行政院所屬各機關因公出國人員出國報告書

（出國類別：開會）

出席「第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會議」報告

出國人員：　許文富　行政院農業委員會顧問

陳瑞隆　經濟部次長

彭作奎　台中健康暨管理學院教授

陳樹功　衛生署藥物食品檢驗局局長

林志鴻　行政院農業委員會國際處技正

出國地區：德國

出國期間：中華民國九十二年十二月七日至十二月十四日

報告日期：中華民國九十三年三月

系統識別號:C09301204

公 務 出 國 報 告 提 要

頁數: 44　含附件: 否

報告名稱:

出席第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會議報告

主辦機關:

行政院農業委員會

聯絡人／電話:

賴瓊珠／23126066

出國人員:

許文富　行政院農業委員會　顧問
陳瑞隆　經濟部　次長
彭作奎　行政院農業委員會　顧問
陳樹功　行政院衛生署藥物食品檢驗局　局長
林志鴻　行政院農業委員會　國際處　技正

出國類別: 其他

出國地區: 西德

出國期間: 民國 92 年 12 月 07 日 -民國 92 年 12 月 14 日

報告日期: 民國 93 年 03 月 05 日

分類號/目: F0／綜合（農業類）　／

關鍵詞: 中德社會經濟協會,農產品安全,消費者,農民安全制度

內容摘要: 第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會於九十二年十二月於德國舉行,由本會顧問許文富教授代表李金龍主任委員率團參加,本次會議除討論年度計劃執行成果及會務報告並規劃未來合作方向及進行專題研討,會後並安排農業及經濟建設參訪,本次會議計有九篇合作研究計畫成果報告,專題研討會主題爲<供應消費者安全之食品-中德經驗之比較>由衛生署藥檢局陳樹功局長及德國農部Dr. Luckemeyer發表報告,並就九十三年雙方合作計畫進行審查,計通過<農業廢棄物及農地轉作能源作物對生質能應用推廣之可行性>八項合作研究計畫,及決定九十三年專題研討會主題爲<消費者對農產者對農產品安全之要求及自身權益保護之意識>及九十四年中德合作研究計畫方向爲<提昇農產品安全性之農業政策及制度研究>及<農民安全制度>兩大主題.

本文電子檔已上傳至出國報告資訊網

出席「第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會議」報告

目　　錄

出席「第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會議」報告

壹、前　言

中德社會經濟協會於民國五十五年成立，成立宗旨為以德國為中心，加強我國政治、經濟、貿易與文化之關係，為目前我國在德國波昂法院登記在案之學術研究單位。

三十餘年來，中德雙方透過該協會進行農業社會經濟合作，獲致重大成果。透過農業經濟、農業政策、農村規劃、農民輔導、食品安全、環境保護、野生動物保育、因應 WTO 議題等合作研究與人員互訪、對於增進我與德國雙方之農業經濟及貿易關係均有助益。且該協會成員多為知名之教授及具影響力之學者，對我國之友好態度及貢獻實屬難能可貴。

第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會雙方理事聯席會議於九十二年十二月八日至十二日於德國波昂舉行，德方理事主席舒格教授(Prof. Dr. Schug) 原本邀請農委會李主任委員金龍前往出席，惟李主任委員因公務繁忙無法親自出席，爰請農委會顧問許文富教授代表率團前往，本次聯席會議除討論九十二年度研究計畫執行成果外及會務報告外並充份交換意見，規劃未來合作方向，並由德方協會人員悉心安排，參訪德國食品衛生檢驗部門及水庫、發電廠等農業、經濟建設，加深與會人員之印象。

本次聯席會議議程分為五大部份，包括開幕式、九十二年度中德農業政策及發展合作研究計畫成果報告、專題研討會、九十三年合作研究計畫審查及農經建設參訪。開幕式由雙方理事代表致詞並作會務報告；九十二年度合作研究計劃則由中方計畫執行人依序報告，計有九篇報告，題目分別為：1. 中德農場規模結構不同經營型態的認定基本原則之比較分析 2. 歐盟誘發鄉村發展

措施及其對台灣農業之啟示 3. 德國農村轉型與永續發展之研究 4. 德國鄉村休閒旅遊規劃與推動之研究 5. 中德農村酒莊企業經營與管理之比較研究 6. 中德生態社區與生態農場經營之經驗交流與合作發展 7. 德國在保育生物多樣性之農業方案與措施 8. 德國自然保護區規劃管理法制之研究 9. 德國維持鄉村地區永續發展之農業用水管理措施研究。各項計畫成果於會中獲致充分討論並將由該協會出版會議報告論文集供我國農政單位作為施政參考。

本次專題研討會主題為「供應消費者安全之食品－中德經驗之比較」，我方由衛生署藥物食品檢驗局陳樹功局長進行報告，德方由消費者保護暨農業部 Dr. Lückemeyer 發表報告。會中並將下年度專題研討會主題定位為「消費者對農產品安全之要求及自身權益保護之意識－中德經驗之比較」。

聯席會中並就九十三年度雙方合作研究計劃進行審查，除「農業生產環境對生態衝擊研究」及「現代農業之整合野生動物與土地保育研究」兩計劃因研究範圍太廣泛，暫不列入九十三年度合作研究，「農業廢棄物及農地轉作能源作物對生質能應用推廣之可行性」評估等八項合作研究計畫，於熱列討論中通過，交於計劃執行人九十三年度內確實執行。

本次會議並決議九十三年雙方理事聯席會依例於台北舉行，專題研討會主題定位為「消費者對農產品安全之要求及自身權益保護之意識－中德經驗之比較」，九十四年度中德合作研究計畫則定位為兩大方向－「提昇農產品安全性之農業政策及制度研究」及「農民安全制度」。

貳、會議及訪問日期

一、 出國期間：九十二年十二月七日至十二月十四日

二、 聯席會議日期：十二月八日至十日

三、 參訪日期：十二月十一日至十二日

參、中方代表團成員

團長

許文富　行政院農業委員會顧問
　　中德社會經濟協會中方理事

陳瑞隆　經濟部次長
　　中德社會經濟協會中方理事

彭作奎　台中健康暨管理學院教授
　　中德社會經濟協會中方理事

林志鴻　行政院農業委員會國際合作處技正

專題演講人

陳樹功　衛生署藥物食品檢驗局局長

研究計劃報告人

陳瀅世　台中健康管理學院休閒與遊憩管理學系助理教授

鄭蕙燕　中興大學應用經濟學系教授

劉建哲　中興大學農村規劃研究所教授

陳明健　玄奘大學財物金融學系教授

蔡宏進　台中健康暨管理學院教授

馬鴻文　台灣大學環境工程學研究所副教授

黃宗煌　清華大學科技與社會研究中心主任

邱宗治　屏東科技大學農企業管理學系副教授

陳明燦　台北大學地政學系教授

肆、活動日程

日　　期	時　　間	行　　程
十二月七日 （星期日）	23:40	搭乘華航 CI61 班機赴德國法蘭克福
十二月八日 （星期一）	06:40 09:25 10:10 19:00	抵達德國法蘭克福第二航站 搭乘德航 LH5018 班機赴科隆 抵達德國科隆（紀博士恆昭接機赴波昂） 駐德國代表處政治組組長鄭兆元歡迎晚會
十二月九日 （星期二）	09:00 11:00 14:00 16:00	開幕式 德方理事代表舒格教授致詞及會務報告 中方理事代表許文富教授致詞 駐德代表處鄭兆元組長致詞 台灣消費者及生產者對基因轉殖食品接受度研究-德國 Andrea Kühn 女士 中德農場規模結構不同經營型態的認定基本原則之比較分析-邱宗治副教授 歐盟誘發鄉村發展措施及其對台灣農業之啟示-陳明建教授 德國農村轉型與永續發展之研究-劉建哲教授 德國鄉村休閒旅遊規劃與推動之研究-蔡宏進教授 中德農村酒莊企業經營與管理之比較研究-陳瀅世助理教授 中德生態社區與生態農場經營之經驗交流與合作發展-馬鴻文副教授
十二月十日 （星期三）	09:00 11:00 14:00 16:00	德國在保育生物多樣性之農業方案與措施-鄭蕙燕教授 德國自然保護區規劃管理法制之研究-陳明燦教授 德國維持鄉村地區永續發展之農業用水管理措施研究-黃宗煌教授 供應消費者安全食品中德經驗之比較-衛生署藥物食品檢驗局陳局長樹功 德國消費者保護暨農業部 Dr. Lückemeyer 九十三年度中德合作研究計畫審查
	19:00	德方理事會晚宴

十二月十一日 （星期四）	09:00 10:00 14:30	赴杜蘭縣(Dűren County)參訪 杜蘭縣行政中心 獸醫及食品管制局 訪問獸醫局北萊茵西巴利亞邦檢驗室
十二月十二日 （星期五）	09:00	愛菲爾國家公園 魯爾水庫、水力發電廠、水資源資訊中心
十二月十三日 （星期六）	07:54 08:50 10:40	搭德航 LH6807 班機離開科隆 抵達法蘭克福 離開法蘭克福、搭乘華航 CI62 班機回台
十二月十四日 （星期日）	07:55	抵達台北中正機場

