

1. Evaluation of results in comparison with the initial objectives

Originally, we plan to have a course of the “European Integration” of EUROPEAN MODULE, and invite professors and scholars to give speeches for the class. For the reason of exchange rate, there are 28,200 NTD (New Taiwan Dollar) surplus, and we gained financial supports from other sources for symposium, we added the Round Table and lectures in the course. The audience in this tuition activity has, therefore, expanded from north to south Taiwan.

2. Progress and achievements of the project

2.1 Seminars of Course

2.1.1 Schedule

Subject : A Study on the European Union – History of European Construction and Economic Integration

Professor : Hung-dah Su / Mei-Lan Hung / Cen-Chu Shen

Institute : College of Social Science

Credits : 3

Comp. /Opt : Compulsory

Semester : First

Outline of the Course :

1. Introduction
2. Blooming of Thoughts on European Integration
3. The Postwar Process of Integrating - Messina Meeting, Treaty of Rome, EFTA ... etc.
4. The Process of Integration in 70's – Widening and Deepening, Failure of the EMU, Oil Crisis, and Luxembourg Compromise
5. Breakthrough of Integration - Single European Act, EU Treaty, Amsterdam Treaty, Nice Treaty, European Constitution Treaty
6. Integration Theory - David Mitrany's Functionalism, Neo-functionalism, Intergovernmentalism, Federalism, Institutionalism
7. Models of Economic Integration - Preferential Trading Arrangement, Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Common Market, Economic Union
8. Economic Effect of Regional Economic Integration - Trade creation effect, Trade diversion effect, Movement of production factors, Dynamic effects of Economic integration
9. Practices and Theory of European Political and Economic Integration - Review of Recent EU Developments
10. Implications of the EU Eastern Enlargement

Subject : A Study of the European Union – European Law and Political
Integration

Professor : Cen-Chu Shen / Hung-dah Su / Chih-ming Chung

Institute : Social Science College

Credits : 3

Comp. /Opt : Compulsory

Semester : Second

Outline of the Course :

1. The International Legal Status of the EU
2. Common Foreign and Security Policy
3. External Competences of the EU
4. External Relations of the EU (1)
5. External Relations of the EU (2)
6. International Agreements
7. Internal and Judicial Cooperation
8. Relations between EU and Member States
9. Relations between European and Domestic Law
10. Human Rights, Democracy, Anti-Terrorism and Enlargement
11. European Convention and Draft Constitution
12. Legal Sources of EU Constitutional Law
13. Characteristics of the EU Constitution
14. Judicial System of the EU Constitution
15. Cases of the European Court of Justice

3. Evaluation of the Activities

There are sixteen students take part in the course of the “European Integration” of EUROPEAN MODULE in the first semester, and fifteen in the second semester. Students come from the Department of Foreign Language and Literature, International Affairs, School of Law, Spanish Language and Literature, and History etc.

A. Program of Jean Monnet

EUROPEAN MODULE is an interdisciplinary integration lesson for one year. Students include those who are not major in social science. According to the arrangement of the program, it precedes teaching by lectures in two separate semesters, and appraises the knowledge of students for the teaching contents by writing tests. Since this is the second year for EUROPEAN MODULE course, we have rearranged the

lecture order, and believe that after one year experience of teaching, we can give lectures better than last year. Same as last year, the contents of this course are mainly to introduce the ideas of European integration, history and the present condition, and take the units of economy, politics and legislation as the topics of teaching. The effect of integral executing is pretty well, and helps students to realize the development of EU and European integration more: including the Treaty of Rome, Single European Act, Maastricht Treaty; Treaty of Amsterdam, Treaty of Nice and the Constitutional Treaty. Due to improper arrangement of lecture sequence last year, we made some adjustments. More students came from law school this year, they can also help other students in realizing about European legislation. This is the second time for us to give lectures and help students to understand European integration. After rearrangement and coordination of the course, we hope that students would learn more and more effective.

B. Learning Sentiment on EUROPEAN MODULE :

This teaching project is a compulsory course for freshmen of the Institute of European Studies. We are not so familiar with the subject of European integration; we have to learn it from the beginning. Due to different background, there is a little difficulty to learn this lesson, but the most difficult part of this lesson is what we need, i.e. the basic of skeleton on integration learning. And this course focus on legislation very much, it is pretty difficult to understand if we don't have the background of law. Fortunately, some of the classmates come from law school, and we help each other with our knowledge for learning European integration better. During this class, we can also learn economy and politics and understand easier and without difficulty in learning. We gained help from this course very much which helps us to realize the past and present conditions of Europe more and we can see EU with a more macroscopic point of view.

C. Information on Interaction with Other Project

Enable Taiwanese students to combine the concept with some foundations to Europe further with this teaching activity, and with the run-up of teaching activities, such as seminar, lecturing, round table forum, etc., let select students planning and execution last some basic concept in activity of lesson and understand.

With imparting knowledge of four different professional domain professors, let students politics, economy, culture, law to Europe, etc. have firm basic concepts, and then promote it to plan further going to Europe to study or receive training and take an advanced study to yearning that Europe study.

D. Photos of Teaching Activities



Professor Mei-lan Hung



Students on class



Professor Hung-dah Su and students



Professor Cen-Chu Shen



Professor Cen-Chu Shen and students



The students on class



Professor Chih-ming Chung



Students on class and Professor Chih-ming Chung.

