives every twenty years or so, or our whole economy.” So this is like a nationally-engraved theme in the minds of Germans. For Mrs. Merkel to play with this is a dangerous thing. It’s because she wants to get reelected. Whether she will or not we don’t know yet. The elections will be held next year in 2013. So, this is the reason why she is basically against it. Now, experts are discussing it up and down and all around, what is the best way to set the prices. Basically we have to

introduce to these various countries with different backgrounds and languages, we must introduce some kind of a common thing, be it by way of growth stimulating programs, like through the central bank or giving money away directly. This, by the way, goes against their statute, because at the time the Euro was created, the Germans were very concerned of the currency's future success. The seat of the bank is actually located in Frankfurt, because the Germans said, "We'll keep this bank in Germany!" Whether this helps or not is another question.

The central bank is supposed to be a bulwark of stability. We've had stipulations that no country could actually get into more debt than 3% of its GDP. The first country to fail this, when the Euro was created, was Germany. Why? Because we had to pay a lot of money for the unification. Now Germany has not been continuing this manner of deficit spending, but nevertheless all countries are in danger of doing it. And they have done so. This could happen anywhere, but is particularly common in the EU. What you do when you want to implement a program and give to the people, but you can't finance it out of your own finances, you borrow money. That you do in the market, or get it from the banks. The European Central Bank has given 100 billion euros to the banks over the past few months, and not to the people. I think this is a dangerous point now, and not just in Greece. I think people will be more and more unhappy about the fact that they should be the ones who bear the consequences of a failed policy. Whether we'll soon be able to get out of this situation remains a big question mark. Germany has gone through the restructuring bit already seven years ago under former chancellor Schroeder. This what was all the other countries are doing now, restructuring the economy, what services and goods society can offer. So in Germany, unlike the rest of the EU, we are going through a very successful time, which is at times painful and embarrassing, because we're thriving while the economy of our neighbors is not. This is a situation that cannot go on forever, because if we are not able to sell our products anymore, then that's no good for us either. So we have a logical interest, since we're all connected, in seeing that our trading partners are doing well also.

The EU, being the second largest column here [in presentation], in terms of population, China of course is the largest. Together these two dwarf other countries like the United States and Russia. I'd like to open up the floor for questions. First though, at the end of this I wanted to mention something: In difficult times as we have right now, there are also new people coming up with fresh thoughts. There is an American professor in London, David Graeber, he was the founder of the Occupy Movement, you've probably heard of it. The Occupy Movement is a worldwide thing...

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: You mean Occupy Wall Street?

Presenter : Yes! Graeber is an anthropologist, an anarchist, but he's written a book called

“Debt: the first 500 years”, it may have been translated into Chinese already. His theory is: we all think that debts have to be repaid. But he says, “no!” Because if it sends the population into misery, it creates war and confrontation, we have to find other ways. And, we have to punish those who are at the center of the problem, meaning international capitalism. That’s what he says. I’m not advocating it, but I find his theories very fascinating. Actually, he’s been discussed in a very interesting way in the international financial community. He’s been all over TV, etc. So if you ever get a hold of Graeber’s material, you might find it worth your time to look at it. As I said, there’s no easy way out right now, and no one knows what will happen. In any case, the EU is not dead, it is continuing, and I think it is the common wish of the people that it will continue. We have to, though, accept that things are changing, just as is the case here. I thought about also discussing restructuring in Taiwan to make it more competitive, but that’s a different issue. But we are going through a very, very serious crisis right now, but I don’t think the EU is going to fall apart, nor will the Euro. A lot depends now on what happens over the next few months or half a year, and as a general rule I think it will take about a year or two for these countries to get out of this debt crisis. I think we will see more growth programs coming up, which is important to help the economies of those countries which aren’t doing well. Little by little it will grow again.

Here is the point, I think the rest of the world will know this, and as the Taiwanese are very smart people, they will see that it’s in everyone’s interest to restabilize. No doubt that it’s a crisis for now, and I cannot present you with a very rosy picture right now, but I feel sure we’ll overcome it. Thank you for your attention.

Prof.Fanfan Chen: Many thanks for Dr. Zickerick’s insightful speech. Now it’s time for discussion and Q&A. The floor is open for questions.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih:As you said, you don’t think that the EU will fall apart at this moment or even in a few years. I have another thought: do you think that the EU will form a single unit of federal governance due to the major economic and social problems, such as illegal immigration, etc. If EU follows the example of, say, the USA, would it be better to focus governance on the local or federal level?

Presenter : I think you have a very important point here. But as I said, I think the idea in many European heads is “how can we grow closer?” Now we see that we’re at a crossroads. If we’re allowed to fall apart then we’ll be left with bad possibilities, such as bad nationalism. If we are now courageous enough to move ahead and insist on more Europe instead of less, then I think we’ll have a better chance to overcome it. But whether this will be possible, whether it will happen, we’ll have to see. Right now, everything is possible. We’ve already noticed that in many countries on the fringes, we have anti-European parties coming up,

trying to cash in on people's fears. People are afraid of losing what they have. It's important to have a clear mind right now, and see that this will not work. Maybe Greece will really leave the Euro, at least temporarily until it's restructured. Maybe this will help make people stop and think about what they're doing. Plus what I haven't mentioned yet, that there is heavy speculation against the Euro. Just for the fun of making money, they're speculating against countries, against people. I think there's something basically wrong with this situation.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: I have a question. You were just talking about how the EU tries to let the countries get closer and closer. How about the new members? Will the EU continue to get bigger and bigger? And how about Turkey's application to join the EU?

Presenter : Another good and difficult question. I think the EU has always had a self-understanding as being an "open club". Maybe except for Turkey. There are some who say, including Turkey, who say "you think you're a Christian club, and so you don't want us Turks there." It's very much a question of personal beliefs. I for one, I have always felt a deep affection for Turkey, I've been there many times and I have lots of friends there. So I would like to see Turkey in the European Union. But, the Turks would then be such a large member, the second-most populous country. I know Germany is currently the most populous, but Turkey would add another 60 million or so. So this is at the moment a big problem. But I think that Turkey sees this right now. They play a very important role in the whole region, which is keeping them very busy now. What the future will bring Turkey, I am not sure. However, the process of bringing in the other countries that I mentioned before, that is ongoing, and they will join. So, the EU will continue to grow. Now, imagine thirty or thirty-something countries all together, how difficult it is. This is what makes it so hard in Brussels to come to agreement on anything. It's very difficult. A very important thing here was the discussion about how to decide policy issues. Will it be by a majority vote? We still have not gotten the principle of majority vote for good reasons: that the smaller countries will always be fearing that they'll be overrun by the bigger ones. On the other hand, in order to move things on, we need to have some kind of a possibility of joint decision by majority, and if more countries join this process will be even more difficult. Even so, it will continue to grow. Any other questions?

Presenter : I mentioned already that when we were looking at the various stages of the EU coming together, I mentioned that we have no coherent policy in the field of economy, finance, monetary and fiscal policy. But we also don't have political or a foreign-policy making institutional capacity. We have Mrs. Ashton, who is the foreign policy chief of the EU, but we have no foreign minister of the EU. This calls to mind one of Henry Kissinger's

sayings: If there's trouble in Europe, give me a phone number where I can call. So he put his finger right where the problem is. We're still toiling with this problem, because the national interests of all these countries is always a special issue that must be taken into consideration. For example, the Greeks were inexplicably crazy about, after Yugoslavia fell apart, we had also the state of Macedonia, and the Greeks wouldn't accept that. They said, that's the name of a province in Greece, so we will never accept Macedonia. So they had to call themselves the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. The Greeks were blocking everything anyway. They were also blocking the joining of Northern Cyprus, because it was on Turkish soil. So there are many such problems which made for very difficult policy-making in Europe. But it has worked so far. I find I'm defending EU more here than I would here in front of a German audience. Honestly, though, it is my firm belief that we simply had no alternative. Remember what I said? 500 million people! That's a figure that you can use politically and economically. But if you look at Germany alone, okay they're quite influential, but they can't do it alone, not even Germany.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: I think it is a hard thing to combine so many countries.

Prof. Chung-Shan Shih: If Greece exits the Eurozone, will Spain follow suit? Second: Germany is a country that depends on its manufacturing industry, whereas other European states are less industry-oriented. How can these others face the economic decline and recession? Can Germany save these other countries? Third: nowadays, because Merkel and her administration advocate austerity measures, but the problem is that the bailout goes to the banks. At the same time, the people don't spend money, and the poverty goes to the people while the reaches go to the bank. Is this the real reason why the Eurozone has such big economic problems? Also, recently the French president, he proposed a measure that can boost economic growth against austerity measures. Will the EU member states consider this orientation?

Presenter : This is a number of good questions. You may have to help me remember them all. If Greece fails, whether this will cause another country to also fail, it's too early to tell now. It would certainly exert a strong repercussion on Spain. But we cannot allow Spain to default if we want to save the Euro. The French president needs to win an election on the 17th of June. He has made promises before, and he has played his cards quite deftly over the past few weeks with Mrs. Merkel. Mrs. Merkel, as far as I'm concerned, made a big mistake, not to receive him. I think her action was overdone. I also told you before that I had no doubt that France and Germany would moving along the same path in the very near future, because there's simply no other way. What were the other two questions?

Prof. Fanfan Chen: Germany and the manufacturing industry.

Presenter : Oh yes. One of the reasons definitely for the successful German economy is that we've managed to conserve an industrial basis, which a lot of countries don't have. The UK, for instance. Even though they're sort of out in the limelight right now, they're also having some major problems with their economy right now. They've also been scaled down by the rating agencies. The industrial backbone, mainly of the medium-sized companies that we have, has always been very important for German industry. If we compare this to other countries in Europe, Italy has also a strong backbone, but they have had twelve years of Berlusconi, which is a big problem. But Italy will no doubt find a way out. Spain shall also. Spain has a very nasty credit situation resulting from the housing bubble and all of that. As for Germany, how far can the Germans go to support? I already told you, I think there's a limit of what the German populace can accept. Like the German politicians say: "we cannot pay the bills for the rest of Europe." As a matter of fact we're already doing that, and we have to learn this. I would expect upcoming politicians to come out and say "look, what is happening now is not good, no one likes it, but we all have to jointly see that we get ourselves out of this predicament." Had Mrs. Merkel two years ago said so, maybe the situation would be a little different now. The structural problems are there in all these countries, including Greece, and they need to be addressed also, by the Greeks primarily, but by the others also. It's in our own interest. Sorry but I have a plane to catch, but thanks for listening attentively, and it was a pleasure meeting you. I wish you well in your European studies. Don't despair! Go to Europe, go on a working holiday program, and enjoy the possibilities that you have there. Europe is a very nice place to be.

Prof. Fanfan Chen: Many thanks to our guest speaker, Dr. Zickerick, and many thanks to the professors who joined our discussion. With this our Euro Forum for this year comes to an end. Most importantly, I thank all of you for your participation. So, until next time, goodbye!

Annex VI: Activity Photos

Opening Ceremony (Group Photo)



Speech





Discussion & Closing Ceremony





2012 年國立東華大學暑期歐洲聯盟研習營

一、活動日期：2012 年 7 月 9 日(一)~2012 年 7 月 11 日(三)

二、活動地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院B123 國際會議廳

三、活動主題

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐盟中心合作，延續與改進前三年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營的經驗，於2012 年 7 月 9 日至 11 日假國立東華大學舉辦為期三天兩夜的歐盟研習營，凡對於歐盟議題有興趣的教師、學生、民眾與研究者均可報名參加，期能以向下扎根的方式，將對歐洲聯盟的認識普遍推廣。今年研習營報名非常踴躍，為此本中心特地增開放 9 個名額，最後錄取 50 名學員。研習營邀請國內進行歐盟相關領域研究的學者，以專題演講的方式，讓參加者對歐洲聯盟有一整體性的理解，也將其對歐盟的認識帶進各種領域，加深台灣人民對歐盟的瞭解。專題演講主題涵蓋(1)歐盟統合歷史與發展、(2) 歐洲國家主權債務危機、(3) 歐盟組織結構與體系、與(4)歐盟與文化等四大議題；以深入淺出的多元面向呈現歐洲聯盟的豐富內涵。

(一) 專題演講主題：(1)歐盟統合歷史與發展、(2) 歐洲國家主權債務危機、(3) 歐盟組織結構與體系、與(4)歐盟與文化等四大議題。

(二) 學員研習心得分享與綜合座談：邀請學員共同探討如何將研習營所得應用於各個領域中，並分享研習心得。

四、參與人數：65 人 (50 位研習營學員、2 位開課典禮貴賓、4 位講者、9 位工作人員)

五、活動目標

- 將歐洲聯盟相關訊息帶入台灣社會，促進台灣人民對歐洲聯盟的認識。
- 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究學者的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。
- 透過教育界的觀點為歐洲聯盟灌注更多的關懷於人文教育。
- 預計將可呼應歐盟對於高等教育之推廣，以吸引更多學生前往歐洲留學，同時有助於發展伊拉斯莫斯世界計劃(Erasmus Mundus)。
- 提昇台灣東部地區與國立東華大學的國際形象與國際知名度。

六、活動流程表

議程如下：

時間	7 月 9 日（一）	7 月 10 日（二）	7 月 11 日（三）
09:10-12:00		專題二 歐洲國家主權債務危機 林建甫教授 (台大經濟系)	專 題 四 歐盟與文化 陳鏡羽教授 (國立東華大學英美系)
12:00-12:40		午餐	心得分享與綜合座談 頒發結業證書
12:40-13:20			賦歸 12:40 由東華會館出發
13:20-13:50			
13:50-14:10			
14:10-17:00	專題一 歐盟統合歷史與發展 張台麟教授 (國立政治大學 歐洲語文學程)	專題三 歐盟組織結構與體系 卓忠宏教授 (淡江大學歐洲研究所)	
17:00-18:00	休息時間 (17:30 集合、30 分鐘車程)	晚餐	
18:00-21:00	學術交流晚宴	自由活動時間	

七、活動總經費：3700.62 歐元(136,975 台幣/37.014 歐元匯率)

八、成果評估

- (1) 推動歐盟相關推廣活動/工作坊，促進台灣東部人民與學術人才對歐洲聯盟的認識，以加強歐盟機構、理念與文化的能見度。
- (2) 發展臺灣的歐盟研究，以廣化與深化歐盟研究基礎，並提昇歐盟政策意識。
- (3) 拓展與強化國民外交、促進歐盟和台灣的學術網絡與交流，包含歐盟研究的推廣。
- (4) 增進國內進行歐盟相關領域研究人才的互動與合作可能，提昇國內歐盟相關領域之研究。

2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU

A) Date: July 9-11, 2012 (Monday-Wednesday)

B) Venue: International Conference Hall B123, College of Indigenous Studies Building, NDHU, Hualien

C) Theme: 2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU

With the aim of offering Taiwanese people a comprehensive understanding of the European Union, the European Union Research Centre at National Dong Hwa University (EURC) and the European Union Centre in Taiwan (EUTW) co-sponsored the « 2012 Summer School on the EU», a three-day summer course at National Dong Hwa University, from July 9 to 11.

This year, teachers, students, researchers and others who were interested in the EU were all welcome to register. Since a great number of people eagerly enrolled, in the end 9 more individuals were allowed to participate, bringing the total to 50 participants for this event.

The participants, the majority of whom were graduate students, were expected to integrate their knowledge of the European Union, acquired during the summer school, into various academic disciplines and professions in Taiwan. Basically, the organization of this summer school could be partitioned into 2 categories, namely featured speeches and ceremonies that opened the floor for feedback and roundtable discussion. These activities were arranged to broaden the understanding of the European Union.

I. Featured Speeches: Four Taiwanese scholars specializing in related fields of the European Union were invited to present featured speeches, including (1) Prof. Dr. Tai-Lin Chang from the Master Program in European Studies at National Chengchi University, (2) Prof. Dr. Chien-Fu Lin from the Department of Economics at National Taiwan University, (3) Prof. Dr. Chung-Hung Cho from the Graduate Institute of European Studies at Tamkang University, and (4) Prof. Dr. Fan-Fan Chen from the Department of English at National Dong Hwa University. The topics discussed by the distinguished scholars respectively covered 4 major issues, which presented the richness of the EU from manifold perspectives: (1) the general history of the EU, (2) the European sovereign debt crisis, (3) the organizational structure and system of the EU, and (4) culture and the EU.

II. Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony (Feedback & Roundtable Discussion): In the opening ceremony, Prof. Dr. Fan-Fan Chen, Executive Director of European Union Research Centre, NDHU, gave welcoming remarks on behalf of NDHU. In addition, our distinguished guests delivered speeches concerning the EU and its relationship to Taiwan, including Prof. Dr. Tai-Lin from the Master Program in European Studies at National Chengchi University and Mr. Marc Chia-Ching Cheng, Executive Director of EUTW. Their gathering represented the interaction among EU-related organizations in Taiwan and further brought the possibilities of future co-operation among them. In the closing ceremony at the end of the

summer school, the participants were encouraged to share what they had learned during this activity with all the others. Moreover, discussions on how to apply their knowledge of the EU to various fields were elicited. Prof. Dr. Fan-Fan Chen, Executive Director of EURC, hosted the ceremony and lead the discussions.

D) Number of Participants: 65 people (50 audience members, 2 honored guests attending the opening ceremony, 4 scholars giving featured speeches, and 9 staff)

E) Objectives:

- To offer a comprehensive understanding of the European Union and to integrate knowledge of the EU into the society of Taiwan.
- To increase the interaction and cooperation among Taiwanese scholars whose research fields are related to the EU and to enhance EU research in Taiwan.
- To foster awareness and appreciation of the EU by means of academic exchange.
- To attract more students to study in Europe and to promote the development of the Erasmus Mundus project.
- To promote the image of Eastern Taiwan and that of National Dong Hwa University to the world.

F) Programme:

Time	July 9 (Mon.)	July 10 (Tue.)	July 11 (Wed.)
09:00-12:00		Featured Speech II The European Sovereign Debt Crisis by Professor Chien-Fu Lin	Featured Speech IV Culture and the EU by Professor Fan-Fan Chen
12:00-12:40		Lunch	Feedback & Roundtable Discussion, Closing Ceremony
12:40-13:20	Registration		
13:20-13:50	Opening Ceremony, Introduction to 2012 Summer School on the EU		
13:50-14:10	Tea time		
14:10-17:00	Featured Speech I General History of the EU by Professor Tai-Lin Chang	Featured Speech III The Organizational Structure and System of the EU by Professor Chung-Hung Cho	
17:00-18:00	Break (Gathering & Ride)	Dinner	
18:00-21:00	Academic Exchange Banquet	Free time	

G) Expenditure: 136,975 NT dollars

H) Evaluation: Outcomes achieved

- (1) Training workshops, curriculum development exercises, and information materials organized for Taiwanese people.
- (2) Developing EU-related outreach activities targeting the broad public in Taiwan in order to enhance the visibility of the EU, its policies and institutions.
- (3) Contributing to the expansion and strengthening of people-to-people and academic links and exchanges between the European Union and Taiwan, including the promotion of studies of the European Union in all academic fields in Taiwan.
- (4) Increasing interaction and cooperation among Taiwanese scholars and students whose research fields are related to the EU and enhancing the EU research in Taiwan.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Summer School Member List

Annex II: Registration Form & Activity Websites

Annex III: Advertisement Documents

Annex IV: 2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU: Minutes

Annex V: Questionnaire / Feedback from Members

Annex VI: Documents Design: Poster, Invitation Letter & Certificate

Annex VII: Photos

Annex I: Summer School Member List

編號	姓名	服務單位	Organization
01	梁丹妮	國立政治大學	National Chengchi University
02	蔡佳玟	輔仁大學	Fu Jen Catholic University
03	林 葳	東海大學	Tunghai University
04	楊紓紘	台南應用科技大學	Tainan Applied Science and Technology University
05	沈慈珍	國立台中教育大學	National Taichung University of Education
06	曾旭偵	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
07	陳宜軒	國立成功大學	National Cheng Kung University
08	徐曼寧	國立台灣科技大學	National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
09	黃鉉淳	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
10	連紫君	台南應用科技大學	Tainan Applied Science and Technology University
11	張育慈	台南應用科技大學	Tainan Applied Science and Technology University
12	郭珍娜	台南應用科技大學	Tainan Applied Science and Technology University
13	張雅程	花蓮女中	Hualien Girls' Senior High School
14	蕭杏華	新北市崇林國中	Chung Lin Junior High School , New Taipei City
15	吳佳燕	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
16	童暉月	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
17	劉文玲	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
18	周小淨	實踐大學	Shih Chien University
19	潘枝茹	國立台北大學	National Taipei University
20	洪于婷	長庚大學	Chang Gung University
21	陳彥妍	輔仁大學	Fu Jen Catholic University
22	王怡佩	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
23	許子翊	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
24	黃于真	輔仁大學	Fu Jen Catholic University
25	李佳穎	淡江大學	Tamkang University
26	施孟綾	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
27	呂麗寧	屏東教育大學	National Pingtung University of

			Education
28	陳冠伶	實踐大學	Shih Chien University
29	陳熾琳	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
30	林冠妤	花蓮女中	Hualien Girls' Senior High School
31	黃台安	國立波蘭華沙大學	National University of Warsaw, Poland
32	廖南貴	花蓮縣議會	Hualien County Council
33	高志孝	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
34	黃辰翔	佛光大學	Fo Guang University
35	陳榮東	高雄市政府環境保護局	Kaohsiung City Government Environmental Protection Agency
36	洪榮彥	高雄市政府環境保護局	Kaohsiung City Government Environmental Protection Agency
37	劉孝宏	新北市碧華國小	Bihua Elementary , New Taipei City
38	盧亭榕	東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
39	李世雄	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
40	蕭靖杰	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
41	張梓軒	佛光大學	Fo Guang University
42	趙寬敏	高雄大學金融管理系	National University of Kaohsiung
43	賴慶育	龍華科技大學	Lunghwa University of Science and Technology
44	王敬中	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
45	李國禎	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
46	林哲玄	國立台北教育大學	National Taipei University of Education
47	王楚善	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
48	高浩璋	東吳大學	Soochow University
49	連子毅	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University
50	李慶國	國立東華大學	National Dong Hwa University

Annex II: Registration Form & Activity Websites

1. Registration Form

2012 年 國立東華大學 暑期歐洲聯盟研習營 報名表

姓 名		性別	<input type="checkbox"/> 男 <input type="checkbox"/> 女
服務單位		職稱	
出生年月日	年 月 日	身份證字號	
聯絡電話		手機	
E- mail			
用 餐	<input type="checkbox"/> 葷 <input type="checkbox"/> 素	特殊需求	
住 宿 (地點：東華會館)	<input type="checkbox"/> 需要 住宿日期：7月9日 <input type="checkbox"/> 7月10日 <input type="checkbox"/> (僅提供7月9日~7月10日住宿。)		<input type="checkbox"/> 不需要
	特殊需求		
備 註	*出生年月日與身份證字號為申辦保險用。		

報名方式：

1. 傳真報名：報名表填寫完畢後傳真至(03)863-5940。
2. 電子郵件報名：報名表填寫完畢後email至eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw。

聯絡人：林怡孜助理

電話：(03)863-5941

傳真：(03)863-5940

電子信箱：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

活動網址：<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

協辦單位：國立東華大學公共行政研究所

Annex II: Registration Form & Activity Websites

2. Activity Website: EURC, NDHU



國立東華大學 歐盟研究中心
European Union Research Centre, National Dong Hwa University

國立東華大學NDHU 回首頁HOME 會員中心 網站管理

分類清單
English

最新消息
中心介紹
關於歐盟
活動記錄
歐盟輪值國
歐盟圖書專區

首頁 > 活動紀錄 > 暑期研習營

【公告異動變更】2012年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營報名開始，食宿免費，名額有限



2012年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營

一、源起與目的

歐洲聯盟(European Union)是一個以條約為基礎的獨特制度架構，亦是迄今發展最完整嚴謹的區域性國際組織。自二次大戰之後，西歐各國為謀求歐洲大陸的和平與發展，嘗試跨越制度與理念上的分歧，陸續推展關稅聯盟、共同農業政策、單一市場、經濟貨幣同盟等歐洲統合運動，逐漸形成今天的歐洲聯盟。近年來歐盟致力於發展與世界其他國家的雙邊關係、促進歐盟與其他國家間學術交流及公民社會往來、宣傳歐盟價值觀、與提昇歐盟在世界各國的形象。而台灣與歐洲聯盟的關係頻繁與密切，也促成了臺灣歐洲聯盟中心的設置。臺灣歐洲聯盟中心是一個跨校院所的合作機構，成員包含台灣大學、政治大學、中興大學、中山大學、東華大學、淡江大學及輔仁大學共七所台灣主要學府。

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，將於2012年7月9日至11日假國立東華大學舉辦為期三

3. Website Advertising: NDHU Homepage



國立東華大學
National Dong Hwa University

網站地圖、校內搜尋、交通資訊、行事曆、English

東華大學facebook、東華學院、校園風景、教學卓越中心、校務基金招募

未來學生、在校學生、教職員、考生、校友、新生、INTL STUDENTS

站內搜尋: [] [Go]

東華新聞 校務說明 媒體報導

日期	標題	發布單位
2012-04-18	市區交通接駁專車免費搭乘	總務處
2012-03-14	市區交通接駁專車行駛時間及乘車原則校務說明	總務處
2012-03-08	市區交通接駁專車辦理情形說明	總務處
2012-03-02	第六期學生宿舍熱水系統維修說明	總務處
2012-02-29	六期學生宿舍行動通訊改善說明	總務處
2012-02-23	市區交通接駁專車規劃進度說明	總務處
2012-01-13	有關110、111六期學生宿舍水電工人抗議及惡意斷電說明	總務處

更多校務說明

一般訊息 招生訊息 研討會暨演講 人事徵才

- [2012-06-26] 師培中心提離想小學程暑期開課於7月2日開始別忘了上課囉
- [2012-06-26] [2012/06/28-29第三十屆台灣城鎮與反應工程研討會]
- [2012-06-26] 「101年度教師赴公民營研習服務計畫-CIW網路技術與管理研習活動」
- [2012-06-26] 【招生】101學年度學士班二、三年級轉學生考試報名(取報名費至今日6/26中午12時，網路報名至今日6/26下午16時止)
- [2012-06-25] 2012通訊大賽-智慧型手持裝置使用體驗設計競賽
- [2012-06-25] 【公告異動變更】2012年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營報名開始，食宿免費，名額有限
- [2012-06-24] 【招生簡章】展覽行銷與展覽實務人才培訓班<貿易局補助約50%>

熱門連結 links

- 校長談話
- 校務行政系統
- 院士演講系列
- 東華電子報
- 東華小故事
- 畢業生 離校手續單一窗口
- 畢業生 流向問卷調查
- 課程計畫表填寫
- 東華教師會
- 郵務處行事曆
- Webmail
- 東華圖書館
- 東華學務專區
- 轉學生資訊
- 東華校務基金招募
- 政府資訊公開專區
- 家長成績查詢
- 推廣教育
- 行政教學網路申請系統
- 東華紀念品
- 中英文辭彙對照

學生學習成效網
學生能力與課程地圖

國內外生活
災害防治

活動海報 GALLERY

國立東華大學
諾貝爾大師演講
名譽博士
WANTED

4. Website Advertising: on Facebook

The screenshot shows a Facebook interface with the NDHU page header. The main content area displays a post from 'Eurc TW' about the 2012 Summer European Union Research and Training Program. The post includes a blue banner with the text '研究與獎助' (Research and Award) and a detailed announcement in Chinese. The announcement states that the program is open for applications, with free accommodation and limited spots. It also mentions that the program is a collaboration between NDHU and the European Union. The right sidebar shows a list of recent posts from friends, including DeAn Wong, Khurshed Anim, and Keats Jing-tsz Li.

5. Email Advertising: all students, faculty and other university employees at NDHU

The screenshot shows an email client interface with a list of emails on the left and a detailed view of an email from the National Dong Hwa University European Union Research and Training Program. The email is titled '2012年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營報名開始' (2012 Summer European Union Research and Training Program Registration Starts). The body of the email contains the following information:

- 主辦單位:** 國立東華大學歐洲聯盟研究中心 (National Dong Hwa University European Union Research Center)
- 承辦單位:** 國立東華大學歐洲聯盟研究中心 (National Dong Hwa University European Union Research Center)
- 標題:** 歐洲聯盟研究中心暑期研習營招生中
- 日期:** Thu, 28 Jun 2012 17:26:42 +0800
- 附檔:** 2012暑期歐洲聯盟研習營活動簡介.doc (44 K)

The email body text describes the program as a collaboration between NDHU and the European Union, aimed at providing research and training opportunities for students and faculty. It mentions that the program will be held from July 9 to 11, 2012, at NDHU. The program is open to all students, faculty, and other university employees. The email also provides contact information for the program, including a phone number (03-8635941) and a website (<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>).

Annex III: Advertisement Documents

1. Introduction to 2012 Summer School on the EU, National Dong Hwa University

2012 年 國立東華大學 暑期歐洲聯盟研習營 活動簡介

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作，將於 2012 年 7 月 9 日至 11 日假國立東華大學舉辦為期三天的暑期歐洲聯盟研習營，此研習營邀請國內進行歐盟相關領域研究的學者，以專題演講的方式，讓參與者能對歐洲聯盟有一整體性的理解，期能將其對歐盟的認識帶進台灣各領域中。專題演講主題涵蓋(1)歐盟統合歷史與發展、(2) 歐洲國家主權債務危機、(3)歐盟組織結構與法律體系、與(4)歐盟與文化四大議題；以深入淺出的多元面向呈現歐洲聯盟的豐富內涵。

一、活動時間：2012 年 7 月 9 日(一)~2012 年 7 月 11 日(三)

二、活動地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院國際會議室

三、招生對象：對歐盟有興趣之社會人士及學生報名，50位名額，額滿為止。

四、報名方式：

報名方式，全採用線上報名系統：

<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/87-1082-647.php>

備註：此次活動費用為全額免費。

(本活動核發 14 小時教師研習時數或公務人員學習時數、與研習證書。)

報名截止日期：2012 年 7 月 3 日(二)前，但報名人數達到 50 位便會公告截止報名，並於 7/1(二)公布研習名額。名額有限，請名額滿。

五、暑期歐洲聯盟研習營課程表

時間	7 月 9 日 (一)	7 月 10 日 (二)	7 月 11 日 (三)
09:10-12:00		專題二 歐洲國家主權債務危機 林建甫教授 (台大經濟系)	專 題 四 歐盟與文化 陳鏡羽教授 (國立東華大學英美系)
12:00-12:40		午餐	心得分享與綜合座談 頒發結業證書
12:40-13:20			賦歸 12:40 由東華會館出發
13:20-13:50			
13:50-14:10			
14:10-17:00	專題一 歐盟統合歷史與發展 張台麟教授 (國立政治大學 歐洲語文學程)	專題三 歐盟組織結構與體系 卓忠宏教授 (淡江大學歐洲研究所)	
17:00-18:00	休息時間 (17:30 集合、30 分鐘車程)	晚餐	
18:00-21:00	學術交流晚宴	自由活動時間	

六、聯絡人：林怡孜助理 電話：(03)863-5941；傳真：(03)863-5940；

電子信箱：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

七、活動網址：<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>

主辦單位：臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

協辦單位：國立東華大學公共行政研究所

Annex III: Advertisement Documents

2. Press Release: before the event

單位：國立東華大學歐盟研究中心

聯絡人：林怡孜

電話：03-8635941

Email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

2012 年國立東華大學「暑期歐洲聯盟研習營」招生

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心為促進國人對歐洲聯盟的認識，將於 2012 年 7 月 9 日~11 日假國立東華大學舉辦為期三天的「暑期歐洲聯盟研習營」，歡迎對歐盟有興趣之教師、學生、公務人員、及社會人士報名，邀請大家一起來認識歐盟。此研習營邀請國內研究歐盟的專家學者，安排專題演講，涵蓋歐盟統合歷史與發展、歐洲國家主權債務危機、歐盟組織結構與法律體系、與歐盟與文化等四大議題，以深入淺出的多元面向呈現歐洲聯盟的豐富內涵。

招生對象為對歐盟有興趣之教師、學生、公務人員、及社會人士，預計招收 50 名，額滿為止。本活動完全免費。活動詳情請參考活動網頁<http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>。活動聯絡人林怡孜，電話 03-8635941，email: eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw。

Annex III: Advertisement Documents

3. News Release: e-news & websites (some examples)

Website Title : European Union Centre in Taiwan (台灣歐洲聯盟中心)

Date issued : 2012-06-14

Webpage : http://www.eutw.org.tw/info-news_02_com.php?DB_MesID=381&page=1

European Union Centre in Taiwan
臺灣歐洲聯盟中心
臺灣與歐盟的合作交流平台

www.eutw.org.tw

→ 中心簡介
→ 學術活動
→ 一般活動
→ 網路資源
→ 檔案紀錄
→ 臺歐學友會
→ 中心電子報

友好連結

目前頁面：首頁 > 檔案紀錄 > 中心訊息 > 2012-06-14 中心訊息

◀ 檔案紀錄 ▶ 回上一頁 ▶

新聞稿 中心訊息 中心相簿 中心影音

2012年東華大學暑期歐洲聯盟研習營報名開始 (6月30日截止)

發佈日期：2012-06-14
新聞稿分類：代公告
● 相關網址：相關連結

時間：2012年7月9日(一) ~ 2012年7月11日(三)
地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院B123國際會議廳
主辦單位：國立臺灣歐洲聯盟中心、國立東華大學歐盟研究中心
協辦單位：國立東華大學公共行政研究所、國立東華大學歐盟社團

為促進台灣人民對歐洲聯盟的認識，招生對象不受限，凡對於歐盟議題欲加深認識與研究者均可參加，期能以向下扎根的方式，將對歐洲聯盟的認識能普遍推廣。

預計招收名額為50名。

報名方式為電子郵件報名與傳真報名兩種。

Website Title : Education Bureau, Taichung City Government (臺中市政府教育局)

Date issued : 2012-07-02

Webpage : <http://www.tc.edu.tw/news/show/id/23740>

臺中市政府教育局
Education Bureau, Taichung City Government

創新・卓越・人文

登入系統

首頁 > 公告訊息

回上一頁 回公告列表 列印 瀏覽次數: 271

今日公告: 豐東國中 - 臺中市立豐東國民中學101學年度第三次代理教師甄選錄取名單公...

