參加

「歐盟支持台灣原住民策略研討會」 心得報告

服務機關:行政院原住民族委員會

出國人職稱/姓名:企劃處國際事務科專案人員 Yedda Palemeq

出國地區:比利時布魯塞爾

出國期間:101年11月27日至12月3日

報告日期:102年3月15日

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壹、前言

台灣政府近年來重視原住民權益,績效顯著,成果包括修憲確保原住民族參政權及文化權(1994)、成立中央原住民事務主管機關行政院原住民族委員會(1996)、制訂且通過法令保障原住民族各項權益1、參與國際原住民論壇(如聯合國原住民人口工作小組 United Nations Working Group on Indigenous Populations 或 WGIP、聯合國原住民議題常設論壇 United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 或 UNPFII)或辦理南島民族國際會議(Austronesian Forum 或AF)、與各國原住民政府及非政府組織合作等等。種種成果不僅在東南亞地區表現傑出,更在世界居領先地位。

爰此,台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處、「非聯合國會員國家及人民組織」(Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization,以下簡稱非政府組織 UNPO)及歐洲議會保加利亞籍議員(Member of European Parliament 或 MEP) Metin Kazak 三方合作,定於 101 年 11 月 28 日假比利時布魯塞爾歐洲議會 ASP A3G-2 會議廳共同舉辦「歐盟支持台灣原住民策略研討會」(EU Strategies, Interventions, and Future Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan,以下簡稱歐盟台

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¹ 重要法令包括:原住民族教育法(1998)、原住民身份法(2001)、原住民族工作權保障法(2001)、原住民民族別認定辦法(2002)、原住民族基本法(2005)、原住民族地區資源共同管理辦法(2007)、原住民族傳統智慧創作保護條例(2007)。

灣原住民研討會),邀集歐亞學界、企業界、公民社會、非政府組織及媒體共同討論台灣歷來推動原住民事務之成果以及面臨之挑戰。

非政府組織 UNPO於 2012年11月21日發新聞稿表示:

「近年來,台灣成為東南亞地區民主化和少數民族權利紀錄的模範。 然而,有關台灣進步的論述常常忽略了島上原住民族訴求認同與代表 性的運動以及從他們的角度解釋台灣發展的重要觀點。忽略了原住民 族重大貢獻的論述充其量只能算是台灣成功經驗的片面解釋。

這場研討會起於歐盟—台灣自由貿易協定的熱烈討論中。綜觀台灣國際參與的深度及廣度與日遽增,此一進展提供深化台灣發展的機會,對台灣原住民族的影響亦屬深遠。」²

依據此新聞稿,在歐洲議會召開歐盟台灣原住民研討會的目的另有其二:探討台灣原住民族對台灣民主化的貢獻以及研究台灣原住民族在歐盟—台灣自由貿易協定中的地位。同時間,我國台灣民主基金會事先資助非政府組織 UNPO 經費 3,000 歐元(約新台幣 11 萬 5,800元整),辦理台灣原住民論壇,著實已經提供在歐洲辦理相關活動的契機。

綜上,為推展我國原住民政策及措施為各國借鏡;為探討台灣原住民族在多元且民主台灣發展論述中的地位;又為幫助台灣與歐盟各界廣泛連結,提升我國原住民族政策之國際能見度,外交部爰建議我國協助非政府組織 UNPO 辦理本次歐盟台灣原住民研討會,並且函

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² 參閱附錄一、英文新聞稿(2012.11.21)。

文邀請台灣各界選派代表參與。經多日協商後,台灣代表團由台灣民主基金會副執行長游清鑫副教授、國立東華大學蔡志偉助理教授(賽德克族)及行政院原住民族委員會企劃處國際事務科專案人員 Yedda Palemeq (排灣族)組成,共同參與此次台灣原住民族議題初次躍上歐盟舞台的歷史時刻。

貳、行政院原住民族委員會與歐洲

行政院原住民族委員會(以下簡稱行政院原民會)自 1996 年成立以來,不遺餘力推動原住民國際交流,相關活動包括辦理原住民族國際交流事務人才培訓、遴選原住民代表參與年度聯合國原住民議題常設論壇(UNPFII)及赴國外原住民非政府組織實習、召開南島民族國際會議(AF)等等,近年來更以文化、產業為重心與中國大陸少數民族密切往來,國際觸角延伸至美洲、大洋洲及亞洲。

相較之下,原民會與歐洲的交流雖然次數有限,但都深具主題性。第一次接觸在 2006 年 10 月,由當時的主任委員Icyang·Parod率領 55 名原住民鄉鎮市長赴北歐(挪威、瑞典、芬蘭)考察薩米族人相關權益發展;³第二次接觸在 2012 年 2 月,由主任委員Palaebang danapan率領 55 名原住民鄉鎮市區長赴荷蘭參訪水利工程及荷蘭東印度公司(Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie 或 VOC)文獻。⁴前者的考察重點在瞭解薩米族人為發展及生存的各種努力,並分享台灣原住民族的經驗;後者的考察重點則在尋回台灣原住民埋在荷蘭史料和地圖裡頭的歷史。原民會六年間赴歐考察重點的差異顯示出台灣政府於推動原住民族權益上,政策典範已發生移轉,已由「給付行政政策」,逐步

³ 參閱公務報告資訊網「95 年原住民族行政人員北歐考察出國報告」。

⁴ 參閱公務報告資訊網「101年度地方政府原住民族行政人員赴荷蘭考察觀摩報告」。

轉為「民族主體建構工程」:



此次行政院原民會派員赴比利時布魯塞爾參與歐盟台灣原住民研討會,主要目的便是分享我國行政院原民會自成立以來的政策及其演變,具體在會議中報告〈從「有」到「是」:行政院原住民族委員會及其五個行政原則〉(From 'To Have' Towards 'To Be': The Council of Indigenous Peoples Executive Yuan and Its Five Operation Principles)乙文,從「法治上的安頓」、「生活上的安頓」、「經濟上的安頓」、「文化上的安頓」及「歷史上的安頓」等五大原則,說明台灣政府原住民族政策中的典範移轉。6