4. Round Table Debates

4.1 Schedule

November 28, 2005 (Monday)				
08:30-09:00	Registration			
09:00-09:20	Opening Remarks			
09:20-10:20	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section I	Lien-te Hung (Director-General European Union Study Association)	Jia-jun Tang	Comparison the Relations between Labors and Capital of Britain and Germany with Consistence and Negotiation	Te-chin Hung (Researcher of Institute of European and American Studies, Academia Sinica)
		Hao-chun Yang	German Foreign Aid Policy — Period of Schröder (1998~2000)	Li Lin (Associate Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies, Tamkang University)
		Chang-sin Wu	European Integrated Cultural Philosophy: The Development and Formation of European Concepts	He-fang Ju (Assistant Professor of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University)
10:20-10:40	Tea Time			
10:40-12:00	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section II	Tai-quan Wang (Professor of College of Law of Taiwan University)	Xiu-yi Xu	Women's Working Rights of EU's Social Policy	Kuo-hsiang Sun (Director of Institute of Asia Pacific of Nan-Hua University)
		Su-ru Kang	The Differences from Principle of Proportionality of European Law	Xiu-zhen Zeng (Assistant Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies, Tamkang University)
		Jun-hao Wu	Demarcation of Limits of Authority between EU and Member States through Legislation	
		Ping-yi Liu	Merchandise Free Trade within EU Internal Market	Professor Tai-quan Wang
12:00-13:40	Lunch			
13:40-15:00	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section III	Tai-lin Chang (Secretary-General of EURF)	Rui-yi Jian	Dispatching Troops to Iraq for the Second Time of France, Germany, and USA	Hsin-yi Chang (Assistant Professor of Department of International Studies of Nan-hua University)
		Jin-yi Song	Competitive-Cooperative Relations Between EU Trade and Environment Policy	
		Ting-chi Yang	EU Policy of the Spanish Government of People's Party — 1996~2004	Chung-hung Cho (Assistant Professor of Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University)
		Jun-yuan Cheng	Development of CFSP through European Constitution	
15:00-15:20	Tea Time			
15:20-16:50	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section IV	Cen-chu Chen (Director of School of Social Sciences and Management of National Chung Hsing University)	Ju-chuan Cheng	The Political and Economic Transition of Slovakia After the Cold War	Mei-lan Hung (Associate Professor of Graduate Institute of Russian Studies of National Chengchi University)
		Hong-long Lin	Development of Taiwan Electronic Industry due to EU Enlargement — Hung-wei Investment in Czech	
		Liang-yin Chang	Solution of Trade Policy's Controversy between EU and WTO and the Influence to Taiwan Trade Policy	Gui-ying Lee (Professor of Law School of Soochow University)
		Cheng-zhu Cai	Low-priced Aviation of EU	
		Cheng-fu Chen	Holland's Economic Development and Enterprises Operation Model — Case Study ING Group	Professor Cen-chu Chen
16:50-17:00	Tea Time			
17:00-18:20	Moderator	Participants		

Round Table (1) : The Development of EU and the Member States	Ming-yi Lin (Counsellor of Bureau of International Cultural and Educational Relations, Ministry of Education)	Frederic Laplanche (European Economic and Trade Office) Mei-lan Hung (Associate Professor of Graduate Institute of Russian Studies of National Chengchi University) Mao-hsiung Hung (Director of First Institute of Center of International Relation of National Chengchi University) Hsin-yi Chang (Assistant Professor of Department of International Studies of Nan-hua University) Zhong-ke Zou (Director of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University) Hung-dah Su (Assistant Researcher of Institute of European and American Studies of Academia Sinica)		
18:30-19:50	Moderator	Participants		
Dinner & Round Table (2) : Dilemma and Future of EU's Constitution	Zhong-ke Zou (Director of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University)	Cen-chu Chen (Director of The School of Social Sciences) Wu-Ping Kwo (Director of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University) Mei-ying Zhao (Assistant Professor of Social Welfare of Hsuan Chuang University) Chin-mu Cheng (Assistant Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University) Chih-ming Chung (Assistant Professor of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University)		
November 29, 2005 (Tuesday)				
09:00-10:30	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section V	Zheng-wen Cai (Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University)	Xin-yi Cai	EU's China Arms Embargo Policy	Qiu-qing Kwo (Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University)
		Zhi-yu Luo	The Human Rights Policy of EU	
		Ya-ping Qiu	Balkan Countries as EU Candidates	Professor Chin-mu Cheng
		Ying-fung Cai	Formation of European Identification within European Integration	
		Yu-ying Liao	Comparison of Crisis Management between EU and USA — Kosovo Case	
10:30-10:50	Tea Time			
10:50-12:00	Moderator	Presenters	Topic of Thesis	Discussants
Section VI	Wu-Ping Kwo (Director of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University)	Hui-ting You	EU Labor Policy—A Case Study on Spanish Labor Policy	Assistant Professor Mei-ying Zhao
		Pei-yu Xu	Evolvement of Sweden's Social Welfare Policy after Joined in the EU	
		Hong-yu Huang	Acer's Competition among EU Market	Yi-ru Wang (Associate Professor of Department of International Trade of Overseas Chinese Institute of Technology)
		Wen-kai Chang	Marketing Strategy of Taiwan's Notebook Industry among European Brands — Case Study Acer	
12:00-12:10	Closing Ceremony			

4.1.1 Evaluation of the Activities

There are almost 150 participants coming from Tamkang University, Hsuan Chuang University, Chung Hsing University, Cheng Chi University and Nan-hua University, Institute of European and American Studies of Academia Sinica etc., including professors and students.

A. Practice Situation of Program

1. Contents of Activity

The Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University and the Institute of European Studies of Nan-hua University held the 1st symposium, “The Development and Evaluation of EU’s Constitution” at the Ching-sheng International Conference Hall, Tamsui Campus, Tamkang University on November 27~28, 2005. The opening ceremony was started at 9 in the morning. This symposium last for one and half day, there were six announcements and two forum of Specialists Round Table. And there was a discussant made a precise and professional comment after every presenter announced the dissertation, which was the guidance that specialists to the students and the communication and guidance between the specialists. This report aimed at the Round Table to make a brief report.

The fifth panel was the Round Table of the Specialists, the moderator was Ming-yi Lin, the Counselor of Bureau of International Cultural and Educational Relations of Ministry of Education, and the topic was “The Development of EU and the Member States.” And the conferee were Frederic Laplanche, European Economic and Trade Office, Mei-lan Hung, Associate Professor of Graduate Institute of Russian Studies of National Chengchi University, Mao-hsiung Hung, Director of First Institute of Center of International Relation of National Chengchi University, Hsin-yi Chang, Assistant Professor of Department of International Studies of Nan-hua University, Zhong-ke Zou, Director of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University, Hung-dah Su, Assistant Researcher of Institute of European and American Studies of Academia Sinica.

The sixth panel was the Round Table of the Specialists, the moderator was Zhong-ke Zou, Director of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University, and the topic was “The Dilemma and Future of EU’s Constitution”. And the conferee were Cen-chu Chen, Director of The School of Social Sciences, Wu-Ping Kwo, Director of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University, Mei-ying Zhao, Assistant Professor of Social Welfare of Hsuan Chuang University, Chin-mu Cheng, Assistant Professor of Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University, Chih-ming Chung, Assistant Professor of Institution of European Studies of Nan-hua University.