文件標題	國立東華大學歐盟研究中心與臺灣歐洲聯盟中心合作辦理《暑期歐洲聯盟研習營》案，歡迎有興趣之教師、學生、社會人士踴躍報名參加。
文件編號	581-23740
公告單位	中等教育科 陳姿伶 (分機: 54210)
公告日期	2012-07-02 ~ 2012-07-09
文件類別	研習資訊
文件內容	說明： 一、依據國立東華大學101年6月28日東歐字第1010011321號函辦理。 二、時間及地點如下： <一> 時間：101年7月9日（星期一）至11日（星期三）。 <二> 地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院B123國際會議廳（花蓮縣壽豐鄉志學村大學路2段1號）。 三、報名方式：請於101年7月3日（星期二）前，採線上報名（ http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/87-1082-647.php ），詳情請至活動網頁（ http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw/files/14-1082-38067.r11-1.php ）瀏覽，預計招收50名學員。

中教科 最近公告

2012-07-30 檢送臺中市101學年度第一學期「國中教務主任」會議意見反映或建議事項調查表乙份，請 查照。

Annex IV: 2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU: Minutes

一、開課典禮、課程介紹(Opening Ceremony)

時間:101 年 07 月 09 日(一) 13:20~13:50

地點: 國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議廳

紀錄:葉雅綸

(一)致歡迎詞

陳鏡羽教授:歡迎大家來到東華大學參加 2012 年暑期研習營，首先介紹出席貴賓，台灣歐盟中心鄭執行長，鄭家慶執行長，鄭執行長擔任中心執行長以前，具備國內重要國際級兩岸問題研究智庫及研究單位約 10 年的工作經驗，曾經擔任歐亞基金會研究部副主任，主要研究方向為歐洲區域整合外交決策及兩岸議題，2010 年經美國在台協會的推薦，獲美國夏威夷東西州遴選為 2010 年第 20 屆新世代研習會台灣代表。接下來為大家介紹的貴賓，國立政治大學歐洲語文學程，法國巴黎第一大學政治學博士張台麟教授，張教授也是我們台灣歐盟中心的諮詢委員以及歐洲執委會國際學術專案計畫的諮詢委員，同時也是我們今天第一場專題的講座，張教授長期深耕法國法政研究促進台法交流，於 2010 年榮獲法國教育部頒發的學術勳章 Officer dans 1^{er} Ordre des Palmes Academiques，表彰他在推動法國文化及教育上的貢獻，法國學術勳章是 1808 年由拿破崙所設立，專門授予學者及教育者的勳章，帳像勳章從 1866 年開始授予外籍人士，表彰對於法國教育及傳播法國文化的卓越貢獻，我非常敬佩前輩張教授在學術上的專業與成就，期許自己有一天與張教授一樣，可以獲得法國政府頒發獎項與勳章，張教授博學多聞學術專業非常的多元，他專精歐洲歐盟、歐洲文化與文明、法國政經文化制度、法語教學及文化研究，長期促進台法學術交流，多年來張教授都積極邀請法國重要的學者來台，也常赴法國與政府機構、政黨及教育機構訪談，將他對於法國政經的了解與觀察，引進台灣張教授有關歐盟法國政治著書非常豐富，重要的專書有法國政府與政治、法國總統的權力，對於法國政治制度及文化都有非常深入的介紹，如果大家對於我們台灣到底是總統制還是內閣制有所混淆，非常推薦看看張教授的作品，大家將會有非常明確的認識。接下來邀請台灣歐盟中心的鄭執行長，來為我們的開課典禮致詞。

(二)貴賓致詞

鄭家慶執行長:這是我第一次來到東華，我們與東華歐盟活動中心有非常密切的合作，加上東華是我們 7 個學校聯盟在台灣最東邊的學校，也是東部唯一一所與我們中心是有結盟的學校，因此我們非常重視東華大學在這個區域扮演的角色，東華大學在台灣學術上有它的特色，從歐盟角度來看事實上，當初 4 年前由台灣大學及其他 6 個學校，政大、輔大、淡江、中興、中山、東華等 7 個學校結盟，我們當初就是有意義上的以及學術上的考量，那東華大學當初對我們來說，是東部最好的合作夥伴，因為大家來到東華

的校境，一眼望過去都是東華的校園，跟我們在台北一眼望過去都看不到外面的景象，只看到些車道是完全不一樣的，大家在這學習，我相信心境是非常開闊的，那我們為什麼說東華大學重要，事實上中心與東華大學合作的一些活動來看，可議知道我們對東華大學的重視，第一個去年歐盟第一屆的歐盟學術論壇，事實上是在東華大學舉辦，這是兩岸第一次在歐盟研究的學界，交流的第一次，非常重要的開始，那今年會在北京辦，明年會再回到台灣來舉辦，除了兩岸部分以外，2013 年區域的歐盟中心的圓桌論壇，也會在東華舉辦，簡單的介紹區域的歐盟中心的結構，第一個我們事實上是歐盟在公眾外交下所設立的一個計畫，屬於全球性的網絡的中心，在亞洲部分有日本、韓國、新加坡、紐西蘭與澳洲，在日本與韓國有四個歐盟中心，台灣與新加坡各有一個，澳洲與紐西蘭各有三個，事實上大家可以看出來，歐盟在亞洲透過歐盟中心的設立，是希望能夠加強對於該地區人民與人民之間的交流，但會發些這幾個國家的特色，就是所謂的先進工業化國家，對當年台灣能夠納入歐盟中心，是個重要的里程碑，因為第一個在歐盟內部的規章，能夠清楚的規定先進工業化國家，歐盟事實上雖然沒有正式的邦交關係，但是在人民與人民之間的交流，事實上是非常重視的。所以區域的歐盟中心，這些國外的老師或是研究人員，每年大家在這區域當中，選擇重要的城市來舉辦區域圓桌論壇，明天就是我們台灣，經過一段時間爭取，獲得舉辦權，那我們想如何讓這些來訪的貴賓，經歷台灣特有的美景以及非常美麗的校園，所以在這 7 個學校裡面第一個想到的就是東華大學，與東華大學經過幾次協商，希望明年年初時，順利舉辦區域的論壇。那除了這些制式的機構性的合作，台灣歐盟中心也積極鼓勵多樣的學生或是社會人士的活動，summerschool 就是非常重要的項目，在上星期在淡江大學才剛辦完，這星期是東華大學，今天是第三年的舉辦相關的活動，我們非常高興這次這麼多同學來報名這次的活動，希望藉由相關活動的推廣，讓大家認識或了解，我覺得這次的課程設計的非常全面性，從歐洲的歷史、歐洲的組織、歐債的問題到歐洲文化的部分，這幾個層面可以讓大家在短的時間之內對歐盟有一個非常積極的認識與了解。在基礎上我們希望大家持續的透過這些課程引發思緒，對歐盟研究的興趣，也可能透過這些課程觸發不同的議題，如文化政策、能源、財政政策的興趣，這幾個議題讓台灣人民了解，很高興請到張教授，因為張老師長期的研究歐盟，相關著作大家去查，是非常多，所以今天非常榮幸能請到張老師來上這課程，文化部分由陳執行長，陳執行長是國內的翹楚，所以我們非常高興請到非常多的老師，能夠在短時間之內，共同透過這些課程接觸歐盟。

陳鏡羽教授：非常感謝台灣歐盟中心的鄭執行長，這麼有活力與熱情的演介紹歐盟相關的研究，今天其實是來自全國各地，而且還有非常年輕的花蓮女中來參加，我們希望藉由這活動讓大家更留意到歐盟，再次感謝台灣歐盟中心鄭執行長的贊助，所以大家可以很

開興享受這三天歐盟的研習。接下來邀請，張台麟張教授，為我們開課典禮致詞。

張台麟教授：今天非常高興有機會應邀來這地方，首先非常感謝台灣歐盟中心及東華大學歐盟研究中心，辦理這樣好的研習營，我覺得這是落實，或是從根做起的。

就從歐盟研究角度來看，非常高興看到這麼多的同學來自各方，還有來自於波蘭的同

學。我覺得我們在參加這樣的歐盟研習營，就像許多老師在堆動台灣歐盟研究或是認識歐盟，我們在台灣動不動就講到美國，但是隨著我們國家的發展和經濟及生活水準提升，還有我們特別強調的是開闊視野，達到國際化與自由化，我們只要一談到國際化自由化，就是英國、美國，完全就是窄化的思維與觀念，

以張老師或是東華大學的朱景鵬老師，也是長期推動歐盟，留歐的老師是希望能夠讓各位先進，能夠開闊視野與國際化，我們強調國際化、自由化不是美國化，我們強調自由化、多元化都不是美國化，也不是英美化。我們這幾年以來，特別是後冷戰以後，看到歐盟不斷的擴大，慢慢的歐盟統合的經驗，歐盟怎麼樣子來異中求同，不管是在政治上、經濟上，雖然歐債發生危機，可是它們有沒崩盤，我們希不希望崩盤，我們在一些媒體上看到的報導，深度與廣度都是欠缺的，因此在這種前提之下，我們在校園裡面，要多多的來學歐盟，另外在受惠層面，希望台灣歐盟中心能夠做更多的推廣與服務。我非常鼓勵與感動這些年輕的學子與社會學子能夠來參加這樣的研習營，可以說是自我學習終身的成長。其實5年多以來，台灣歐盟中心之前，張老師與歐盟中心是有很直接好的關係，因為在政大有推動教學模組，直接跟歐盟執委會發展合作，在這教學模組當中，有所研究所以每一年有專書出版，所以在這希望各位3天研習營非常成功，也收穫非常多。在莫內的架構之下，我每年都會有個專書，是由很多老師一起寫的，剛好利用這機會感謝台灣歐盟中心，特別是東華大學歐盟中心，送上這本書進行指教，我的這本專書是歐洲聯盟推動對外政策策略主軸，我的部分是歐盟推動共同人權，我在這幾年有推動反恐與人權。

陳鏡羽教授：非常感謝張老師，給予我們鼓勵，而且還送我們這本書，非常高興，那現在我為大家自我介紹，我是東華大學歐盟中心的執行長也是英美文學系的教授，我也是留學法國的，我是法國比較文學博士。今天在介紹課程之前我先介紹歐盟，與大家談一下歐盟，之前只要談到歐盟，很多人會問這是什麼東西？

那今年我想對歐盟應該都不會帶陌生，因為今年全球的經濟股市都受到歐債的影響，尤其是7月1號才剛結束的歐洲盃足球賽，那也扯進了債權國家與債務國之間的，歐債愛恨情仇，所以我們常常聽到歐豬5國(PIIGS)，更常聽到希臘，現在大家都對希臘多注意一點，並不是因為蘇格拉底、柏拉圖、亞里斯多德這些我的偶像，我們講到希臘都是非常負面的論述，所以非常的憂慮，接下來是另外一個國家剛剛拿到歐洲盃足球賽冠軍的西班牙，西班牙讓大家更緊張，因為它是全球的第14大經濟體，也就是歐盟的第5大經濟體，所以他的歐債危機，是讓大家很緊張的，不論是怎樣我們對歐盟，我們不可能不多看一眼，因為現在在全世界具有舉足輕重的影響力。但是要了解歐盟的現況，或許是成功的，可能失敗的危機，我們

必須從政治、歷史、經濟、文化，多面向去認識這個歐盟，所以呢我們今天研習課程，我們也是安排了比較多元的，不同的主題。另外，歐盟其實是世界上最大的共同體，而且或許有一天它會變成一個最大的歐洲合眾國，在 19 世紀雨果就提出這理想，只是說這裡想要達成還需要很長一段距離，所以今天我們四大主題，今天下午是第一場主題，主題是歐洲統合歷史與發展，就是今天有位大家致詞的張台麟老師，為我們授課。明天

我們有兩場專題，我們邀請到台大經濟系及台大人文社會副院長林建甫教授，為我們講課，他在歐洲研究與經濟上的專家，他是美國加州大學聖彼雅哥分校經濟學博士，那明天下午的主題是，歐盟組織結構與體系，是由卓忠宏教授，他是淡江大學歐洲研究所，也是西班牙馬德里大學的博士。最後一場是歐盟與文化認同，由我來與大家分享，今天我代表東華大學歐盟研究中心，歡迎大家來到藍天青山綠水，無限美好的東華校園。今天這是第四屆舉行，所以今天我們可以在這舉辦活動，那我特別在第一次歡迎，大家也謝謝大家給我們鼓舞與支持，以上僅代表國立東華大學歐盟研究中心，再一次表示謝意。

二、專題 (Featured Speeches)

專題一：歐盟統合歷史與發展(Featured Speech I)

時間:101 年 7 月 9 日(一) 14:10~17:0

地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議廳

講者：張台麟教授 (國立政治大學歐洲語言學程)

紀錄：葉雅綸

(一)問答與討論

問題一：美國是因為他們沒有像歐洲那種勞保的制度就可以直接裁員嗎？

回答：美國就是完全加在薪水裡面，所以為什麼美國很容易跳巢，所以親朋好友和祖字輩在美國那個時候發展弱勢的背景，他這個受惠是制度的保障，就好比我們現在說的最低工資，這就是制度的保障，學生去工讀也好老闆不可以給你低於 103 的工資，那歐洲的話，雖然國家財政沒有錢，奧蘭德上台後，他的理念，他希望可以照顧到中低的勞工階級，所以奧蘭德要調高最低薪資，像歐盟之前一小時 17 歐元，現在可能是 18、19 歐元，像這種的方式，比如說法國最低薪資可能是 1700 歐元，我們最低薪資大約是 18000，可以看得出來歐洲是台幣的 60000 低一點，在我的印象中，我們差不多 20000 萬，歐洲大約 50000~60000，這是歐元區的最低薪資，他們最低薪資包括許多社會負擔費用，而且他們許多社會負擔費用(social charges)，像事實上在我們台灣也許多企業，請了許多工讀的同學，不需要付 social charges，那歐洲就要，一個保險就要付，比如在花蓮開了個小店，營業額約 20 萬，但雇了一個人，這個勞動階級，歐洲可能就要付好幾萬，那我們台灣可能就不需要付 social charges，包括保險與退休他就要幫我們付，例如今天在 A 公司工作，後兩年可能到 B 公司，這些 social charges，就是身上的社會保障是跟著你走的，這就是每個家社會福利不一樣的地方，我們台灣目前是屬於英美跟歐洲間，我們有點走一半，像我們全民健保就不錯，屬於醫療保險這一塊，強濟於弱的，多的保障少的，這就是歐洲裡面還有一個重要的關鍵，在歐洲談到社會問題時候，在歐洲特別是社會主義執政比較久的國家，他時常會用一個國家的責任，可是我們在英美國家，大多都是好自為之，有辦法就賺很多錢，沒辦法就到街上當乞丐，這就是兩極的資本主義，或者像過去，常看美國野蠻式的資本主義，有辦法就是當董事長，沒辦法就是喝白開水，就是這種的觀念，那歐洲國家認為國家與人民都要有一些責任，所謂的社會連帶責任，Solidarity 這個是拉丁