伍、第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會議紀要

一、開幕式

第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會雙方理事聯席會議於九十二年十二月八日至十二日於德國波昂 GŰNNEWIG BRISTOL HOTEL 會議廳舉行，開幕儀式首先由協會德方理事主席舒格教授致歡迎詞中揭開序幕。舒格教授特別感謝行政院農業委員會顧問許文富教授率領中方代表團到訪，包括前主任委員彭作奎教授及經濟部次長陳瑞隆先生及計畫報告人等一行十四人。並在致詞中特別推崇中華民國政府長年的經費支持及行政院農業委員會之協助與計畫研究人對中德農村之研究，增進彼此之瞭解及友誼，使中德社經協會維持長達三十多年的合作關係。

許文富顧問代表中方理事致詞時除感謝德方熱忱接待及對本次會議的悉心安排，並向德方表達李主任委員金龍因為公務繁忙無法親自出席之歉意，許顧問於致詞中特別指出中德雙方藉由共同合作研究及人員之交流互訪，多年對農業經濟、農村發展、農產品安全制度等多方面議題均有深入探討，尤其今年中方研究人員將就年度合作議題發表九篇報告，另此次專題研討會亦將就供應消費者安全食品為主題發表專題，對於農業政策調整及資源重新配置考量必深具參考意義與價值。這九篇報告在計畫執行人及德方理事的協助下均能順利完成並獲致豐碩

成果，而九十三年度研題計畫經中方初步審核，計有八項計畫，包括德國生態環境規劃對農村農村永續發展之意義、農業廢棄物處理與能源作物應用之探討、德國推動食品安全制度之做法及其對台灣農業的啟示、我國農民對環保型農業生產技術與制度之認知與接受度分析、建立有機農業資材之認定與管理制度以維護消費者權益及有機農業生產環境、農業生產對環境衝擊之分析、野生動物與自然資源保護整合等議題，期盼能在此次會議中審定。

我國駐德國代表處政治組鄭組長兆元代表胡代表為真致詞，表達對中方代表團長途旅行至德國歡迎之意及德方理事在百忙當中撥空參加此次會議表示感謝，並肯定中德社經協會在學術研究合作之功能及長期對維護外交友誼上所作的貢獻、並表示希望兩國今後更密切合作與交流。

二、九十二年中德農業政策及發展研究計畫成果報告

九十二年度中德社經協會推動九項合作研究計畫經於開幕式後隨即就各研究成果進行報告，茲將各成果重點分述如下：

（一）中德農場規模結構不同經營型態的認定基本原則之比較分析

本研究引進德國農場規模結構的認定機本準則之成功經驗，並以屏東縣麟洛鄉田道村的實證資料，探討台灣農場經營規模結構問題以及「標準毛利」的應用。，本研究發現以

「農家」為認定準則的農場規模統計資料，將無法掌握農場耕地經營權的變遷，而造成與本研究以「農場」為認定準則的實地調查資料有差距，進而影響政府對實際農場規模結構問題的認知，故需參考德國經驗以謀求改善之道。

在農業逐漸轉變成商業及企業經營型態後，台灣應學習德國以農場經營之「標準毛利」做為衡量經營績效的準則：即先計算地區性各經營型態別農產業的標準毛利，其次認定該地區個別農場的主要經營型態，並評估其能負擔全家生活所需的經濟規模，進而以不同規模別、專兼業別、農場經營者年齡等結構分類，分析該地區的農場規模結構現況並找出相關問題的改善方向。

(二)歐盟誘發鄉村發展措施及其對台灣農業之啟示如下：

本計畫引介德國等農業比重較低之歐盟國家之鄉村發展政策調適經驗，並配合我國之農業結構調整情況進行比較分析，歐盟誘發鄉村發展措施及其對台灣農業結構調整之啟示：

1. Rabinowicz(1999) 特別對於歐盟擴大版圖的影響提出見解，認為行政效率高且經濟先進的歐盟會員國要說服新申請入盟的中、東歐發展國家接受共同農業政策有一定困難度，由西歐國家投資中、東歐之農業發展，可能是一可行之著力點。因此，歐盟共同農業政策可能之調整方向有四大方面，包括：穩定農產品市場、補償農業對環境與地貌之保護、誘發鄉村發展及輔助農業轉型。

2.德國主導歐盟農業政策改革(CAP reform)，已經開始建設其農村成為農民及非農民混居之聚落，並特別重視生態村、旅遊村等建設，提供非農業就業機會。

(三)德國農村轉型與永續發展之研究

本研究探討德國農村之轉型，達成永續發展目標之經驗，分析其可供我國借鏡之處，以德國巴伐利亞邦之農村轉型經驗得知，農村轉型成功及持續長期有效的因素在於決策過程中村民的參與、村民在決策過程中表達農村轉型的意志及參與感，成為規劃者、政府及村民中良好的溝通機制。此鄉村改造計畫係依Land Consolidation Act (FlurbG)之規範執行,此Land Consolidation Act (FlurbG) 定義了當地居民參與、規畫、財務及行政等措施。1999 年台灣發生 921 大地震後，農委會水土保持局依地震損害程度選定 109 地區，並指定專業團隊常駐當地協助重建及設計規畫調查，透過居民參與、討論及利用專業規畫、政府資源投入使重建鄉村能因此設計成符合當地特色之風貌，其主要規劃目標有四點：1.加速鄉村重建工作、促進產業發展及創造多元就業機會 2.恢復當地人文景觀、開創休閒空間及平衡城鄉發展 3.促進鄉民對公共事務之參與、培養社區精神、強化居民社區歸屬感及讓居民共同參與社區家園之設計 4.整聚當地資源及透過居民重建參與強化後續工作維護及運轉。以台灣南投縣中寮鄉及魚池鄉為例，中寮鄉之重建即是以居民意見開始的，居民即是原始構想之設計者!

因此資源得以更有效率更專業之分配，包括房屋重建及產業重建，以產業重建為例，重建區提供龍眼傳統烘乾方式提供遊客親自體驗機會也因此創造了產品附加價值及增加了居民收入，中寮鄉透過學者專家協助運用當地陶土資源發展

成"陶器"之鄉，並藉由種植阿薩姆紅茶逐漸取代原本早已遍佈山區的檳榔樹。由以上經驗可以認知，居民參與是鄉村轉型及是否能永續發展之關鍵因素。

(四)德國鄉村休閒旅遊規劃與推動之研究

本研究的結果得知，德國鄉村由生產為主的功能改造成以休閒旅遊為主的功能，此種改造可供為台灣今後改造鄉村使其變為休閒旅遊功能的參考與借鏡，由研究的結果不儘可了解德國鄉村在現代化過程中，永續經營與發展經驗，也可幫助台灣將農業生產性的農村變休閒旅遊性的鄉村，藉此改變增加鄉村居民的就業機會收入與生活水準，使台灣的鄉村更美化且更能配合全社會在現代化的要求。

(五)中德農村酒莊企業經營與管理之比較研究

本研究針對中德農村酒莊發展現況與問題進行比較研究，其結果如下：

德國農村有歷史發展背景與嚴格的酒法，現階段生產品質要求朝向有機農業發展，並以生態環境維護為主，德國葡萄園農村酒莊多為小農規模之家族企業經營，其管銷人才與企業觀點，是決定市場方向與範圍的關鍵。目前歐盟市場與同類進口酒相較，德國酒品價格偏高，因此標榜高價值，產量少，中高價位之酒品。另具歷史特色之農村酒莊也因釀酒成本偏高而偏重自產自銷，但在面對世界市場競爭，歐盟與德國聯邦、邦政府等各級農業主管單位之補助措施需承擔價格持平，投資補助之責任，及鼓勵葡萄園重整計劃，並限制生產率。而葡萄酒業協會、農民生產合作社聯合會等則協助農民處理法律稅務問題以及國內外市場之推廣。

台灣開放民間製酒初期缺乏歷史文化背景，技術引自歐美，所有專業人才不足，例如釀酒師、品評人才、管銷人才

等須由政府單位、研究機構與協會組織提供輔導。目前亟需研發具台灣特色之酒類與風味，作為市場推廣之主要品種。現階段行銷管道較偏向傳統市場及超商通路，缺乏專門組織亦尚無外銷規模，雖然售價與進口酒相當，但因產品形象特色不明顯而不具競爭力。政府輔導方案初期多針對災區重建地區而忽略山地小米酒文化可以為台灣酒史增添色彩。

