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Taiger

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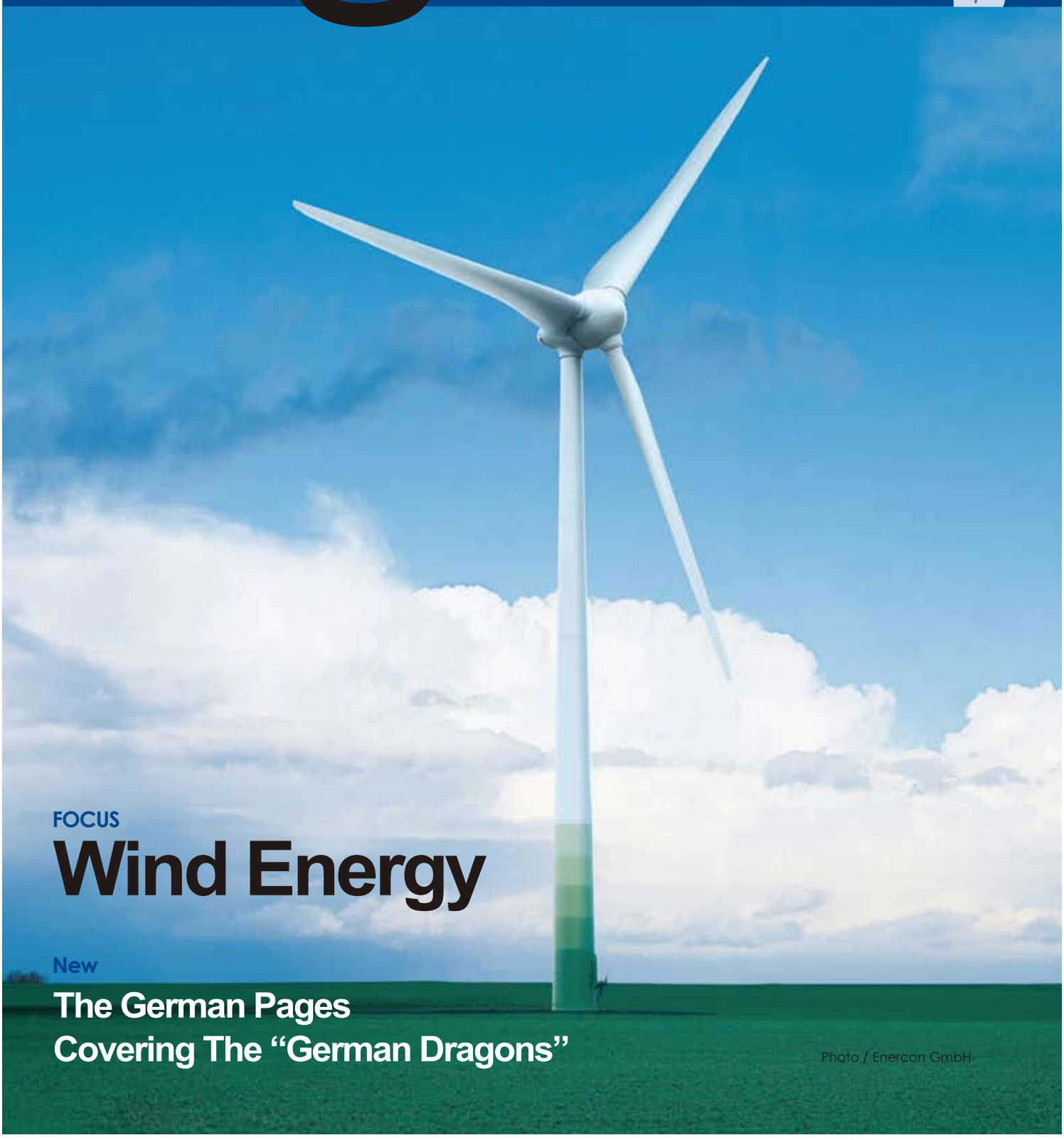

FOCUS

Wind Energy

New

The German Pages Covering The "German Dragons"

Photo / Enercon GmbH

PREFACE

The German Trade Office Taipei (GTO) is undergoing many changes. In January DEinternational, the service providing unit of the GTO was established. DEinternational is a legal entity which allows us to participate in open tenders and other commercial services. In March our former Director, Mrs. Christine Reber, resigned. Since then I have assumed her responsibilities as Acting Director.

In the course of these fundamental changes, we decided to give our longstanding "Newsletter" a new name and face. The publication's new name is *Taiger*, an abbreviation for "Taiwan-German Business Newsletter".

The publication has more pages and focuses more on the German business community in Taiwan. We want it to be an open forum for everyone involved in German-Taiwan trade. Apart from articles in English and Chinese we have introduced a little section written in German.

This first issue focuses on wind energy as a renewable energy resource. We invite all German companies to get actively involved in the topics of upcoming issues.

Best regards

Andreas Gursch / Acting Director

德國經濟辦事處有許多新措施與變革。今年一月設立業務執行單位-博智顧問公司，博智顧問公司依法可以參與公開招標案件與其它的商務服務。今年三月前任處長莫裴女士離開本處，由本人擔任代理處長一職。

因應組織基本改變的新氣象，本處決定為刊行多年的刊物換上新裝，以嶄新的面貌出刊。新名字為《Taiger》，這是「Taiwan-German Business Newsletter」的縮寫。

我們的新刊物內容更為豐富，頁數也增加，報導重點為德國工商業在台灣的活動。希望本刊能成為所有參與台德經濟貿易的自由論壇。除了英文與中文之外，我們也加入了德文篇幅。

《Taiger》創刊號以風力發電之再生能源為主題。謹此本處誠摯邀請所有德國廠商的合作，踴躍投稿，共襄盛舉。

顧安德 / 代理處長

Andreas Gursch / Acting Director

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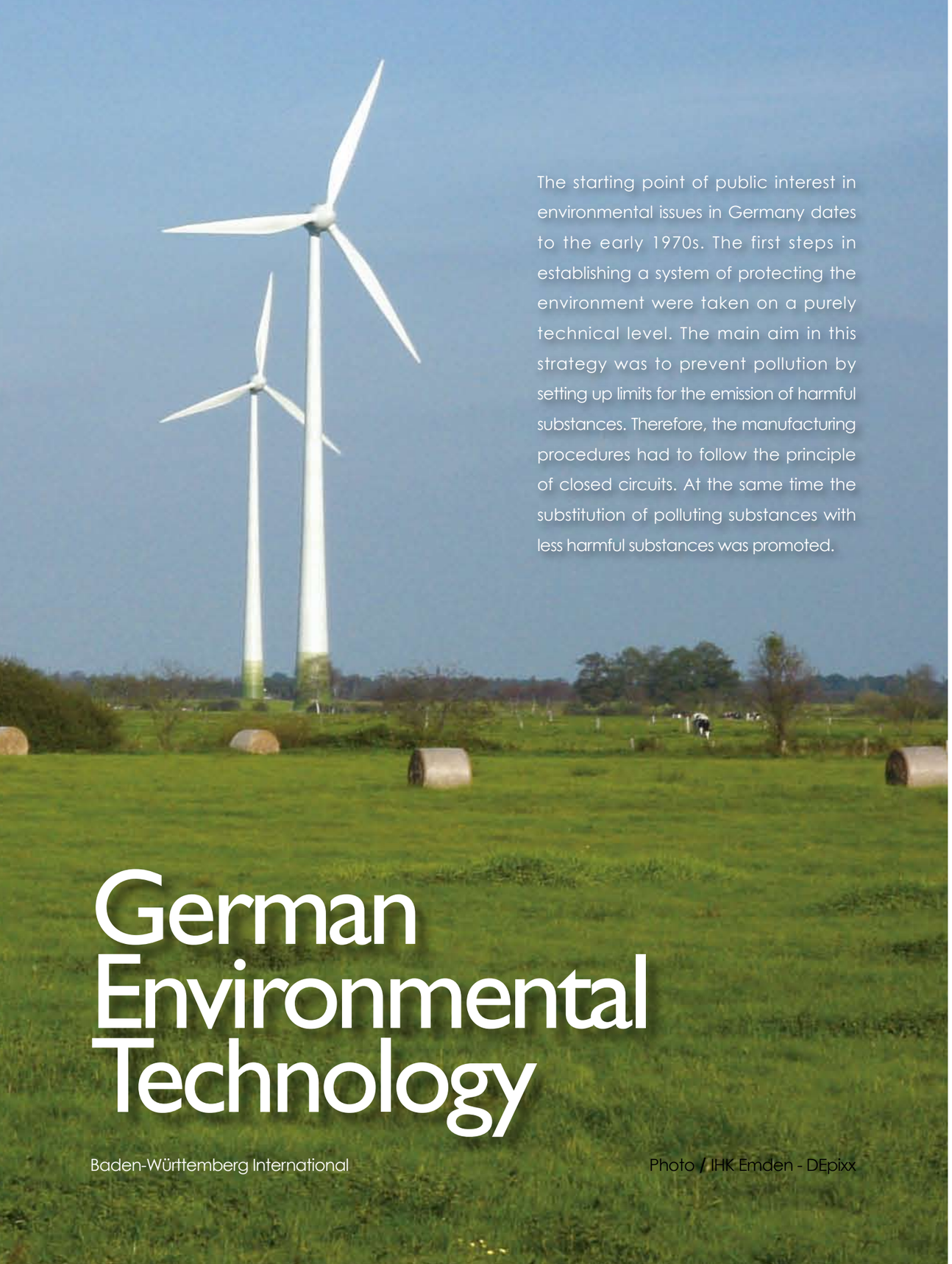