文來的，這意思是社會團結，指社會的觀念，像目前我們台灣社會福利還不錯，但是在 20 年前，他們社會做很多弱勢的照顧，台灣這一部分還做得不夠，大部分都是所謂的慈善家，在歐洲不流行慈善家，花蓮這邊最有名的慈濟，這些都是慈善家，歐洲沒有慈善家的，因為歐洲覺得，他不需要慈善家，你就該交稅就交稅，執政者才知道哪裡需要蓋鐵路與蓋飛機場、蓋大學，政府才知道。在我們東方社會，以台灣來說，比較重視慈善家，很多慈善家來，做教育、志工，但是其

實在歐洲國家認為，你交就好我來做，而且做得比較全面，現在到歐洲的留學生都有保險，過去我們到歐洲都沒有保險，所謂的有保險就是，歐洲政府會概括全授，政府有機會透過社會救助，這就是一般我們的觀念是受到美國的影響，沒有社會主義的觀念，所以台灣最後的發展就是慈善家，來做這種照顧弱勢，但國家就做得不夠，像歐洲在殘障的照顧，還有弱勢的照顧，其實歐洲做得很好，像台灣精神病的這種問題，國家都沒有好好的建設醫院，像這種觀念慢慢Solidarity 的觀念，從醫療健保開始，可是還有很多弱勢的照顧，如身心障礙的照顧，這是不同的觀察，比如障礙活動空間，其實我在巴黎求學，我都很少看到他們在推動這樣的觀念，也不是說它們不重視社會福利，是他們把這些人，移到市區外，由國家照顧，所以這些人不需要在街頭賣口香糖，國家會照顧，這是一個觀念，所以可以看得到德國和法國人，都有精神療養院，他都不會集中在市區。當然隨著環境的變遷，歐盟的統合，這時候的環境與那時候的條件，時至今日偶沒有那麼好不敢講，但至少這些觀念是價值來的，所以在歐洲沒有慈善家，是由國家來掌控，在歐洲的稅也是管制比較嚴，比較嚴謹一些，其實講了這些回應這同學，也很多東西不是硬體與軟體上的東西，所以以環境背景來講歐盟對於整合的目標，有一些過程就非常理解。

問題二：歐盟有 27 會員國但旗幟為什麼沒有 27 顆星，是 12 顆星呢？

回答：在第一時間每個國家都要加了，但之後一直加太多了，12 顆星就代表和平共榮的意思。

專題二：歐洲國家主權債務危機(Featured Speech II)

時間:101 年 7 月 10 日 9 點 10 分

地點: 國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議廳

講題:歐洲國家主權債務危機:

講者:林建甫教授(台大經濟系)

紀錄:葉雅綸

(一)問答與討論

問題一：非常感謝林教授精彩的演講,我想請問林教授的問題,希臘從政治考量不會退出歐元區,我個人贊成希臘西班牙退出歐元區,可能這和我當初在 1990 年底到法國留學直到 1999 年,歷經過 1992 年馬斯垂克條約過程,歐盟整合到歐元發行,在歐元尚未發行,使用歐元的過渡期時,當我在付費使用法郎,旁邊附註歐元,開支票時、銀行帳單都以歐元為主。雖然林教授說,統一歐元區成立,對我們去旅行是好的,因為到每一個國家換一次錢,換一堆零錢。匯差,法國使用歐元好處似乎不多,東西也沒那麼多,以錢買個法國麵包,過去兩法郎可以買到,現在要 1 歐元,,1 法郎和 1 歐元差 6 點多,歐元成立到底是好還是不好?法國人實在不喜歡。我認為德國是變動最少,馬克幣值比較高,當使用歐元時法國物價波動大於德國,反到是西班牙變最多,所以西班牙退出歐元區,對西班牙比較好,西班牙物價和台灣比較接近。所以我是想說,可能省了不同國家貨幣價差之外,我們外面或許付出更多,每一年去法國都感到法國物價提升,尤其是旅館住宿價格。若希臘退出歐元區會造成全球大問題,還是希臘本身國家內部的問題,是一時陣痛還是可以浴火重生?雖然歐盟的政治家或政客,希望希臘不要退出,尤其是德國希望歐元不要分崩離析,我認為德國過於理想主義,忽略現實面考量。請教林教授,希臘退出歐元區,有什麼樣的影響?

回答:非常謝謝陳教授的分享,匯率的形成和變動背後有很多的學問,一個國家的匯率對不同部門有不同影響,譬如說匯率貶值利於出口搶佔出口市場,可是貶值對於一般老百姓對於進口部門不好,原因是到其他國家會覺得錢便薄,我們看到最近人民幣在升值,大陸觀光客增多,到世界各國趴趴走,其他地方消費。匯率是一個非常複雜東西,匯率和政治結合問題就更大。希臘最大的問題,希臘是個小國而非大國,重大的問題就是預期效果,如果有一些預期,問題就自動形成。過去有個節目主持人曾說,衛生紙價格可能會漲,因為供應不足,大家還是要消費就拼命搶購衛生紙,希臘退出歐元區,退出會使希臘的國家債務更惡化,國家產品要順利輸出,有一個中間過度過程,國家會進口其他產品,才能使產

品外銷,結果出口還沒享受到好處,光是進口就受不了。

如果說我們擔心的是希臘可能會退出,可能惡化,匯率便宜出口,中間有個過渡過程,維持目前生活水準,進口其他產品,可能會更糟糕,預期貶值循環,可能貶值在貶值,希臘是一個小經濟體可能會導致惡性循環;而西班牙是大國,實力較優,有工業發展支撐,產品出口到南美洲或墨西哥。

5月29日報告一出來,希臘情願留在歐元,,有很多時候新的狀況出來,推論就要改變

法國課富人稅,法國富人就到英國或德國,歐債問題已經不像美國是單一聯邦所遇到問題,2008 年諾貝爾得獎經濟學家認為,德國必須要付出多一點責任,但德國總領梅克爾面臨自己的選票壓力,美國和德國不一樣,美國是聯邦國家,中央政府可以出面協調。德法兩國會認為自己為何要拼命工作讓希臘享福,法國退休年齡從60 歲延長到62 歲,後來有調整回去,德國人負擔希臘人債務,讓南歐享受福利,又不努力工作,中歐人民拼命努力工作,德法兩國人民沒必要如此,歐洲問題不是一時之間可以解決,這是我對希臘退出歐元區的看法,退出歐元區會導致惡意循環。

問題二:歐債問題源於 2008 年金融海嘯危機,若歐債問題持續發展,會反過來影響美國華爾街?

回答:2008 年金融海嘯是不能預期的,是百年經濟的危機,1920 年代,2008 金融海嘯是歐債最原始,在此之前沒有人想到這個問題,金融海嘯是百年一見的經濟大危機,當時世界各國聯合起來用降息的方式,寬鬆貨幣政策把市場給拉起來,美國在柯林頓時期,失業率降到 5%以下,市場拉起但美國的根本問題沒有解決,美國總統歐巴馬執政,但美國失業率仍高達 8.2%,所以美國根本問題沒有解決,潛在問題還是非常多。

歐洲在金融海嘯過後,基本上沒有變好,南歐的債出現很大問題,沒有變的更好,一直到現在方興未艾,所以這個問題,世界經濟都狀態都不太好,美國本身也有很多問題。目前金融問題美國沒有,但它本身的就業市場、經濟發展數據顯示都不佳,華爾街目前大致沒有很大問題,之後包括巴賽爾協議金融度度的建立,像雷曼兄弟這樣風暴再出現機率不大,美國房地產還沒起色,所以世界經濟在美國表現不太好,我現在擔心的問題是中國會影響,歐洲是中國最大的出口,中國十二五計畫,擴大內需,讓中國民間發展更興盛,前一陣子貨幣政策寬鬆,因為在金融海嘯,看到物價上漲,黃昏市場,提高利率,就產生信賴危機,溫州商人跑路,民間企業融資方面產生很大問題,又不肯降利率,調降銀行存款利率,像溫州商人會跑路是因為他的融資都被弄掉。最近華爾街日報,中國大陸面臨相當嚴重問題所以才會兩次大降息,大陸透過 125 計畫,內需,所以已超過 4000 美金,世界最大汽車工業,並沒有那麼大轉機,外資看到大陸問題,世界經濟很多問題存在,火車頭美國及大陸停止運作,對世界經濟造成傷害,這段時機,畢業後,充實自己能力資本,薪水就比較高。總括而言,世界經濟有很多問題,像世界經濟的火車頭中國、歐盟、美國本身有很多潛在問題,這段期間就業市場條件並不好,同學需要多充實自己提升能力資本,等待就業市場好轉投入。

問題三:從課程中所理解到一個問題,富人和窮人的貧富差距已經拉到幾百倍,不知道歐洲也是如此嗎?今天課程都在討論金融市場問題,拯救金融市場,從華爾街立場,是用集體力量在拯救富人,而不是關心窮人問題。歐盟也是這樣?我所知道的數據顯示,美國首富 1%財富佔在美國 40%財富,歐洲亦是如此?請教林教授,有這方面資訊嗎?對於金融市場崩潰,是在拯救富人而非窮人嗎?林教授有什麼樣的看法?

回答:美國是資本主義的代表國家,歐洲是偏向社會主義,像芬蘭、丹麥的邊際稅賦高達60%~70%,現在中國號稱社會主義國家,實際上名副其實的資本主義。歐洲社會福利制度比美國健全,佔領華爾街運動從茉莉花革命一路過來,歐洲沒有興起很大迴響,表示歐洲社會福利體制健全緣故,我認為資本主義要檢討,我長年研究資本主義,認為用錢賺錢比用人賺錢簡單。對財富進行分配,財富從富人口袋拿走,對於富人工作誘因會有影響,除了透過稅制課稅,怎麼樣讓富人心甘情願把錢拿出來?用“慈善”,大陸慈善就比較差,台灣人對慈善的慈悲心大於大陸,如:四川地震、日本 319 大地震的捐獻。很多人擔心稅會影響工作誘因,但我認為人的一輩子並不說做多大的官,賺多少的錢,而是要自我實現自我完成,依據馬斯洛的理論,今日社會有許多企業家回饋社會,像施振榮先生開設王道宣傳班,將王道精神表現出來,我們可以設計很多方式,像慈善可使富人願意對社會盡更多責任,一個制度需要很多方面考量。像證所稅,我認為應該要做,但是有很多問題需要考慮清楚。財政部長劉憶如就沒有想到太多導致施政出現太多問題,最後政府失去優秀政務官。

專題三：歐洲聯盟組織結構與體系(Featured Speech III)

時間：101 年 07 月 10 日(二) 14:00-17:00

地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議室

講者：卓忠宏（淡江大學歐洲研究所 副教授）

紀錄：葉雅綸

(一)問答與討論

問題一：請問老師，各國有什麼實際上的作為來管制非法移民並在不增加本國失業率的情況下吸引其他國家人才來促進經濟發展？

回答：經濟上與社會上之間的影響由各國自行拿捏，以西班牙、義大利來說，由於本身地緣的關係，所以有很多來自北非的非法移民，再透過管道進入法國或比利時，但老實說法國在這方面的管制很嚴，相較來看西班牙、義大利在這方面就非常寬鬆。西班牙、義大利為了把非法移民留在本國，並將社會上的負面因素轉換為經濟上的動力，因此，自 1990 年代開始至今，義大利共實施 6 次非法移民合法化法案、西班牙共實施 5 次。

在 2002 年，官方預估境內非法移民不到十萬，當時西班牙經濟正在快速發展，基礎建設沒有人要做，因此不顧當時德、法反對，將非法移民合法化，讓其從事基礎建設，對西班牙經濟其實有正面的發展。當時西班牙採取相當寬鬆的條件，第一，需有合法的住所、第二，需有合法證件證明為良民、第三，要有工作。由於條件寬鬆，因此非法移民人數超出官方預期，因此西班牙官方需要審核，造成全都集中在馬德里等大都會地區，也成治安敗壞的情形。自 1995 年至 2004 年，西班牙的黃金十年，因為工作快速發展、非法移民合法化，所以需要大量居住的地方，因此在馬德里周遭興建很多房子，房價快速高漲，在 2005 年官方評估馬德里的房價在歐洲僅次於倫敦。自 2007 年開始，造成的經濟危機，房地產開始泡沫化，率先倒楣的就是這些非法移民，營建業垮台，相關工作造成大約兩百多萬人失業。西班牙現在失業總和為五百萬人，兩百多萬人是因為房地產泡沫化，其中多數皆為這些非法移民。所以這些非法移民中，能力好的改往德、法，剩下的則回到原本的祖國。所以站在失業率來看，整個西班牙的失業結構，其實真正動到西班牙的人並不多。

問題二：西班牙年輕人失業率那麼高，真正的問題是什麼？

回答：南歐國家中，工會很強勢。南歐國家左派的政黨沒有直屬黨員，所以他們大部分跟

工會有所聯繫，在選舉的過程中大部分是左派政黨和工會的成員們進行協調溝通。工會答應支持某政黨或某候選人，他們就有把握將工會成員的所有選票都集中在某個他們所支持的政黨或候選人，造成了工會和政黨間掛勾非常深。如果工會支持的政黨取得執政，工會就可以開始予取予求了。

2011 或 2012 年之前，南歐國家大部份是左派執政，而左派政府執政靠的是工會的

支持。每一年年底工會到了談判與加薪的階段時，由各工會結合起來，和企業的公會協調，政府出面調停，所以此階段為三方的談判。如果談判破裂，工會就會罷工，把壓力施加在政府身上，讓政府與企業雇主溝通達成協議。以前在西班牙的時候，第一年碰到交通運輸工會的罷工，時間點挑在 12 月 24 日，大家要回家吃聖誕大餐時，第二個時間點 12 月 31 日，跨年晚會的時候罷工，歐洲工會敢在重要節日罷工，就是因為工會上的強勢。例如說今天交通運輸業罷工，還有其他工會的支援，如此一來其他工會在罷工時也可得到交通運輸業工會的支援。罷工是維持不同種工會之間的聯繫，所以工會非常強大。工會可以保障下面的勞工，今天在西班牙雇用員工，員工沒有犯錯或違反勞基法的情況下，無法隨便解雇勞工。因此，很多外資進入到南歐國家的時候，就會非常擔心，而不敢去雇用當地的員工，原因就是工會給予員工極大的保障。歐洲國家的示威、罷工、抗議，像家常便飯。使得在經濟不好的情況下，因為工會的強勢，導致沒有人願意新聘員工。換言之，現在很多大學畢業想進入職場上的新鮮人通通找不到工作。且因工會強大，如果員工工作表現不良好，而員工又沒有違反工會相關規定，又不能開除他，那該怎麼辦，這就是某些國家異常現象。從勞工角度來看，因為有強大的工會，使勞工覺得有保障。投資客或企業主來看，與強勢工會對抗，對企業主來講未必是福，這個就是現在南歐國家中在就業政策上遇到一個相當大的一個難題。

今天如果想要改革勞工結構，工會會抗議，所以勞工結構他們不能改，而相對於福利的措施，工會又反對，南歐國家現今舉行政黨選舉的時候，左派政黨全垮。除了法國以外，全都是右派執政。右派和工會較沒直接的聯繫，左派幾乎所有的政黨都和工會絕裂，因為左派執政時所提出的緊縮政策相關政策都無法得到工會的支持與同意，造成了一個歐洲政治意識形態的一個大翻轉，幾乎都轉為右派執政。

