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文藻歐盟園區電子報

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文藻歐盟園區電子報

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本期內容

WHAT'S IN

☆ 文藻歐盟園區5、6月份活動預告.....	2
☆ 歐盟一週新聞.....	3
☆ 國家專欄－羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠・康斯坦察縣.....	4
☆ 歐盟學術專欄.....	10
☆ Mr.Armin Ibitz 專欄・EU Environmental Directives.....	17
☆ 資料來源.....	30

文藻歐盟園區 5、6月份活動

4/13-6/30 歐盟知識問答展

5/18-6/30 西班牙文化沙龍展

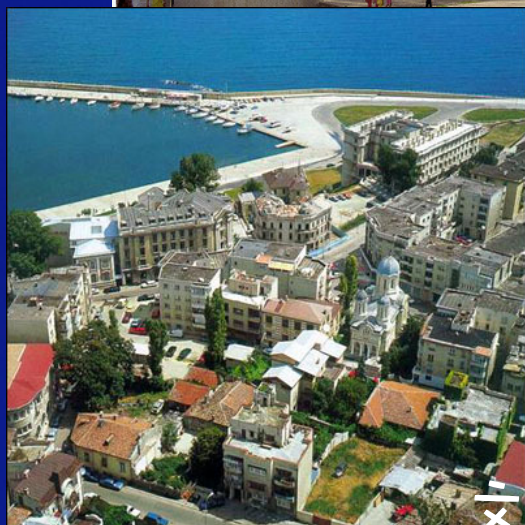
5/25 15:10~17:00 英國大學聯盟說明會
歐盟園區Q002

6/12 13:30-15:00 歐洲文學講座：
「英國詩人與詩」講者 王希成 作家 歐盟園區Q002



歐盟新聞

- ★芬蘭首傳新流感2確例 全球34國淪陷
- ★澳洲新預算 養老金津貼門檻調高至67歲
- ★前德國納粹集中營警衛遭遣送德國受審
- ★捷克前總統哈維爾批評聯合國人權理事會
- ★引發爭議 歐盟裝置藝術撤展
- ★德低碳社區 7成居民用車
- ★不只英議員濫用公帑 歐洲政客都搞報銷花樣
- ★運動後吃玉米片加牛奶 有助強化肌肉
- ★因應新流感 英政府訂購9千萬劑疫苗
- ★四歐洲城市被選為歐洲文化首都



國家專欄

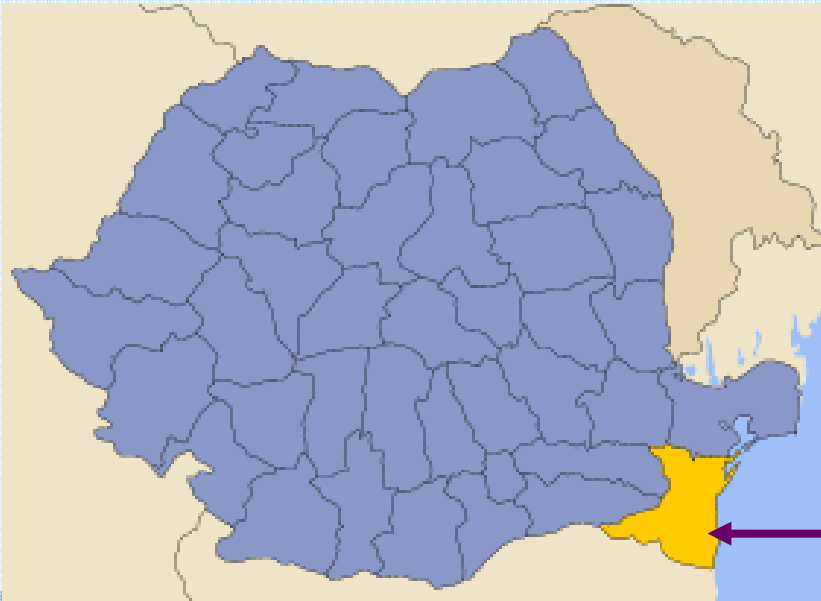
羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠 康斯坦察縣



羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠

康斯坦察縣

羅馬尼亞位於歐洲東部偏南處，首都布加勒斯特，曾數度遭受炮火攻擊，戰後該城逐步朝現代化發展，市區中可見數百年歷史的古建築，也可看見嶄新的建築物。該國人口中，主要組成的羅馬尼亞人占了全國人口的89.5%，而境內最大的少數族裔則分別為匈牙利人（6.6%）與羅姆人（2.5%）。羅馬尼亞的官方語言是羅馬尼亞文，有別於周遭的東歐國家主要是使用斯拉夫語系語言。



康斯坦察縣 Constanta



羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠

康斯坦察縣

羅馬尼亞多數人信奉羅馬尼亞東正教，少數人信奉羅馬天主教和新教，在歐洲及世界藝術文化方面，有顯著且突出耀眼的影響與表現，例如電影或小說題材—吸血鬼就是出自羅馬尼亞。

羅馬尼亞山河秀麗，藍色的多瑙河、雄偉的喀爾巴阡山和絢麗多姿的黑海是羅馬尼亞的三大國寶。境內有多瑙河流經且瀕臨黑海，景色秀麗的黑海海灘是著名的旅遊勝地。

康斯坦察縣（羅馬尼亞語:Judetul Constanta）東臨黑海，南接保加利亞，為黑海海濱城市和港口，是羅馬尼亞通往各大洲的重要門戶和全國造船業中心之一，素有“黑海明珠”之稱。具有悠久的歷史，由古希臘人創建於公元前6世紀，為羅馬尼亞最古老的地區之一，亦是羅馬尼亞經濟最發達的地區之一。



羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠

康斯坦察縣

康斯坦察縣是個購物天堂，店鋪林立的步行街上人潮洶湧。在琳琅滿目的商品中，最吸引遊客的是法國香水以及製作精美的手工藝品。在滿足了購物欲望後，遊客還可以去參觀當地有名的穆勒法特拉爾葡萄酒莊園。



頻臨黑海的康斯坦察縣



羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠

康斯坦察縣

在前往穆勒法特拉爾葡萄酒莊園的路上可以看到許多的農地，康斯坦察縣因為人少加上土地肥沃，相當適合種植農作物，加上當地採用輪耕，使得土地在得到間歇養護的同時也保持了自然的原始生機。這與西歐曾經向大自然掠奪性的開發形成了鮮明的對比。東歐保持了原始的美麗。這樣的環境培養了羅馬尼亞人崇尚自然的性格。一路上，在樹下、溪邊甚至田間地頭，都可以看見將汽車停在一旁，享受陽光席地休閑的人們。羅馬尼亞的葡萄大都種在丘陵地帶，穆勒法特拉爾葡萄酒莊園建在山坡的最高處，向下眺望，成行成片的葡萄樹綠滿了坡地。這些葡萄酒莊園基本上都是自產自釀自銷。