The starting point of public interest in environmental issues in Germany dates to the early 1970s. The first steps in establishing a system of protecting the environment were taken on a purely technical level. The main aim in this strategy was to prevent pollution by setting up limits for the emission of harmful substances. Therefore, the manufacturing procedures had to follow the principle of closed circuits. At the same time the substitution of polluting substances with less harmful substances was promoted.

German Environmental Technology

Baden-Württemberg International

Photo / IHK Emden - DEpixx

Over the last ten years, the principle of sustainability gained importance in all fields of general governmental action. Sustainable development is defined as a development which corresponds to the needs of the present generation without possibly endangering future generations in satisfying their own needs and choosing their lifestyle. Its goal is to reach compatibility between economic growth and prosperity on the one hand and preservation of the environment and of natural resources on the other hand. A wide range of industrially related research projects have attempted to identify solutions for the reduced consumption of hardware, materials and energy through the appropriate design of products and production processes. According to an OECD survey report in 2001, Germany holds a top position in environmental protection worldwide.

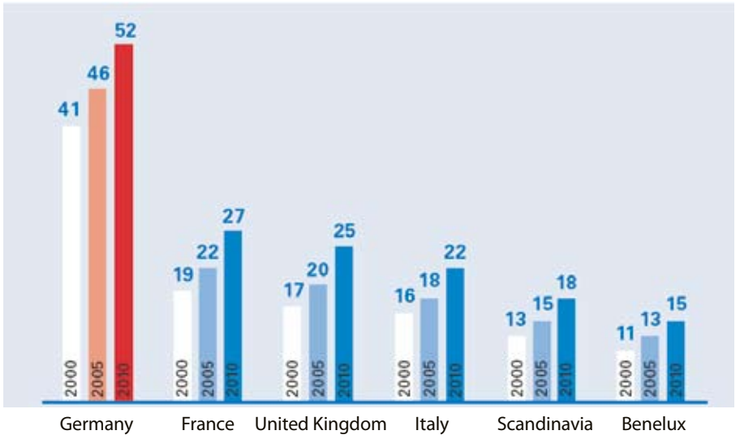
Since 1998, the German government has been working consequently on the phase-out of nuclear energy. In mid 2001, the federal government reached an agreement with all the German energy suppliers using nuclear power plants. According to this agreement, the last power station will presumably go out of service in 2021. Promotion of renewable energy sources and a more efficient use of energy became key targets of German policy. Energy produced by wind power plant rose to 10.000 MW per year - enough electricity to provide the daily energy supply of Berlin.

In the 1997 Kyoto Protocol the industrialized nations committed themselves to drastic reductions of their greenhouse gas emissions responsible for global warming. Germany is determined to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 21% in the period between 2008 and 2012 compared to 1990 levels. A reduction of 18.7% has been already accomplished today.

German waste-management laws have focused on the concept of recycling waste and developing low-waste products. Soil protection, which means an extensive, systematic ascertainment of suspected dangerous waste areas, was completed in 2002. 27,000 old deposits and 55,000 old locations have been detected and according to the publication of the environmental plan 12 hectares/day and now 8.8 hectares/day had been remediated.

Environmental protection regulations have led to the development of new products and technologies, which in turn has promoted the creation of new jobs. Promotion of innovative environmental engineering using renewed and optimized production methods supports manufactures saving energy and materials and to reduce the emission of waste and pollutants.

Germany is Leading in The Environmental Sector



The enviromental technology market in 2000, 2005 and 2010 (billion €).

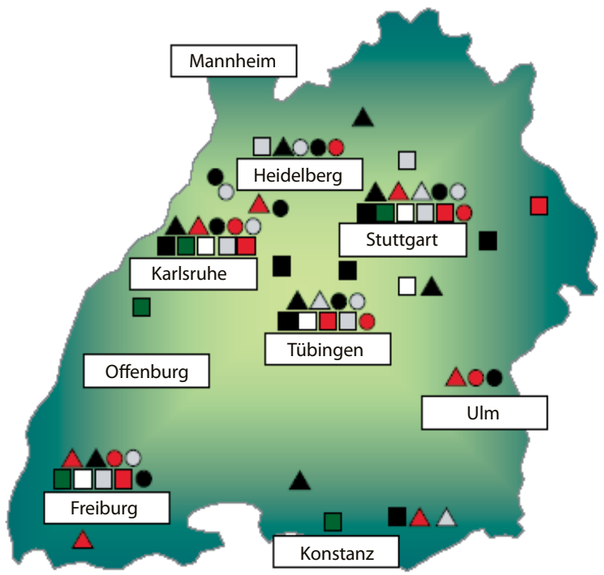
Source: Helmut Kaiser Unternehmensberatung 中國凱薩資訊

"Operational Environmental Engineering" is a new program initiated by the Ministry of the Environment improving of the efficiency of environmental processes targeting the use of key technologies such as micro and nano-technologies in the environmental sector.

Environmental Technology in Baden-Württemberg

In Baden-Württemberg, more than 1,000 companies are engaged in the field of regenerative and environmental technology. Nearly 20% of the environmental products and services produced in Germany have their origin in this region. Environmental companies from Baden-Württemberg are focused on air and water treatment, restoration of contaminated soil, ecological production processes and energy saving. Wastewater treatment facilities for the metal manufacturing industry and decontamination of polluted ground (dangerous waste) demands advanced technology provided in this area. Waste disposal and recycling facilities from their planning to their realization with individual solutions is the strength of the Baden-Württemberg environmental industries.

Environmental Technology depends on close cooperation of different sectors and skills. Baden-Württemberg profits from the modern structure of Universities and research centers providing well-trained and innovative engineers and scientists. Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems develops systems, components, materials and processes for buildings and technical building services, optical components and systems (solar thermal systems), solar cell (crystalline silicon high efficiency solar cells), off grid power supplies, grid-connected renewable power generation and hydrogen technology. Zentrum für Sonnenenergie- und Wasserstoff-Forschung Baden-Württemberg is specialized on thin-film voltaic, hydrogen technology, electro-chemical energy conversion and storage, fuel cells, regenerative fuel and process engineering. Together with the German Centre for Air and Space Travel, they form a high-performing network connecting the world of science with the private industry.