First the moderator Frederic Laplanche announced: First of all, I support and encourage for cooperation between Tamkung and Nanhua Universities to have this seminar, it’s a great idea and also thanks to the Ministry of Education for popularizing in EU related field. Today, I like to share some thoughts in my mind as an individual. I think the

EU needs a concentration; the EU's economic situation is not very well in recent years, high unemployment in the Member States, which makes the Member States maintain a pessimistic attitude. In my opinion, the EU lacks of guidance directions in every aspect, even the Constitution of the EU haven't approved yet; fortunately, the catastrophes that some people predicted didn't happen.

As to the catastrophes that didn't happen, I'll take three examples to explain: First, the EU Member States didn't seek for a common position when facing the issue of Iraq; EU's CFSP doesn't work, eventually, not thing serious happened. Second, before the enlargement in May 2004, many people considered there would be many problems, on the contrary, after the enlargement, there were not problems happened. Third, the Constitution was to be voted down in two countries in 2005, but the EU still works normally and continuously.

In the public opinion survey of EU, there are 40% EU citizens consider that there will no effect on them if the EU stop working. And there are 10~13% happy to see the EU stop working, but there are 40% EU citizens won't love to see the EU stop working. France considers that there are two parts of the EU Constitution should be discussed again; maybe give the third part about policy will be a solution.

The EU Constitution goes too fast and with a great ambition, in the Schumann-Plan of 1950 also mentioned that the rate of progress for European integration shouldn't be urgent and fast, it should be preceded gradually.

Finally, I will finish with four points of view:

1. The EU will go on;
2. The EU have to maintain a low-pitched and humble attitude if the EU wants to continue;
3. There are no miracles within the EU;
4. The EU will become an alternative political creature, so I encourage all of you to continue research on the EU affairs.

Dr. Mei-lan Hung discussed about 1. Preface: Two times summit each year between EU and Russia were finished on 10th May and 4th October 2005 separately. In order to speed up the achievement on the agreement that both agreed to establish the four common spaces at the Saint Petersburg Summit in May 2003. In 2005, Moscow

Summit and London Summit will focus on implementation of the four common spaces, as a presentation of that the ten-year run Partnership and Cooperation Agreement that entered into force in December 1997 which based on legislative foundation from bilateral cooperation relationship by Europe and Russia. Although, there are different opinions on individual issue, both try hard to reconcile the difference, and hope to improve and expand bilateral relationship. Therefore, this article is trying to realize and discuss the current economic and trade development situation between Europe and Russia by the summit.

2. The content and meaning of the bilateral relationship of economy and trade. First of all, from the view of the relationship of trade and investment between EU and Russia; according to the basis of the most-favored-nation treatment of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement to process free trade, which made the amount of investment increased rapidly, and the interdependent relationship is also getting clearer and clearer. The total trade amount from 83 hundreds million Euro in 2000 became 126 hundreds million Euro in 2004. If we analyze the trade amount of 2004, Russia has become EU's fourth trade partner which comes after USA, China and Switzerland; and the EU is the biggest trade partner of Russia, which the bilateral trade amount accounts for almost 52.7% of Russia foreign trade amount. Besides, the trade profits reach over 36 hundreds million Euros.

From the analysis of trade construction, the most EU imports from Russia is energy resources, about 47 hundreds million Euro, which accounts for about 26.38% from EU import amount; 59.4% of import from Russia, which also the main reason that EU's trade deficit comes from Russia. As to the export aspect, the largest amount of exporting from EU to Russia is machinery products, the export value is about 38 hundreds million Euro, which accounts for 84.6% of export to Russia. That proves the bilateral trade quite focus on certain category of product, which means the comparative advantage and complementary relationship of bilateral trade has already formed. Then, the specific weight and trade amount of EU import energy resources from Russia is getting higher, from 34 hundreds million Euro of 2000 to 47 hundreds million Euro of 2004 which showed the possibility of EU depends on importing energy

resources from Russia is getting higher. Thus, the so-called energy dialogue begun from year 2000.

However, it still needs Duma, the parliament of Russia to approve the energy concession agreement; besides, take a look at the movement of recent Russia energy policy, Russia is getting more and more conservative. For instance, on 16th September 2005, Russia announced the list of foreign trader for cooperating to mine gas field in Barents Sea in the Arctic Circle, and emphasized that under the situation that Russia preserved the controlling rights, it will rely on for support from several hundreds million investment and technology which foreign company provides to exploit natural gas and oil to help the continuous development of Russia's energy industry. Moreover, Russia would like to legislate to limit the foreign investment to invest in strategic and sensitivity industries. Continually displaying Russia trends to encourage cooperating with foreign trades on energy policy; on the other hand, Russia doesn't want the foreign trades control the energy resources. Therefore, even EU invested in Russia still lower than potential investment capability, there is still low possibility to break through or increase rapidly in energy resources investment in the future.

However, Russia cancelled all the special economic zones in the past after proclaimed the "Law of Russian Federation Special Economic Zones" on 22nd July 2005, and only preserved Kaliningrad and Magadan. And expect to open up building more than ten special zones in 2006 which according to the new law to promote the development of manufacture and science and technology industries of Russia. It is thus clear that on every hand of inviting foreign investment; Russia still respects EU's investment. Take a look of the special geological relationship of Kaliningrad, the enclave which belongs to Russia, indeed, it increased and expanded to invite foreign investment and technology came from outside EU member states for Russia; Besides, EU can use well the favorable terms of the special economic zone to enhance investment in Russia.

Besides, the common economic space emphasized to build a space that can promote energy dialogue, investment and improve the investment environment, which displayed both are still work hard on strengthening and improving the cooperation relationship of energy and investment. Thus, this territory will become a key point of

future economic and trade relationship development between EU and Russia.

Then, after EU's enlargement, Russia had become the biggest neighbor of EU. Because of EU's enlargement, both signed a protocol on 27th April 2004 to expand the applied range of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement to the ten new member states; on the other hand, strengthen the cooperation relationship in the area of south Caucasus and west CIS (such as Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus), and the latter is the important political and economic cushion area of EU and Russia after the enlargement.