羅馬尼亞的黑海明珠

康斯坦察縣

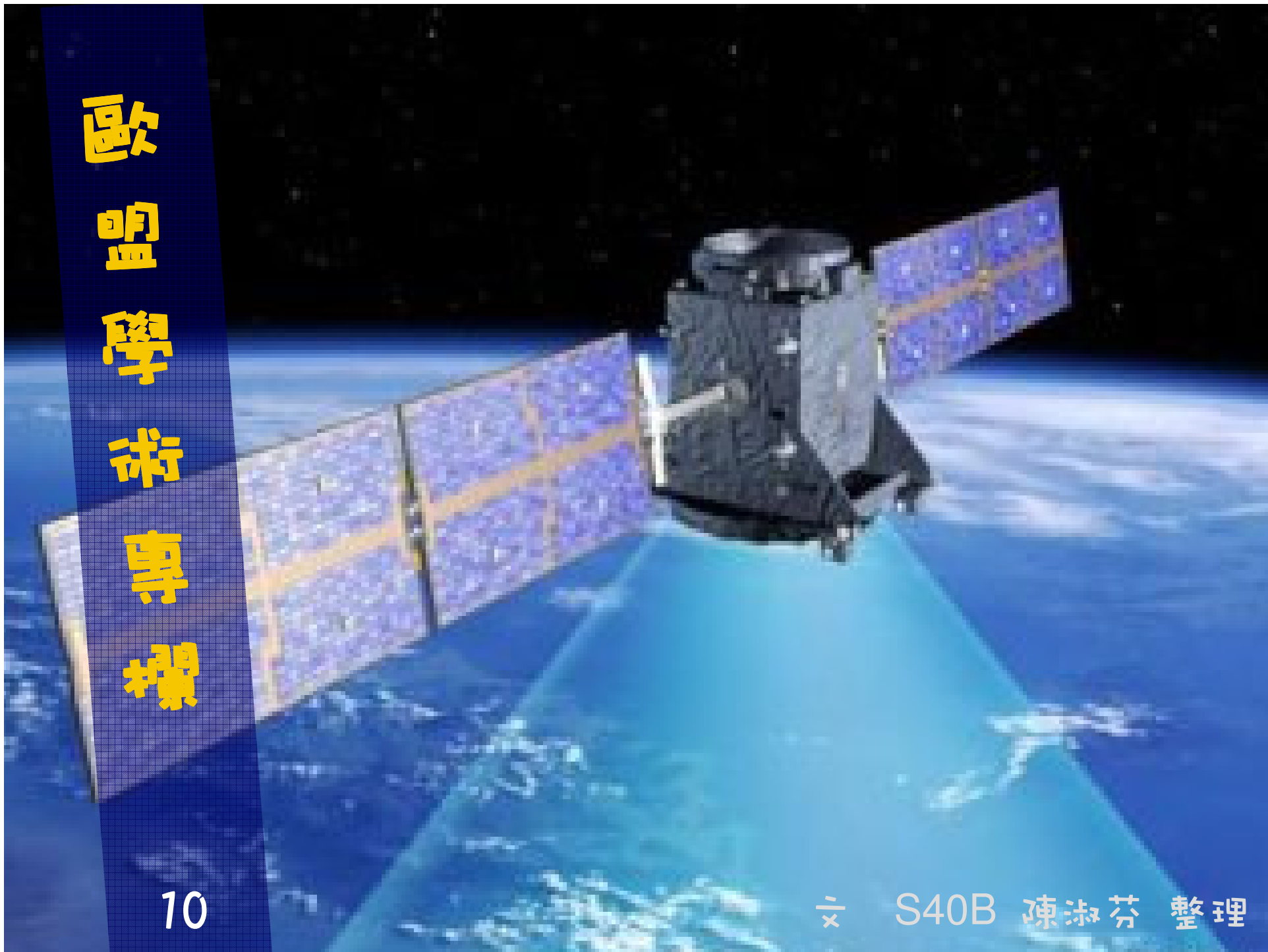
用餐是羅馬尼亞人表達熱情的重要方式，在羅馬尼亞所到之處幾乎餐餐都是在聽著音樂或載歌載舞中進行的，一頓飯邊吃邊談耗上兩三個小時是很正常的事。而在葡萄酒莊園裏用餐就更熱鬧了，鄉村樂隊在旁伴奏，人們盡情地沐浴陽光，在自然的風光裡享受音樂和美食。

羅馬尼亞近來積極發展觀光，為了和鄰國競爭，康斯坦察的公園一概免票，吃住也相對便宜。因此，自然而然就成為了歐洲人最愛的度假勝地。

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文 S40B 陳淑芬 整理



國科會歐盟資訊

合作機會

歐盟「競爭力與創新研究架構計畫」 第三梯次徵求計畫 (CIP-ICT PSP-2009-3)

研究、教育與創新是推動歐洲成為21世紀全球最具競爭力知識經濟體的三大支柱；為了延續並整合歐洲區域的各項科技研發計畫，歐盟執委會已針對研究的部分提出歐盟新階段的「第七期科研架構計畫；FP7(2007-2013)」。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/cooperation/CO200904/CO200904_01.htm

國科會歐盟資訊

合作機會

歐盟「競爭力與創新研究架構計畫」 第三梯次徵求計畫 (CIP-ICT PSP-2009-3)

然而，根據一份由執委會向歐盟議會與理事會提出的競爭力建議報告中顯示，由於產業創新研發能力的不足，無法有效提升整個歐盟區中小企業體的全球競爭力，使得歐盟區整體經濟復甦與成長的速度漸趨緩慢。為了克服此難關，歐盟執委會日前另提出一份科研架構計畫：「競爭力與創新研究架構計畫」(The Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme 2007-2013; CIP)，以作為FP7輔助性計畫，補強歐盟區產業界創新發展的能力。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/cooperation/CO200904/CO200904_01.htm