(六)中德生態社區與生態農場經營之經驗交流與合作發展

本計畫選出台灣欲輔導之生態社區或生態農場評估其適合之再生能源方式進行中德的合作與發展，根據生態社區與生態農場規畫理念，表現在社區與農場的設計上是一種尊重自然平衡，並使社區與農場成為健康與永續的，同時致力於關懷社區與地球關係的人性化生活空間，並達成下列目標 1. 維護與保育該社區與農場原有之自然環境 2. 形塑多樣化、健康的周邊集居環境 3. 建立以步行為主的安全健康生活 4. 尊重整體環境，教育民眾自我約束管理的環境責任 5. 以再生能源替代消耗性資源 6. 建立生態經營和再生能源使用之模範特色。

(七)德國在保育生物多樣性之農業方案與措施

本研究計畫探討德國農業措施在保育生物多樣性之檢討與歐盟在保育生物多樣性的農業行動方案與德國之相關措施。1998 年歐盟通過共同生物多樣性策略(Community Biodiversity Strategy)，並據以於 2001 年提出行動方案及實施工具。德國在實施行動方案均遵循歐盟的規範，惟各邦均有不同重點與實施方式，本研究提供了 Bavaria、Rhön 及 Baden-Württemberg 三個地區執行情形之個案分析，並根據歐盟與德國之經驗，建議我國未來應建構更多周延之農業環境措施。

(八)德國自然保護區規劃管理法制之研究

近幾年來「永續發展」漸漸成為世界風潮以及各國政府施政之主軸，台灣在遭受多次天然災害後亦開始重視環境與國土保安政策之落實，其中透過「規劃」手段，以劃定各自然資源保護區亦成為學界探討之重點，由相關文獻以及實務經驗顯示：於保護區劃定過程中往往遭受來自區內地主之諸多抗爭，本研究探討與我國同屬大陸法系國家-德國之作法，以作為我國施政參考。經由本研究之分析與訪談,提供以下幾點供政策擬定之參考。1.在自然保護與地景維護計畫規劃相關單位方面，以行政契約方式彌補環保相關計畫之不足,此方式具有下列幾點優點：(1)契約內容具有彈性(2)地景維護計畫之規劃需時較久，恐緩不濟急(3)可提升農民收益。但仍需相關配套措施，例如法制研修、農民損失補償額度估計以及官、民中間介者等配合，方能克竟其功。2.在民眾參與自然保護與地景維護計畫規劃方面：建議除踐行「正式參與」外，應重視「非正式參與」，其中除建構「公益團體」參與模式外，應於規劃地區內成立以農民為主之工作團隊，並強化參與內容使能順利進入「正式參與」階段，此規劃效益方能發揮至極大值。

(九)德國維持鄉村地區永續發展之農業用水管理措施研究

在面臨全球經貿自由化之際，歐聯強調農業之多功能(multifunctionarity)，針對鄉村地區永續發展政策，除人力、經濟、政治、科技外，歐聯特別著重於農業環境資源之保育與保護政策措施，並於 AGENDA 2000 中明示此重點，且制定多項相關法規，如水資源管理利用、土質改善、農田管理、 景觀維護等，多年來數個會員國執行此類措施已有相當成果。由於歐聯各國長期以來亦面臨資源利用分配問題，因

而整合水資源的相關組織與規範，成為2001年6月所發佈之水資源體制法規(Water Framework Directive)。其中農業部門的配合方式是將WFD實施於鄉村發展計畫與農業環境措施中，並應於2003年修訂農業共同政策(CAP)時之提出檢討。由於「水」這項農業環境資源在農村永續發展中佔重要地位，過去德國國內的農業措施相當重視水資源且有成功經驗，在新的水資源體制法規之下，如何在鄉村永續發展措施中融入水資源管理利用規範是我國解決農業水資源議題之借鏡。

三、「供應消費者安全食品－中德經驗之比較」研討會報告

「供應消費者安全食品」為本次中德社經協會研討會之主題，報告人為我國衛生署藥物食品檢驗局局長陳樹功及德國農部Dr. Lüchemeyer博士。陳局長首先就台灣如何提供安全食品經驗提出報告，介紹台灣關於食品安全管理行政單位主要有四大部門及其主掌業務，即(1.)環保署：規範相關法規避免污染物進入環境及食物鏈中(2.)農委會：核准及監控動物用藥及殺蟲劑、控制飼育動物疾病、檢查禽、畜屠宰場、檢驗基因轉殖動植物育種及提昇食品品質(3.)衛生署：建立安全食品規範及標準、核准食品添加物、健康食品、減肥食品、基因轉殖食品、確保適當食品商標及廣告、分析食品樣本、教育產業界及消費者食品安全觀念、加強公共衛生部門人員及執行食品安全研究(4.)消保會：協助消費者爭取權益。Dr. Lüchemeyer博士亦提供德國經驗供與會學者討論。

四、九十三年度中德合作研究計畫審查

有關中德雙方九十三年度合作研究計畫前經中方理事會於九十二年八月四日初審完成，決議以「維護消費者權益之環保型農業生產技術及制度之研究」為研究主題，計有「農業廢棄物及農地轉作能源作物對生質能應用推廣之可行性」

評估等八項合作研究計畫，經於十二月十日雙方理事會中熱列討論，除「農業生產環境對生態衝擊研究」及「現代農業之整合野生動物與土地保育研究」因研究範圍太廣泛，不易付諸執行，故暫不列入本年度合作研究，另「德國蔬菜產業標準作業流程及廢棄物處理之探討與研究」需修正研究方向，併同其它五項研究計畫同意共同推動並於九十三年度執行。

五、九十四年中德合作研究計劃方向討論

有關九十四年度中德合作計畫研究方向經與會理事代表討論決議，以「提昇農產品安全性之農業政策及制度研究」與「農民安全制度」兩大方向為主軸。另有關九十三年度雙方理事會之專題討論主題亦於此次會議中定位於「消費者對農產品安全之要求及自身權益保護之意識－中德經驗之比較」。

陸、檢討與未來展望

一、中德社會經濟協會自 1966 年成立以來已運作三十餘年，並獲致良好成果，對於增進中德雙方之瞭解及維持兩國邦誼助益良多，多年來在農業經濟、農村規劃、農產運銷、農產品安全、加入 WTO 之因應等領域進行深入研究並提供台灣農業政策擬定時之重要參據，本次聯席會議沿襲傳統，除研討會務及訂定研究方向，並召開學術交流會議及參訪德國食品衛生檢驗單位，加強與會學者對德方農政成果之瞭解，深具實務交流意義，也透過此方式培養我方無數農業經濟學者及專家。

二、此次聯席會議亦討論九十三年度計劃，除「農業生產環境對生態衝擊研究」及「現代農業之整合野生動物與土地保育研究」兩項合作研究計畫因研究範圍太廣泛，不易付諸執行，暫不列入本年度合作研究計畫內，其它六項研究計畫均獲通過，該等合作研究計畫對我未來農政管理及政策擬定將有重大幫助。雙方並初步決定第二十二屆雙方理事聯席會於九十三年在台北舉行，並以「消費者對農產品安全之要求及自身權益保護之意識」為主題，九十四年度雙方合作研究計畫方向則初步定位為「提昇農產品安全性之農業政策及制度研究」及「農民安全制度」兩大主題進行。

三、中德社會經濟協會自民國五十五年於德國波昂成立以來，已奠定了深厚的友好基礎，透過協會運作對台灣在國際社會的地位提昇大有裨助，目前外交部每年補助該協會八萬美元，農委會則於科技計畫項下辦理與相關學術單位之合作研究計畫，基於雙方合作關係長久良好，未來仍應繼續透過中德社會經濟協會推動中德合作關係，擴大我國之國際參與，惟德方理事成員多數已屆退休年齡，德方理事主席 Dr. Schug 亦表達將於近年內退休，協會除借重其豐富資源及學識外，亦需積極注入新血，如

何擴展德方參與人員並鼓勵農業、經濟、文化、社會等不同學科之加入，並爭取更充裕經費投入，使協會之運作更加多元化、活力化實為當務之急。

柒、附錄

附錄一：第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事會聯席會議議程

Sino-German-Association for Economic and Social Research

Programme for the 21st Joint Board Meeting

From December 8 to December 12, 2003

Monday, Dec 8		
	Arrival of the Chinese Delegation from Taiwan	
	Check-in in Hotel Bristol, Prinz-Albert-Str. 2, 53113 Bonn Tel: 0228-26980, Fax: 0228-2698222	
1900	Dinner Party, Invitation by Taiwan Representative in Germany, represented by Mr. Chao-yung Cheng, Head of Department. Floating Restaurant "Ocean City", Rhine river banks nearby Kennedy-brűcke, 53225 Bonn	
Tuesday, Dec 9	*Joint Board Meeting* in Hotel Bristol, Salon Bonn	
0900-1030	Opening Remarks 1. Prof. Schug, Chairman of the Association 2. Prof. Wen-Fu Hsu, Head of Taiwan Delegation 3. Mr. Chao-yung Cheng, Head of Department of Taiwan Representation in Germany Report on the Activities of the Association in 2003 1. Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. Schug	
1030-1100	Coffee Break	
1100-1230	Project Reports 1. Producers' and Consumers' Acceptance of Transgenic Crops in Taiwan Ms. Andrea Kűhn 2. Comparative analysis of basic criteria for the identification of farm size structure with different types of farming in Taiwan and Germany Prof. Tzong-chiz Chiou	
1230-1400	Lunch	
1400-1530	Project Reports 1. The incentives for rural development in EU and its implication to Taiwan's agriculture Prof. Ming-chien Chen	