3. Conclusion: Integrated the opinion above, the future development of relationship for EU and Russia is still focus on the economic space of the four common spaces. Besides strengthening bilateral economic and trade cooperation, the issues of energy resources, transportation and investment, as well as cooperation relationship from energy dialogue and Aeronautics and Astronautics will still be the new orientation in the future.

Due to both EU and Russia respect mutually economic and trade relationship and the economic and trade development had already process to certain degree for several years. Therefore, even Russia is conservative on energy policy or problems exist on some issues between EU and Russia; basically, the development of relationship and interaction in every aspect are progressed. Especially on the relations of economy and trade. So it can be still expect from the benignancy development of EU and Russia's economic and trade relationship optimistically. And this will help for the development of Europe and the globe.

Dr. Mao-hsiung Hung announced the Recent Situation of EU and the Member States: 1. The meaning of EU enlargement: The eastward "enlargement" of EU is the fifth enlargement, and ten countries joined EU which is the biggest one enlargement more than ever. The feature of this enlargement: The new ten Member States are middle and small-scale countries, except Poland owns 39 millions population (the sixth country of state population among 25 EU Member States, which 3 millions population more than the totality of population from other nine new Member States), the rest are middle and small-scale countries with dozens hundred thousand to ten million population. And the territorial scope is the wildest, from the

Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean Sea; at the same time, the ten Member States come from different groups, such as Commonwealth of ex-Soviet Union, the former member of Warsaw Treaty Organization, and the Nonalignment Movement Organization. Except Cyprus was ratified to join the EU by Parliament, others were decided by referendum to reflect public opinion and took it as a major event of state development seriously. Besides, the first wave of enlargement caused chain reaction. There are still Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Albania, Macedonia and Ukraine and Georgia of CIS, etc. are the candidate states of next wave of enlargement. Moreover, because of the necessity of EU enlargement, the EU original structure have to be improved; thus comes the promotion of EU Constitution to standard the issues of EU “enlargement” and “deepening” that EU faced again.

2. The new development of Poland political situation. The result of Poland general election has already come out on 25th September, which the government now was led by PiS that came from former united union and PO, these two parties are first and second majority party separately. Observing the sixth election since Poland’s democratization, there is some development that surprised the world. Especially the rising of Kwasniewski twins in political circles who became shining politicians of former socialism country of Central-Eastern Europe after evolved peacefully, and focused by European society generally.

Fifty six year-old Jarosław and Lech were famous stars in Poland when they were young, they starred together one of the most successful children comedies in Poland history. In 1971, both graduated from Law Institute of Warsaw University, and then became classmates in Graduate Institute of Law, then got Ph.D. ten years later at one time. In 1980, the twins joined the Polish United Workers' Party which established just at that time, then became important political advisers of Walesa, the Polish United Workers' Party’s leader soon by sharp thinking and courage. In 1990, after communist collapsed, Walesa was elected as the first President of Poland. Kwasniewski twins also entered into Poland government and occupied a key position. There were serious differences arose whether Kwasniewski twins and Walesa continue the important positions of troop and security in Communist era: First, Kwasniewski

twins considered that it would be a mistake to remain in office of Communist era, Walesa considered that as long as former communists declared loyalty to him, they can remain in office. Second, Kwasniewski twins censured Walesa compromised with the remains of Communist Party powers which deviated the goal of Polish United Workers' Party established. Finally, the twins who quite adhered to principles also urged Walesa to give up the treatment of shock, it was not acceptable for Walesa. Thus, both the twins and Walesa went apart gradually.

What does this Poland parliament election mean after all? Basically, there are some points of view to discuss: First, the ruling party, Democratic Left Alliance (SLD) was repelled by voters in this election. SLD got 41% votes in last election, but only got 11% votes this time. The main reasons are frequent finance scandals, and corruptions of government officers which unsatisfied the voters, repeated a failure from last Right Alliance government, failed totally. Then, the unemployment is 17.8%, the highest one among EU Member States, which voters disappointed at the ruling party.

Second, the voters dislike the political situation goes from bad to worse, bad economic reforms, which caused the voting rate gets down. Since Poland democratization, the voters can't get with the rapid change of political and economic environment; after democratized, the elections for central authorities and local regions were too frequent; the voters lacked the interests in elections. Also the voters are unsatisfied the politicians about criticizing each other before elections, then, after elections the voters can't see the implementation of politics the politicians promised before. All of these caused a new low of voting rate this election, only 40.57%, less than last election almost 6%.

Third, the parties reformed to build new image. In June 1989, since the first free election of Poland till now, the main parties always changed the titles of their parties, or reformed internal to proceed integration, which made the titles of parties didn't sound as stable as the countries of Western Europe in every parliament election. Such as Polish United Workers' Party, since fragment in 1991, the title came from "Democracy Alliance", "United Workers Election Alliance", etc., for running election of members of parliament. The Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland in order to won the

election, combined with other left-wing parties to form the "Democratic Left Alliance". Because of unsuccessful reforms and twisting the law in order to obtain bribes after the United Workers Election Alliance won the election in 1997, the voters were disappointed at the results. Thus, the leaders of the original United Workers, which clear and with perfection and ambition established two parties of PiS and PO to win the election and votes, and rule the government.

Fourth, the reasons of Kwasniewski twins rising was: In the European political world, they work hard quietly and by their own efforts. It's quite rare to see leaders stand out by having their feet on solid ground. Both Kwasniewski twins won in this parliament election and the Presidential election on October 9th. The reasons of success are: First, the political belief of Kwasniewski twins never changed, which is different from most politicians. The younger brother was elected as Mayor of Warsaw City, then the elder brother won the parliament election, both of them are approved by the voters. Second, during the period of United Workers and Democratic Left Alliance ruling the government, there were scandals broke out, which made the reforms hung back and lost the trust of voters. For example, the Democratic Left Alliance lost 30% votes in this election. Third, the twins have fresh and clear image, and without moral burden politically; especially in August 1989, the twins were the promoters off-stage of the main reason that a "non-communism" government emerged, plus they always insisted on the traditional values of Poland Catholicism, therefore, they won the support of Catholic voters.