⁵ 行政院原住民族委員會企劃處王副處長瑞盈,〈行政院原住民族委員會業務簡報—組織沿革及民族發展策略〉簡報檔(101年9月11日),第6頁。

⁶ 參閱附錄二、英文報告。

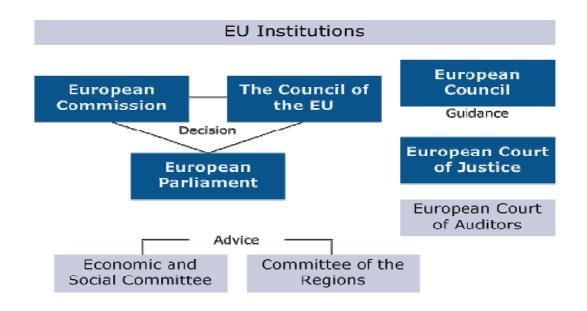
多、歐洲聯盟

歐洲聯盟(The European Union,簡稱歐盟)的成立及運作都以條約為基礎。自 1951 年起,所有條約都由各會員國代表於會議中協商、同意、簽署,再經各會員國國會批准,最後交由歐洲議會通過生效。 重要條約及其內容臚列如下:

1951.04.18	巴黎條約	規範鋼鐵共同市場
1957.03.25	羅馬條約	歐洲經濟共同體 (European Economic
		Community 或 EEC)
1986.02.17	留一让安	規範投票制度;擴大內需市場;首度提及
1986.02.28	單一法案	歐洲理事會
1992.02.07	馬斯垂克條約	成立歐盟;走向歐元制
1997.10.02	阿姆斯特丹條約	強調人權、性別平等、永續發展、危機處
		理機制等議題
2001.02.26	尼斯條約	歐盟組織改革
2007.12.13	里斯本條約	頒佈「歐洲聯盟基本權利憲章」(Charter of
		Fundamental Rights of The European
		Union)

依據 1992 年馬斯垂克條約成立的歐盟,決策機構包含歐盟理事會 (The Council of the EU)、歐盟執委會 (European Commission) 及歐洲議會 (European Parliament) 三角鼎力;早幾年成立的歐洲理事會 (European Council)為指導單位;歐盟法院(European Court of Justice) 和歐盟審計院 (European Court of Auditors) 為兩個獨立機構;另有諮詢機構如經濟與社會委員會 (Economic and Social Committee) 及區

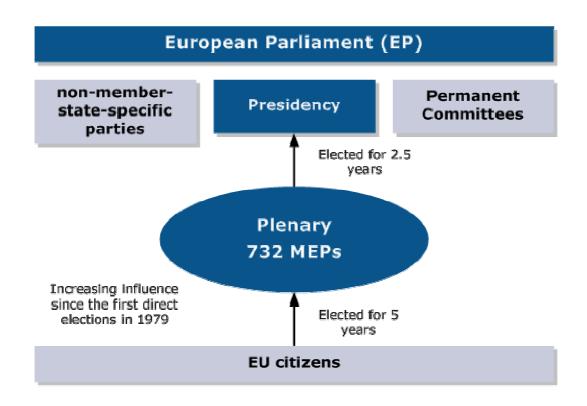
域委員會 (Committee of the Regions): 7



和本次歐盟台灣原住民研討會最有直接關係的是歐洲議會。歐洲議會目前有732名議員(MEP),由歐盟各國公民直選,任期五年,自1979年直選以來,影響力日增。目前以德國、法國、義大利、英國等國家公民選出來的議員為多數。歐洲議會主席則由歐洲議員們間選舉產生,任期為2.5年。議會中另設有20個常設委員會,分別為17個主管內政的委員會(如預算委員會;經濟與金融委員會;交通與觀光委員會;憲政委員會;女性權利與性別平等委員會;訴願委員會……等等)以及3個主管涉外事務的委員會(外交委員會—下有人權次委員會與安全防禦次委員會;發展委員會;國際貿易委員會)。

⁷ 參閱 International UNESCO Education Server for Civic, Peace and Human Rights Education 網頁。

此外,另設有非歐盟會員國特殊代表。歐洲議會架構圖如下:8



如前述,本次歐盟台灣原住民研討會乃由非政府組織 UNPO 及台 北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處尋求歐洲議會 Kazak 議員協助,才得由該 議員名義在歐洲議會登記舉行。Kazak 議員(保加利亞籍)畢業於法 國勃艮第大學(國際與歐洲法碩士),目前為歐洲議會外交委員會底 下人權次委員會副主席,問政焦點包括移民、少數民族與人權,且與 台灣關係友好,故為本次研討會主要的合作對象。9

⁸ 參閱 International UNESCO Education Server for Civic, Peace and Human Rights Education 網頁。

⁹ 參閱歐洲議會 Metin Kazak 議員官網。

肆、歐盟支持台灣原住民策略研討會10

本次研討會由 Kazak、UNPO 秘書長 Marino Busdachin 及台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處王代表萬里共同主持,受邀與談人包括 Michael Danielsen (Taiwan Corner,丹麥台灣壹角)、Kevin T. Jackson (Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management,布魯塞爾索爾維經濟管理商學院)、Joëlle Hivonnet (European External Action Service,歐盟對外行動署)及台灣代表三名:游清鑫教授(台灣民主基金會副執行長)、蔡志偉助理教授(國立東華大學)和行政院原民會企劃處 Palemeq 專案人員。

議程11

時間	活動	主講人
12:15		報到
13:00	開幕式	 Metin Kazak 議員(歐洲議會) Marino Busdachin 秘書長(UNPO) 王萬里代表(台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處)
13:10	第一場 台灣社會現況	 游清鑫教授(台灣民主基金會副執行長) Michael Danielsen 主席(丹麥台灣壹角) 蔡志偉助理教授(台灣國立東華大學)
13:45	第二場 支持台灣原住民族策略	 Kevin T. Jackson 教授(索爾維經濟管理商學院) Yedda Palemeq 專案人員(台灣行政院

¹⁰ 參閱附錄三、英文海報。

¹¹ 參閱附錄四、英文議程。

	原住民族委員會企劃處)
	3. Joëlle Hivonnet (歐盟對外行動署)
14:20	閉幕式

一、台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處座談會

101年11月28日當天上午前往歐洲議會召開研討會以前,台灣代表游教授、蔡助理教授及Palemeq專案人員先至台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處與駐外單位人員座談,協助我國外交人員瞭解本國原住民政策發展,並討論以台灣原住民族相關議題與我國駐歐外交單位及歐盟合作的契機。