	2. A study on the rural transformation towards sustainable development in Germany Prof. Chien-zer Liu	
1530-1600	Coffee Break	
1600-1730	Project Reports 1. A study of planning and implementation of leisure and tourism villages in Germany Prof. Hong-chin Tsai 2. The comparison of business management of rural winery between Taiwan and Germany Prof. Chin-chuan Liu/ Prof. Wan-tran Huang 3. The Sino-German experimental exchange and cooperative development of the management in the ecological community and farm Prof. Yii-der You	
1900	Welcome party, invitation by Prof. Schug Hotel Bristol	
Wednesday, Dec 10	*Joint Board Meeting* in Hotel Bristol, Salon Bonn	
0900-1030	Project Reports 1. Measures of biodiversity conservation. German experience and its implications for Taiwan Prof. Huei-yann Jeng 2. A study on the legal institution for establishing natural conservation areas in Germany Prof. Ming-tsann Chen	
1030-1100	Coffee Break	
1100-1200	Project Reports German measures for agricultural water management under the water framework directive Prof. Chung-huang Huang	
1200-1400	Lunch	
1400-1530	Work Shop on the topic: Supply of Safe Food for Consumers—The German vs Taiwan experience 1. Report by Director General, Shu-kong Chen, National Laboratories of Food and Drugs 2. Report presented by Dr. Lukemeyer, Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture	

1530-1600	Coffee Break	
1600-1730	Presentation and discussion of new research projects for the year 2004 Conclusions	
Thursday, Dec 11	Excursion—Safety Food	
0900	Departure from Hotel to Dűren County	
1000	Dept. II Law and Order of County Administration Mr. J. Peters Bureau of veterinary issues and food control Mrs. Dr. M. Beshara-Rezk	
1200	Lunch	
1330	Drive to Krefeld	
1430	Visit to Bureau of Veterinary Inspection Office of the State NRW (North Rhine-Westphalia)	
1600	Return to Bonn	
Friday, Dec. 12	*Excursion (continued)*	
0830	Departure from Hotel to Meckenheim	
0900	Visit to the Meat Processing Company Rasting, Mr. Ehret	
1100	Drive to Heimbach	
1200	Lunch	
1330	Visit to the Ruhr Water Reservoir, Water Information Center, Heimbach	
1530	Return to Bonn	
Saturday, Dec. 13	Departure	

附錄二：第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事會聯席會議德方出席人員名單

1. Prof. Schug
2. Prof. Lipinsky
3. Prof. Rohde
4. Dr. Wahlers
5. Dr. Krekeler
6. Dr. Lűckemeyer
7. Prof. Weiss
8. Prof. Kutsch
9. Dr. Linscheid
10. Dr. Bremer
11. Dr. Nolten
12. Dr. Wolz
13. Dr. Jee
14. Prof. Bombech
15. Prof. Heckerlei
16 Mrs. Kűhn

附錄三：「供應消費者安全之食品－中德經驗之比較」摘要

Supply Safety Food for Consumers: Taiwan Experience

Dr. Shu-Kong Chen
Bureau of Food and Drug Analysis
Department of Health
(陳樹功局長)

With the economic prosperity, social progress and increase of national income, the consumers in Taiwan have expressed the demand for a safer food in their daily life. The food safety administration in Taiwan is not controlled under a single agency system. Rather, the major players are situated in four parts in the farm-to-table continuum: environmental protection, agricultural production, industry/trade, and health protection. The Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) regulates all kinds of pollutants to prevent their entry into the environment and food chain. It also establishes safe drinking water standards. The responsibilities of Council of Agriculture (COA) on food safety are: (1) to review and approve pesticides and animal drugs before marketing, (2) to monitor legal use of pesticides and animal drugs by farmers, (3) to control diseases in food animals, (4) to inspect meat and poultry slaughtering plants, (5) to review and approve genetically modified plants and animals for seedling or breeding, and (6) to promote quality foods. The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA), the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) supervise the production and trading of safe foods, including alcoholic beverages. The Department of Health (DOH) is the very important agency for ensuring safe food for consumers. Its responsibilities include: (1) to establish food safety code of practice and product standards, (2) to review and approve food additives, health foods, special dietary foods and genetically modified foods before marketing, (3) to ensure foods are properly labeled and advertised, (4) to investigate food poisoning outbreaks, (5) to inspect food establishments for compliance, (6) to analyze food samples assisting law enforcement, (7) to enhance working techniques of public health personnel, (8) to educate industry and consumers regarding food safety, and (9) to conduct research on food safety. Finally, the Consumer Protection Commission helps consumers to fight for their right when there is dispute with food operators. The DOH has been working hard through: (1) amendment of law and regulation, (2) control of microbiological hazard, (3) control of chemical hazard, and (4) other fundamental infrastructure to enhance the safety of food for consumers in Taiwan. However, lots of works still need to be carried out collectively and cooperatively to protect the consumers from hazards caused by unsafe foods.

附錄四：九十二年度中德合作研究計畫報告整理表

序號	計畫主持人	單位	計畫名稱
1	邱宗治 Tzong-Chiz Chiou	National Pingtung University of Science and Technology	Comparative Analysis of Basic Criteria for the Identification of Farm Size Structure with Different Type of Farming in R.O.C and Germany
2	陳明健 Ming-Chien Chen	Hsuan Chuan University	The Incentives for Rural Development in EU & Its Implications to Taiwan's Agriculture
3	劉健哲 Chien-Zer Liu	Graduate Institute of Rural Planning, National Chung-Hsing University	A Study on Rural Transformation with Sustainable Development in Germany
4	蔡宏進 Hong-Chin Tsai	Deportment of Leisure and Recreation Management, Taichung Healthcare and management University	A Study of Planning and Implementation of Rural Leisure and Tourism in Germany A summary report
5	黃萬傳 Wan-Tran Huang (陳瀅世代表出席) Ying-Shih Chen	Research Institute of Business Administration Taichung Healthcare and Management University	The Comparison of Business Management of Rural Winery between R.O.C. (Taiwan) and Germany
6	游以德 Yii-Der You (馬鴻文代表出席) Hwung-Wen Ma	DAAD Alumni Association in Taiwan	Management of Ecological Community and Ecological Farm--Practical Experience Exchange and Sino-German Cooperation Development
7	鄭蕙燕 Huei-Yann Jeng	Department of Applied Economics, National Chung-Hsing University	Implementation of Biodiversity Action Plans for Agricultural Sector in Germany
8	陳明燦 Ming-tsann Chen	Dept. of Land Economics and Administration, National Taipei University	A Study on the Legal Institution for Planning and Management of Nature Conservation Areas in Germany
9	黃宗煌 Chung-Huang Huang	Department of Economics National Tsing Hua University	Policy and Management of Agricultural Water for Sustainable Rural Development: Lessons from Germany

附錄五：九十三年度中德合作研究計畫表

序號	計畫主持人	單　位	計畫名稱	審查結果
1	黃宗煌 Chung-Huang Huang	Center of Science, Technology and Society, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan	Evaluation of Energy Crop Production and the Bio-energy Policy Instruments	通過
2	李宗儒 Tzong-Ru Lee	Department of Marketing, National Chung-Hsing University	The Study of SOP and Waste Management in Vegetable Production & Marketing Process in Germany	需修改，通過
3	吳榮杰 Rhung-Jieh Woo	Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University	A Study on Food Safety Policy in Germany and Its Application for Taiwan	通過
4	韓選棠 Siian-Tang Han	The institute of the Chinese village development	The Impact of the agricultural production environment toward the ecology.	暫不列入
5	劉建哲 Chien-Zer Liu	Graduate Institute of Rural Planning, National Chung-Hsing University	A Study on the German Ecological Environment Planning for the Meanings of Sustainable Development	通過
6	黃璋如 Chang-Ju Huang	National I-Lan University	The Supervision of New Materials Used in Organic Agriculture	通過
7	鄭蕙燕 Huei-Yann Jeng	Department of Applied Economics, National Chung-Hsing University	Taiwan Farmers' Perceptions on Adopting Agri-environment schemes and its Implications	通過
8	黃志偉 Ji-Wei Huang	National I-lan University	Integrating Wild Life and Landscape Conservation in Modern Agriculture	暫不列入