Focus of environmental research:

- Waste Management
- Bio-Monitoring
- Soil
- Energy
- Agriculture
- Air Purification
- Natural Ressources
- Radioactivity
- Environment-Related Information Techn.
- Forest Damage
- Water Treatment

FOCUS

德國環保科技

德國公眾對於環保議題的關注，始於1970年代初期。建立環境保護制度的第一步完全僅限於技術層面。策略主要著眼於限制有害物質的排出以防止污染。所以，生產製造程序必須遵守環保原則。同時，也推動以低污染的物質取代污染的物質。

過去十年來， 政府各個領域的常態活動皆重視永續性。永續發展定義為：發展須符合這個世代之所需，但不會威脅下一世代的需求與選擇生活方式的可能性；目標是使經濟成長與繁榮，和環境與天然資源維護共生共榮。與此相關的工業研究計畫牽涉甚廣，將產品生產流程作適當設計，為減少五金、材料和能源的消耗找到解決之道。根據經濟合作發展組織（OECD）2001年的調查報告指出，德國在環保方面執世界之牛耳。

源自1998年，德國政府淘汰核能之使用。2001年中，聯邦政府與核能發電廠達成協議。據此協議，約於2021年，最後一座核能發電廠將停止運轉。推廣再生能源，以及更有效的利用能源已成為德國政策的重點目標。風力發電廠生產的能源，每年提升至一百億瓦特之電力－ 足以供應柏林日常所需。

1997年的京都議定書中，工業化國家承諾急速減少廢氣排放，以示對全球暖化效應的負責。德國堅信在2008年到2012年間，對照1990年的標準下，將溫室廢氣的排出減少至21% 。而今，減少廢氣排放已經達成至18.7%。

德國廢棄物管理法令的重點：強調回收廢棄物和發展低廢棄產品。土壤保護主要針對疑似含有危害性廢棄物區域做有系統的普查，並已於2002年大工告成。目前已清查出27,000個老舊廢棄物堆放場和55,000個老舊場所，並且根據環保計畫，每日整治12公頃 ，現在則修改為每日8.8公頃。

環保條例帶領下發展出新產品和科技，得到回饋的是創造了新的就業機會。推廣創新的環保工程，使用再生式及發揮最大效能的生產方式，幫助製造業者節省能源和材料，減少廢棄物和污染物的排放。

環保署所開始實施的新方案「經營環保工程」，在環保產業使用新科技如奈米與微米來改善環保程序的效率。

Taiwan Wants to Develop More Wind Energy Power Generation

More facilities erected off the coast / Sector continues to depend on imports and cooperation

Photo / Wirtschaftsförderung und Technologietransfer Schleswig-Holstein GmbH
Author / Oliver Höflinger Translator / Dr. Iris Vrabec

Taiwan has excellent potential for wind energy facilities. This is according to test data from the Bureau of Energy (BOE), as well as from InfraVest, a German developer and operator of wind energy projects. There are many locations, from almost the entire west coast, to small offshore islands, where wind speeds of 8 to 11 meters per sec could generate more than 2,500 hours of maximum utilization. Such conditions occur normally from October to March. Winds decline the rest of the year.

Wind energy in Taiwan is generated by 13 wind parks with 103 facilities. Every year they supply about 105,000 households with 420 million kWh of electricity. This level of energy production prevents 250,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions yearly according to the BOE. The government envisions a wind energy production of about 2,150 MW by 2010; facilities on land will account for 1,790 MW, and offshore wind parks for 360 MW. The current capacity of wind energy converters is 160 MW. An additional 398 MW are under construction or in the planning stage.

Taiwan Power Co. (Taipower) wants to broaden its wind energy activities and build about 200 wind energy plants by 2010. The long term development plan of the state owned energy supplier envisions an additional 546 facilities in shallow coastal waters west of Taiwan and around Penghu between 2010 and 2020. Altogether they will have a scant capacity of 2,000 MW. In the districts of Changhua and Yunlin 370 of these facilities will be developed 10 to 15 km offshore. Off Penghu another 176 facilities will be erected. Their energy production will be transmitted to the main island via a 40 km under sea cable. Costs of about 200 million NT$ (about 4.5 million €; 1€ = approx. 45 NT$) per facility are estimated.

The wind energy sector should get an additional push from the Renewable Energies Development Law, which was modeled on German standards. Once it is promulgated planning and investment reliability will rise sharply. The passage of the act has already taken some time, but industry experts are predicting its realization in 2007. Currently, renewable energies are promoted through other programs based on the November 2003 Interim Power Purchase Program, which requires Taipower to buy energy from renewable energy sources.

There are good opportunities for German suppliers, not just for converters and components, but also for services. As a result of this potential the German Trade Office Taipei (GTO), together with TÜV Rheinland Taiwan and Melchers Trading (Taiwan), is establishing a Sustainable Energy Center (SEC). Its aims are to promote local use of renewable energies and to act as consultant to local companies in the sector.

While Taiwan develops its own wind energy industry, it must still depend on imports and cooperation with foreign companies. According to reports, the level of local investment in wind energy facilities will amount to one-third. It is expected that this percentage will be fulfilled by the supply of locally manufactured equipment; and local services such as education, marketing and customer service.

The Industrial Economics and Knowledge Center within the Industrial Technology Intelligence Services (IEK-ITIS) has identified Taiwanese companies who are either producing the equipment for wind energy converters, or have the potential to do so. The conclusion was that Taiwan has the potential to manufacture numerous components because of its strengths in the electronic sector, and in yacht construction. The latter uses materials, such as fiber-glass reinforced synthetics, similar to the production of rotor blades, and processes like sandwich production. However at present, only the towers are locally produced for the domestic market. Exports look better: Teco Electric is producing 750 kW wind energy conversion generators for General Electric, and is preparing to produce 1,500 kW units. IEK-ITIS has recommended the establishment of an independent test platform for wind energy facilities to encourage the development of the sector. The purpose will be to determine how the facilities operate under normal conditions, and whether or not they can resist the frequent earthquakes and typhoons that affect many locations in Taiwan and the Asia region. IEK-ITIS sees good potential in the long run for local manufacturers of WEF.

Taiwan's (Potential) Technical Capabilities for The Production of Wind Energy Converters

Component	Portion of Costs (in %)	(Potential) Taiwanese Manufacturerer	Estimate of Technical Standard 2006	Estimate of Technical Potential by 2010
Rotor(blades)	20	Xian-Chin Compound Materials, Han-Xiang, Ci-Zhen	Manufacturers with potential exist	Design and construction (D&C)
Gears	10	Chin-Feng Heavy Industry, Formosa Heavy Industry	Manufacturers with potential exist	D&C
Towers	20	China Steel Machinery, Cheng-Yu, Li Steel, Taiwan Machinery Vessels, Chin-Cheng Boilers	Potential to manufacture cylindrical towers exists	D&C
Generators	5	Teco Electric, Tatung Electric	Draft and manufacturing of 750 kW generators already possible	D&C
Control systems	12	Han-Xiang, Yin-Hua Technology, Xin-Dai Technology	Manufacturers with potential exist	D&C
Transformers	5	Teco Electric, Delta Electronics	Manufacturers with potential exist	D&C
Bearings	5	Tung-Pei	Only interested manufacturers exist	Not capable
Hubs	4	China Steel Machinery, Yuan-Ywan-Feng	Manufacturers with potential exist	D&C

Source: Industrial Economics and Knowledge Center within Industrial Technology Intelligence Services (IEK-ITIS), 2007.