問題三：工會的組成對勞工而言，是一種傷害。企業聘雇勞工是因為勞工在企業的營運上有營運槓桿的優勢。換言之，如果今天一個勞工的聘用跟買一台機器是一樣的，機器買了可以把淘汰，而勞工也可以解雇。勞工的優勢就是隨時可以被開除，如果有了工會，勞工就不能被輕易的被開除，勞工反而失去了這個優勢。勞工失去了這個優勢表面上薪水變高，不容易被開除。但企業聘用的人也可能變少，對勞工反而是一種傷害。請問老師的看法為何？

回答：從勞工的角度來看，如果背後有一個強大工會，當勞工受委屈及權益受傷害時，工會就成為勞工的靠山。若沒有工會的話，在台灣除了一些龐大公營事業的工會以外，其他勞工並沒有保障。例如，所以勞工們所工作的工廠突然關了，老闆把資金轉移到大陸，

誰能夠幫助那些勞工，勞工們只能自力救濟。所以工會的強勢它是可以保障勞工。但相反的，從企業主角度來看，企業主將在某些地方投資的話，企業主會做一些投資上的考量。其中會有所謂的沒辦法分擔的一個成本，除了土地成本、勞工成本之外，尚有社會成本需要考量。社會成本是企業們最無法評估的相關因素。這就是為什麼南歐國家的勞動成本遠比西歐遠比北歐國家的低，加上這個不定因素的話，反而不利於外資上的近入。

問題四:請老師是否能分析歐盟或是澳洲及加拿大等在台灣比較熱門的移民國家，在現狀有沒有被歧視的現象？

回答:其實歧視是普遍存在的，他是相對的，例如台灣也會歧視東南亞國家。這是經濟或生活水準的差異所產生的現象，也就是經濟上的強勢所導致這種狀況，這是大部分的狀況，當然還有其他因素例如人種，宗教。

問題五:請問老師在歐盟有 27 個不同的國家，那語言也是沒辦法統一的，所以在會議進行中，他們如何去克服語言的障礙？

回答:出席會議就是代表自己的國家，所以一定會使用自己國家的官方語言，主要分成 23 種語言，那早期就是請 23 位翻譯人員去即時翻譯，不過非常耗時，一字一句翻譯，所以之後統一五種溝通的語言，英、法、德、西、義。由經濟的實力國家的強弱所訂出的官方溝通語言，不過之後英文逐漸廣為大家使用，因此轉變為英文、法文、德文等三種在會議中使用，不過之後在官網公布的訊息還是必須再轉為 23 種語言。

專題四:歐盟與文化(Featured Speech IV)

時間:101 年 7 月 11 日(三) 9:10~12:00

地點:國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議廳

講者:陳鏡羽 教授(國立東華大學英美系)

紀錄:葉雅綸

(一)問答與討論

問題一：關於瑞士的問題，瑞士在歐洲的中心，卻沒有加入歐盟，原因為何？因為瑞士本身其實很多元，例如語言就四種，分成四區，他的堅持是什麼？另外，似乎有一個歐洲中心主義正在成立當中，想請問老師怎麼去看？我是持文化相對論，所以歐洲這種中心主義對我來說，是一種恐怖的東西，當然不見得完全都是壞的，我會有個隱憂在，老師如何看這件事？

回答：有關瑞士不加入的問題來看，我的好朋友是瑞士的教授，他說不管是瑞士的稅金制度或是國家的福利，還有瑞士其實像是無政府的，因為所有事情是人民公投，所以瑞士很少有政客玩弄的空間，當初他們也看到歐盟政客玩耍的空間還蠻多的，所以這是他們不想進來的原因之一，另外，瑞士很有錢他不需要進去淌混水，這是小國聰明的地方，我們台灣應該學習瑞士，他可以在這麼大歐洲聯盟之下去制衡，而且瑞士其實不是歐盟但去旅遊還是可以進去，所有的歐盟好處他應該可以享受到，但是壞處他可以不用去承擔，所以這是小國聰明的地方，而且瑞士在歷史上比較偏天主教，當初教宗找的護衛也是瑞士的，所以瑞士可以去維持在這塊土地上傳統。另外一個認知，瑞士人其實還蠻不一樣的，瑞士有些地方很特別，瑞士有很多龍的傳說，據說今天還找得到龍，還有龍在飛。所以在政治角度看瑞士是聰明的，人民素養是很高的，很多法案是全民公投，決定事情，如果我是瑞士人也會不加入歐盟的，因為有許多談判籌碼。另外一個問題，我比較擔心的是美國主義，因為其實在世界大戰之後，美國的強權其實是很霸道的，我沒有辦法去接受漢堡或是比較商業的東西，我情願去遊塞納河看巴黎鐵或羅浮宮，但也不願去遊美國看到大亨的豪宅，我覺得美國是霸權，多了一個歐洲聯盟讓我們有選擇的機會，至少可以去多認識另外的東西，或者下一個世紀是中國霸權，那我們是不是要說中國主義崛起呢？那就要看大家選擇，因為這世界本來就是弱肉強食，所以我在這部分還蠻悲觀，永遠都是大的在主導，我們就變得還有選項，我還蠻相信歐洲人的某些素養，因為畢竟它們在歷史上吃了許多苦，也累積許多豐富的成果，也會自我反省，我相信人需要反省的能力，歐洲人是會反省，我是希望它們是真

的可以團結起來，讓全世界有不同的認識。

問題二：這 3 天下來受益良多，但都沒有聽到俄羅斯方面的東西，自從華沙公約 1992 年，俄羅斯解體之後，新興的東歐國家開始加入歐盟，如捷克、斯洛伐克、匈牙利、波蘭、烏克蘭，老師是法國背景，不知知不知道拿破崙也差一點攻下俄羅斯的莫斯科，那

歐盟最重要的一點，就是要來對抗美國，那有沒有這機會，未來俄羅斯跟歐盟有進一步的合作？

回答：首先覺得很遺憾在這區塊，比較少人做，但我相信未來會越來越多。至於蘇聯，我是覺得歐盟應該把他放進來，因為美國會怕，目前美國還不怕，但是我有一點比較反美，蘇俄進來歐盟的議題，歐洲人討論過，但蘇俄很大，納當時你要他哪一塊進來，所以蘇俄現在暫時透過歐盟跟蘇俄有特殊的很好得一些協議，或是更好的關係。

問題三：有這樣的文化形成，是否可以談談歐盟社會福利制度的形成？

回答：法國與德國社會福利政策或是瑞士，他們社會福利制度是建構在，偏社會主義左派思考，我想這還是來自於基督教精神與理性主義精神建構之下發展出來的，因為它們都經過王權與君權神授的時代，進入到民主，那所以對於人民的訴求，它們是很重視的。在 19 世紀，拿破崙之後，也造就法國非常動盪的一個 19 世紀，事實上 19 世紀法國真的很慘，窮得很窮。英國也經歷過，浪漫主義時期，像是英國小男孩去掃煙囪，很多窮人，所以英國的倫敦非常窮，所以我相信這是歷史，歐洲人是比較會去思考，它們也很努力從哲學出發去找到一個制度，把理論落實。法國的全民健保制度是很健全的，我覺得台灣有許多問題，黑洞很多不處理官商勾結，一直要求漲價，我是覺得在法國健保制度是很好的，我相信法國人查稅，都非常厲害，法國要貪汙其實不太容易，這和人民素養有關，回到主題法國民主制度 200 多年，1789 年法國大革命，犧牲很大，才造就今天的法國，所以他們會去珍惜這個東西，那人民公民素養是夠的，所以他會去做，那為什麼法國財政還是遇到問題，是因為北非、阿拉伯世界的人去法國工作，它們去用人家資源，法國人覺得用太多，剛開始其實法國人很好，大家一起來分享，你正常使用 OK，不正常使用是法國政府補助你，黑人家庭救生個 8 個，政府要養 8 個小孩，法國從小到大是不用讀書費，歐洲許多國家從小是拿零用金，這是很好的，我覺得好的東西是可以維持下去，不好東西可以去解決，台灣的健保真的需要有智慧的領導人來處理，而不是一直在漲價，這不是辦法。

三、心得分享與綜合座談、閉幕致詞(Feedback and Roundtable Discussion; Closing Ceremony)

時間：101 年 7 月 11 日 (三) 12:00~12:40

地點：國立東華大學原住民民族學院 B123 會議廳

紀錄：葉雅綸

陳鏡羽教授:三天很快就過去了，感覺才剛剛開幕，閉幕是安排大家討論，對整個研習營的一些討論，所以三天不管是大家快樂的、抱怨的意見，或是有非常豐富的收穫都可以跟我們分享，我們可以大家一起來討論，今天是第四屆暑期歐盟研習營，我們也很高興可以舉辦，那現在有意見就討論一下，從第一天到最後一天，整個過程的意見，真的能夠跟大家來分享。

學員一:很開心能夠參加這次活動，那我想問老師，我們想對於歐盟有更多資訊的了解，除了學校歐盟中心之外，還有沒有哪一些資訊的管道？

陳鏡羽教授:歐洲經貿辦事處這個單位其實有很多資訊，除了我們學校裡面，其他學校就有許多學程，不是在我們歐盟中心 7 校聯盟裡面，有文藻外語學院，那文藻就是有許多歐語的學校，其實它們也有配合辦歐盟的活動，在北部資訊其實是很多的，那我們東部就是我們學校，也希望可以成立歐盟學程，希望在通識或是大學部可以多開相關課程。

學員二:經過這兩天一開始聽到歐盟，看到大家可以把資源分享，就覺得歐盟是很不錯的，朝著歐洲可以聯合成大國的理念，我覺得很好。剛剛上過老師的課，歐盟除了經濟、政治與國家發展以外，有考慮到以前整個歐洲文學的人文素養來看，整個歐盟就覺得很不錯。另外，就是在嘉義比較有社團經驗，整體還是許多地方需要改進，我的社團經驗是有專門的人員場控音控，還做報到做名牌的，一般活動的經驗，這還能在更好。

陳鏡羽教授:謝謝您，我們會改進。剛剛提到社團，其實我們也在歐盟社團的規劃，因為這社團一直在構思，在想歐盟社團要怎樣才有人要來，可能教法語或是品嚐紅酒，用主題是的方式讓大家進入此區塊，我的構想是需要落實的，落是是需要有人力資源的，所以我在努力的與台灣歐盟中心去爭取更多資源來推廣。

學員三:我上星期有去政大參加研習營，其實主辦單位很用心，我沒有看過研習會是提供會館讓學員住，還帶我們去吃晚餐，我覺得這次東華是很用心在辦這活動，工作人員也都跟在我們身邊，其實我覺得很感動。另外，剛有同學提到，歐洲主義的問題，台灣有許多美國留學回來的學生，也都擔心美國主義，因為二次大戰後發生了經濟大蕭條，後來英國出現了凱因斯的經濟學家，凱因斯很偉大，解決了全世界經濟大蕭條的問題，那其實我不太擔心像歐盟這樣的問題，2008 年冰島破產時候，冰島以前是社會主義，後來美國有一位經濟學者傅利曼，去挑戰當時冰島社會主義，冰島決定用傅利曼的理論，就現在大家也看到破產了，現在台灣也變成這種情況就是，到底要選擇哪一條路來走，是要像社會主義還是自由放任主義，台灣現在是站在中間，就變得很弔詭，那歐盟中心可不可以討論一下，在制度上的比較可不可以提供具體的方案，提供我們去參考？

陳鏡羽教授:剛提出來這例子很好，我從法國留學，從一開始到最後，法國變成有點偏右，就是資本主義，因為其實我自己個人，我是支持社會主義，我一直強調公民素養的問題，如果社會主義造就了一些都在佔便宜的人，那付出的人一定會不平，人非聖人，所以就會造成社會的不平不公，現在是貧富不均的問題，資本社會會比較嚴重，但其實大陸號稱是左派社會主義，因為它開放了，非常資本主義。我覺得這歷史上，有種不變的東西就是政客，政客是過去到現在都有的，政客很容易把社會弄得不好，因為其實政客有權力，有權力就可以去做許多事情，歷史以來受苦的都是一般的人民，除非你遇到一個好的政治人物，出發點是好的，那真的可以創造豐功偉業，我個人是相信人是人與獸結合的，當你很接近獸性時，也不會去想太多，因為會覺得說自私的基礎會比較重要，所以像這問題，資本主義就是人性的自私與自由的發展，若毫無克制任他發展的話，就是我們現在看到的社會現象。像台灣是總統制還是內閣制一直曖昧不明，就是造成總統權力很難劃分或是總統權力過大，沒有制衡的原因，因為我們就是，在這區塊一直不改善，為什麼不改善呢？如果你今天是總統要不要改，當然不改，因為你今天坐在這位子，所以模稜兩可的時候比較好做事，解釋空間很大，修改憲法真的是一個大工程，我們這些法國留學生也都知道，都會說法國制度多好，前陣子討論法國國會選舉，國內可以怎樣去因應，法國的內閣，全部都要通過國會選舉，奧蘭德當選

應該由他組閣，但照法國的慣例，內閣的人員必須參加國會選舉，選上了才能繼續留在內閣當閣員，表示有民意基礎，所以我覺得法國民意基礎是很完善的，台灣就只有一個院，也就是立法院，立法院很容易權力過大，法國有上議院和下議院，有不同的制衡，所以要制定一個法令與制度，我覺得是比較完整的，台灣其實是不完整。我覺得討論總統制這個問題，

應該好好的去看法國，法國是雙首長制。

學員四：剛老師分享歐盟的文化，從哲學的面向來看，因為我是學哲學，反思到我之前學的一些東西，歐盟有一個口號「從多元中尋求團結」，很多老師試圖從中國和台灣的关系建立一些共同一些主體性的東西，例如歐洲很強調主體性，從剛老師提到的角度來看，中國要去建立一個東西是很困難的，若單從文化哲學的角度，建構一個統合的東西，有沒有可能性？

陳鏡羽教授:也就是說建構大中華文化圈嗎？

學員四:我相信有人提過。

陳鏡羽教授:有一些歐盟的老師想透過歐盟整合的經驗，去看東亞整合的可能性，但我個人覺得是不可能，因為小國會怕，歐盟可以做得起來，是因為沒有一個國家特別大，大家是中型的，不然就是小型的，所以為什麼蘇聯不能加入，是因為它太大了，也不想讓英國進歐盟，因為他們覺得英國是美國的特洛伊木馬，所以法國一直堅持不讓它進來，但我是一直覺得，若是在東亞，要與中國結合，其實台灣很小，或許文化上是可以結合，但是我們還需去注意到，台灣是擁有許多多元的東西，像原住民族會接受中華文化嗎？我認識許多對中華研究的教授，他們以前是基督教，想回復自己的文化，想回歸到自己的傳統宗教，它覺得那才是他的根。至於大中華的區塊，我覺得比較有難度，之前看過民調，統一的比例是比較低，維持現況或許就可以讓多元文化繼續下去。

Annex V: Questionnaire / Feedback from the Members

1. Questionnaire

您好：

這份問卷主要是想了解您對此次活動的看法與建議，不需具名，請您放心作答。您所提供的意見回饋，對我們檢討與策劃未來活動有很大的幫助。國立東華大學歐盟研究中心，感謝您的支持與協助！

本問卷大部分為單選題，請將答案勾選起來即可。

國立東華大學歐盟研究中心 敬上

【2012 年國立東華大學暑期歐洲聯盟研習營】

活動滿意度問卷調查

第一部分 個人基本資料

1. 性別：☐男 ☐女
2. 年齡：☐20-30 歲 ☐31-40 歲 ☐41-50 歲 ☐51-60 歲 ☐61 歲以上

第二部分 活動滿意度問卷：活動安排

1. 請問您獲得此次活動資訊的管道為何？
☐email 宣傳信 ☐本中心網站 ☐本校公行所網站 ☐學校公文 ☐活動海報
2. 請問您對於報名作業是否滿意？
☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意
3. 請問您如何到達本次活動會場(可複選)？
☐飛機 ☐火車 ☐接駁公車 ☐自用車 ☐計程車 ☐機車
4. 請問您對於相關交通資訊的提供是否滿意？
☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意
5. 請問您對於本次所提供之餐點是否滿意？
☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意
6. 請問您對於本次活動流程與時間掌控是否滿意？
☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意
7. 請問您對於活動場地規劃及佈置是否滿意？
☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意