附錄六：九十三年度中德合作研究摘要

（一）Evaluation of Energy Crop Production and the Bio-energy Policy Instruments

Title	Evaluation of Energy Crop Production and the Bio-energy Policy Instruments
Objective	- Review the relevant agreements and policies concerning energy issues in European Union, with particular emphasis on Germany - Examine the potential contribution of bio-energy to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions - Evaluate the economic cost and environmental benefit of energy crop and compare the difference between Germany and Taiwan - Identify the optimal agricultural and energy policy instruments to support production of energy crops, with particular references to the experiences of Germany and other EU countries
Executing Institute	- Center of Science, Technology and Society, National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan - Institute for Agricultural Policy, Market Research and Economic Sociology, University of Bonn, Germany
Abstract	It is widely believed that the crop system and farm land use pattern will be adversely affected by our accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). Traditional crops such as rice, maize, soybean, corn and sugar cane would become even less competitive. How to utilize such land that may become idle or be released for alternative uses turns out to be extremely important. Since it is politically and socially imperative in Taiwan to maintain farmer's income and improve environmental quality, this project intends to find an economically and environmentally sustainable outlet for the existing farm land and crop production, especially for such energy crops as maize, soybean, corn, oilseeds and sugar cane. Despite its cost disadvantage, some energy crops may play new role in providing adequate farm income for the farmer on the one hand, while, on the other hand, contribute to reduction of pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, if the new energy and agricultural policies could be integrated properly. This project begins with a thorough review of the energy policies and agreements in Taiwan as well as in European Union, with particular emphasis on Germany. In particular, the new Renewable Energy Development Act and the economic incentives initiated by the authorities in Taiwan and Germany to encourage development and utilization of renewable energy will be compared. This is followed by a comparative study on the cost and profit of energy crop production.

	In light of the prevailing programs in support of bio-energy, this project evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of growing energy crops for bio-fuels. On the basis of such findings, the optimal agricultural and energy policies will be proposed in order to make the socially desirable energy crops sustainable in production.
Prospect	1.Review the renewable energy policies and agricultural policies in response to WTO accession and global environmental change. A clear comparison between Taiwan and Germany will be made, in the hope of drawing constructive policy implications. 2.Identify and quantify the economic and environmental advantages and disadvantages of energy crop production with and without incentive programs. 3.Propose an optimal integrated policy mix that meets the emerging needs to reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, while maintain the farmer's farm income at adequate levels.

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Cooperation Scientists and Institutes:

Dr. Ralf Nolten

Institute for Agricultural Policy, Market Research and Economic Sociology,

University of Bonn

（二）The Study of SOP and Waste Management in Vegetable Production & Marketing Process in Germany

Title	The Study of SOP and Waste Management in Vegetable Production & Marketing Process in Germany
Objective	1.To know the vegetable production & marketing process in Germany and how to apply barcode system in the whole process. 2.To know how to collaborate the production & marketing process and information system 3.To know how to build the well-developed vegetable waste management 4.To know what Germany government does for developing the vegetable waste management
Executing Institute	Department of Marketing, National Chung-Hsing University
Abstract	In order to increase the agricultural competitiveness in Taiwan, it is important to have a good, practical and useful SOP (Standard Operational Process) and waste management system. So, through this project, we want to know the following things: 1.Who are the key players in implementing SOP and managing waste? 2.What the wholesale market did during the production & marketing process in the vegetable Supply Chain in Germany? 3.How to decrease waste or increase waste value? 4.Compare the SOP and waste management between Taiwan and Germany.
Prospect	There are 2 prospects. (1)by understanding the standard operational process in vegetable production & marketing in Germany, we will know how to develop a suitable SOP in Taiwan.(2)to improve our waste recycle system by knowing the waste management system in Germany.

Principal Investigator: Dr. Lee, Tzong-Ru TEL: 0935367612 FAX:04-22861437
04-22861437

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Cooperation Scientists and Institutes:

Liu Ching-Chuan, Department of International Business and Research Institute of Business Administration, Taichung Health Care and Management University.

（三）A Study on Food Safety Policy in Germany and Its Application for Taiwan

Title	A Study on Food Safety Policy in Germany and Its Application for Taiwan
Objective	1.To understand the policy measures that Germany adopted to improve domestic and international food safety situations. 2.To discuss the application of German experiences for Taiwan's agricultural policies.
Executing Institute	Department of Agricultural Economics, National Taiwan University
Abstract	Food safety is one of the most important agricultural policy goals many countries strive for. With the three aims of preventive consumer protection, quality assurance as well as eco-friendly and animal welfare-oriented production, the agri-food and consumer policies of Germany are targeted at restoring full public confidence in the safety of food. The study will explore the German experiences in improving the food safety standard, and will discuss the revelation to and the application for Taiwan's agri-food policies.
Prospect	Like many other agricultural net importing countries, Taiwan is striving to maintain a sustainable agricultural sector. The future viability of Taiwan's agriculture primarily hinges on its success in convincing consumers（domestic or international）through high quality standards in competition. Through this study, hopefully, will reinforce the attention of food safety issues in Taiwan, and will learn from Germany in adopting proper agri-food policy measures to improve the safety of food in Taiwan.

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Cooperation Scientists and Institutes: to be discussed

(四) The Impact of the agricultural production environment toward the ecology.

Title	The Impact of the agricultural production environment toward the ecology.
Objective	1 .The set up of a research team and signing a cooperation contract with Germany. The diversity of the Farmland hydrology of Germany is heading toward production, Water conservation, ecological conservation, landscape and leisure that kind of activities and it show great results. In the kerber area in Niedersachen of north Germany, Ottenhausen and the state of Bavaria of south Germany, all have the very successful cases in the area of the water resource conservation and anti flood techniques of the German countryside and agriculture. The new point of view and the ecological engineering of the modern hydrology have also provided the rich countryside landscape, the increasing the effect of the anti flood technique and enrich the diversity of the ecological activity. The project leader has once written an article: where the water goes? , in there, he explained the methods for the water conservation with pictures and more explanations(see appendix 1). Through contact by e-mail, we have the initiative agreement of cooperation with Germany for the research of the hydrological irrigation, bio-environment, ecological pollution with the assistant of 5 professors from the agricultural engineering of the university of Rostock and professors from the university of Hannover and the university of Munich : (1) Prof. Bombeck Represent the professor of the university of Rostock Germany. (2) Prof. Althaus Professor of the Ecological Hydrology of the university of Rostock Germany. (3) Architekt Karweik Technician of the agricultural department of niedersachen. (4) Prof. Hencke Professor of the university of Hannover. (5) Prof. Magel Former minister of the agricultural department of the state of Bavaria, present professor of the university of Munich.

	This year, we shall set up a research team to combine the Academy of the Chinese countryside development , the chi-shin farmland hydrology party and the research team of the National Taiwan University to appraise the function and the economical benefit of the triple production of the Taiwanese farmland hydrology. 2. Argumentation of the methods of execution and discussion about the concrete feasibility. (1)Visiting between the research team of Taiwan and Germany: The Taiwanese research team shall visiting the Hydrological engineering construction and its diversify effect of the landscape, ecology and leisure on life in the north German pain area and the south German highland area for further understanding and research. (2)Visiting the world expo 2000 in Germany, to see their top 10 theme farm, for example the Wienhausen village known for its waste water and dam irrigation management or the Ottenhausen village known for its flooding problem solving techniques and the ecological engineering construction. (3)Visiting the Steinhude village and the ecological conservation area in south Germany to see the techniques of turning farmland into wetland and its results. (See appendix 2). (4) German team: Inviting the German team to Taiwan to let them understand the current conditions of the Taiwanese agricultural hydrological irrigation in the community and farmland., and hope that they can come up with some suggestions for improvements. 3. Activity events. (1)The study of German plain farm using river water and groundwater as irrigation methods. (2)All kind of irrigation water road and related knowledge of hydrological and ecological construction techniques. (3)Methods to plan and to assist the construction of wetland, artificial lakes etc. (4)The changes and effect of the ditches on the landscape, leisure and ecology. (5)The construction method of the non soil ditches and all kind of ditches The Calculation of the water permeability and the water capacity of the soil ditches.
Executing Institute	The institute of the Chinese village development

Abstract	According to issue 9 of the 5th national agricultural conference: fortification of the agricultural environment and the accelerating of the permanent reuse of the resource. One of its conclusions is: Research of the economical benefit of the quantification of the triple production function of hydraulic farmland emprise, presenting its contribution to the green citizen income account in a concrete way. And, increasing the permeability of rain into the ground, the ground water, generalizing the farmland impulvium and ground water support. Question 1: Water resource recharge There are a lot of obvious changes about the development of the Taiwanese countryside and agriculture these past few years; one is toward the recreation farming and two is being conscious about the ecological conservation. But the use of the water resource hasn't been enough developed in the Taiwan area and that leads to the serious water shortage in the summer. This has been bothered our government and related units. Question 2: Triple production of the hydraulic engineering Today, the agriculture in Taiwan is searching a way to develop the recreation farming, but the country side hydraulic constructor did not concern and didn't make any adjustment about the needs of the ecological landscape and leisure. Agricultural in Taiwan used to be production focus but now it's reaching to a transformation into life and ecology: recreation and leisure. Hydrological farmland and irrigation water road, countryside road development, countryside wetland, are all strongly connected to the transformation of the Taiwanese countryside and the development of hydrological engineering. Therefore an adjustment must be made. The planning of the hydrological engineering in Taiwan should consider the fast Development of the transformation of the agriculture and the Taiwanese country side, So the triple production plan can play an important role in here. Question 3: Water planting Plan The construction of the Taiwanese irrigation system and hydrological engineering, should transform into landscape, ecological and leisure related hydrological engineering. The ecological engineering right now should be used on the farmland hydrological engineering. Other countryside related hydrological constructions such as: road irrigation and soil ditch should combine the farmland to set up a complete water resource protection and water planting project, so that the excessive rain, irrigation water can be preserved and permeate through the ground layer and fully replenish the underground water,

	artificial lake, artificial pond, wetland and even swamp. Using the hydrological irrigation system on the preservation of the water resource during the farming or execute the large area permeate plan by collecting or renting the land.
Prospect	1.The earth surface runoff to the river has been decreased because of the soil ditch of the water drainage amount of the countryside road, it becomes a important resource for the underground water. 2.Leads the redundant water from the rain season with the hydrological conduit into the artificial pond, farmland or a water conservation area to grow the water and to solve the water shortage and flooding problem. 3.Irrigation hydrological conduit network will become the most important and the latest resource of leisure farming in the area of landscape, ecology and life.