國科會歐盟資訊

科技政策

歐盟執委會開放超級電腦加速永續能源發展

歐盟執委會一月底宣布開放歐盟境內國家級超級電腦網絡 (DEISA)，提供歐盟的科學家從事核融合研究，以加速新興永續能源的發展。此舉將有助於科學家們進行研究中較困難、複雜的部分，例如融合反應器運作的模擬。

DEISA (歐盟超級運算應用基礎研究設施, Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputing Applications)，在歐盟的研究計畫支持下，自二〇〇二至二〇一三年，預計將自執委會獲得總金額高達二千六百萬歐元的經費。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/policy/P200904/P200904_06.htm

國科會歐盟資訊

科技政策

歐盟執委會開放超級電腦加速永續能源發展

DEISA擁有十二座全球百大的超級電腦，目前提供超過一百六十所歐盟研究機構及大學使用。為了加速以核燃料為基礎的新永續能源的研發，歐盟決定提供DEISA的超級電腦供ITER的科學家所使用。ITER為一進行中的全球型研究計畫，旨在展示核融合能量作為一個潔淨、安全、及持久能源的潛力。可成為核融合燃料的來源非常廣泛，而一公克核融合燃料所能產生的能源則相當於十一噸燃煤所能產生的總量。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/policy/P200904/P200904_06.htm

國科會歐盟資訊

計畫介紹

歐洲網際網路新視野

歐盟第七期科研架構計畫贊助的CASAGRAS 計畫

〈Coordination and Support Action for Global RFID-related Activities and Standardisation〉，旨在提供一整合性智能架構，以協助歐盟執委會以及國際社會推動無線射頻身分識別系統（radio frequency identification (RFID)）與相關技術的發展應用。此計畫參予成員包括英國AIM與AIDC、日本YRP、韓國ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunication Research Institute)、德國FEIG、法國ETSI 與美國CH (QED/ Craig Harmon) 。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/program/P200904/P200904_02.htm

國科會歐盟資訊

計畫介紹

歐洲網際網路新視野

此計畫最主要的概念是「萬物網絡」(Internet of Things) 概念，也就是物件之間無線網際網路的自我組態設定 (Self-Configuring)。未來像冰箱這一類無生命的家電用品也能經由科技發展，運用無線網際網路技術及結合RFID 無線射頻辨識系統技術，與儲存於內的食材產生互動，無需動手開冰箱，就能得知冰箱內所有物品的排列、數量、及保存期限。

詳細內容請上國科會簡訊網：

www.nsc.gov.tw/dept/belgium/NEWSLETTER/program/P200904/P200904_02.htm

EU Environmental Policy instruments

華明儀老師專欄



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Currently he is a lecturer at the German Department, Wenzao Ursuline College of Languages, Kaohsiung.

Research interests: EU environmental policy, EU / Taiwan Climate policy, Trade and Environment issues, China and Environment

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EU Environmental Directives

As European society has grown wealthier it creates more and more trash and needs more and more energy. In the European Union alone about **1.3 billion tonnes** of **waste** is thrown away annually, while about **40 million tonnes** of it containing **hazardous substances**.

In today's column I would like to introduce some environmental directives of the European Union which had great impact on environmental outcome not only within the EU but also in non-EU countries. Initially implemented in EU Member States several non-EU countries followed the example of the EU and adopted similar environmental regulations.

Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste

Almost every product we buy comes with **abundant packaging** creating horrific amounts of waste. First measures on the management of packaging waste were made in the early 1980s. However, that regulation covered only packaging of liquid beverage containers. In 1992, the Commission came forward with a Proposal for a Council Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste which aimed to prevent or **reduce the impact of packaging** and packaging waste on the environment. Manufacturers need to consider the amount of trash left after buying the product and they are urged to use packaging material that can be easily **recycled** and/or **re-used**.



End of Life Vehicles

Our society is built heavily upon *mobility*. Unfortunately mobility often means individual transport rather than public transport. The other side of increased private mobility: Air pollution, climate change and about 9 millions cars discarded every year in the EU. Altogether about 160 million cars are on the road in Europe. And what happens to them after...?