第三部分 活動滿意度問卷：課程規劃

1. 請問您對於本次研習營專題教師所教授的內容是否滿意？

專題一：歐盟統合歷史與發展張台麟教授

☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意

專題二：歐洲國家主權債務危機林建甫教授教授

☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意

專題三：歐盟組織結構與體系卓忠宏副教授

☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意

專題四：歐盟與文化陳鏡羽教授

☐非常滿意 ☐滿意 ☐普通 ☐不滿意 ☐非常不滿意

綜合專題內容，您覺得需要改進的地方為何？

第四部份 未來期望與建議

1. 未來本單位若舉辦歐盟相關活動，請問您是否願意獲取相關訊息？

☐是 ☐否

2. 請問您是否願意向同學或同事推薦歐盟相關活動？

☐是 ☐否

3. 請問您參與本次活動研習營前是否聽過歐盟？

☐是 ☐否

4. 請問您同意本次活動有助於您瞭解歐盟嗎？

☐非常同意 ☐同意 ☐普通 ☐不同意 ☐非常不同意

5. 請問您是否同意本次活動對於您未來學習或工作上有所助益？

☐非常同意 ☐同意 ☐普通 ☐不同意 ☐非常不同意

6. 請問您對於此次活動所得，應用於各個領域上有何想法？

7. 歡迎您提供關於此次活動的任何建議或改進方向：

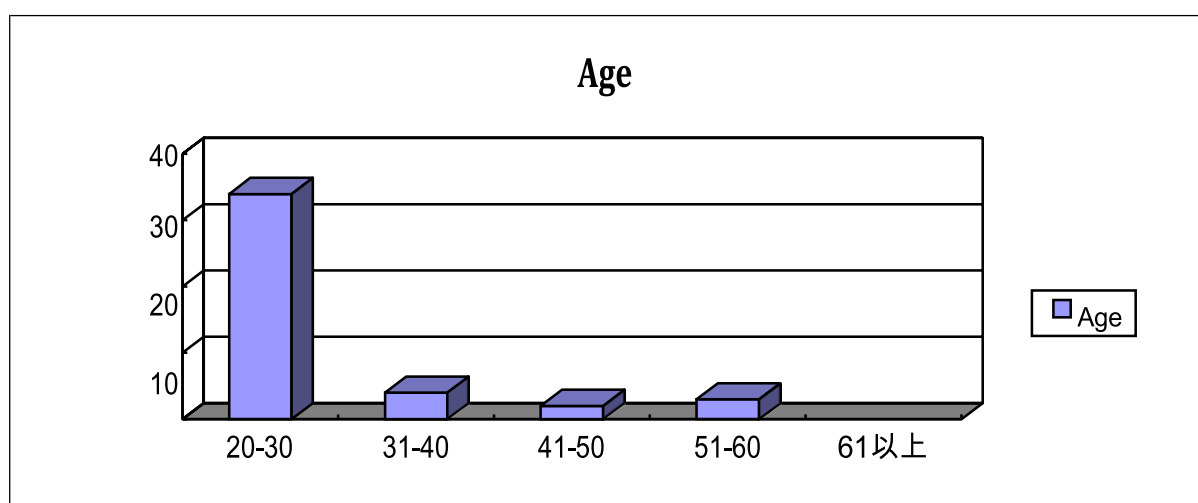
Annex V: Questionnaire / Feedback from the Members

2. Feedback

A. General Information (50 members-43 questionnaires were collected.)

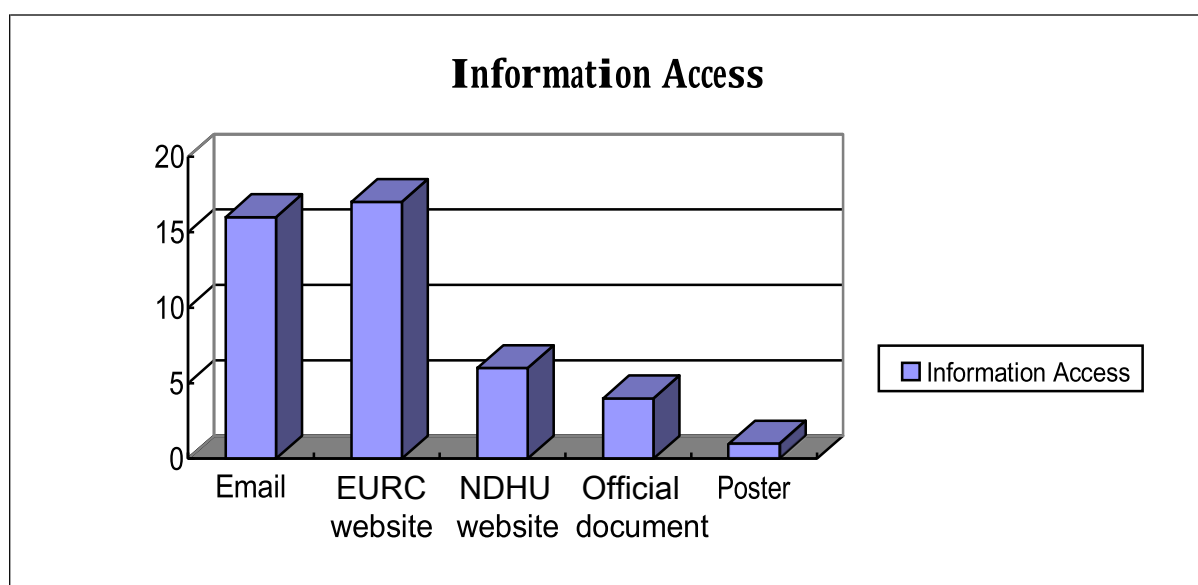
(1) Gender: Male : Female = 19:24 (43)

(2) Age:

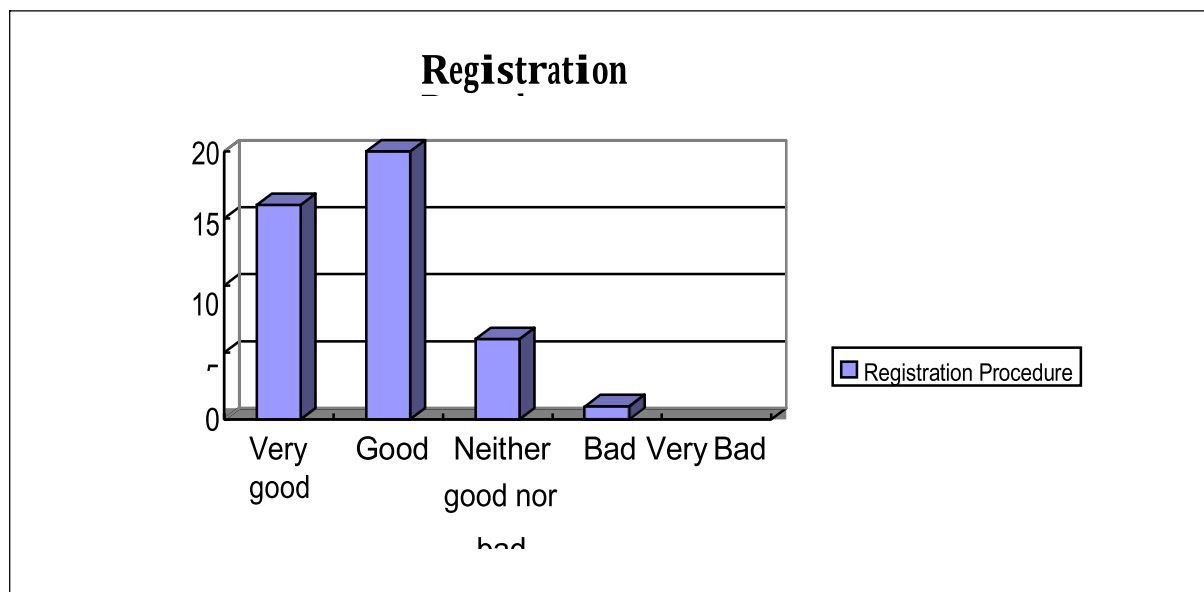


B. Activity Arrangement

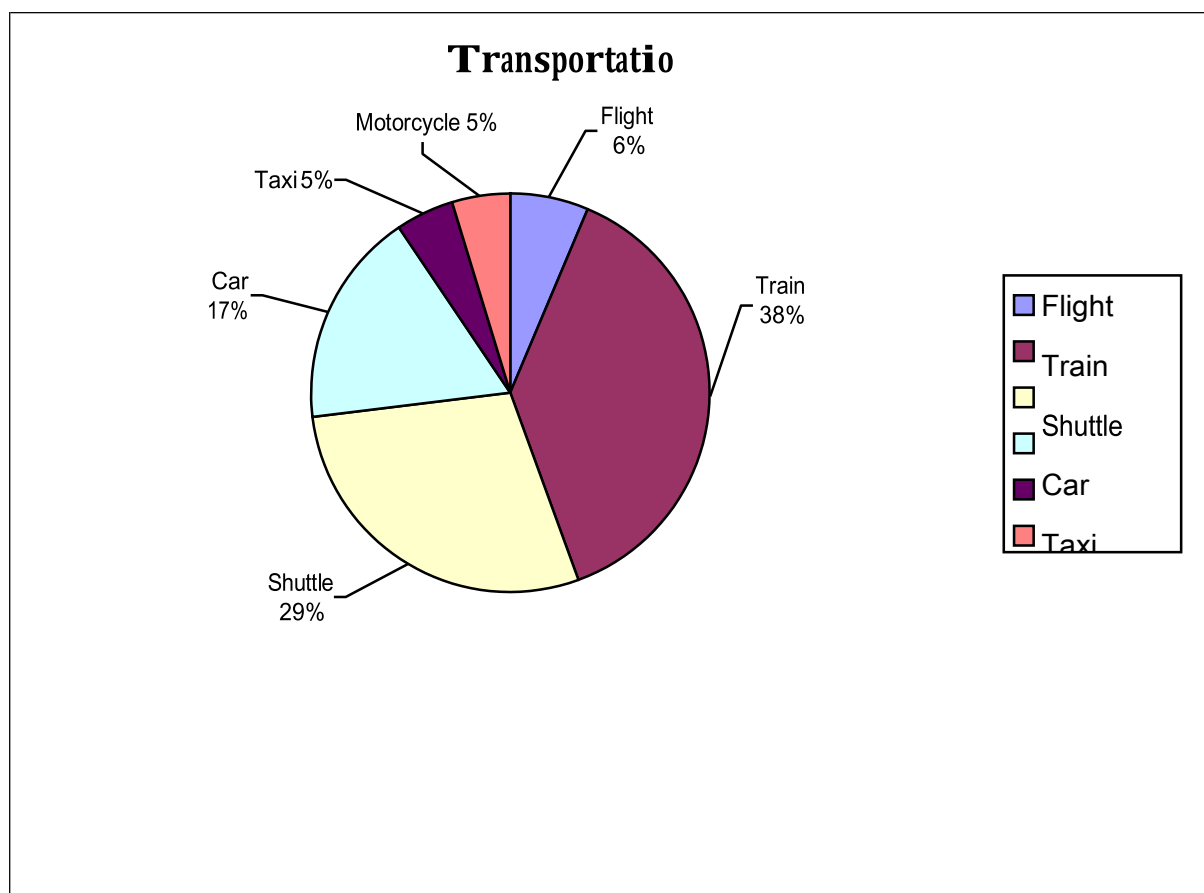
(1) Information Access



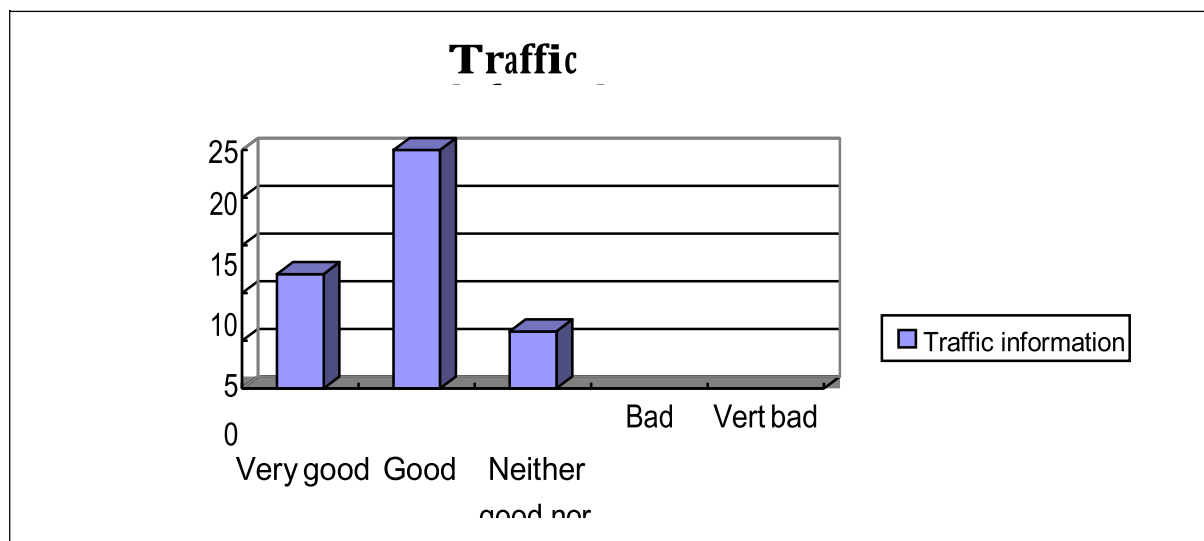
(2) Registration Procedure



(3) Traffic: means



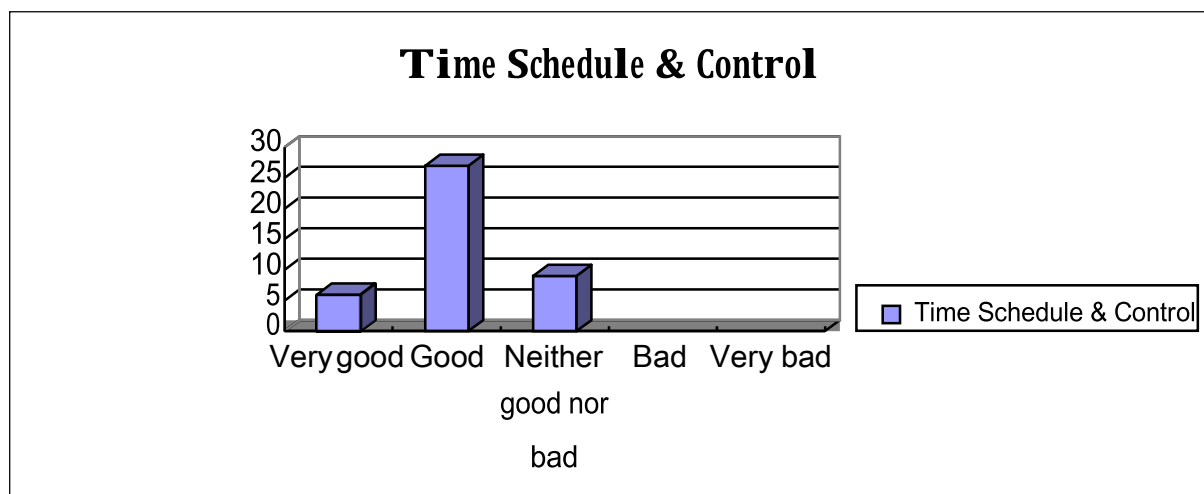
(4) Traffic information



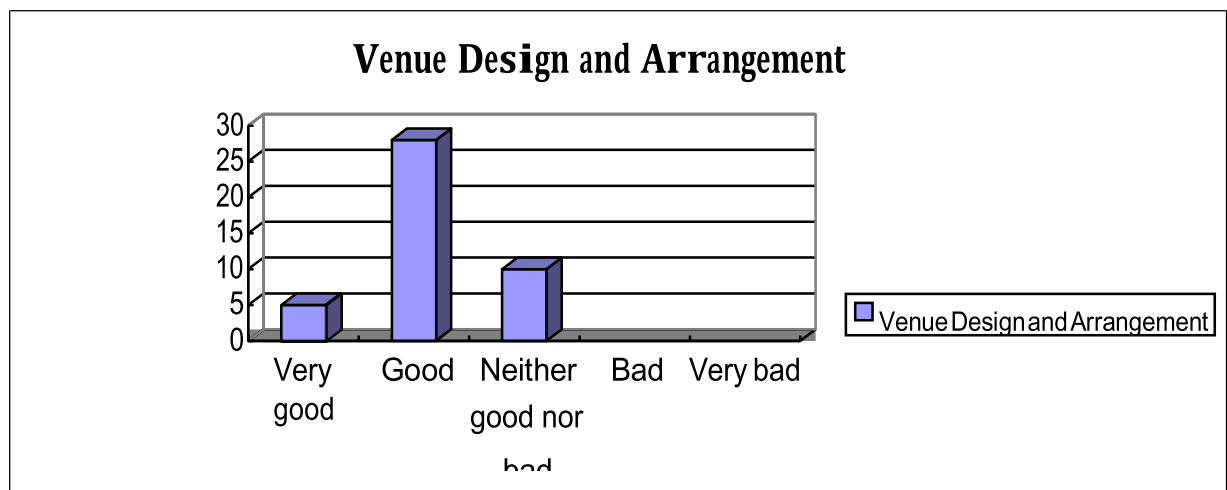
(5) Meals



(6) Time Schedule & Control

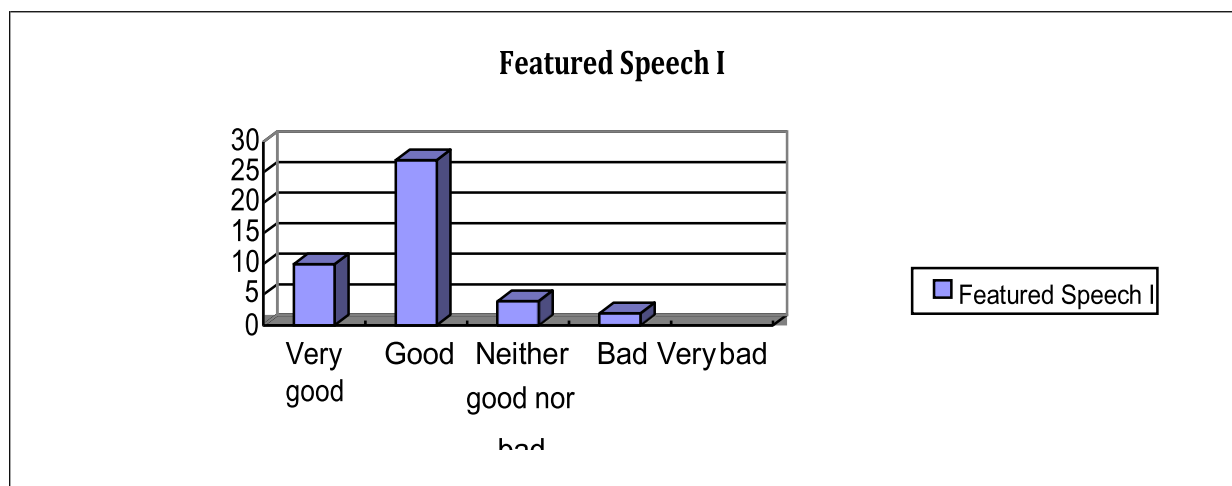


(7) Venue Design and Arrangement

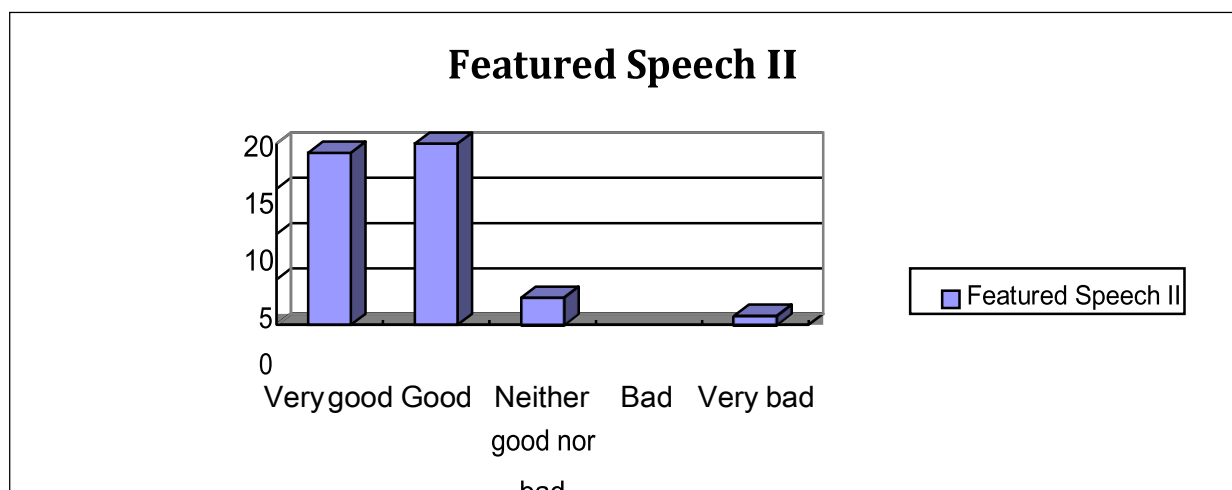


C. Course / Programme Design

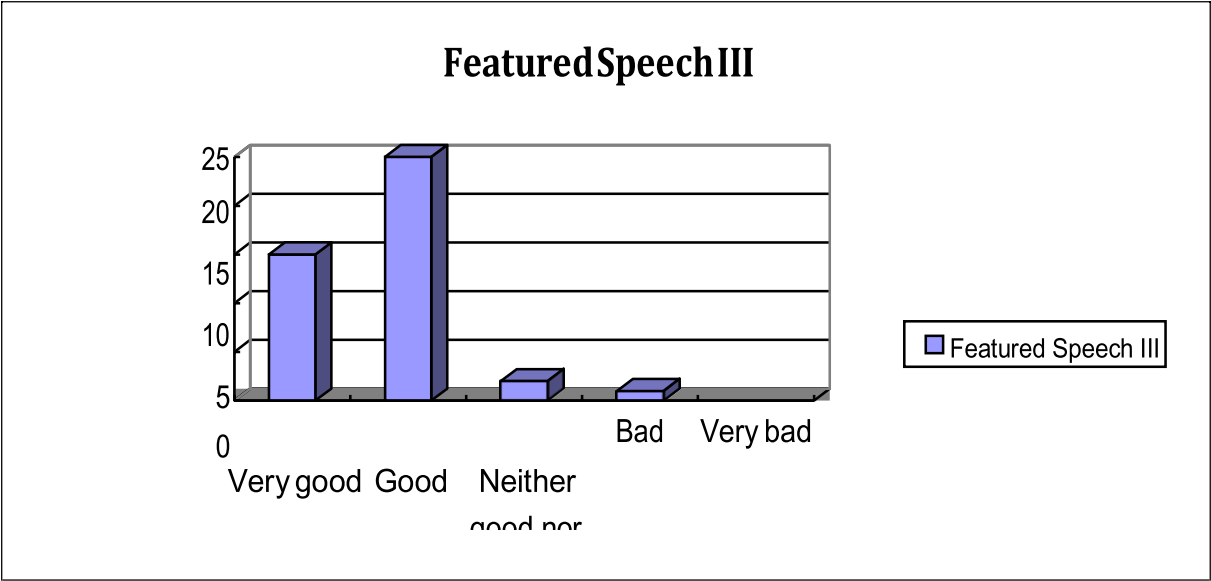
(1)-1 Featured Speech I



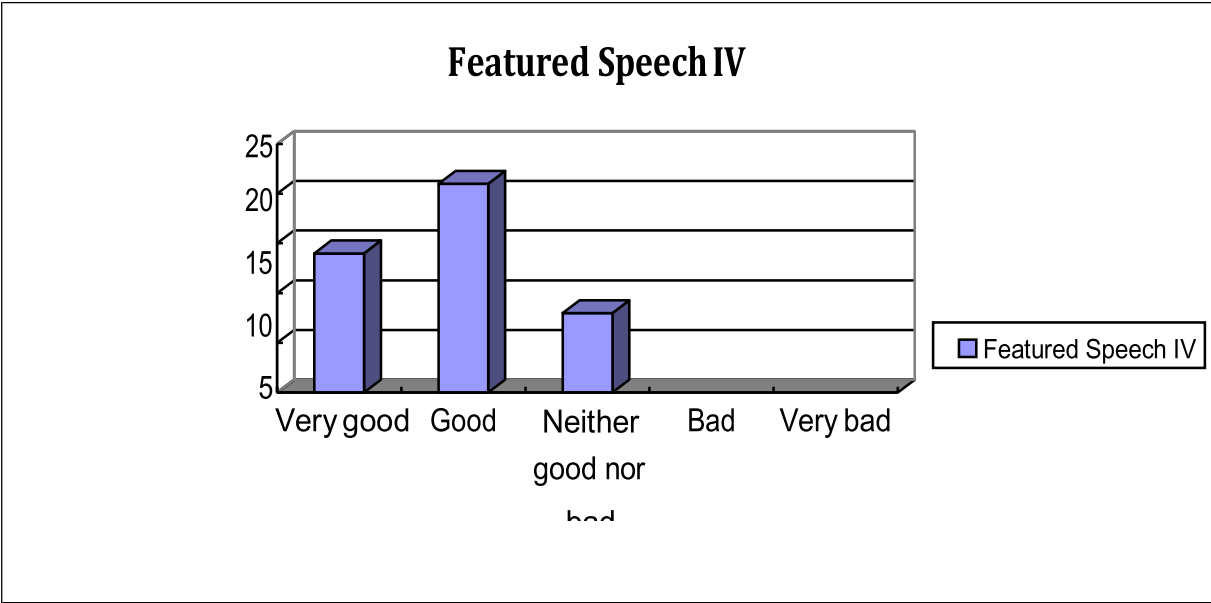
(1)-2 Featured Speech II



(1)-3 Featured Speech III

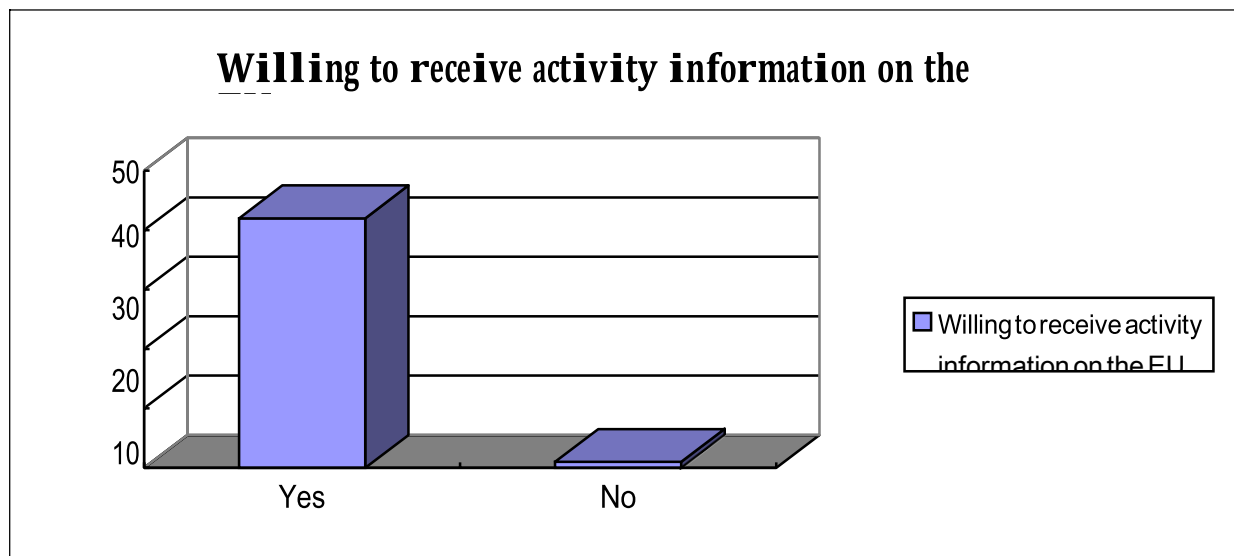


(1)-4 Featured Speech IV

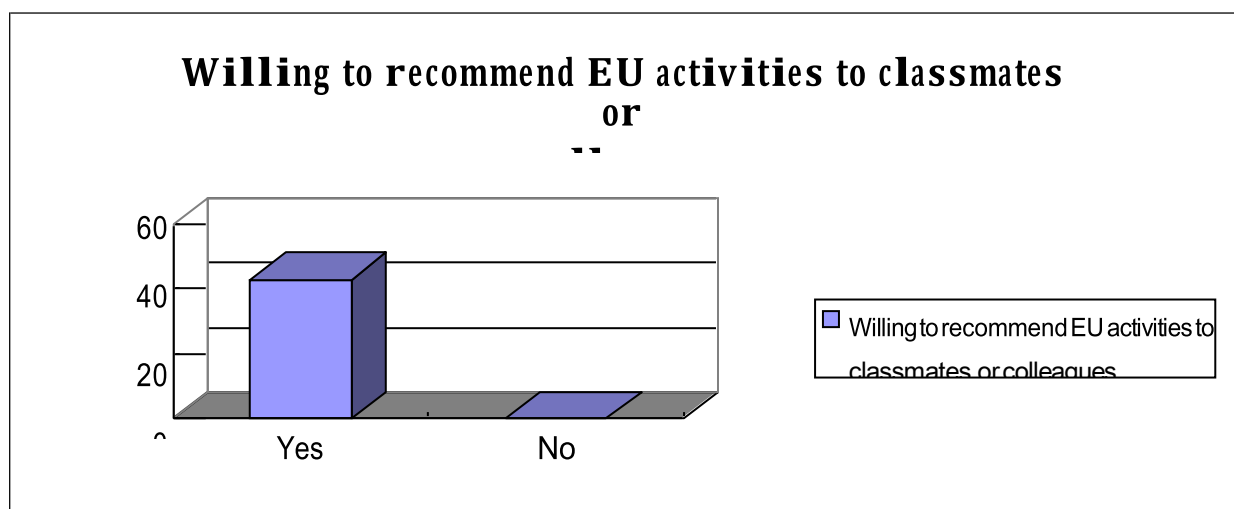


D. Expectations and Recommendations

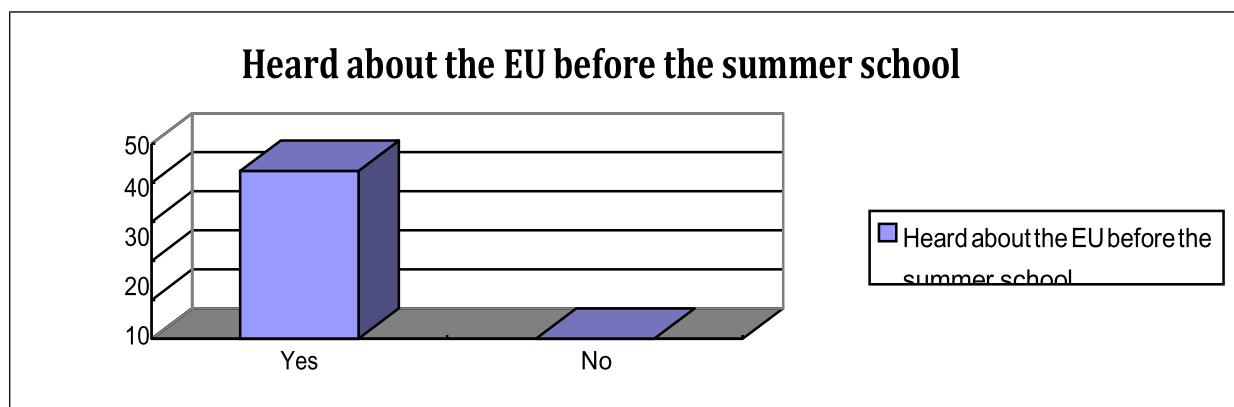
(1) Willing to receive activity information on the EU