Finally, the most valuable one of twelve presidential candidates is the Chairman of PO, Donald Tusk who claims that reducing minute and complicated procedure and taxes to stimulate the economy, which is the best way for Poland to catch up the other EU Member States. Tusk emphasizes that PO is the modern power for uniting Poland; on the other hand, because of falling behind slightly of public opinion, Kwasniewski promotes the slogans of "The Fourth Republic" and "Ethnic Reconstruct", and swears to bring Poland out of the era of post-Communism, looking for Christian values, protecting the right of labors, seeking for social welfare. According to the result of first round, just as the research predicted, Tusk got 36.33% votes;

Kwasniewski got 33.1%, slightly behind. Both of them didn't get the absolute majority statutorily, so they have to make a result in the second round on October 23rd. After two rounds of keen competition for presidential election, Kwasniewski who stands for establishing the "Fourth Republic" of Poland won the election by 54.04% votes. It's so surprised that the current Mayor of Warsaw City was 8% behind, but roused himself to catch up then won the election, the main reasons are: First, Kwasniewski's belief was to be consistent from beginning to end, and along with a fresh image, won trust of voters. Second, he promotes ethic recovering, and exalts the traditional values of Poland and Christian morals; then trying to reverse the degeneration and corruption of social malady after Poland democratized, which gained a consonance from Poland Christian voters. Third, he also stands for ending the political abuses of "the Third Republic" that remained during the period of Communism era, and try to make a clear distinction thoroughly; then establishing a "Fourth Republic" with brand new atmosphere that qualifies the state profits of Poland, that causes Poland voters place a great expectation.

Dr. Hsin-yi Chang's topic is "the Challenges That England Election and Blair Will Face". She said, Britain had the election on May 5th 2005, this time, the winner is the Prime Minister—Blair, who seeks for third time to renew his term of office, and the party that he leads, the Labor Party. This election is an important historical moment of Britain politics, not only the second Prime Minister won the third time to be a Prime Minister after Thatcher, but also the first leader of the Labor Party for three times continuously to the Downing Street.

The reason that Blair renewed his term of office with the Labor Party is the stable increasing from Britain's economy in the recent years, and compares with other countries of Europe; the unemployment of Britain is lower. In fact, during the eight years that the Labor Party ruling the government since May 1997, there was fine economical contribution, the unemployment and the inflation were lower under the standard for forty years, and the average wages increased by 4% a year, which was twice of the inflation. Therefore, one of the polling for this election, there are 77% interviewees consider that the Labor Party ruling the governmental economy very well. In that case, economy is the main political opinion that the

Labour Party uses for this election, and emphasizes the achievement of the Labour Party's government, also promises to raise the minimum wage pattern, offers a lot of help for the freshmen from work and protects the profits of the disadvantaged minority, like the retirements. Blair claims that Britain will be difficult to continue enjoying the high employment rate, low inflation and low lending rate without the guidance of the Labour Party.

However, to observe this election carefully, we can find that eventually the Labour Party which led by Blair won three times continuously, but effected by the Iraq War, the absolute majority of the Lower House are seriously weakened. In this election, the rate of votes dropped about 6%, they only won for 353 MPs; although they ensured the majority of the Labour Party in the Lower House within total 646 MPs, the party that out of office—the Conservative Party, which increased MPs to 195, and the Free Democratic Party won for 60 MPs. Among the MPs quantities of Lower House, the Labour Party only takes the lead of the opposition party by around 70 MPs totally, which less than last time for 91 MPs. This is the least winning that single party gained in Britain political election history. Due to Blair's power basis is affected; there will be a lot of obstruction in future policy implementation. Some predict that Blair may not finish his term of office for five years, he may hand over the power to his successor—Brown, the Minister of the Finance and Politics with increasing popularity gradually.

After the Labour Party renewed its term of office successfully, Blair also faces challenges from the policies of economy, medical treatment, education, anti-terrorist and shelter etc. In the part of internal, the issues that people care about are including medical treatment, education and Northern Ireland problem. The Labour Party promises that to put a great amount of investment and resources for medical treatment and education; if they couldn't do it, then the victory they won so hard will become in a precarious situation. The Northern Ireland problem is always be a focus of Britain politics; in the future, the challenge of the Labour Party including reforming the police system of Northern Ireland area, unarmed militia military equipment and maintain the situation of ceasing fire.

As in the economic issue, the most difficult is how to convince the Britain joining the Euro system, and make them believe that join

the Euro system is the best choice. The Labor Party always believes in positive participation of European integration progress that Britain should involve, and elaborate a predominant function. If Britain wouldn't join the Euro system, it will effect the position of Britain as a finance center in Europe and weaken the voice of Britain in Europe and the influence. However, the all previous survey of public opinion in the past showed that most Britain against to join the Euro, because they are worried about the economy of Britain will be embroiled by Euro Member States, after the Britain joined the Euro system.

In the present, the pound is a relative hard currency to Euro; to consider generally, that the Britain have to wait for the rate of exchange from pound to Euro become lower, it will reduce the impact that joining the Euro system brought. However, the devaluation of pound is a disadvantage to Britain, such as when the Britain go abroad for traveling, they should spend more to buy the same items. And the business of imported goods and services of Britain companies will be affected too, the cost will increase. As to the exporters, the situation is just on the contrary, they can sale items in lower prices because of devaluation of pound and descending of exchange rate, which attract more tourists to come to Britain for sightseeing. Therefore, after the Labor Party beat the Conservative Party and won the third victory, there is more possibility that the Britain may join the Euro of single currency system than ever. And the Government of Blair will make decision on this issue when economic condition is getting better; otherwise, if the referendum failed, Blair may quit his job because of this.

Under these challenges, the front page of the Italian News criticized of an editorial: "Although Blair won, but he won kneel down".

Dr. Chong-ke Zou announced on the topic of "The Development of World after September 11th and the EU". 1. Foreword: There are twenty five Member States in the EU, and 455,400,000 residents living on the territory of 3,982,269 squares using twenty official languages, and with a scale of economy for 9,600,000,000,000 Euros, which seizes 28.7% from the global economy, and 20.1% from the global exports (except internal trade in the EU).

The EU and its Member States offering the international assistance most, almost half of international official development assistance programs are directed by the EU and its Member States. The bilateral relationship between Taiwan and the EU is getting closer. According to the papers on the economy and trade of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Taiwan, the EU is the fourth trading partner of Taiwan in 2004, which followed after China, USA and Japan; Taiwan is the tenth trading partner of the EU. The EU established the “European Economic and Trade Office” on March 10th 2003 in Taipei, which meant a milestone of development between Taiwan and the EU. It is thus clear that the importance of Taiwan. Taiwan people should value the development of the EU high.