座談會由王代表萬里主持,駐外人員出席踴躍,發言及發問不斷。 就本國原住民政策,駐外人員詢問(1)本國原住民政策的制訂機制 是由上而下或由下而上,且是否有台灣原住民族參與;(2)制訂政策 時,是否有參考國際原住民族權利或其他人權標準,且這些標準是否 有國內法化;(3)制訂並執行相關政策時,跨部會協商是阻力或助力, 例如原民會是否與教育部、體委會等合作培育菁英人才;(4)相關就 業方案是否和地方單位及民眾的需求互相結合;且(5)相較於其他 國家,台灣原住民政策發展的程度究竟為何......等等。就合作的契機, 駐外人員則建議(1)由於歐盟人權公約優於聯合國人權公約,且我 國參與聯合國屢因各種國際政治現實受阻,選擇透過歐盟及人權議題加入國際社會,其成功機會較大;(2)駐歐洲各外館經常有機會接待歐洲貴賓赴台灣參訪,原民地區尤為首選行程,建議原民會如有相關資料與原民觀光政策,可與歐洲外館合作推行,達成雙邊政策目的。

台灣代表三人分別就自己的專業背景回應上述問題及建議。原住 民政策制訂確實有諮詢專家學者和部落代表,例如辦理公聽會,獲取 民意;此外,國際原住民族權利標準也是制訂政策參考標的之一,惟 少數重要的權利標準如國際勞工組織第 169 號公約(ILO Convention 169)尚未國內法化,仍須靠國內各界推動;另,跨部會合作確實是 推動原民會業務的重要推手;又,相較於其他國家,台灣原住民族權 利相關法令豐富多元,在美國、加拿大、澳洲、紐西蘭等國之先,惟 執行層面較弱,仍須加強;最後,原民會現正推廣原住民部落深度旅 遊,且有出版旅遊路線宣傳摺頁,可供外館參考利用。¹²

座談會中,台灣代表三人與駐外人員就本國原住民政策交換意見,相談甚歡,也突顯本國政策有必要多方面宣導,不僅應提升其國際能見度,部會間的溝通協調亦不應忽視,以達成政策雙贏的局面。

¹² 原民會 25 條部落深度旅遊路線英文宣傳摺頁(pdf)已於 101 年 1 月 21 日傳給台灣駐歐盟兼比利時代表處劉秘書福元。

二、歐盟台灣研討會

台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處人員、台灣代表三人驅車前往歐洲議會,和非政府組織 UNPO 人員及 Kazak 議員會合,並簡單布置場地後,即於下午 1 時準時於 ASP A3G-2 會議廳正式召開研討會。現場除了主辦及協辦單位人員,還有數十位關心人權及少數民族議題的歐洲議員及其他聽眾,據台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處表示如此出席率在歐洲議會中已經很高,顯示歐盟對原住民議題的興趣。

研討會先由旅歐太魯閣族女高音呂玉成開唱,以聲樂方式演繹台灣原住民歌謠,十分感動現場所有來賓。曲後,Kazak 議員、Busdachin 秘書長及王代表依序發表引言,介紹本次研討會緣由、議題內容及報告人背景。正式研討會分為兩場次:第一場(13:10~13:45)談台灣社會現況,由台灣代表游教授、蔡助理教授及丹麥壹角 Danielsen 主席報告;第二場(13:45~14:30)談支持台灣原住民策略,由索爾維經濟管理商學院 Jackson 教授、行政院原民會代表 Palemeq 專案人員及歐盟對外行動署 Hivonnet 女士報告。

非政府組織 UNPO 於 12 月 3 日發表會後新聞稿,摘要報告內容如下:

「游清鑫(台灣民主基金會)接續描述台灣 14 支法定原住民族的現況,說明人口僅佔 2%的台灣原住民族和島上非原住民族人口在社經地位上的落差;Michael Danielsen(台灣壹角)探討台灣主體性的問題,點出歐盟可以協助強化台灣國際參與的方向;蔡志偉助理教授(台灣國立東華大學)則從法律觀點探討台灣原住民族相關法令的進展以及原住民自治的未來。

Kevin Jackson 教授(索爾維經濟管理商學院)接續討論國際經濟體如何增進草根原住民社區的經濟實力;Yedda Palemeq(台灣行政院原住民族委員會)報告行政院原民會行政架構及五個促進原住民族權益之原則;Joëlle Hivonnet(歐盟對外行動署)則針對台灣原住民族表示,歐盟致力促進全世界人權,肯定台灣民主化及落實公民與政治權利國際公約(ICCPR)、經濟社會文化權利國際公約(ICESCR)等國際人權公約的努力。」13

然而,由於歐洲議會會議廳要求嚴格,各場次銜接時間無法彈性 調整,又本次研討會90分鐘內安排6個報告人,各從不同的角度談 論台灣原住民族議題,故報告時間緊湊且遭嚴重壓縮,原議程預定的 互動討論和閉幕式被迫取消,研討會最終成為單向溝通,以報告為主。 時間一到下午2時30分,所有與談人匆匆合照後,便必須迅速離場。 台灣代表團三人由台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處人員帶領參觀歐洲 議會。

雖然現場沒有機會與現場聽眾互動討論,基於本次會議乃是第一次在歐盟裡談論台灣原住民族議題,出席率高,又宣傳資料豐富,仍不失為重要且有效的第一次接觸。

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¹³ 參閱附錄五、英文新聞稿(2012.12.03)。

伍、其他重點行程14

本次台灣代表三人赴歐除了參加歐盟原住民族研討會外,外交部 也安排其他參訪拜會行程,摘錄重點行程如下:

一、歡迎晚宴

台灣代表三人抵達比利時當晚(101年11月27日),便由外交部 安排在布魯塞爾 Stanhope 飯店餐廳與本次研討會主辦單位非政府組織 UNPO 及歐洲議會 Kazak 議員晚宴,目的為一、感謝各方協力合作,促成本次研討會;二、替遠道而來的台灣代表團接風;三、預祝本次研討會順利完成。

晚宴由台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處王代表主持。王代表率先發言感謝非政府組織 UNPO、Kazak 議員通力支持,並且介紹台灣代表團; Kazak 議員接續表達歐盟對人權及少數民族議題的關切;最後由非政府組織 UNPO Busdachin 秘書長解釋本次研討會緣由以及非政府組織 UNPO 的成立宗旨。