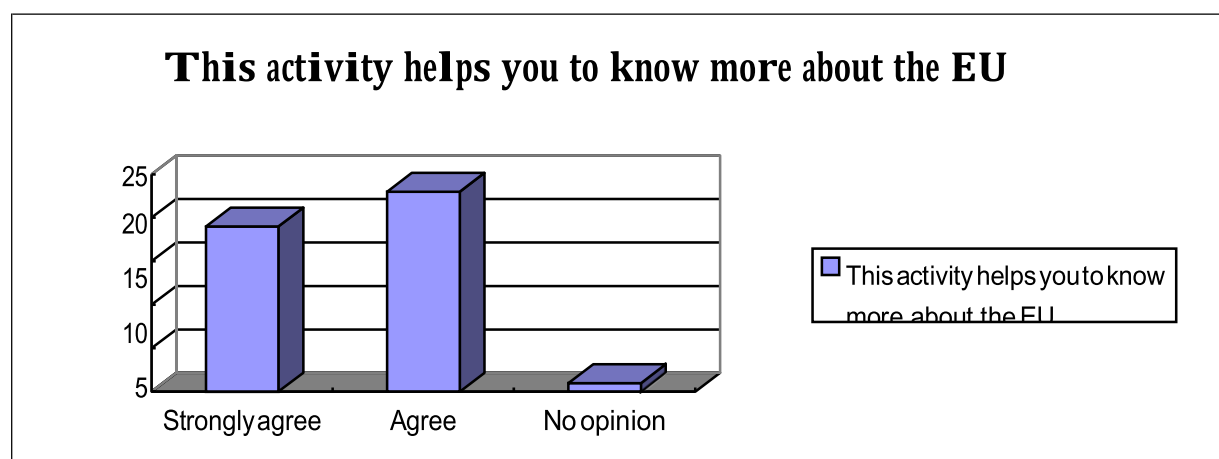
(2) Willing to recommend EU activities to classmates or colleagues: all agree



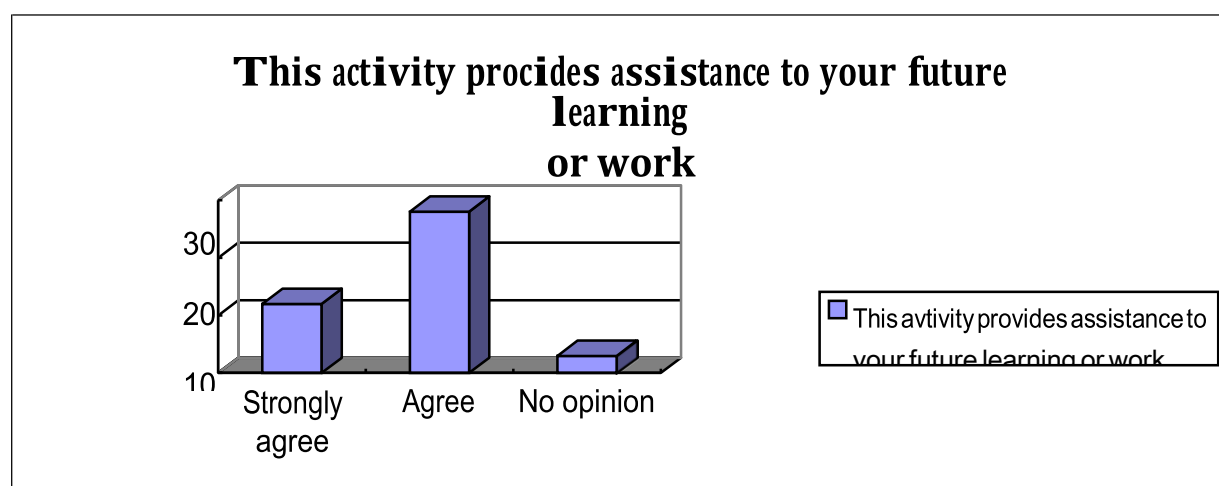
(3) Heard about the EU before the summer school



(4) This activity helps you to know more about the EU



(5) This activity provides assistance to your future learning or work



Open Questions:

第三部分 課程規劃滿意度

1.綜合專題內容，您覺得需要改善的地方為何？	<p>1.本次專題內容安排，能讓不是很了解歐盟的同學有進一步的認識。但題目的訂定建議可以活潑些，因為有些題目很像投稿的題目又很死板，會讓人不想聽，會覺得題目要講的內容很生硬。</p> <p>2.避免內容重覆。</p> <p>3.希望教授們可以盡量把投影片講完，或者是不需要做那麼多投影片，要不然其他的教授會以為東西是重覆的。</p> <p>4.筆易漏水。</p> <p>5.可以利用分組讓大家完成作業。</p> <p>6.PPT 列印應放大，更清楚，且 PPT 應配合講師的編排或不用 PPT，改用講義。</p> <p>7.研習營手冊內容的講義字體太小，尤其專家提供的數據圖表之</p>
------------------------	---

	<p>數據資料都看不清楚。</p> <p>8. Power points are to be desired.</p> <p>9. 內容豐富，講義中簡報的字體有些太過微小，看起來很吃力，模糊不清。</p> <p>10. 內容的重複性或許能有些調整。Ex. 歐盟 12 顆星。</p> <p>11. 我覺得有些課程探討到最後有點艱澀，會讓人有點注意不集中因為不是很詳細了解教授所要表達的。</p> <p>12. 有些課程內容太難，不是很容易理解，甚至有些專有名詞事在之前都沒聽過的。</p> <p>13. 演講途中需有適度的休息時間，演講者與台下的互動應多一點。</p> <p>14. 每位講者都很專業，講解精闢很棒。</p> <p>15. 整體而言，專題的方向、演講都不錯，但覺得時間稍冗長些。</p> <p>16. (1) 可以比較歐盟社會福利制度與台灣可改進的方法。 (2) 文化的介紹可以更深入。</p> <p>17. 林建甫教授部份：剪貼太多報章雜誌，缺少專業數據及自己研究 成果、看法，論證結構鬆散又過於主觀之嫌，連結也跳太快，應多一些專業的分析，一步一步像數學一樣清楚論證，專業術語也應深入淺出去解釋。 張台麟教授部份：雖說是引言，但也應有敘事結構。 卓忠宏教授部份：教學有條理、脈絡清晰、旁徵博引，希望多聽一點。</p> <p>18. 各專題內容須再整合，部份內容重覆甚多，但講師講的都很棒，豐富充實！</p> <p>19. 可將講義內容事先上網，以利學員能有先閱讀的時間，促進日後參加時的 Q&A 進一步提問與討論，成效更佳！</p> <p>20. 課本希望能印彩色的。</p>
第四部份 未來期望與建議	

<p>6. 請問您對於此次活動所得，應用於各個領域上有何想法？</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 內容豐富有些議題易懂。Ex. 林教授的”歐債”方面的專題很淺顯易懂，加上老師幽默的講解，雖然不會進行這方面的研究，但會使人有興趣去看這方面的資料。 2. 我還只是學生，但是對自己感興趣的領域也有幫助。 3. 以後提到歐盟都可以比其他人更了解，有更基礎的認識。 4. 經濟上更了解整個歐債變化以及對文化上對於歐洲有新的了解。 5. 比較可以理解相關的新聞，或藉由歐盟研究中心，了解歐盟、超越歐盟。
-------------------------------------	--

	<p>6.(1)有助於更深入更多面向的了解歐盟。</p> <p>(2)知彼知己，鑑往知來</p> <p>7.Beyond economy stands culture, where Europe exists.</p> <p>8.能帶入 school，介紹歐洲文化及歐盟。</p> <p>9.前幾堂課從經濟，及其結構介紹歐盟，最後一節從文化及背後哲學根據，將其背景往前回溯探討，各時期人物慢慢建構歐洲主體性，這即是歐盟所說的在多元中維持團結，讓我回思以前在學聽到的亞洲問題，有人提議亞洲尤其是兩岸問題可以學習歐盟或許從現實考量下很難，但從文化角度建構，以長期為目標或可行。</p> <p>10. 事件的發生與其文化、歷史有密切的影響。</p> <p>11. 對於台灣的政治、經濟、外交有了更多的想法，對於歐洲有了更多的認識與了解。</p> <p>12. 有助於深入了解自己所學的內容，與演講者產生共鳴。</p> <p>13. 透過各個專題內容使我更了解歐洲文化及民族性，對於商業領域教義的往來更能知己知彼，另外對於歐洲照顧弱勢團體的政策也值得學習借鏡。</p> <p>14. 可以更了解趨勢的走向，讓人能有更進一步了解歐盟對於世界的經濟、財政...等有相當大的影響。</p> <p>15. 專題規劃從多面向切入，讓我們能以較全面的方式去思考看待，環境相扣的細節，受益良多。</p> <p>16. 可以比叫文化、教育、社會福利制度。</p> <p>17. 希望能夠再更客觀，對於教學方式部份，但仍受益良多。</p> <p>18. 理解歐盟各國現況，有助於做為未來台灣於政、經、文化、社會上的比較分析，對於國內區域整合或族群融合上面得借鏡與參考。</p> <p>19. 在後來的求學及工作上，更願意往歐盟國家發展，也期許能借鏡歐盟的經驗，回台應用在自身國家。</p> <p>20. 能體會歐金融海嘯的源由。</p> <p>21. 了解歐盟經濟體對於世界的影響。</p> <p>22. 教授多面向說法，增加知識廣度。</p> <p>23. 在國際觀上有進一步提升。</p>
--	---

<p>7.歡迎您提供關於此次活動的任何建議或改進方向：</p>	<p>1.(1)因為本次研習營為免費，個人覺得還是要收費，這樣才能留住真正想研習的人</p> <p>(2)餐點方面可能因為暑假，餐點並沒有非常滿意</p> <p>(3)工作人員對於流程可以事先進行說明(個人覺得流程沒有很順利)</p> <p>(4)幾乎每個人的筆都會漏水，很不方便</p> <p>(5)投影機呈現得有些模糊，現場設備需要再確認</p>
---------------------------------	---

	<p>(6)會場是否可以提供茶包及咖啡包</p> <p>(7)大致上，謝謝工作人員的辛苦</p> <p>2.可以收費沒關係，好活動自然有人會報名</p> <p>3.燈光的控制不好，只要關第一排燈就可以了。</p> <p>4.部分課程有重覆，在課程規劃上需要做些更動。報名的宣傳可以更廣，各國經濟體結構做介紹，在組織結構探討社會福利制度、教育制度。</p> <p>5.9 日到車站時想確定接駁公車搭乘位置，打東華大學的電話詢問，但總機轉接到卓越中心，卓越中心也無法協助轉接到相關單位：重新撥打一次東華大學的電話，再一次請總機轉接到相關單位以便詢問，但貴單位無人接聽。鑑此，我想建議東華貴單位辦有相關的(重大)活動，可通知總機或校方相關單位第一線聯絡人員，以利協助支援。再者，可能相關工作人員都在活動會場幫忙，應留至少一位助理在可接聽分機的地點(Ex.辦公室)支援協助。謝謝！並請寄發團體合照。又，住宿方面應安排年齡相仿者同一間，感覺此活動在這方面並不貼心，休息時有被打擾，不能好好休息。</p> <p>6.(1)工作人員很用心，辛苦了，謝謝！</p> <p>(2)建議交流晚宴可就近(如東華會館風味餐或立川漁場)選擇環境及衛生較佳之場所一則行銷在地美食，再者擲節交通經費及往返時間</p> <p>(3)建議下次辦活動時提醒學員自備杯筷及講師之飲水避免用杯水(若有需要可向秘書室、學物處等借用有本校 logo 的咖啡/水杯)，以落實響應校園環保。</p> <p>(4)冰茶太甜，有礙健康且不止渴，建議不需準備，可以茶包、咖啡包取代(因講堂前已有飲水機)。</p> <p>(5)可於化妝室或簽到/服務台放置衛生紙。</p> <p>7. This is a summer school to be desired. Sound control, human resources and in-class quality (someone kept talking on the phone).</p> <p>8. 可針對中學教師辦理教師營並設計課程以期將歐盟概念帶入學校。</p> <p>9.會場蚊子太多。</p>
--	---

	<p>10. 建議對歐債危機課程內容，增加對危機認知、國人應有基本作法與方向。</p> <p>11. 希望除上課之餘有關歐盟各國的一些資訊可觀看。</p> <p>12. 會場裡有蒼蠅。</p> <p>13. 活動提供的原子筆會漏水。</p>
--	--

	<p>14. 謝謝貴中心！此次活動收穫豐碩。</p> <p>15. 投影設備投射出來的影像模糊。</p> <p>16.(1)便當有點太油了！</p> <p>(2)可否請教授們不要太頻繁占用到我們的下課休息時間，很專注力疲乏耶！</p> <p>17.互動的活動或體驗活動。</p> <p>18.(1)謝謝主辦單位與工作人員的用心，很感謝。</p> <p>(2)交流晚宴的菜太多吃不完。</p> <p>19. 在東華的一切都很好，單位也很用心，謝謝。</p> <p>20. 希望下次可以分組...人生地不熟，只能裝熟，分組能假同組之名行裝熟之實，故建議。</p> <p>21. 餐盒、便當可以改進，贈筆會漏水不好寫；主辦單位很用心，感謝你們！</p> <p>22. 整體籌辦時程有些太過匆促，報名、通知信、聯絡事宜離活動當天過近；報名時可加上參與動機上的篩選，以解決人數過多的問題，已進入錄取名單者可加收保證金，以避免資源上的浪費，臨時不來者造成為充分發揮研習美意。</p> <p>23. 講義編排可做橫式投影片 2*2 方式，不需留筆記處。</p>
--	---

Annex VI: Documents Design: Invitation Letter & Certificate

1. Invitation Letter: 2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU



國立東華大學
歐盟研究中心

European Union Research Centre
National Dong Hwa University

97401 花蓮縣壽豐鄉大學路二段一號
No. 1, Sec. 2, Da Hsueh Rd.,
Shoufeng, Hualien 97401, Taiwan, R.O.C.
TEL : +886-3-8635941
FAX : +886-3-8635940
E-mail : eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw
Website : <http://www.eurc.ndhu.edu.tw>

敬啟者：

謹訂於中華民國101年7月9日（星期一）下午一點二十分假國立東華大學（壽豐校區）原住民民族學院國際會議廳舉行本校歐盟研究中心辦理《2012年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營》開課典禮，並於下午六點安排學術交流晚宴。

恭請

蒞臨指教

國立東華大學 校長 吳茂昆

歐盟研究中心 主任 朱景鵬

敬邀

暑期歐洲聯盟研習營開課典禮流程	
12:40~13:20	報到
13:20~13:40	開課典禮—— 致歡迎詞 貴賓致詞
13:40~13:50	課程介紹
13:50~14:10	茶敘
暑期歐洲聯盟研習營學術交流晚宴	
18:00~21:00	暑期歐洲聯盟研習營學術交流晚宴

回覆

姓名：_____

☐ 參加開班典禮

單位：_____

☐ 參加學術交流晚宴儀式（☐ 葷、☐ 素）

聯絡電話：_____

Email：_____

請於7月5日前，以電話、電郵或傳真回覆。感謝您的配合。

聯絡人：林怡孜 小姐

電話：03-8635941、0911-220527

傳真：03-8635940；電郵：eurc@mail.ndhu.edu.tw

住址：國立東華大學人文社會科學學院 歐盟研究中心

974 花蓮縣壽豐鄉志學村大學路2段1號

Annex VI: Documents Design: Invitation Letter & Certificate

2. Certificate: 2012 Summer School on the EU, NDHU

	國立東華大學
2012 年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營結業證書	
學員 <u>王怡佩</u> 於中華民國 101 年 7 月 9 日至 7 月 11 日期間，參加	
「2012 年暑期歐洲聯盟研習營」，完成研習課程，特此證明。	
	
Award this Certificate to	
<u>I-Pei Wang</u>	
In Recognition of the Successful Participation in the 2012 EU Summer School from 9th July to 11th July, 2012	
11 th July, 2012	
	
Prof. Dr. Maw-Kuen Wu President of National Dong Hwa University	Prof. Dr. Hungdah Su Director General of European Union Centre in Taiwan

Annex VII: Photos

09-07-2012 Opening Ceremony



09-07-2012 Opening Ceremony: Welcome Remarks & Guest Speeches



09-07-2012 Featured Speech I



10-07-2012 Featured Speech II



10-07-2012 Featured Speech III



11-07-2012 Featured Speech IV



11-07-2012 Feedback, Roundtable Discussion, & Closing Ceremony



Group Picture: 09-07-2012 Opening Ceremony



Individual Picture: 11-07-2012 Certificate Awarded