2. The Development of World after “September 11th” and the EU.

- 1). The USA has already found that they should connect with the world to deal with the international affairs. The USA should not act arbitrarily when dealing the international affairs.
- 2). The EU now is expanding to cooperate with foreign countries and enhance the internal security; so the EU has to strengthen the preparation for international challenges and becomes a partner of every country. And the EU is walking into the international community positively to play an international role.
- 3). With Vladimir Putin’s guidance, Russia has already adopted a strategic decision to make Russia become a country that closer to the Western Europe, and has a closer relationship with the EU.
- 4). The NATO becomes a political organization, which means a friendly relationship developed between Russia and the NATO.
- 5). Two economical powers in Asia, China and Japan both join to the action of anti-terrorism.
- 6). A new spirit of depending on international economic cooperation, especially between the EU and USA has brought. The USA will value and respect the negotiation of economic and trade with the EU.

Although the EU participates in the international community positively after September 11th, however, as an important role worldwide, there still difficulties on European integration. Such as unapproved Constitution, the enlargement of the EU, CAP, the issues on the EU system reforms, CFSP and ESDP, etc.

Now, I will discuss on CFSP and ESDP: Till now, CFSP is only an intergovernmental cooperation between the EU and its Member

States; it's quite difficult to have a common standpoint. Although the EU established an independent ministry, the ESDP for supplying funds to military and non-governmental circles in 1999; also the EU established the Expeditionary Unit, but not a real European Army. The main reason is the European doesn't have a masse foreign policy, they still rely on the support the supplies by the NATO and USA highly.

As the ESDP, although there is much difficulty in development recently, the main reasons are: 1). the difficulty of the national defense budget; the Member States of the EU wouldn't make the national defense budget increased, even the unemployment generally high within the EU, each Member States dare not and wouldn't increase the national defense budget. 2). the issues of national defense ideology; each Member State of the EU insists the national defense ideology of their own, each Member State owns different weapon system, and wouldn't give up their own tradition. This means non-European but nationalization. 3). the issue of the profits on ammunition; the economic origin of EU Member States is national defense armaments manufacturing, so they wouldn't make the confidentiality of armaments manufacturing go public; beside, each Member State owns their own armaments market. Such as: Germany — Middle East, France — Africa, Belgium — Africa , Britain — the Britain Commonwealth of Nations and USA. 4). the issue of EU's neutral nations; the neutral nations of the EU have their own neutral tradition; they wouldn't give up the neutrality so far. So they can't be a part of the integration on ESDP of the EU, there is still a long road to go.

3. Conclusion: The EU have been encountered frustration on progress of integration for fifty years, like "The Empty Chair Crisis" and the budget issue of 2007-2013 etc., eventually all these problems were solved. It should be respected and consulted on the negotiations, compromises, respect, forgiveness, equality, mutually beneficial spirit and wisdom.

The most difficult issues that the EU faces now, such as European Constitution, which it should be solved by Europe, for example, Germany's new Prime Minister—Merkel, on 17th 2005, she claims on EU's summit in Brussel that she will try to make the European Constitution revived when Germany is the Presidency in

2007. Although the Europe now is facing the difficulty for European integration, the progress is still going on forward.

After the “September 11th”, the EU has a great ambition and hope that EU will get rid of the wording of “economical giant, political dwarf, martial nit” in twenty first century. The EU was the fourth trading partner of Taiwan in 2004; on the other hand, Taiwan was the tenth trading partner of the EU. Taiwan takes a broad view worldwide, and should take a deep research on the EU as an example for Taiwan.

Dr. Hung-dah Su discussed about “The Foreground of France-Germany Cooperation and the European Integration”. The cooperation between France and Germany is always being a foundation of the European integration all the way. The Schuman Declaration expressed clearly that “the compromise between Germany and France was the beginning of the European integration”, then these two countries supported to establish the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community were the achievements by the cooperation of these two countries. In 1963, France and Germany signed the Elysee Treaty to institutionalize the cooperation between France and Germany, which confirmed the cooperation of their organization frameworks on politics, culture, national defense and economy. The Single European Act and the Maastricht Treaty was addressed by France and Germany, then agreed and enforced to practice by the Member States. In January 2002, both of France and Germany specially had a coalition cabinet council and joint presence congress to display the friendship for commemorating the forty-year anniversary on the Elysee Treaty. And the cooperation between these two countries also had seen as a locomotive of the European integration.

Although, France and Germany now are encountering several serious challenges on the cooperation of the European integration affairs: First, the European Constitution that promoted by France and Germany was vetoed by France referendum. The Constitution was instituted begun in 2000 which appealed publicly by German Minister of Foreign Affairs who promoted to step forward the EU. And also responded by the French President--Chirac, with the response of “instituting a Para-Constitution in advance”, then

Chirac and Schröder made a common consensus to write a letter to the Presidency of the EU jointly signed. They advocated a wide discussion of how to institute a European Constitution. France vetoed the Constitution which means the European policy was made by the two leaders of France and Germany was controverted and made a deep impact on the leading position on the road of European integration.

Second, the regimes of France and Germany alternated. After the election, Germany established the Grand Coalition Cabinet, Schröder and Fisher withdrew from the political world at the same time, the leader of CDU—Angela Merkel won the election and became the new Prime Minister. After the referendum of vetoing the Constitution and the national rebellion in France, the reputation of the President Chirac fell down. Both foundations of powers are not stable.

Third is about the issue of the unemployment. According to the statistical data that Commission released recently, the GDP of the EU Member States in France and Germany are 23,100 and 22,800 Euros separately in the year of 2004. And that only higher than Italy, Spain, Greek and Portugal, the original Member States of the EU. France and Germany have the same unemployment rate, 9.7%; which only lower than 10.7% in Spain of the original Member States of the EU. Slow economic growth and serious unemployment problem make the influence of France and Germany in the EU reduced.