In 1997, the European Commission adopted a Proposal for a Directive aiming at making vehicle dismantling more environmentally friendly. The regulation sets targets for re-use, recycling and recovery of vehicles and their parts. It further pushes automakers to produce vehicles with a view to their ability to be recycled. The directive of End-of-Life Vehicles was officially adopted in September 2000.



Electrical and Electronic Equipment:

The issue of *e-Waste*

Modern life style equals a home equipped with plenty of electronic appliances including PCs, TV-sets, DVD-players, air conditioners, washing machines, mobile phones, radios, etc. As a consequence energy demand of households soared over the last decades. Another concern is the ever shortening life cycle of electric and electronic products. Manufacturers are continuously introducing new models with new features. “Old” products are simply discarded. Every EU citizen produces an average of 25 kg of e-Waste annually.



Electrical and Electronic Equipment:

The issue of *e-Waste*

e-Waste is a major global concern as amounts are sharply on the rise everywhere. Estimated **20-50 million tonnes of e-Waste** are discarded each year **globally**. Most of the discarded e-products are not treated properly and therefore harm environment and human health as they **contain hazardous substances**.

WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronic

Equipment directive

The EU legislation promoting the **collection and recycling** of such equipment has been in force since February 2003. The aim of these schemes is to foster the recycling and re-use of such products. The legislation provides a framework of collection schemes where consumers can return their discarded e-Waste to the retailer free of charge.

RoHS - Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances directive

Waste from electric and electronic equipments contains hazardous and poisonous substances like Lead (Pb), Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd), Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+), PBBs (polybrominated biphenyls), and PBDEs (polybrominated diphenyl ethers). These substances can cause severe damage to health of humans and the environment.

RoHS - Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances directive

The RoHS-directive bans the use of above mentioned substances in all electric and electronic goods and appliances sold in the EU. Compliant products receive the **RoHS-label**. This legislation has severe impacts on manufacturers in other countries too as they also have to fulfil the requirements by substituting those substances by safer alternatives.



The directive became effective on July 1st, 2007.



Directive of Eco-Design of Energy-using

Products (*EuP*)

This regulation aims to improve the **overall environmental performance** and optimize the whole **product life cycle** using a holistic view through Integrated Product Policy (IPP). Producers are requested to consider environmental effects in different life cycle phases already in the phase of product design. A major target is to improve **energy efficiency** of products. The framework directive was adopted in July 2005.

The EuP-framework does not provide immediate obligations for manufacturers; however, it allows the Commission implement specific measures. The directive focuses on **specific product categories** like heating and water heating equipment, electric motor systems, lighting, domestic appliances, office equipment, consumer electronics, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems.



REACH - Registration, Evaluation and

Authorization of Chemicals directive

REACH is a directive focusing on the **safe use of chemicals**. In the past, many carcinogenic chemicals were released from consumer products, like diapers, softeners, baby toys, toothpaste, etc.

The aim of REACH is to improve the protection of human health and the environment through an **assessment of properties of chemical substances**. REACH extends the responsibilities of the industry to manage the risks from chemicals and to provide safety information on the substances. The legislation entered into force on 1 June 2007.

REACH - Registration, Evaluation and

Authorization of Chemicals directive

Manufacturers and importers to EU markets are required to **gather information** on the properties of their chemical substances and to **register** the information in a central database. The responsible agency for data collection is the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) in Helsinki. The regulation also **asks for substituting** of the most dangerous chemicals after alternatives have been found to enhance product safety.



A brief look back

Today's column represents the last part of the series about the efforts European Union puts into environmental protection and therefore it is time to review what we have learned in the last parts: After getting to know the history of environmental protection, we have learned more about the European Environmental Action Plans and who are the key actors of Environmental Protection policy inside the EU. We got to know the principles of Environmental policy which the EU follows to ensure improvement of environmental conditions. A major part was the key role of the EU in the fight against global warming and the EU's participation in the Kyoto-Protocol. The last part introduced some major European environmental directives aiming to enhance environmental quality within the EU.

I hope you enjoyed reading the column and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about the issues: armin_ibitz@mail.wtuc.edu.tw

Special thanks to Professor Airmin Ibitz:

華明儀老師專欄到本期全部結束，非常感謝華明儀老師帶給我們一系列內容豐富的介紹，讓歐盟電子報因此增色不少，希望未來有機會再邀請到華明儀老師繼續為我們介紹更多環境的議題及歐盟的相關政策！



圖片來源

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