¹⁴ 參閱附錄六、外交部安排行程。

席間,與會人員紛就台灣與歐盟關係、台灣原住民族、世界人權 發展等議題交換意見。台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處人員表示,近來 台灣與歐盟關係密切,尤其以串連歐洲議會約732位來自歐盟各國的 議員為重點工作,目前正預備商談歐盟—台灣自由貿易協定。Palemeq 專案人員援引原民會與紐西蘭毛利族合作,在目前雙方正非常積極推 動的「台紐經濟合作協定(Taiwan-New Zealand Economic Cooperation Agreement)中特別加入第十章原住民專章(Cooperation on Indigenous Issues),明文規範原住民族於兩國雙邊貿易合作的定位,¹⁵因此建議 外交部與歐盟在評估台灣-歐盟經濟協議時,亦應同時思考原住民族 文化或經濟產業的位置與貢獻。台北駐歐盟及比利時代表處王代表回 應,目前歐盟—台灣自由貿易協定還只是一個想法,尚未成形,但表 示「台紐經濟合作協定」中的原住民專章確實是很進步的作法,也是 未來可思考的方向。

歐洲議會 Kazak 議員則表示,由於歐洲社會歷史及現況使然,歐盟較為重視移民及少數族群議題,不如聯合國成立 WGIP 或 UNPFII 等專門機構,負責推動世界原住民族權益,甚至通過聯合國原住民權利宣言(United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples 或 UNDRIP),明文規範原住民族權益的國際標準。然而,基於促進

¹⁵ 由於本協定尚未簽署完成,條文內容仍屬機密,不對外公佈。

世界人權的原則,歐盟亦不忽視原住民族相關議題,因此特別與台灣、 非政府組織 UNPO 合作辦理歐盟台灣原住民研討會,提供彼此交流 的平台。

台灣代表三人亦分別說明此次來歐的主題與目的。游教授說明台灣民主基金會賦予他的任務;蔡助理教授說明國際原住民族權利標準和台灣原住民族權益發展的關連;Palemeq專案助理則說明行政院原民會此行派人的目的及自成立以來的政策典範轉變;最後,另一位與會的Jackson教授也就其專業談論企業責任與原住民社群的關係,十分契合本次台灣與歐盟辦理研討會的背景。

晚宴約維持一個半小時,提供與會人士彼此認識、聊談的機會,並且也為隔天研討會暖身。

二、拜會執委會副主席辦公室政策官

辦理歐盟台灣原住民研討會當天下午(101年11月28日),台北 駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處人員帶領台灣代表三人前往拜會歐盟執委 會副主席 Viviane Reding 辦公室,負責性別平等及少數族群政策官 Dana Trama-Zada。 歐盟執委會為歐盟決策機構之一,副主席 Reding 同時也是歐盟首位司法、基本權利與公民權執行長(Commissioner for Justice, Fundamental Rights and Citizenship),問政焦點為歐洲司法制度、歐洲公民權、基本權利及性別平等,且約有十位幕僚人員協助她在歐盟推動相關政策。台灣代表三人拜訪的 Trama-Zada 政策官便是其中之一。

16 Trama-Zada 政策官原籍羅馬尼亞人,學習法律及國際法,自 2010年1月加入歐盟執委會 Reding 副主席辦公室,關注焦點包括性別平等、反歧視、身障人士權利、少數族群權利等等。17

台灣代表三人抵達 Trama-Zada 政策官辦公室短暫寒暄後, Trama-Zada 政策官單刀直入,詢問歐盟可以為台灣做什麼?游教授代表眾人回應,台灣推動民主化及台灣原住民族權利多年,已有成果, 台灣民主基金會已有機制表揚亞洲地區推展人權的組織或個人,而台灣行政院原住民族委員會更於文化、社會、經濟等層面持續協助台灣原住民族社區永續發展,歐盟確實可以成為一個平台,讓台灣與歐洲各國交流分享相關成果,也討論彼此面臨的挑戰。此外,台灣雖然是一個島嶼,歷史上至今其實是典型的移民社會,因此也可就移民議題與歐盟交流。

16 參閱歐盟執委會 Viviane Reding 官網。

¹⁷ 參閱 Dana Trama-Zada 女士個人資歷。

Trama-Zada 政策官表示樂觀其成,正面回應歐盟相當重視人權及移民問題,也已推行相關政策多年,表示未來如有相關交流計畫或活動,建議台灣除了可以找她或其他關心相關議題的歐洲議會議員(如Kazak 議員)之外,亦可與號稱歐盟外交部的歐盟對外行動署合作,尤其是主管中國、香港、澳門、台灣、蒙古等地區的單位。同時,她也將會在內部會議中向 Reding 副主席回報台灣代表團來訪乙事。

雙方於交流約於一小時之後,游教授代表台灣民主基金會贈送禮品,Palemeq專案人員也代表原民會致贈紀念品,為日後交流奠下基礎。

三、拜會 Radio 1812

Radio 1812 於 2006 年 12 月 18 日成立,是一個運用廣播平台串連全世界移民社區的組織,宗旨為製作、宣傳及分享全世界移民的成就與需求。¹⁸台灣民主基金會贊助部分 Radio 1812 的活動,於是特別安排此拜會行程。

Radio 1812 由創辦人 René Plaetevoet (加拿大籍) 負責接待台灣

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¹⁸ 參閱 Radio 1812 官網。

代表三人及台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時陪同人員。Plaetevoet 負責人簡報組織背景、目標、現階段計畫等等。據他表示,Radio 1812 成立的目的是為全世界的移民社區尋求國際法的認可且保護,具體作法包括遊說各國批准通過「聯合國保護所有遷徙工人及其家庭成員權利國際公約」(United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families);立法保護非法移民,以維護社會治安;和聯合國教科文組織合作進行全世界移民研究;發行 Radio 1812 雜誌......等等。遊說策略則由國家、區域型跨國組織、全球逐步進行串連。

游教授代表台灣民主基金會回應 Plaetevoet 負責人簡報內容,雙 方就 Radio 1812 及台灣民主基金會討論相關議題與未來的交流合作。 台灣代表三人及台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處陪同人員簡單參觀 Radio 1812 新租用的辦公室後,便離開前往參觀布魯塞爾市政建設。

陸、心得與建議

本次在歐洲議會辦理歐盟台灣原住民研討會乃史上首創之舉。據 台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處表示,以往與台灣原住民族的合作經驗 多為接待原住民表演團體或帶領歐洲議會議員、歐盟其他單位貴賓參 訪台灣原民地區。由於歐盟並無專責原住民族議題的機構,相關活動 也多被視為人權或少數民族議題,此次有機會在歐洲議會辦理台灣原 住民研討會,並有來自學界及政府單位的台灣原住民代表(賽德克族 和排灣族)與會,對我國及歐盟而言都實屬難得。