Fourth is about the diplomacy to USA. France hopes to get rid of the dependence on the USA through establishing of the European integration, and by means of being a world power. On the contrary, Germany uses USA-Germany Alliance as a spindle, Germany-France cooperation as a lever, takes the NATO as a shield of German security and takes the ECC and the EU as a stage to gain the power status back. But after Schröder ruled the government, he led Germany against the Bush Government during the Iraq War; then stood on the same side with France, even more, associated with Russia to talk glibly about the diverse doctrines and echoed with France to remove the Arms Embargo on China; which deviated the standpoint of “USA-Germany Alliance as a spindle, Germany-France cooperation as a lever” after war. After the new

Prime Minister of Germany came up, she has to try piece up the relationship with USA as the main task on diplomacy.

Fifth is about the issue of Iran. The main reason that both France and Germany opposed USA to dispatch troops on Iraq was the war should be the final means and it should be authorized by the UN or the NATO, USA shouldn't use it wantonly. Iran's nuclear weapon is a touchstone that used by France and Germany insist to solve the conflict by the means of diplomacy and non-war way. Despite of the assistance that the EU promises to offer Iran on security and economy, Iran still refuses to compromise now, the Iran President even threatens to "wipe off the Israel from the map" once. The Council of the IAEA made a resolution to agree Iran producing the uranium on 24th November; only should be produced outside of Iran (Russia), which overruled indirectly the efforts of the EU and the E3 on diplomacy. All of these showed that the other way of hard policy of Bush is not necessarily worked.

In view of the reasons above, before the presidential election of France in 2007, the cooperation between France and Germany will be very difficult to play a role for promoting European integration or restarting as a leading role on European Constitution instituting. More possible are combining part of the Member States with France and Germany to seek for a model of the EU armaments Agency (inside the system) of a model of the European Aviation and Space Industry (outside the system) to spread up the multinational cooperation for paving a road of future core of European path to step forward.

Dr. Wu-Ping Kwo's topic is "The National Energy Policy of Europe". 1. Foreword, this article is focus on the influence of oil and natural gas of the energy general situation to the global strategy, and introduces the supply situation of oil and natural gas. We will also discuss the energy strategy in the EU and Russia and the energy strategic implement.

2. The fundamental profile of the global energy resources. 1). the spread and the reserves of the energy resources:

Oil: According to the oil reserves of country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia owns the most, and produces almost 262,700,000 barrels of oil and seizes 23% globally; then comes Iran, about 132,500,000 barrels of oil and Russia seizes 12% globally.

Natural gas: According to the natural gas reserves of country, Russia owns the most reserves about 48 millions million cubic meters of the world, and seizes 37% of the reserves. Then comes Iran, it owns 27.5 millions million cubic meters reserves.

2). the procreation

Oil: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia produces the most of the world about 10,580,000 barrels of crude oil per day, then comes Russia, produces 9,290,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

Natural gas: The procreation of the natural gas in Russia is the most in the world, and then comes the USA. The total procreation of USA and Russia almost seizes about 42.05% of the world procreation.

3). the amount of requirement

Oil: Making an analysis of the global oil consumption for 80,760,000 per day in 2004, geographically, the consumption of USA was the highest in the area of the North America by 29.8% and then comes the Asia-Pacific area by 28.9%. According to the national oil consumption, USA was the highest by 24.9%, and then comes China and Japan by 8.2% and 6.4%. In Europe, the forth, fifth and the sixth nations of the oil consumption are Germany, Russia and France.

Natural gas: It is mainly separated into two categories, pipelined transportation and liquefied natural gas. The pipelined transportation mostly transports on ground by 73.8%; the liquefied natural gas centralizes in the area of Asia-Pacific, and the proportion is 26.2%, which presents a strong characteristic region.

4). the pre-valuation of the future energy resources requirement situation

Oil: The requirement of oil increased about 1.9%, from 771 million barrels to 1209 million barrels per year during 2001 to 2005. The main area that required increasing rapidly in the industrial nation is the USA; as in the developing nations, mostly are in Asia. Predicting the increasing of oil requirement will be 60% from the global needs then the Europe.

Natural gas: During the 24 years from 2001 to 2025, the consumption of the natural gas growth per year will increase about 2.2% and reach to 151.1 millions million cubic meters.

3. The Energy Strategy of Russia and the EU. 1). Russia: To economize the sources of energy and lift the usage of the sources of energy are the most important strategy of the energy resources. Cooperates with the EU and signs the long-term treaties and agreement to improve the infrastructures of energy resources; and attract the foreign investment to help the programs on implementing the internal energy market and the energy conservation. 2). EU: Establishing the energy resources network which across the Europe to promote the development of the main strategy of energy resources, for setting up a single and integrated European energy resources market by industrial reformation. To carry out the strategy of energy resources thoroughly to ensure the internal coordination adequately and reduce the costs of safety measures during the critical juncture; and to set up an effective administration system of EU fuel reservation. To encourage on the department of industry to invest on the high concentration of technology on the new, clean, and lower energy resources over a long period of time.

4. The supply of the energy resources for Russia and the EU. 1). Russia: Russia is a country of both produces and consumes which the export worldwide is one of the important supports of Russia's economy; also the consumption of energy in Russia is high. According to the statistics, the export of Russia only took 30% of Russia's whole production, and the usage of energy mostly is for the domestic consumption; and the average of energy price merely equals 10% of the average of world price. Low price increases the waste of energy resources which not only make the implementation of policies difficultly, but also the aged oil pipeline makes the wasting problem worse.

Although Russia is a country with high consumption on energy resources, but it still able to exchange energy resources for foreign exchange, which means the reserves of energy in Russia is abundant. Besides, Russia's neighbors of Europe lacking of energy resources extremely, according to the statistic, fifteen Member States of the EU imported the natural gas from Russia took 41% of the sum of the import in 2000. If the Europe ensures the stable import on the energy resources, it would be beneficial to all the Europe countries; therefore, there comes complementary between Russia and the

Europe beneficially, and the needs will be increased much more after five times enlargement of the EU.

2). EU: Take a point of view from the EU's general situation; the oil took 44% of the portion of the EU's energy resources consumption, and continuously to occupy; as the natural gas was the element of the EU material structure that increased the fastest in the past ten years; on the other hand, the coal has already lost the original market portion in recent years. Although the nuclear energy is still being important continuously within European energy, seems the perspective uncertain. The recyclable energy only take a small portion in the European energy structure, but along with levying taxes upon carbon emission in many countries and strengthening the development of the recyclable energy, the recyclable energy could be token as important in the future. The EU considers that the public energy policy can promote the integration within the EU's internal economy, and help to achieve the single European market.