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Cooperation Scientists and Institutes:

(五) A Study on the German Ecological Environment Planning for the Meanings of Sustainable Development

Title	A Study on the German Ecological Environment Planning for the Meanings of Sustainable Development
Objective	1.To study a German ecological environment planning for rural sustainable development. 2.To examine the assessment criteria of the German rural sustainable development and environmental program. To investigate the German environmental planning can be used for reference in Taiwan's rural development.
Executing Institute	Graduate Institute of Rural Planning, National Chung-Hsing University
Abstract	Rural villages are not only important agricultural production bases, they are also places for preserving natural resources and ecological environments. In addition to creating economic foundations for rural villages to upgrade their attraction and quality of life, the goals of rural village development must place much stress on the maintenance of ecological environments and natural scenery. Therefore, the scope of rural village development and construction must take cognizance of economic production requirements, local culture, living improvements, preservation of nature, and ecological (Dorfökologie) concerns in an integrated, comprehensive, creative, and sustainable manner. It must also satisfy villagers' demands for village modernization. The main point of this study is to examine a program for maintaining the environment in the process of rural development for modernization in Germany. During the process of rural modernization, the natural scenery and unique rural style were maintained, and after construction, the economic, residential, and recreational value and attraction of the rural village were upgraded for sustainable development.
Prospect	1.Developing an understanding of the German environmental program for rural sustainable development which is suitable for reference in Taiwan's rural development policies. 2.Assuring the role and functions of Taiwan's rural villages in nature preservation and scenic maintenance so as to promote effective regulation and sustainable development of rural villages in Taiwan. 3.Promoting academic cooperation and exchanges among academic units as well as governmental departments in Taiwan and Germany.

Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Liu, Chien-Zer TEL:04-2285-9899, 04-22840352 ext.202,208
FAX:04-2285-0866 EMAIL:czliu@dragon.nchu.edu.tw
Cooperation Scientists and Institutes:1.Bonn University：Prof. Dr. Dr. Dr. Weiss and Dr. Nolten
2.Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Landwirtschaft und Forsten: Ministerialrat Attenberger

（六）The Supervision of New Materials Used in Organic Agriculture

Title	The Supervision of New Materials Used in Organic Agriculture
Objective	The objective of this study is to investigate the approbation mechanism of the new developed materials used in organic farming in Germany.
Executing institute	National I-Lan University
Abstract	Organic farming is expected that no material or production method, which leads the plants or livestock to grow unnaturally, pollutes the environment, influences the ecology, or contaminates the foods, will be adopted in any production process. In this concern, the materials have to be very carefully used in the organic farming. Thanks to scientific research, more and more new materials are developed and introduced to organic farming. These materials might help the organic farming in pest control, soil fertilization and so on. However, they might violate the ideals of organic agriculture by contraries. In Taiwan, the new guidelines of organic farming, set on 2003.9.15, conduct which materials can be used and which cannot be used in the organic farming. The materials, which are neither suggested nor forbidden to be used in organic farming, are always the subject of debate. Besides, among all the organic materials, only the commercialized organic fertilizers are supervised by the government in Taiwan. Because more and more new commercialized materials are used in the organic farming, such as insects, diatomite, micro-organic and its by-products, etc., people concern for the rightfulness of these materials. It is time for Taiwan to develop the supervision system for the organic materials. This study will try to investigate how Germany supervises the materials used in organic farming.
Prospect	In this study, the sorts and the approbation mechanism of new commercialized materials for organic farming in Germany will be investigated. The supervision system of the organic materials will be proposed for Taiwan's organic farming.

Principal Investigator: Mrs. Prof. Dr. Chang-Ju Huang-Tzeng
TEL: (03)9357400 ext. 861 FAX: (03)9334879
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Cooperative Scientists and Institutes: Prof. Dr. Guenter Schade, Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin.

（七）Taiwan Farmers' Perceptions on Adopting Agri-environment schemes and its Implications

Title	Taiwan Farmers' Perceptions on Adopting Agri-environment schemes and its Implications
Objective	(1) To development the ex ante understanding of farmers responses for the agri-environment schemes (2) To explore strategies for adopting/enhancing agri-environment measures in Taiwan
Executing Institute	Department of Applied Economics, National Chung-Hsing University
Abstract	Taiwan is in the need of enhancing or adopting more agri-environment measures. While Taiwan undergoes the increased pressure on the degradation of farmland quality and has only a few pilot agri-environment measures carried out, Germany, in contrast, has decades of experiences in implementing such programs with high acceptance in the federal states. In particular, measures for extensification and measures for landscape and nature conservation are the most accepted programs among the agri-environment schemes. In the first year, this project plans to review and to evaluate one of the most accepted agri-environment measures implemented in Germany. A survey on farmers' perception and preferences on the corresponding pilot measures in Taiwan will be executed in the second year. We then analyze the survey data and draw the implications from the results.
Prospect	Understanding the relationships between farmers' perceptions and agri-environment measures is important for several reasons. It may be used to guide the development of agri-environment policies and regulations, to develop products that address environmental protection needs, to target information programs, and to design promotional campaigns. Farmers' attitude is the key for effective implementation of agri-environment measures. This research is especially important for Taiwan because of the trend and the need of adopting more new agri-environment policies in the near future. The results of this study also help Taiwan and Germany to better understand and to maintain partnership in promoting the policies on protecting our farmlands.

Principal Investigator: Prof. Dr. Huei-Yann Jeng TEL:+886-4-22857609
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Cooperation Scientists and Institutes: Dr. Ralf Nolten, Bonn University

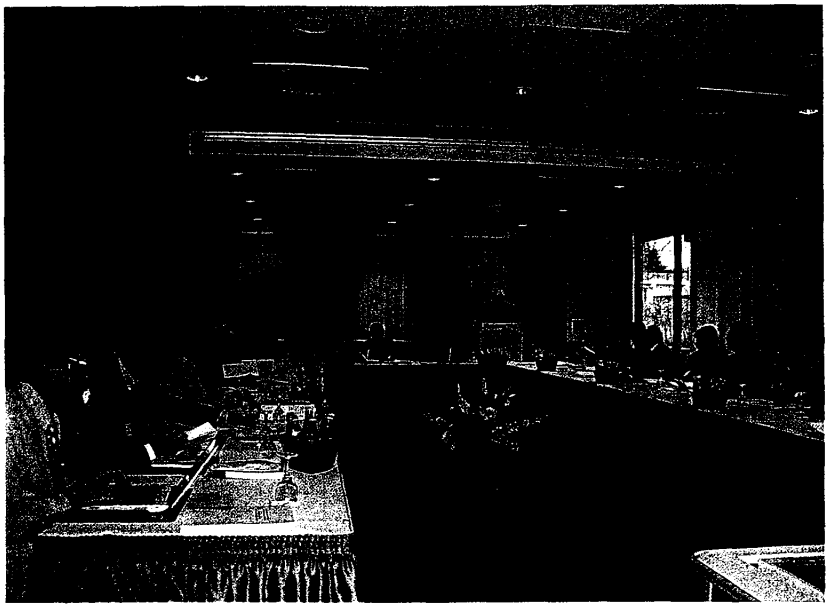
(八) Integrating wild life and landscape conservation in modern agriculture