此外,我國參與聯合國各相關會議均遭國際現實阻擋,因難重重, 鑑於聯合國及歐盟有相互制衡,互別苗頭的意味,且歐盟發展人權議題多年,有相當成效,此次辦理台灣原住民研討會,與會人員踴躍, 顯示台灣得以原住民為人權議題和歐盟交流,一來頗符合歐盟施政方向,二來開創我國外交新局,確實是可考慮的方向。

綜合上述內容,爰提出以下幾點建議:

一、為協助本國駐歐洲各代表處或各館開展文化、人權外交新局面,行政院原住民族委員會應與外交部保持密切合作,互通相關資訊;前單位可以企劃處國際事務科為窗口。

- 二、 為符合其推展原住民族國際交流施政方針,行政院原住民族委員會應於年度計畫內思考如何與歐盟維持聯繫,可以邀請歐盟相關人員參與該會辦理之年度會議或大型活動,亦可結合出國計畫拜訪歐盟等等,除將原民議題推向歐洲大陸之外,也藉此在聯合國及南島世界之外,開創我原民外交新局面。19
- 三、 由於場地時間限制,導致此次研討會雖報告內容豐富,雙向 溝通卻不足,報告人無法和現場聽眾互動,進一步辯論,殊為可 惜。建議未來如欲辦理相關活動,可寬列場地時間,甚至可以原 住民日或原住民週為主題,辦理各式活動,如研討會、手工藝品 展、文化表演、影像展等等,除能豐富活動內容之外,從台灣遠 赴歐洲交流的行程也較為充實。
- 四、 與聯合國或歐盟等國際組織往來都需要從議題切入,我國外交部與相關單位應掌握國際關心的議題,研究該議題在台灣的發展,建立議題資料庫,做為交流基礎。
- 五、 個人以為台北駐歐盟兼駐比利時代表處主動安排於研討會前 辦理座談會,增加我國駐歐人員對台灣原住民議題之認識,實為 可薦之舉,俾利外交部瞭解本國原住民政策發展,可與國內相關 單位合力推動原住民外交。

¹⁹ 參閱附錄七、聯絡名單。

一、英文新聞稿 (2012.11.21)

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EU Strategies, Interventions and Future Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan

13.00 – 14.30 Wednesday, 28 November 2012 Room A3G-2, ASP Building, European Parliament, 60 Rue Wiertz, Brussels

Brussels, 21 November 2012 – In recent years, Taiwan has achieved a position as a model for the South-East Asia region in terms of its democratisation and minority rights record. The instrumental contribution of the island's indigenous peoples in campaigning for greater recognition and representation is however often overlooked in discussions about Taiwan's progress, despite offering a fascinating perspective on the island's development. Discussion that fails to take into account this considerable contribution, therefore, can only ever offer partial insight into Taiwan's successes.

This conference comes as talk about consolidating the already strong EU-Taiwan trade relationship into a free trade agreement has intensified. Amidst these prospects for Taiwan's deepening international engagement, the island's progress has illuminated opportunities to enhance the breadth of its developmental agenda, particularly where Taiwan's aboriginal population is concerned.

To address the opportunities and available EU strategies to enhance the developmental prospects of Taiwan's indigenous peoples therefore, Metin Kazak, MEP, will convene the conference "EU Strategies, Interventions and Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan" in the European Parliament, ASP room A3G-2, Brussels on 28 November 2012 from 13:00-14.30.

The conference will be opened by Dr Wan-li Wang, Deputy Representative for the Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium. Along with several specialists from the EU, insights and recommendations will be provided by Ching-Hsin Hu (Taiwan Foundation for Democracy), Michael Danielsen (Taiwan Corner), Tsai Chih Wei (National Dong Hwa University) and Yedda Palemeq (Council of Indigenous Peoples).

By bringing together those actors from academia, NGOs and various institutions from Europe and Taiwan with a particular concern in promoting socially responsible EU external relations, the conference intends to direct future policy and priorities for the EU-Taiwan partnership.

More information on the conference is available from:

http://www.unpo.org/article/15125

To attend, please send full name, nationality, date of birth, passport/ID number, place of residence and organisation to:

Emma Chippendale | +32 251 314 59 | e.chippendale@unpo.org

For media queries please contact:

Maud Vanwalleghem | +32 251 314 59 | m.vanwalleghem@unpo.org

The conference is organized by Metin Kazak, MEP in collaboration with the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization





二、英文報告

From 'To Have' Towards 'To Be': The Council of Indigenous Peoples

Executive Yuan and Its Five Operating Principles¹

Yedda Palemeq

(Paiwan, Program Officer of Section of International Affairs)

Introduction

Member of the European Parliament Mr. Kazak, General Secretary of UNPO Mr. Busdachin, Deputy Representative of Taipei Office Dr. Wang, panelists, ladies and gentlemen, first of all, on behalf of the Council of Indigenous Peoples Executive Yuan (referred below as the CIP or the Council) and Minister Paelabang danapan, I would like to express appreciation for this opportunity to speak to you about our work for the indigenous peoples in Taiwan. The Minister would very much have liked to have been here and share this work himself, but unfortunately, he could not. On the day I left Taiwan, he was standing before many law-makers in the Legislative Yuan and defending the Council's annual budget from their merciless scythe. In other words, he was making sure this Council continues to exist, so that we will have future opportunities to share our work at another occasion such as this.

The CIP and Europe

¹ My gratitude to Naindeep Chann for editing the report.

In terms of international connection, the CIP has close ties with North America and the Pacific, but finds only few opportunities to visit Europe. The first visit was in October 2006 when the former Minister Icyang Parod led a group of indigenous magistrates to the Sami people in Scandinavia and the second visit was in this past February when the incumbent Minister Paelabang danapan led a similar group of indigenous representatives to Universiteit Leiden and Nationaal Archief in the Netherlands. The purpose of the first visit was to befriend the Sami people and share experiences of survival and development, whereas that of the second was to find some lost stories of our people that lay buried under piles of written Dutch sources and maps. I personally was involved on both occasions as an interpreter. Now with this third visit to Europe, it is my pleasure to tell you how the work of the Council throughout the years resembles a combination of its two European visits. It moves along five principles from the concept of 'to have' under a developmental scheme towards that of 'to be' which can only be enlightened when one knows and embraces who he or she is from a deep understanding of history.