Wind Energy Factsheet

Total installed wind energy output (2006, world wide)	74.2 MW
Thereof in Germany	20.6 MW
Development of wind energy output (2006, world wide)	15.2 MW
Thereof in Germany	2.3 MW
Proportion of renewable energy of the total generated energy output (2005, Germany)	16.3%
Turnover of wind energy facilities (2007, world wide)	Approx. 19 billion €
Thereof turnover in Germany	Approx. 6,3 billion €
Export quota of the German wind industry (2007)	79%
Number of wind energy converters in Germany (2007)	18,685
Proportion of the wind energy of power consumption in Germany (2006)	5.6%
Jobs in the wind industry in Germany (2006)	70,000

Sources: Bundesverband WindEnergie e.V. (www.wind-energie.de/de/statistiken/wirtschaft), Bundesumweltministerium (www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt)

Taiwan's trials with wind energy began in 1980, when the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), the leading R&D institute of the country, together with Taipower erected small plants to measure the wind energy potential on the offshore islands Jinmen and Penghu. In 2000, the first wind energy plants to factories in the Mai-Liao Industrial Park were installed on the grounds of Formosa Plastics Group. Additional plants on the grounds of Tien Lung Paper Manufacturing Co. followed in 2002. The first relevant commercial wind park was erected by Taipower in 2004. Taipower's wind park on Penghu uses Enercon (Aurich/Germany) wind energy converters. In 2000 InfraVest entered the market and was able to lay the cornerstone for a 50 MW wind park. This venture was financed with the help of KfW IPEX-Bank, the IKB Deutsche Industriebank and the DEG. The equipment is from Enercon, who also provides the maintenance.

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Trade Shows

HUSUMwind, Exhibition & Conference, 18.9.-22.9.2007
www.husumwind.com
WindEnergy, Intl. Trade Fair, 20.5.-23.5.2008
www.hamburg-messe.de/windenergy

Photo / ITRI Taiwan - Bundesverband Wind Energie e.V.
Fig. / Wind Atlas Simulation in Taiwan and Offshore Windpark Montage

Melchers Wind Power Activities in Taiwan

Author / Matthias Glatzer

Environmental energy legislation in Taiwan is, unfortunately, not as far advanced as in other Asian countries or Europe. But with some effort Taiwan could be a strong market for green industries and could, as Germany did, use a potentially strong home market to develop into a manufacturing hub for related products.

Taiwan has very strong wind resources and, with a population of more than 7 million pigs and cattle, opportunities for bio gas projects. Whereas the probability exists for the erection of more and more wind powered converters, especially on the west coast, other opportunities in the green energy sector are not yet being utilized.

C. MELCHERS & Co. of Bremen, Germany, with more than 200 years experience in providing technology, goods and services to Asian markets and the world, has recently expanded their technological expertise in renewable energy. In Taiwan Melchers is well known in the food packaging and plastic injection/molding industries; and for importing and marketing technical consumer goods.

Because Germany is the world leader in renewable energy technology Melchers has local access to suppliers of turn key technology, engineering and consumables for the renewable energy industry. Wind converters, photo voltaic batteries, bio gas, diesel and small water power generators are all easily accessible. The combination of German technology and local know how from Melchers Trading GmbH in Taiwan offers opportunities for both Taiwanese investors and German suppliers. Local needs and requirements for after sales service or maintenance are met and provided quickly.

Melchers is here to change this by using its relationships with suppliers in Germany and investors in Taiwan. Two examples are their cooperation with Abeking & Rasmussen, leading manufacturer of rotor blades for wind converters; and Aerodyn, since 1983, pioneers in wind turbine development whose expertise is sought worldwide. With A&R and Aerodyn as partners Melchers can provide high-end technology for blade and tower design, machine engineering, complete wind converters and training in component manufacturer. Melchers can support investors during all phases of onshore and offshore wind power projects.

For Taiwan manufacturers thinking about producing components for wind converters, Melchers is the only contact they need. Among their newest clients is a Taiwan manufacturer who will produce rotor blades. Melchers is organizing the entire process from finding the best suppliers, via negotiations with governmental officials, to the final technology transfer and after sales service. Such is the power of Melchers' 40 years relationships with Taiwan officials, institutes and related associations.

bfai

Economic Trends Compact Taiwan Midyear 2007

Author / Oliver Höflinger
Translator / Dr. Iris Vrabec

Taipei (bfai) – Taiwan's economy in 2007 is growing, even though certain key indicators, with the exception of private consumption, may be weaker and other insecurity factors may be stronger than last year. Bright spots include the metal and mechanical industry which anticipates a massive increase in investments on the island. There are also diverse projects expected in the semiconductor and display industries. Imports from Germany, which declined slightly in 2006, increased in the 1st quarter of 2007.

Macroeconomic Outlook

The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) predicts that real gross domestic product (GDP) will grow 4.4% in 2007. Uncertainty among consumers and investors in Taiwan is fueled by the two main political parties as they try to position themselves to win the next two major elections (Legislative Yuan in December 2007, Presidential Election in March 2008). The result is that political goals have priority over the economy, as evidenced by the continuing dispute over the renaming of Chiang-Kai-Shek Memorial Hall.

Taiwan Country Facts

Population	22.9 million (approximation 2007)
Growth of Population	0.3% (approximation 2007)
Capital	Taipei
Correspondence Languages	Chinese, English
GDP	375.4 billion US$ (approximation 2007)
GDP per capita	16,442 US$ (approximation 2007)
Foreign Debt	85.8 billion US$ (December 2006)
Currency Reserves	265.7 billion US$ (May 2007)
Import Goods	202.7 billion US$ (2006)
from Germany	6.1 billion US$ (2006)
Export Goods	224.0 billion US$ (2006)
to Germany	5.0 billion US$ (2006)

Source: DGBAS, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) (CBC), Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT), 2007.
Current large investment projects are mainly in the semiconductor, display and petrochemical industries.

Change in %

Economic Indicators	2005	2006	2007
GDP (real)	4.1	4.7	4.4
Import Goods (cif)	8.2	11.0	5.4
Gross Private Asset Investments (real)	-1.3	3.3	1.7
Private Consumption (real)	2.8	1.5	3.0

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), 2007.

Exports will again lead economic growth in 2007 with a contribution of 4.3% to real GDP (2006: 6.5%). DGBAS also predicts growth in private consumption at 1.7% up from 0.8% in 2006. First quarter exports in 2007 grew by 14.6% led by IT and communication products, transportation goods.

Change in %

Total Economic Outlook	2005	2006	2007
GDP	4.1	4.7	4.4
Gross Private Asset Investments (real)	-1.3	3.3	1.7
Private Consumption (real)	2.8	1.5	3.0
Import Goods (cif)	8.2	11.0	5.4
Export Goods (fob)	8.8	12.9	6.8
Average Monthly Wages (in NT$)	35,683	36,126	-
Inflation Rate (CPI)	2.3	0.6	1.5
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.9	below 4.0
National Debt in % of GDP	31.1	30.6	31.0

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), 2007.

Surveys conducted by the Council for Economic Development (CEDP) at the beginning of this year were slightly optimistic despite a flat cyclical index in the first four months of 2007. In April the CEPD business climate survey showed that the number of companies with a positive outlook for the next three months had increased slightly.

Selected Investment Projects in Taiwan (in Billion NT$)

Project	Value	Status	Executing Company	Comments
New buildings and increasing chip plant capacity	Approx. 400.0	Planned	ProMos Technologies	In the period till 2008
Yunlin Petrochemical Technology Park	Approx. 400.0	Under construction	Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) and five other partners	Projected competition 2014
Increasing production capacity, building a new blast furnace	Approx. 200.0	Planned	China Steel Corp. (CSC)	Budget for the next five years
Building two 12-inch wafer plants	-	Planned	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. (TSMC)	In Hsinchu Science Park

Growth industries: Optoelectronics, IT and electronics, automotive electronics, renewable energies, medical Electronics, biotechnology.