Title	Integrating wild life and landscape conservation in modern agriculture
Objective	WTO & economic development pressure has both imposed tremendous pressure on farmland management and farmland land use in developed world. Low price of agricultural produce and high cost of traditional farming system in Taiwan resulted in a more efficient farmland stewardship system which is not only ecologically hostile but also culturally, recreationally and landscape damaging. There is little government responsive measure such as policy, scheme or act to change the trend. Very few public resource was allocated to subsidize/encourage farmland and farmers to adopt a more environmental friendly farming system and at the same time to decrease surplus production pressure. This study is to compare the situations and relevant policy/scheme in both Taiwan and Germany. The aim is to find/study the possible way either through marketing force or through government subsidy to establish a more sustainable agriculture system which can tie better between agriculture production(possibly surplus production), recreation, landscape, and education opportunity in farmland.
Executing Institute	National Ilan University
Abstract	Farmland and countryside area account for the largest share of accessible lowland in whole Taiwan land area, however while we focus on biodiversity and environmental conservation, we tend to leave farmland alone. Hierarchy of conservation in developed country particularly in Taiwan did not cover tremendous different habitats of farmland where indeed host many valuable species of wild animal, plants and landscape. Nature reserve, national scenic areas, national park, and several cultural heritage preservation area in Taiwan seems very large in terms of national land areas ratio, yet the diversity of landscape or ecological types are not so extensive. The vast farmland which classified as semi-natural and other marginal countryside land regarded as natural wilderness, maybe not as outstanding as national park but in terms of accessibility and their quantity may be more important than the designated conservation area has long been under tremendous pressure of modern agriculture and urban development. No responsive policy or act was designed to solve the conflicts. Case such as Shuan-Lien Pee was only a cap of iceberg. This study is aimed to fill the gap of agricultural industry, land use and conservation from the view point of a more social land value.
Prospect	Farmers in Taiwan receive subsidy for set-aside and lowland woodland scheme for better farmland stewardship and farmer pension scheme for farmers' personal welfare and numerous small scale construction/or new town-countryside rebuilt program for better living environment, however very little attention and budget was allocated for better overall and longer

	term sustainable countryside/farmland stewardship. The true holistic social value of farmland has not properly addressed and appreciated. Area such Shuan Lien Pee and Tsao Pee in Ilan where very typical subtropical wet-land habitat similar to temperate bog/mire land accommodating over two hundred aquatic plants and numerous precious indigenous animals has been either eradicated, introducing economic tree species for woodland, or buried by introduced soils without hesitation by the landowners but no appropriate regulation can halt the destruction action. Nowadays, similar numerous very valuable habitats and landscape owned by private sectors/or farmers in the countryside of Taiwan were cultivated under modern intensive farming systems or land misuse which has done enormous damage on those priceless environmental sensitive areas yet only yield very low price agricultural produce. The gain of farmers or landowner may be very limited, but the loss is beyond imagination. We may have lost the most valuable international human heritage. They are suggested better taken out of farming or treated with more respect for biodiversity or landscape value in terms of other social/insubstantial land value. Apart from the more conspicuous case as Shuan-Lien Pee or water pheasant in the water-chestnut field in Guan-Tien in Tainan, there are numerous opportunities in the headland or the whole farmland for healthier food production and better accommodation of biodiversity or cultural diversity should be integrated into modern agriculture for sustainable future. The government should hold a longer and broader view point and take more serious action to control the trend and this study would serve as an policy making reference and reminders. We have spent money on farmers and farmland, but dose all our spending justify the public interests which could not actually survive in our short term commodity-oriented market? For a fairer society, the agricultural subsidy in modern democratic circumstance, we should take the consumers into account rather than just farmers' value of things.

Principal Investigator: Dr. Robert Ji-Wei Huang TEL: 03-9357400 ext. 771(O) 03-9285605 (H) 0921133408 (Mobile) FAX:03-9352714 EMAIL:jwhuang@mail.niu.edu.tw
Cooperation Scientists and Institutes: Dr. Susanne Reiner (Contract scientist)

附錄七：第二十一屆中德社會經濟協會理事聯席會照片



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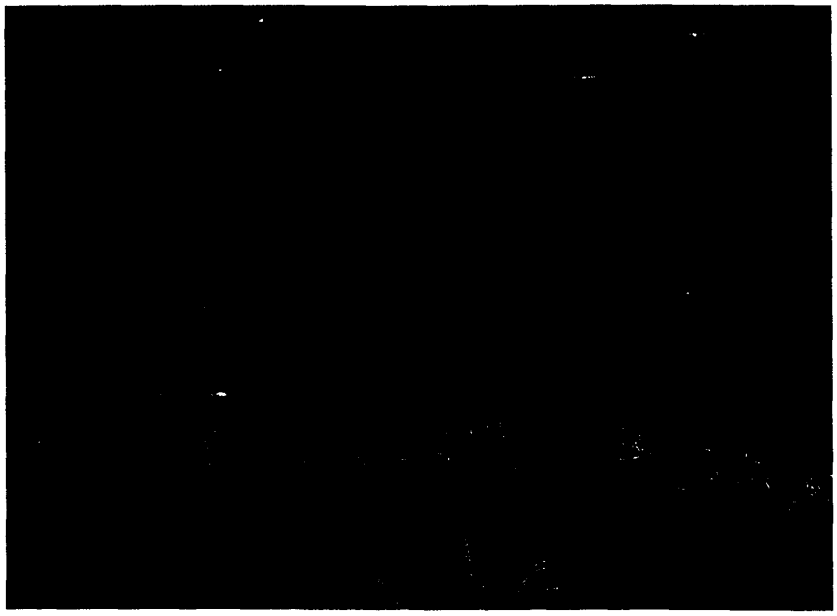
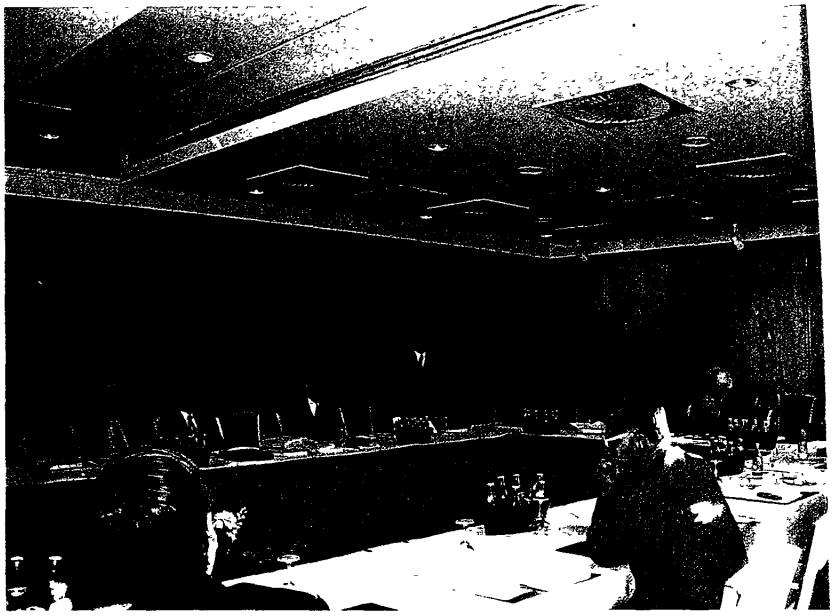