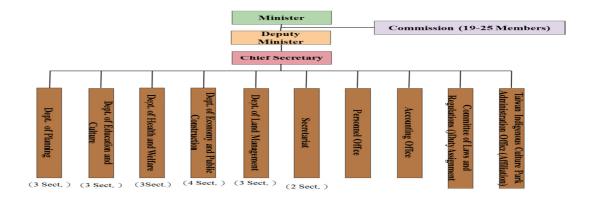
The Creation of the CIP

The CIP was officially established on 10th of December 1996, after active indigenous movements since the early 1980s compelled its creation. Three decades ago, indigenous activists mobilized by the Association of Promoting Taiwanese Aboriginal Rights (founded in 1984) protested against injustice and claimed for indigenous rights. Among their claims, the following ones were of primary importance: 'Call Me by the Right Name-Indigenous People' (「原住民」正名運動), 'Give Me a Voice in the Central Government (設中央專責單位), 'Return My

Land'(還我土地) and 'Return My Mother Tongue'(還我母語).² The final birth of the CIP in the mid-1990s was in the words of Minister Paelabang danapan "appropriate, reasonable and just"(合情、合理、合法).³ Not only did it answer the earlier call of indigenous activists but it also effected an elevation and a focalization of indigenous affairs in the government. More importantly, the making of the CIP created the opportunity to realize other claims related to name, land and language.

The Organization of the CIP

As a government organization, the CIP has five departments, three offices (secretariat, personnel and accounting), one task-oriented committee of laws and regulations and one affiliated cultural park administration office. The Council is headed by a minister who is assisted by three deputy ministers and a chief secretary, and a special commission composed of 14 representatives from each officially recognized indigenous group (Amis, Paiwan, Atayal, Bunun, Truku, Puyuma, Rukai, Seediq, Tsou, Saisyat, tao, Kavalan, Thao and Sakizaya), representatives from other central government organizations and scholars or specialists is created to monitor the Council and to propose new policies.



² Sun, pp. 113-114; CIP (2012.09.11), p. 2.

³ Sun, p. 116.

Up to August 2012, the CIP has 151 official employees, slightly under the authorized complement of 166. There are more male than female staff member, and 85% of the staff is either a BA or a MA graduate, whose average age is below 45. On the whole, the Council is young as a government body, so are those that work in it. For the past sixteen years since its foundation, the CIP has been working towards the promotion of the political, social, land and cultural rights of Taiwan's indigenous populations, and it has been operating along the following five principles.

The First Principle: To Be Politically and Legally Settled (法制上的安頓)

The first principle is 'to be politically and legally settled', which has to do with the political rights of indigenous peoples. To reach the goal, he CIP must make a breakthrough in both political and legal terms.

The term 'indigenous people' was first included in the third constitution amendment on 1st of August 1994. After that it opened the door for settling the political and legal rights of indigenous peoples. Important events took place one after another: the Council was established in 1996; the 'Indigenous People Status Act' (原住民身分法) was passed in 2001; the 'Indigenous Peoples Basic Act' (原住民族基本法) followed in 2005; and the 'CIP Implementation Directions for Promoting Indigenous Tribal Council' (行政院原住民族委員會推動原住民族部落會議實施要點) became approved in 2007. Most recently, the Council is working on its 'Draft Indigenous Self-Government Act' (原住民族自治法草案). This piece of legislation has entered the Legislative Yuan and left without a reading for four times. At the moment, it sits within the Executive Yuan, waiting for its fifth chance to enter the

review agenda of the Legislative Yuan. One indigenous lawmaker expects it to happen in April of 2013.

These political and legal arrangements are of the utmost importance because they set the foundation for indigenous administration, identity, recognition, basic rights, self-governance and management. In a law-abiding democratic society such as Taiwan, to be politically and legally settled confirms the very existence of indigenous populations should be respected and protected.

The Second Principle: To Be Practically Settled (生活上的安頓)

The second principle is 'to be practically settled', which has to do with the social rights of indigenous peoples such as employment protection, health care and social welfare. In order to secure employment opportunities for indigenous peoples, the Council pushed the adoption of 'Indigenous Peoples Employment Rights Protection Act' (原住民族工作權保障法) in 2001. It also offers services such as career training and employment counseling. In terms of indigenous health care, the Council subsidizes indigenous peoples for their visits to a medical center and their National Health Insurance.

The CIP has an annual budget of 72 billion NTD. According to an analysis of its expenditure this year, the Council has spent about 20 billion NTD on social welfare policies including emergency aid, child and women welfare, elderly care, social security and old age pension, which an indigenous person above the age of 55 is entitled to. Old Age pension and national health insurance subsidy are by far the largest expenses of the Council. In other words, almost one third of the Council's

budget goes to the care of indigenous peoples' basic needs. To improve the living standard of indigenous peoples remains the primary task.

The Third Principle: To Be Economically Settled (經濟上的安頓)

The third principle is 'to be economically settled', which has to do with the land rights of indigenous peoples. In many countries, social planning is often made without the FPIC or the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples. Such planning ignores indigenous cultures and creates negative impact upon the life of the indigenous populations and their means of living. As a result, regional and international indigenous movements were organized to redress the wrong, and indigenous activists demanded the protection of indigenous peoples' land, territory and natural resources.

According to the 'Indigenous Peoples Basic Act', indigenous populations in Taiwan hold the rights to their land and natural resources. They have the right to live safely on their land and to use or manage the land and natural resources according to their own customs. It is for the first time that the term 'indigenous land' is put in a piece of legislation. It is also clearly defined as 'indigenous reserve land and indigenous traditional territory'. This improvement inspires discussions and discourses on indigenous land rights. However, the Council has not yet completed its 'Draft Indigenous Land and Sea Act' (原住民族土地及海域法草案). More cooperation from both administrative and judicial departments is still needed to accomplish this task and to safeguard the land right of the peoples.

The Fourth Principle: To Be Culturally Settled (文化上的安頓)

The fourth principle is 'to be culturally settled', which has to do with the cultural rights of indigenous peoples. A people without culture is a people without life. in order to provide legal protection of indigenous cultures, the CIP successfully worked towards the adoption of the 'Indigenous Peoples Education Act' (原住民族教育法), the 'Indigenous Peoples Intellectual Property Protection Act' (原住民族傳統智慧創作保護條例) and the 'Establishment Articles for Private Legal Person Indigenous Peoples Culture Enterprise Foundation' (財團法人原住民族文化事業基金設置條例) respectively in 1998, 2007 and 2008. Besides, the operation of culture parks or galleries, the preservation of indigenous languages, the promotion of ethnic education and tribal college as well as the research of annual festivals, rituals and community buildings are also important cultural missions of the Council.