Exchange rates: 1 € = approx. 43.91 NT$ (average exchange rate 1.1. to 31.5.2007)
100 NT$ = approx. 2.28 € (average exchange rate 1.1. to 31.5.2007)

Legal Ways to Secure Disclosed Information

Author / Dr. Thorsten Opitz

Legal Methods to Secure Sensitive Information

There are a number of situations where a company may feel compelled to disclose sensitive or secret information to a third party. While this information may not qualify for protection under the law, e.g. patents, designs, or technical know-how, it is still important enough to be kept out of the hands of competitors. For example: new market strategies, new future product developments, or the strengths and weaknesses of the company. Whoever has this information, can use it and the aggrieved company has no exclusive claim to it as long as it is gained legally. For this reason every sensible company tries to keep sensitive information secret. To accomplish this companies must establish the means to secure as much of this information as possible.

Obviously company employees must have all the necessary information they need to do their job. Whether while employed, but especially once the employee has left the company, there is a danger that the knowledge may be used against the company. Due diligence and other business activities involving third parties may require the revelation of sensitive information.

The question is: "How can the company avoid the abuse of such information?"

If the information is intellectual property, or otherwise legally protected, it is quite easy to stop unauthorized use. The aggrieved company will assert its rights and, at least theoretically, stop the abuse. But for other sensitive information, as described above, other methods must be used.

The first step is to be aware of the potential problem

One solution is to make a contractual arrangement, a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) which regulates what information the third party may use for its own purposes and how the information must be handled. Such an agreement is often overlooked by the parties.

A NDA creates a standard of confidentiality between the parties. If one side violates the contract, the other side has legal recourse.

A NDA cannot guarantee that the subject information will not be disclosed, but it does act as a deterrent. And if abuse occurs, ideally an adequate amount of compensation can be claimed by the aggrieved party.

Important aspects of the agreement

First, it is advisable to describe the scope of responsibilities as clearly and in as much detail as possible. This, obviously, applies to private agreements or treaties. The purpose is to reduce the risk of misinterpretation at some later point, especially during adjudication.

On the other hand the agreement must be sufficiently flexible to allow the sharing of necessary information. It may not be clear what information will be required as parties enter into negotiations. To avoid having negotiations stall over too tightly limited definitions a sufficiently flexible agreement is required. It is advisable to limit the duration of the agreement. The duration should depend upon the relevant usefulness of the information to be provided.

The treaty should also contain a penalty for non-compliance. Guidelines rather than a set amount should be defined to allow for higher compensation based on the severity of the infringement and the sensitivity of the information disclosed.

Finally it is recommended to include a definition of how the third party will handle and protect the information.

Problematic areas include:

Scope and coverage of responsibility are difficult to define. This is often the source of insecurity and disagreements about what the parties may and may not do.

The burden of proof lies with the aggrieved party. It must be proven that the other party has culpably violated its duty. Finding irrefutable evidence may prove very difficult.

This is a sensitive area that often is mistaken as a sign of mistrust. Despite the potential for conflict this area of the agreement must and should be addressed.

Summary

Before disclosing confidential information one should recognize the potential for danger. The issue must be frankly discussed with the potential partner. In simple cases, a boilerplate agreement may suffice to secure both parties. In more complicated cases, a lawyer should be consulted. Attempting to avoid attorney fees in this area can result in a very expensive loss.

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來訪者不僅是觀光客，還有許多商務人士。

Author / Frank Pevec

酷涼飲品展
Brau Beviale (November 14-16th, 2007)

歐洲飲品工業展覽，一年一度的飲品業工盛會，成功結合飲品原料、科技、產品運輸和市場行銷，而且與眾不同的展覽概念更增添了無比的魅力與氣氛。

參展者主要為啤酒釀製廠與無酒精飲品工業的技術、商務主管與消費者，還有飲品及餐飲業的銷售商。而專業買主則多來自國際知名啤酒與葡萄酒製造廠、餐飲進口及通路。

此展覽鎖定專業客群，並且能吸引專業人士參展，產品規劃明確，在年終歲末作三天密集的飲品展覽，對40%國際參展商創造了很高的效益，是歐洲的啤酒與飲品業界輝煌閃爍的饗宴。

展覽攤位所剩不多，請把握最後報名機會！另外，德國經濟辦事處特別為台灣訪客爭取到特惠之入場券，三天多次之入場券比展場出售之一日入場券還便宜，意者逕向本處登記購買，特惠卷數量有限欲購從速！

BRAU Beviale 2007

酷涼風吹進紐倫堡
Chillventa (October 15-17th, 2008)

紐倫堡展覽中心以其便利與快速的交通網，早於數年前就成功的舉辦空調系統、通風系統與冷卻系統的國際展覽。累積多年經驗的紐倫堡現在主辦自己的空調系統、通風系統、冷卻系統與熱泵系統國際展覽：Chillventa由工業聯盟、經銷通路、公會和培訓機關所支援的展覽，其產品多元，主題也非常豐富。

報名參展廠商已超過170家，日本領導業者也加入參展陣容。特別值得一提的是專業論壇與研討會，討論核心議題如能源保存與效能提高、再生能源、訓練、經濟政策發展以及市場，展覽提供了前瞻未來的利機。

CHILLVENTA Nürnberg 2008

國際狩獵、體育槍械、戶外用品展
IWA (March 14-17th, 2008)

IWA & Outdoor Classics 在狩獵與配件展覽居於領先地位超過30年。來自全世界超過1,000家的參展廠商（其中有70%來自德國以外國家）、每年超過30,000名參觀者，是全世界重要的展覽。新產品秀、現場射箭靶場與國際刀具獎等特別活動使IWA & Outdoor Classics成為狩獵業的年度盛事。

IWA 2008 & Outdoor Classics

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二〇〇七年 IFA 柏林國際消費電子展參觀及參展服務

Author / 鄭嘉雯 (Belle Cheng)

一年一度的「柏林國際消費電子展」(IFA-Consumer Electronics Unlimited)，即將於2007年8月31日至9月5日假柏林國際展覽中心盛大舉行，為期六天。全球矚目的IFA展廣含消費電子各個範疇，包括IFA家庭娛樂、IFA視聽娛樂、IFA個人媒體、IFA大眾媒體、IFA通訊、IFA科技技術與零組件六大展覽項目。

您的IFA 2007之旅是個完美體驗國際性大都會柏林的機會。您可以在晚上參觀完展覽之後，或是另外停留一兩天的時間細細的瀏覽和欣賞這個充滿驚喜和多元為化的城市。柏林是一個充滿商機和人文薈萃的地方，帶給您藝術、文化、美食以及夜生活多項體驗。大會特別在8月30號舉辦IFA的開幕音樂會中，由粉紅佳人（PINK）登台將大會開幕帶入高潮，並於音樂會後在Funkturm（柏林廣播台鐵塔）有盛大的煙火秀表演。

本屆IFA針對專業訪客採「專業訪客預先登記制」，凡於8月20日前完成專業訪客預先登記者可享多項優惠，不僅可於展前收到專業訪客證，不需在會場櫃檯排隊等候即可自上午十點起從任一個入口進場，每日可提早二小時（早上八點）進入1.1館專業訪客中心，接駁公車搭乘權，並可在會場免費領取會場價28歐元的參展廠商名錄，免費參加「國際專題演講」，以及位於1.1館專業訪客中心使用權 （專業訪客早餐、上網服務等）。

「德國經濟辦事處」係「德國工商總會」駐台機構及「柏林國際展覽有限公司」台灣代理，為服務國內廣大業者，即日起以優惠價預售IFA 2007參觀門票。參觀一日票：會場價33€，預售價新台幣1,400元整，可於展期間任選一日進場參觀。參觀二日票：會場價49€，預售價新台幣2,000元整。敬請注意：凡於8月18日前在本處完成專業訪客預先登記者，所購買的參觀二日票均自動升級為參觀季票（6天展期每日均可進場參觀）。展覽會場購票不享本項優惠。三人以上購票另享團購優惠。本處亦提供參展服務詳情及申請表格請電洽或E-mail至本處。

Inotera Fab-2 Grand Opening: Fast ramp up and capacity expansion

華亞科技第二座十二吋晶圓廠盛大舉行開幕慶祝典禮：生產力加速提升與產能擴充

Author / Spokesperson President, Charles Kau, www.inotera.com

March 22nd, 2007 - Inotera Memories, Inc. (TAIEX: 3474) celebrated the grand opening of its second 300 mm semiconductor manufacturing facility (its so-called "Fab-2") in Taoyuan. Fab-2 will initially manufacture dynamic random access memory (DRAM) chips on 300 mm wafers using 90 nm trench technology transferred from a joint-development project between Nanya Technology Corp. ("NTC") from Taiwan and Qimonda AG ("Qimonda") from Germany. Inotera has already started transferring NTC's and Qimonda's leading-edge 75/70 nm trench technology and expects to start volume ramp in this technology in the 4th quarter of 2007.