駐德代表處鄭組長兆元致詞

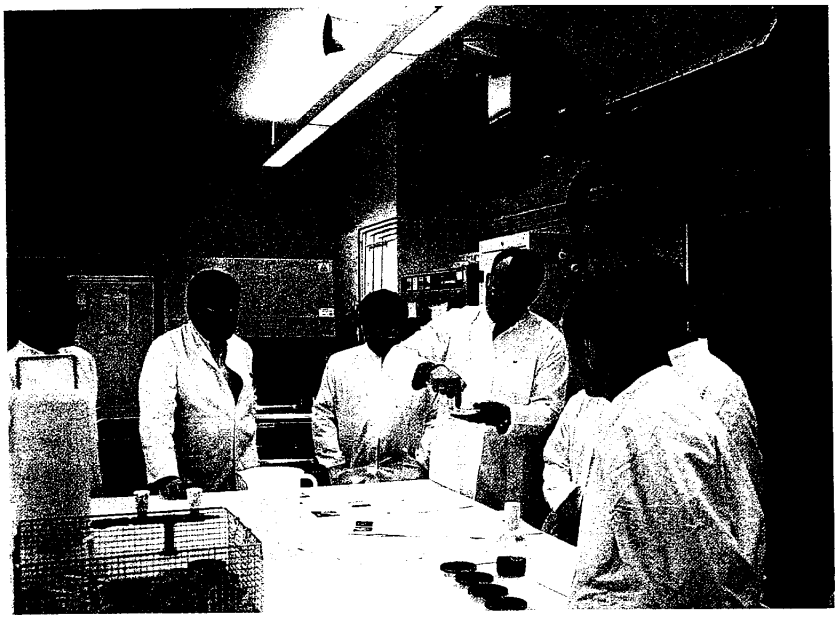


外交部陳次長瑞隆發言

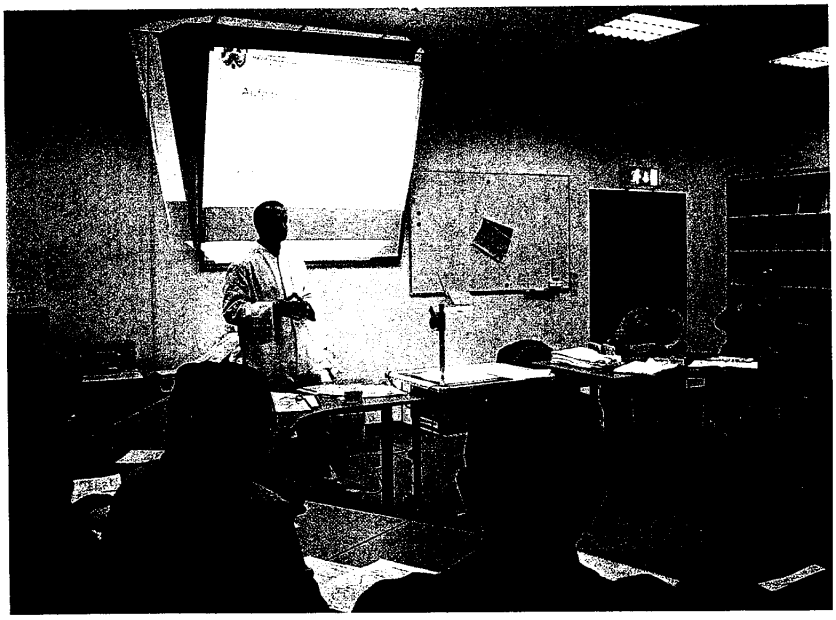
研討會一景

專題研討會-陳局長樹功報告

參訪：Dept. II　Law and Order of Country Administration



參訪：Bureau of Veterinary inspection office of the state NRW



參訪：Bureau of Veterinary inspection office of the state NRW

RENTROP & PARTNER

Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft · Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Jahresrechnung 2003 2003年结算表

Deutsch-Chinesische Gesellschaft für Sozialökonomie e. V.,
Nußallee 21, 53115 Bonn

Vereinsvermögen 协会资产	**Euro**	**Euro**
Vortrag 01.01.2003 年初盈存		
Kassenbestand 现金		116,11
Lfd. Konto Sparda-Bank e.G., Bonn 甲存		-1.522,87
Festgeldkonten Sparda-Bank e.G., Bonn 定存		71.601,01
Geschäftsanteil Sparda-Bank e.G., Köln 银行股金		33,72
Flüssige Mittel 流动资金		70.227,97
./. am 31.12.2002 noch nicht gezahlte, in der 2002年12月31日尚未支付，但2002年结算已包含之 Jahresrechnung 2002 aber enthaltene 薪资(税费)及2002年12月份之 Lohnsteuer, und Sozialversicherung 社保费 Dezember 2002		1.255,96
		68.972,01
+ **Einnahmen 2003** 2003年收入		
Zinsen 利息	1.716,76	
Zuwendungen 补助	72.707,44	74.424,20
		143.396,21
./. **Ausgaben 2003** 2003年支出		
Gehälter 薪资	40.550,00	
Gesetzlich sozialer Aufwand 法定社保费	10.127,53	
Freiwilliger sozialer Aufwand 自愿性社保费	25,00	
Vermögenswirksame Leistung 劳工储蓄补助	79,80	
Aushilflöhne 助理费	6.166,33	
Pauschalsteuer für Aushilfen 助理定额税费	313,38	
Geschenke 礼品	0,00	
Reisekosten 旅费	5.403,30	
Bewirtungskosten 招待费	410,00	
Board Meeting 联席会议开支	6.268,64	
Reparatur Geschäftsausstattung 修理费	56,38	
Porto, Telefon, Telefax 电话，邮费	400,96	
Bürobedarf 文具	238,92	
Literatur 专业书籍	96,24	
Fortbildungskosten 专业训练费用	50,00	
Buchführungs- und Beratungskosten 会计师费	1.657,23	
Bankzinsen und -spesen 银行费用	163,41	-72.007,12
Vereinsvermögen Stand 31.12.2003 年底协会资产		71.389,09

Zusammensetzung

		Euro
Kassenbestand		13,39
Lfd. Konto Sparda-Bank e.G., Bonn		6.301,95
Festgeldkonto Sparda-Bank e.G., Bonn		20.279,05
Festgeldkonto Sparda-Bank e.G., Bonn		52.236,77
Geschäftsanteil Sparda-Bank e.G., Köln		35,67
Flüssige Mittel		78.866,83
./. am 31.12.2003 noch nicht gezahlte, in der vorstehenden Jahresrechnung aber enthaltene:		
- Gehälter Dezember 2003	2.882,47	
- Lohnsteuer Dezember 2003	2.797,43	
- Sozialversicherung Dezember 2003	1.797,84	7.477,74
		71.389,09

Zusammengestellt anhand der vorliegenden Belege. Eine sachliche und rechnerische Prüfung der Belege erfolgte nicht.

Bonn, 18. Februar 2004

RENTROP & PARTNER KG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

Franz Peus
Wirtschaftsprüfer
Steuerberater

Summen- und Saldenliste

per 31.12.2003 Abr.-Nr. bis 1/03 Blatt
SKR: 03 Währung: Euro

Konto	Kontobezeichnung	letzte Bewegung	Eröffnungsbilanzwerte	Summe der Abrechnungen Soll	Summe der Abrechnungen Haben	Jahresverkehrszahlen Soll	Jahresverkehrszahlen Haben	Saldo per Abrechnung Soll	Saldo per Abrechnung Haben	% vom Umsat.
00520	Geschäftsguthaben Sparda-Bank	7	3372 S	195		195		3567		
00800	Vereinsvermögen	5	6897201 H		7270744		7270744		14167945	
	Summe Klasse 0		3372 S	195		195		3567		
			6897201 H		7270744		7270744		14167945	
01000	Kasse	12	11611 S	50000	60272	50000	60272	1339		
01210	Sparda-Bank	12	152287 H	17662820	16880338	17662820	16880338	630195		
01220	Sparda Bank Festgeld 100 411 361	12	2076490 S	5031415	5080000	5031415	5080000	2027905		
01230	Sparda Festgeld 10 411 361	8	5083611 S	98565	5182176	98565	5182176			
01240	Sparda Plus 110 411 361	12		5223677		5223677		5223677		
01360	Geldtransit	12		20494352	20494352	20494352	20494352			
01740	Verbindlichkeiten aus Lohn und Gehalt	12		2801254	3089501	2801254	3089501		288247	
01741	Verbindlichk. Lohn- und Kirchensteuer	12	19563 H	464441	724621	464441	724621		279743	
01742	Verbindlichkeiten soziale Sicherheit	12	106033 H	1835831	1909582	1835831	1909582		179784	
01755	Lohn- und Gehaltsverrechnungen	12		5717780	5717780	5717780	5717780			
	Summe Klasse 1		7171712 S	59380135		59380135		7883116		
			277883 H		59138622		59138622		747774	
02110	Zinsaufwendungen f.kfr.Verbindlichkeit.	12		1495		1495		1495		
02650	Sonstige Zinsen und ähnliche Erträge	12			171676		171676		171676	
	Summe Klasse 2		000 S	1495		1495		1495		
			000 H		171676		171676		171676	
04120	Gehälter	12		4055000		4055000		4055000		
04130	Gesetzliche Sozialaufwendungen	12		1012753		1012753		1012753		
04140	Freiwillige soziale Aufwendung. LSt-frei	12		2500		2500		2500		
04170	Vermögenswirksame Leistungen	12		7980		7980		7980		
04190	Aushilfslöhne	12		616633		616633		616633		
04199	Pauschale Steuer für Aushilfen	12		31338		31338		31338		
04650	Bewirtungskosten	7		41000		41000		41000		
04660	Board Meeting 2003	12		626864		626864		626864		
04670	Reisekosten	12		670230	129900	670230	129900	540330		
04805	Reparatur/Instandh. Betriebs- u. Gesch.	9		5638		5638		5638		
04910	Porto	12		16088		16088		16088		
04920	Telefon	10		24008		24008		24008		
04930	Bürobedarf	12		23892		23892		23892		
04940	Zeitschriften, Bücher	12		9624		9624		9624		
04945	Fortbildungskosten	8		5000		5000		5000		
04955	Buchführungskosten	12		165723		165723		165723		
04970	Nebenkosten des Geldverkehrs	12		14846		14846		14846		
	Summe Klasse 4		000 S	7329117		7329117		7199217		
			000 H		129900		129900		000	

Summen- und Saldenliste

per 31.12.2003 Abr.-Nr. bis 1/03 Blatt 2
SKR: 03 Währung: Euro

Konto	Kontobezeichnung	letzte Bewegung	Eröffnungsbilanzwerte	Summe der Abrechnungen Soll	Summe der Abrechnungen Haben	Jahresverkehrszahlen Soll	Jahresverkehrszahlen Haben	Saldo per Abrechnung Soll	Saldo per Abrechnung Haben	% vom Umsatz
	Summe Sachkonten		7175084 S 7175084 H	66710942	66710942	66710942	66710942	15087395	15087395	
44										