For media, the CIP has been discussing the possibility of turning Taiwan Indigenous TV (TITV, established in 2005) into an independent entity under the Indigenous Culture Enterprise Foundation (原住民族文化事業基金會). Also, the Council is in negotiation with Taiwan Public Television Service Foundation(公共電視文化事業基金會)and National Communications Commission(國家通訊委員會) to acquire the permission of creating channels for TITV in the wireless forum.

Nevertheless, the Council recognizes more must be done to help urban indigenous populations feel culturally settled in their alienating environment. Urban indigenous people occupy 44% of the entire indigenous population. In other words, almost half of Taiwan's indigenous peoples have tremendous difficulties in passing on their own cultures. It is an urgent case for the Council. It needs to do more to help urban indigenous families and communities to be culturally connected with their

mother cultures.

The Fifth Principle: To Be Historically Settled (歷史上的安頓)

Last but not the least; the fifth principle is 'to be historically settled'. The so-called Taiwan Miracle spanning the late 20th century until early 21st century is not about economy and politics alone. Another aspect to this miracle is 'historical reconstruction'. During this period of time, a large amount of Dutch, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese archives about Taiwan has been published. The Council considers it vital to seize this exciting historical moment for the sake of retrieving the place of indigenous peoples in the island's history.

Therefore, the Council established Indigenous History Commission (原住民族文獻委員會)on the 29th of January, 2010. The Commission is responsible for collecting and editing of archival materials about Taiwan's aborigines. Besides, it should also collect indigenous traditions, rituals and festival songs to document and put them on paper. This principle of reconstructing indigenous history from an indigenous perspective is no less important than the previous four other principles.

Conclusion

The five principles from 'to be politically and legally settled' until 'to be historically settled' direct the work of the Council. Prior to the Council's establishment and even for its first four years of existence, many indigenous policies were revolving around the idea of 'to have' that allowed indigenous peoples to have

subsidies and opportunities. However, little or not enough efforts were made to policies that allowed the indigenous peoples 'to be' and exert their own agency, creativity, awareness and sense of responsibility.

This transition from 'to have' towards 'to be' is currently the most important policy of the Council. For the past two years, the Department of Planning and the Department of Education and Culture, especially, have created and implemented programs or legislation like empowering indigenous villages (部落活力), the third semester of indigenous education (民族教育第三學期制) and the Draft Indigenous Self-Government Act(推動原住民族自治法). Likewise, the Department of Economy and Public Construction, after noticing how previous economic measures made in accordance with mainstream economy and distribution were prevented from developing indigenous culture, also works to develop indigenous pop music, media production and culture industries by stimulating indigenous creativity and deepening the strength of indigenous agency.

Important Polices in 2012 by Department.

The 16-year-old CIP is the highest central authority in charge of national indigenous affairs. It has been promoting the rights of indigenous societies along the abovementioned five principles. For the next 16 years or more, 'construct indigenous subjectivity' (建構主體) and 'increase indigenous participation' (增加參與) will be two major guidelines to help the Council complete the transition from 'to have' towards 'to be'. This transition matters to the indigenous society and the island Taiwan. It is hoped that the transition will bring positive force to the development of indigenous peoples and in relation, the development of the island as a whole.

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 Languages, Cultures and Politics of Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan [夾縫中的
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 Ltd., 2010.



AND PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE SUPPORT TO

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN TAIWAN

Convened by

Metin Kazak, MEP

with

Marino Busdachin

Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

Dr Wan-li Wang

Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium

Michael Danielsen

Taiwan Corner

Tsai Chih Wei

National Dong Hwa University

Ching-Hsin Hu

Taiwan Foundation for Democracy

Yedda Palemea

Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan

European Parliament

LIBERALS and DEMOCRATS

28 November 2012

13:00 - 14:30

Altiero Spinelli

Room A3G-2

For registration, please contact Emma Chippendale with your full name, date of birth, place of residence, passport/ID number, nationality and organisation via e.chippendale@unpo.org or +32 (0) 2 513 1459

Deadline for registration is 22 November 2012

C Rich J Matheson

Organised by the office of Metin Kazak MEP, in collaboration with the

) NPO

Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization



EU Strategies, Interventions and Future Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan

European Parliament, Brussels Altiero Spinelli Building, Room A3G-2 28 November 2012

12:15 Registration

13:00 Opening Remarks

Metin Kazak, MEP

Marino Busdachin (UNPO)

Dr Wan-li Wang (Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium)

13:10 Panel I - The Contemporary Context of Taiwanese Society

 Taiwan's Indigenous Peoples: Participation in the Republic of China's Development and Democratisation

Ching-Hsin Hu

Vice President, Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (Taiwan)

 Taiwan's Presence in the International Arena: Challenges and Opportunities Michael Danielsen

Chairman, Taiwan Corner (Denmark)

 UNDRIPs and Indigenous Self-Government in Taiwan: a Legal Framework under Construction Tsai Chih Wei

Assistant Professor, Department of Indigenous Development and Social Work, National Dong Hwa University (Taiwan)

Q&A

13:45 Panel II – Strategies of Support to Taiwan's Indigenous Peoples

- Corporate Social Responsibility as a Tool for Grassroots Empowerment
- The Integration of Indigenous Peoples into Taiwanese Society

Yedda Palemeq

Program Officer, Council of Indigenous Peoples, Executive Yuan (Taiwan)

 Advancing a Human Rights Agenda through the EU-Taiwan Partnership: Deepening Trade and Common Development

George Cunningham (TBC)

Deputy Head of China Division, European External Action Service (Belgium)

Q&A

14:20 Closing Remarks

Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

EU Strategies, Interventions and Future Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan

European Parliament Conference Illuminates Opportunities to Enhance Developmental Support to Taiwan's Aboriginal Peoples

Brussels, 3 December 2012 – Coming amidst intensified discussion about consolidating the EU-Taiwan trade partnership into a fully-fledged Free Trade Agreement, Metin Kazak, MEP, has brought together international experts in collaboration with the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) to discuss "EU Strategies, Interventions and Future Prospects for Support to Indigenous Peoples in Taiwan". Celebrating Taiwan's rich cultural diversity and progress in recognising minority rights, this unique conference simultaneously identified opportunities to advance a more inclusive developmental model for the island's indigenous population.