Inotera's Fab-2 had its groundbreaking in May of 2005 and started its equipment move-in and installation in mid-October of 2006. The company's Fab-1 and Fab-2 have been designed as "twin fabs", which means that the two manufacturing facilities are physically connected by a clean room bridge in order to run them as one integrated operation to maximize efficiency and capacity. The company targets to reach a combined capacity of Fab-1 and Fab-2 of 120 thousand 300 mm-wafer starts per month by the end of year 2007.

Cumulative Fab-2 capital expenditures to reach its full capacity by the end of year 2007 are expected to be 78 billion NT$. As a result of the increased capacity combined with other improvements in manufacturing efficiency, the company expects the total bit output will increase by at least 70% in year 2007 compared to last year.

Furthermore, in order to sustain the future growth, Inotera has received approval from Taoyuan County Government to purchase land for building its third 300 mm semiconductor manufacturing facility ("Fab-3"). The construction and commissioning of Fab-3 will be planned and executed according to market demand.

Festo Taiwan Inauguration of New Building

飛斯妥股份有限公司（Festo Taiwan）新廠啓用

Photo + Author / Festo Taiwan

新廠啟用典禮
台北縣林口鄉林口第二工業區工八路9號
2007年3月29日

Festo 企業背景介紹 - 歐洲第一大氣壓自動化元件品牌

德國 Festo AG & Co. 成立於1925年，是全球最早專業製造氣壓產品的公司之一。發展至今，Festo已經成為氣壓自動化工業產品與技術的先驅。Festo所開發的氣壓零組件、電控產品範圍多達 23,000種，客製化產品也超過20,000項，遍佈電子業、半導體工業及光電工業、食品&包裝業、汽車工業、製程工業、自動化移載等領域。另外，Festo在全球有2,800項專利產品，每年大約有100項創新產品，全球服務網遍佈五大洲176個國家，並於全球設有56家直屬子公司，超過260個服務處，年營業額約600億新台幣規模，也是全球同業第一家通過ISO 9001認證者。

Festo 在台深耕

Festo企業於1979年進駐台灣，在台深耕經營至今已經超過27年，然而，看好台灣經濟與產業的發展實力，於3年多前獲得工研院機械所以及經濟部技術處的指導與協助，就已經開始配合2兆雙星計畫，結合與移轉Festo德國總公司氣壓自動化技術與其他Festo子公司自動化應用經驗，例如：Festo瑞士微型技術、Festo新加坡無塵室產品與技術等，由Festo台灣（飛斯妥）以及德國總公司駐台的資深工程師團隊共同著手開發適合台灣本地平面顯示器設備製造商所需要的關鍵氣壓零組件與系統規劃，Festo台灣（飛斯妥）未來重心將放在平面顯示器及半導體業，估計每年會有10~15%成長率，希望短期內提升營收比重至二成以上。

現今Festo台灣（飛斯妥）位於林口第二工業區的新大樓也將於3月29日進行落成典禮，期許繼續提供不同行業需求的客戶更好的服務品質，同樣地，延續全球Festo企業學習型組織的精神，除了加強公司內部溝通，更將技術與知識分享視為服務業界、學界相當重要的一環，Festo相信必須將客戶視為工作夥伴一同成長，這樣才能持續發展與學習更進一步的工業自動化技術，也會延續與學界緊密地合作發展和自動化知識上的交流。

Cooperation Agreement Signed

From June 10th to17th, 2007 a 45-member delegation of the Taiwan Technical Textile Association visited Germany and the Netherlands. The highlights of the trip were a visit to TECHTEXTIL, Messe Frankfurt; and the signing of a cooperation agreement between the Taiwan Technical Textile Association, represented by Mr. Tai Jung-Chi, Chairman of Board of Directors, and VDMA Textile Machinery Association, represented by Mr. Fritz Mayer, Vice President. The aim of the agreement is to establish cooperation between the two associations.

Photo / Howard Lo

Airbus A380 Lands for The First Time in Taiwan

Author + Photo / EADS

June 8th, 2007 - The Airbus A380, the world's most modern passenger aircraft, landed in Taiwan for the first time on Friday June 8th. The aircraft arrived in Taoyuan International Airport from Sydney, Australia. The visit allowed Taiwanese airlines to get a close look of the A380 and test the airport's compatibility.

Taiwan is one of the stops in the A380 World Tour 2007. In Asia, the A380 visited Tokyo and Sydney after leaving Paris on June 3rd. The A380 left Taipei and flew back to Toulouse on June 10th.

"Airbus is very pleased and honored to have A380 landed at Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport to show this latest-technology aircraft to our friends from Taiwan airlines and aviation industry community," said John Leahy, Airbus Chief Operating Officer-Customer, in the press conference after the A380's arrival. "Environmentally friendly, exceptional comfort, and outstanding performance, is complemented by the A380 also being the most economic aircraft today, and for the foreseeable future."

The Airbus A380 introduces major new improvements in passenger comfort, including wider seats for all passengers, even in economy. It features an extremely roomy cabin that is the quietest in the sky, giving passengers a comfortable feeling of tranquillity. All seats are fitted with the latest individual in-flight entertainment, offering passengers popular audio and video programmes at their fingertips.

Designed with airport compatibility in mind, the A380 takes off and lands in less distance than today's largest aircraft, and is much quieter, more fuel-efficient and cleaner than today's large aircraft, making it a good neighbor.

Airlines operating the Airbus A380 will benefit from 15-20% better operating economics, helping to keep airline-tickets affordable. And with typical airline-seating for around 500 passengers, the Airbus A380 offers a real solution to the doubling in the number of passengers flying that happens every 15 years.

Since the first airport tests with the A380 in Frankfurt in 2005, the A380 has visited over 40 airports, and by 2011 more than 70 airports around the world will be ready for A380 operations.

First delivery to first operator Singapore Airlines is scheduled for October 2007. The A380 received joint European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) certification in December 2006.

Firm orders for the Airbus A380 already stand at 174 aircraft from 14 prestigious customers. So far the five test aircraft have flown for over 3,400 hours with more than 2,400 take offs.

Airbus offers airlines the world's largest and most modern airliner family, from 100 seaters in the A320 Family, through the medium size A330/A340 Family, all the way up to the A380.

Airbus is an EADS company.

Market Entry Services

市場拓展服務

Author / 林玫佳 (Mei Lin)

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德國商業合作夥伴協尋

為促進台德雙方經貿往來，台灣廠商有意代理德國商品或進出口商品或原物料，我們特別提供以下服務，內容如下：

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商業合作夥伴：在您參展後，是否和您潛在客戶做聯繫？我們可提供完善服務，例如：貴公司開發信翻譯成德文，將尋求您合作夥伴訊息刊載在德商會員公告欄上，透過個別廠商訪談，篩選適合廠商，並聯繫每家廠商，針對廠商名單並提供專業分析。

Human Resource Services

人力資源服務

Author / 吳惠華 (Jassica Wu)

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德國REFA高效能工作流程訓練系統

REFA藉由分析企業數據、設計合理的工作流程、節省成本及改善品質以提升工作效率而設計的教育訓練系統，主要為應用在工業工程領域，根據此系統的實際應用數據指出REFA可為企業節省30%至60%的成本。REFA在德國實行已有80年的歷史，目前擁有超過18,000會員，包括知名廠牌福斯汽車。其應用範圍廣泛包括紡織、汽車製造等。

博智顧問有限公司預計在今年於台灣開設REFA教育訓練課程：

課程名稱	日期及時間	長度	費用
REFA Awareness	第一梯次：10月19日上午 第二梯次：11月16日上午	半天	5,000 NT$
REFA Introduction	第一梯次：10月20日下午至10月21日整天 第二梯次：11月16日下午至11月17日整天	1.5天	12,000 NT$

職能管理系統 Competency Management

博智顧問有限公司將在今年開設兩梯次的職能管理證照第一級課程。該課程主要目的在訓練學員應用並發展職能管理於人力資源領域中。

透過三天的課程，學員將學習職能管理及建立職能專屬檔案的專業技巧，並可定義關鍵職能、決定職能程度、職能行為、及啟用以職能行為做基礎的面談或評估。

課程名稱	日期及時間	長度	費用
職能管理證照 第一級課程	第一梯次：10月25日至27日 第二梯次：12月6日至8日	3天	22,000 NT$

徵才評估中心管理課程 Assessment Center

徵才評估中心管理系統主要為經由團體面試的方式，為企業節省時間及資源，又可測試面試者在模擬工作任務時的表現，也可藉此建立具潛力的員工資料庫。此外，面試官的集體觀察討論亦可確保面試的公正性，面試任務的分派也具符合個別企業需求的彈性。

博智顧問有限公司將在今年開設兩梯次的評估中心管理課程：

課程名稱	日期及時間	長度	費用
徵才評估中心 管理課程	第一梯次：11月30日至12月1日 第二梯次：12月13日至14日	2天	16,000 NT$

Deutsche Drachen auf dem Keelung River

Autor / Dr. Thorsten Opitz

Foto / Dr. Iris Vrabec

Das Drachenboot Fest wird traditionell am fünften Tag des fünften Monats des Mondkalenders gefeiert. Das Fest erinnert an den chinesischen Dichter Qu Yuan (340-278 v. Ch.) aus der Zeit der Streitenden Reiche. Dieser ertränkte sich, aus Verbitterung über die korrupte Chu Regierung, in einem Fluss. Die lokale Bevölkerung hatte ihn als guten Menschen geschätzt und war von seinem Selbstmord tief bewegt. Daher warfen sie in Maisblätter eingewickelten Reis, im chinesischen: Zhongzi, in den Fluss, um die Fische zu füttern, damit diese nicht seinen Körper fressen.

Beim diesjährigen Drachenbootfest saßen Deutsche und Taiwanesen in einem Boot. Für den 2007 Taipei City International Dragonboat Championship hatte das Deutsche Wirtschaftsbüro Taipei zum zweiten Mal ein „German Dragons" Team zusammengestellt, in dem neben Deutschen auch einige taiwanesische Freunde für Verstärkung sorgten. In den fünf Wochen vor der Meisterschaft trainierte das Team jeden Samstag Nachmittag. Es gab auch noch ein frühes Training dienstags morgens um 6.30 Uhr am Keelung Riversidepark, doch nicht alle schafften es sich um die Uhrzeit ins Boot zu schwingen.

Angeleitet durch unseren Trainer Hsu Wei-Chieh konnten die „German Dragons" ihre Schlagtechnik zunehmend verbessern. Kein Wunder, wenn man von einem Mitglied des dies- und auch letztjährigen Siegerbootes trainiert wird.

Ein achtbares Abschneiden war auch deshalb absolut Pflicht, da die örtliche Presse im Vorfeld des Rennens zunehmendes Interesse an unserem Exotenboot gefunden hatte. Angesichts dieser besonderen Beobachtung, die mitunter auch mit feinem Spott unterlegt war, galt es, würdig abzuschneiden. Man wollte sich keinesfalls wieder von 50-70 jährigen Taiwanesen überholen lassen, wie es ein Zeitungsreporter der *The China Times* beim letzten Training angeblich gesehen haben wollte.

Anders als in den verregneten Wochen davor war das Wetter an den Veranstaltungstagen hervorragend. Ebenso war die Stimmung in der Mannschaft, und bei den zuschauenden Freunden und Verwandten. Schwarz rot gold waren auf den Tribünen neben amerikanischen, kanadischen, philippinischen und südafrikanischen Flaggen deutlich präsent.

Sportlich konnten die „German Dragons" ihre Ziele erreichen. Das Team des „Dongwu University Jogging Clubs" wurde von uns mit über einer Bootslänge klar geschlagen. Zwei Mal mussten wir uns leider jedoch ebenso deutlich geschlagen geben.

Zwar fiel auch die letzte Niederlage gegen die „Owls" relativ deutlich aus. Nachträglich stellte sich jedoch heraus, dass diese entgegen dem Reglement ihr Team für das Rennen gegen die „German Dragons" umgestellt hatten. Dies wurde uns jedoch erst zwei Wochen später bekannt. Statt eines am grünen Tisch gewonnen Rennens blieb uns daher zumindest die Gewissheit als Gegner sogar so ernst genommen zu werden, dass man bei einem Rennen gegen uns zu allerlei Tricks greifen muss. Eigentlich ein schönes Kompliment.

Neben allem sportlichen Ehrgeiz war für alle Teammitglieder aber entscheidend, überhaupt an diesem traditionellen chinesischen Fest teilgenommen zu haben. Sehr viel Spaß war außerdem auch mit an Bord.

Gefeiert wurde auch noch nach dem Rennen. Die Siegprämie wurde mit allen Teammitgliedern und Trainer bei einem Abschlussessen im Jogoya und Absacker im Barcode „investiert". Für das nächste Jahr wird bereits gemunkelt, dass der Coach ein zweites Frühaufstehertraining montags morgens um 4.20 Uhr ansetzen wird, getreu dem englischen Motto „Rest is Rust."

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Foto / Martin Hagel

Foto / Harald Worsch

Neues von der Deutschen Schule Taipei

Autor / Emmanuel Fritzen

Das Schuljahr beginnt für die Deutsche Schule Taipei mit einigen Veränderungen. Einerseits nehmen ein neuer Schulleiter und vier neue Lehrer aus Deutschland die Tätigkeit auf. Andererseits ziehen die Grundschule, der Kindergarten und die Vorschule in das neue hochmoderne Gebäude an der Wenlin Road ein.

Noch immer ist die Deutsche Schule Taipei eine sehr junge Schule. Sie wurde 1990 gegründet und hat sich nach sehr erfolgreicher Kooperation mit der britischen und der französischen Schule zur Taipei European School zusammengeschlossen.

Die Schulen befinden sich in zwei Gebäudekomplexen: Die Sekundarschulen und die High School, an der die Schüler das International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) sowie das International Baccalaureate (IB) ablegen, sind im attraktiven Swire European Secondary Campus auf dem Yangmingshan in zwei sehr gut ausgestatteten und geräumigen Neubauten untergebracht.

Jetzt zum Schuljahresbeginn beziehen die Grundschulen und die Kindergärten nach nur einjähriger Bauzeit den Neubau des Swire European Primary Campus an der Wenlin Road. Dieser wurde nach den höchsten Standards international anerkannter Qualitätsnormen für Schulgebäude errichtet und garantiert modernste pädagogische Arbeit auf Spitzenniveau.