Following a moving performance by soprano Lu Yu Cheng who is of indigenous Taroko descent, the conference was opened by remarks from Mr Kazak MEP, Mr Marino Busdachin (UNPO) and Dr Wan-Li Wang (Taipei Representative Office in the EU and Belgium). Ching Hsin Yu (Taiwan Foundation for Democracy) proceeded to provide a descriptive overview of Taiwan's officially recognised 14 aboriginal tribes, highlighting the socio-economic discrepancies of this 2% of the population vis-à-vis the island's non-indigenous inhabitants. Michael Danielsen (Taiwan Corner) proffered insight into the question of Taiwanese sovereignty, identifying areas in which the EU may support Taiwan's enhanced participation in international fora. Professor Tsai Chih Wei (National Dong Hwa University) offered legal perspective on Taiwan's progress in institutionalising indigenous law and highlighted the prospects for indigenous self-government.

Professor Kevin T Jackson (Solvay Business School) proceeded to highlight the potential that global economic governance regimes carry for promoting grassroots empowerment of indigenous peoples, while Yedda Palemeq (Council of Indigenous Peoples) commented on the structure of the Taiwanese CIP and its five-principle strategy to support indigenous interests on the island. With particular reference to Taiwan's indigenous peoples, Joëlle Hivonnet (European External Action Service) affirmed the EU's commitment to promoting universal human rights and voiced the EU's appreciation for Taiwan's democracy and efforts to implement the provisions of international covenants such as the ICCPR and the ICESCR.

With greater awareness of the responsibilities of modern-day trading relations to the local populations they inevitably implicate, the conference was brought to a close on a note of anticipation about the way forward for the EU-Taiwan partnership.

More information on the conference is available from: http://www.unpo.org/article/15125

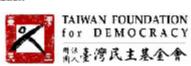
For media queries please contact:

Maud Vanwalleghem | +32 251 314 59 | m.vanwalleghem@unpo.org Emma Chippendale | +32 251 314 59 | e.chippendale@unpo.org

The conference was organised by Metin Kazak, MEP in collaboration with the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization







六、外交部安排行程

台灣民主基金會游副執行長清鑫、東吳大學蔡志偉教授及原 民會企劃處王專案人員雅萍訪問歐盟出席歐洲議會「原住民 研討會」行程

11月27日(星期二)

11 月 23 日更新

時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工
13:40	迎接人員自本處 出發	吳組長體金、劉秘書福 元(或林秘書雅虹)	本處	車輛: Caravelle(Reynal do)
14:10	游副執行長及蔡 教 授 2 人 搭 KL1725 班機抵埠	吳組長體金、劉秘書福 元(或林秘書雅虹)	布魯塞爾國際機場	準備礦泉水
14:40	飯店 Check in		Renaissance Hotel Rue du Parnasse 19, 1050 Brussels	(note: Marriott Executive Apartments Brussels)
	原住民文物送歐 洲議員 Metin Kazak 辦公室		歐洲議會	新聞組林秘書俐 枝
16:00	拜會比國參議員 或歐洲議會副議 長 Edward McMillian-Scott			議會組林副組長 晨富及業務組陳 芸
18:05	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍搭 KL1731 班機抵 埠	劉秘書福元(或林秘書 雅虹)	布魯塞爾國際機場	車輛: Caravelle(Reynal do)
20:00-	晚宴	歐洲議會議員 Metin Kazak、UNPO 秘書長 Marino Busdachin 王副代表、吳組長體金	Stanhope	已訂位 12 人
夜宿	Renaissance Hotel		Rue du Parnasse 19, 1050 Brussels Tel: +32(0)2-204 -3911	

11月28日(星期三)

時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工
09:45	前往駐歐盟駐比			
	利時代表處			
10:00-	來處座談	各組組長	本處會議室	會議室-行政組
11:00				
11:30	前往歐洲議會	議會組吳組長及議會	歐洲議會	
		組同仁		
11:50	會場佈置	新聞組同仁		
12:00		王副代表前往議會		-車輛:
12:15	會場報到	Room A3-G2		王俊涵協助
				Kazak 辨公室於
				議會大門發放
				badge
12:50	旅比女高音呂玉			陳凱馨、林雅虹
	成(太魯閣族)			
	演唱2首原住民			
	歌曲			
	研討會			
14:20				
	歐洲議會導覽			歐洲議會助理
15:30				Nora Kartelova 導
				覽
16:00	拜會執委會副主		執委會	政務組
	席 Reding 辨公室			
	負責性別平等及			
	少數族群政策官			
	Dana Trama-Zada			
19:00	晚餐			
夜宿	Renaissance			
	Hotel			

11月29日(星期四)

	74 (2274-17)					
時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工		
10:00-	拜會 Radio 1812		5 Boulevard du			
12:00			Roi Albert II,			
			1210 Brussels			
			Contact person:			
			Ms. Rene			

		Plaetevoet, Director of Radio 1812	
12:30	便餐		
下午	參觀市政建設		
夜宿	Renaissance Hotel		

11月30日(星期五)

時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工
08:45	前往機場			-車輛: Caravelle(Reynal
	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍更			do) 往機場
	換住宿地點			王專案人員自行 處理
10:45	游副執行長及蔡 教授搭乘荷蘭航 空 KL1724 班機 前往阿姆斯特丹			
11:00	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍參 訪非政府組織 UNPO 比利時辦 公室		Avenue Louise 52, Brussels B-1050 Belgium	王專案人員自行前往
下午	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍參 觀市政建設		Brussels Grand Place Grote Markt St. Michael and St. Gudula Cathedral	王專案人員自行 前往

12月1日(星期六)

時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工
上午	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍與 非政府組織 UNPO 比利時辦 公室線上會談,		旅館	

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	解 2012 年南島民 族國際會議辦理 及研討會文章發 表情形		
下午	原民會企劃處王 專案人員雅萍參 觀市政建設	The Royal Palace Parc de Bruxelles	

12月2日(星期日)

時間	行程	参與人員	地點	備註/分工
10:00	原民會企劃處王		European	王專案人員自行
	專案人員雅萍參		Parliament	前往
	觀市政建設		Rue de la Loi	
18:45	原民會企劃處王			-車輛:
	專案人員雅萍搭			Skoda (Jameson)
	KL1732 班機前			
	往阿姆斯特丹			

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捌、研討會照片1



(進入歐洲議會 ASPA3G-2 會議室)

(會議現場)



¹ 所有照片參閱 <u>Dropbox EP28nov12</u>。



(會議廳)

(與會人員)





(聽眾閱讀台灣原住民族簡介)

(旅歐太魯閣族女高音呂玉成演唱)





(游教授報告)

(蔡助理教授報告)





(Palemeq 專案人員報告)

(合照)