Zurzeit lernen über 80 Schüler an der Deutschen Schule Taipei. Diese werden von einem zwölfköpfigen engagierten deutschen Lehrerteam nach deutschen Rahmenplänen unterrichtet. Zusätzlich erleben die Schüler die europäische Dimension in der Kooperation in zahlreichen schulischen und außerunterrichtlichen Angeboten mit der britischen und französischen Sektion. Sie leben tagtäglich Multilingualität und erhalten Englisch- und Chinesischunterricht ab der ersten Klasse.

Die Deutsche Schule Taipei bietet in Kooperation mit den anderen Sektionen der Taipei European School eine durchgängige Schulausbildung vom Kindergarten bis zur Hochschulreife mit durchgängigem Unterricht für Deutsch als Muttersprachler an. Von anderen Schulen hebt sie sich durch die kleinen Lerngruppen und die besonders ausgeprägte individuelle Förderung der Schüler ab. Auch im letzten Schuljahr erzielten die Schüler der zehnten und zwölften Klasse wieder Spitzenergebnisse in den zentralen Abschlussprüfungen IGCSE und IB.

Zum Schuljahresbeginn wurde die Leitung der Schule von Rektor Emmanuel Fritzen übernommen. Er unterrichtete im Laufe seiner 30 Berufsjahre sowohl in der Grundschule, der Hauptschule, der Realschule, dem Gymnasium und an einer Sekundarschule in Kamerun. Herr Fritzen leitete in Berlin sieben Jahre eine Grundschule und in Bonn acht Jahre eine Hauptschule.

Emmanuel Fritzen

Buchtipp

Lo Daniel Tsann-ching, *Die Bedeutung kultureller Selbst- und Fremdbilder in der Wirtschaft: Zum Wandels des Deutschlandbildes in Taiwan 1960-2000*, Schriftenreihe Interkulturelle Wirtschaftskommunikation, Bd. 11, (Sternenfels: Verlag Wissenschaft und Praxis, 2005).

Das Buch informiert über die sozio-kulturellen Hintergründe der deutsch-taiwanesischen Handelsbeziehungen in den Jahren 1960 bis 2000. Dazu gehören insbesondere Informationen über den jeweiligen kulturellen Blickwinkel, den historischen Kontext, die geographische Lage und das politische Umfeld. Eine sehr gute Lektüre für jeden, der sich für die bilateralen Handelsbeziehungen zwischen Deutschland und Taiwan interssiert.

Bezugsquellen: www.amazon.de oder Deutsches Wirtschaftsbüro Taipei, Dr. Iris Vrabec, Tel. +886-2-2506-9028 Durchwahl 1111.

Excursion to The Port of Keelung

For the impressive tour, many thanks to:

Keelung Harbor Bureau

No. 1, Chung-Cheng Rd., Keelung, Taiwan

Tel.: +886-2-2420-6126

Website: www.klhb.gov.tw

Author / Carsten Lammert

On Friday July 6th, 2007 the German Trade Office Taipei organized a visit to the Port of Keelung, the second-largest port in Taiwan. 25 people, many of them trading or logistics experts, attended the tour with a keen interest.

We departed by bus from the GTO for the relatively short trip to Keelung. We were warmly welcomed by Jennifer Guo, the representative of the Keelung Port Authority. She gave everyone a copy of *Profile of the Keelung Harbor Bureau* published by the Ministry of Transportation and Communication.

The first stop on the tour was the central harbor building. Under the professional and informative guidance of Mrs. Guo, we learned that this important building is the administrative headquarter and serves as the arrival and departure area for cruise ship passengers.

After visiting the central harbor building we had a rare opportunity to watch the final rehearsal of the police boat parade. The parade was to be part of a big celebration the next day, "Maritime Day". The outstanding performance was a big boat ballet. Only once a year there is a chance to see this spectacular show! Everyone in our group was taking pictures and saying, "Wow!"

The next exciting part of the excursion involved boarding a luxurious ship. We started our bilingual (English and Chinese) tour under the guidance of the Chief of Public Relations of the Keelung Harbor Bureau, Mr. Hsu Huai-Ping. The hour on the water generated many questions about incoming and outgoing vessels, effective harbor management and custom procedures. Several people were very interested to know what happens to the cargo when it arrives at the harbor. To assuage our hunger the GTO prepared coffee and donuts for everyone. Not very German, but „mhmm, das war lecker."

After the informative harbor tour, the last item on the agenda was to explore the famous Keelung Temple Street Night Market, a mere 5 minute walk from the harbor. Everything people like, or don't like, to eat could be found there. Many snacks (no snakes) were consumed. There were rice sausages, sashimi, dumplings and mango ice. Some of the gourmets in our group did not hesitate to try fried tofu, tofu soaked in soy sauce, tea eggs and baked sweet potatoes. Recently this night market has become more and more popular for tourists. In response to this all the stalls are numbered and menus are in Chinese, English and Japanese.

Before heading back to Taipei we had a last glimpse of the huge Super Star Ferry, which had just arrived and was ready for boarding. This new casino cruise ship travels between Keelung and Okinawa, Japan twice a week.

The informative tour of the harbor and the local color at the bustling night market ensured that everyone had a good time. So, watch out for news about future activities.

Photo / Carsten Lammert

Photo / Uwe Halstenbach

Jennifer Guo Hsu Huai-Ping

Photo / Thomas Illing

Photo / Martin Habash

Taiger Chief Editor's Note

The new *Taiger* is published! After years spent researching the works of famous author and editor Zhang Shenqie; and writing my dissertation *The Taiwanese Intellectual Zhang Shenqie (1904-1965)* I am happy to move from academic research into the world of business to publish this newsletter.

The aim of *Taiger* is to be a platform for everyone involved in German-Taiwan trade. Its 1,000 copies are distributed to German companies in Taiwan, our members, as well as Taiwanese and German associations.

Taiger offers information on current topics in German-Taiwan trade, legal affairs, trade shows, events, along side space for advertising. It is a forum for opinions and views, and invites our readers to submit articles and photos. Our next issue's focus is going to cover the organic food sector.

I want to express my thanks to all that have been involved in this first issue of *Taiger*. Because of your efforts this big puzzle has been beautifully put together! Thank you for your support.

Nice greetings

Dr. Iris Vrabec

《Taiger》主編的話

嶄新的《Taiger》終於誕生了！在多年研究著名的作家與編輯家張深切，並且也完成了博士論文：《台灣知識份子張深切（1904-1965）》，我很高興終於能轉換跑道從學術研究踏入工商業刊物的領域。

《Taiger》的目的是為所有參與台德經貿者建立資訊交流的平台。發行一千份將寄送給在台灣的德商、本處的會員和台灣與德國的公會。

《Taiger》提供關於台德經貿、法令、展覽活動最新的訊息，還有廣告欄。這是廣納各方觀點與意見的論壇，並誠摯邀請讀者們投稿及提供照片。我們擬定下一期的主題是有機食品。

在此我要感謝所有參與編輯《Taiger》的同事及各界人士，因為您的努力此刊物能精采呈現！謝謝各位的協助。

敬祈

藍依琳

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「德逸生活2007」熱烈招商

Author / **賴怡均** (Jean Lai)

德國經濟辦事處將與遠東百貨公司合作，於9月20日至10月2日中秋節連續假日檔期在台北遠企及遠百板橋店舉辦德國商品展—「德逸生活2007」活動。舉凡與德國有關的美食、美酒、精品，尤其有機美容保養品、彩妝等時尚品項不勝枚舉。屆時，將安排許多精彩的表演節目、如慕尼黑啤酒節喝啤酒比賽與泰迪熊特展等。歡迎有興趣的台灣德國產品進口商一起參與並報名參加合作攤位事宜。

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7:20pm ■ 遊 Wannsee 湖啟程

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