At present, the ratios of the EU energy usage are: oil 40%, natural gas 23%, nuclear 16%, recyclable energy 6%. When wind power was catching on in Germany and Denmark, France and Britain imitated it. Although there is a big progress in developing substitute energy in Europe, and the output of oil in the North Sea of Britain and Norway increased substantially; the situation that relying on oil supply from the OPEC still hard to change, besides, the oil supply from Russia still take an important share. European countries are trying to eliminate the negative influence brought from high oil price to European economic recovery.

5. Conclusion: To Russia, the main consideration for energy strategy is to economize the energy and raise the usage benefit; then cooperate with the EU to sign the long-term treaty and agreement to improve the infrastructures of energy resources and attract the foreign investment to help implementing internal energy market adjustment and economizing energy plan.

The aims of the EU energy policy are industry reform, energy safety and environmental protection. The aim of industry reform is to build a single, united European energy market. The EU requires through establishing the across-Europe energy network to improve the development of main energy policy. And the key is to lower the present custom barriers among the Member States and lead into the

competition for the energy industry, especially in natural gas and power industry. The aim of the Energy Security Policy is to ensure the internal coordination adequately during the period of crisis, and to reduce the costs on safety measures and set up an effective management system for fuel storage of the EU. The EU believes that there is no conflict between the aim of economic competition and environmental protection; so extendedly encourages the industry to put huge technology investment for new, clean, and low energy.

After the EU's enlargement, the situation that rival with US is getting clearly; although the EU is not necessarily to have military conflict with US, but one thing to be sure is to compete in economy and diplomacy. The thing that European countries worry about is there will be a side effect to Europe when US controls Iraq's oil; the reason of the consideration is because Europe rely on the oil from the Middle East countries more than US, if there are conflicts, the source of oil would be blocked then the price would be increased quickly and that would be harmful to European economic recovery. All the European leaders think that US military encamp in the Middle East extended will cause a regional anti-America wave then result in an unstable situation in that area which make the oil source, price fluctuation abnormally and effect the economic development of the Europe seriously. In order to disperse the crises, the EU values the import of energy from Russia quite; the role of the energy plays between the EU and Russia is getting obvious much more.

Dr. Mei-ying Zhao's topic is "The Future Development of the EU Social Policy". In the past centuries, Europe brought three presents for the whole world: Industrial Capitalism, competitive market economy and welfare state. However, we saw the flourishing appearances which brought by the Industrial Capitalism and competitive market economy; only the welfare state is still swinging in the progress of reconstruction, path redacting and welfare reducing during the 21st century.

The Retreat of Welfare State: The social expenditure in GDP is increasing continuously in the past decade of the Western welfare states; although compare to the past, it went slower. The increased social expenditure mainly came from requirements increasing: more pension acceptors, more unemployment or one-parent families, more high technology medical treatment and the expectation on service

quality. However, when facing the problems of globalization, one of the core issues that European countries argued for social policy including “the retreat of welfare state”. We can see clearly the most European governments are weakening the role of “state” on social policy positively by legislation. For example, the issue of financial resource of social care in German social insurance, the minimum wage policy of France, the settlement of employment promotion of Greek or the salary subsidy for low paid labors of Britain, etc., the governments almost retreat from the stage of social welfare as quick.

There four reasons that the governments try to get rid of the role of welfare states, and also with conflicts and contradictions to each reason: The first reason is globalization, globalization makes the government inevitably facing the challenge of international competition and globalization effects the policies of nations seriously, especially about taxes and labor market. The second reason is the consideration for political election, each government quite realizes the economic situation of the nation and society, and especially they realize that people wouldn’t respond kindly on the policies which take promoting social welfare qualities and services as a reason to raise taxes or social insurance fees. The third reason is the competition of paths, the neo-liberalism of politics and economy attack the system destruction of welfare states. And the fourth reason is the difficulties that all the welfare states facing, which are increase of aged people, needs of education and training, increase of unemployment and public expectation; all of these means the governments should provide better services on social welfare, but also cost more.

The EU Deals With the Globalization: Or Still in “Stir Thoughts”. The EU’s enlargement ensured one point of view that is the EU is a quite unstable, uncertain, and arguable sector. Just like Sykes said, to Europe, the most social policy researches focused on the Member States of the EU. However, the EU is not a stable solid body of geopolitics, not in the past and in the future. The boundary had already changed, and will change further in the future. It is a solid body. The EU changed characteristically can be seen as bring homogeneity in space and try to establish the homogeneity of capitalism social relationship among the solid body. Meanwhile, facing market pressure and giving broader and freer competition

space strengthen the variations within the EU internal territory. In many researches about welfare state development, no matter in explaining the changing process, resisting or accepting the pressure that globalization brought, all emphasize the importance of system form and path attachment. This point of view emphasizes “the variations exist in limited homogeneity”. Germany, Britain, Spain, Sweden, and Slovakia all has their own path in the enlarged EU; and all facing accommodation problems with different form when enter a new era. There are many points of views to debate on how to construct a social welfare system belongs to the EU: the Schumpeterian workfare state, the dialogic democracy and the third way, the postmodern welfare, the neo-corporatism and the neo-statism, etc..

The Contribution of EU Social Policy: “Social Care” on Globalization. Along with the step of economic globalization, the EU seems to maintain a consistent traditional value of universalism, and brings up the needs to deal with the globalization on social risks clearly, and outline the visions of social adjustment, social full rights and social responsibility. Hence, to promote the establishment of global social policies rules, set up the security network and develop the aims of global aids and organizations work positively.

EU is an aggregate of regional international, a solid body needs to be protected with civilization and when facing the globalization of economy, politics and culture. We can't forget that all the EU, welfare states or social groups are a result came from social construction; when social arrangement exists under an unstable era and displays an extreme frailty and lacking of flexibility, the destruction of society may be process to understand the unique and variation of each element. The enlarged EU also means a power that causes the globalization, a power that defends the globalization and a power that answers the globalization.

Dr. Chin-mu Cheng announced on the topic of “A Study on Poland Presidential Election”. The fourth presidential election since democratization from 1989 of Poland is the most intense competition one. The support of the candidates is near, after two rounds of vote on 23rd October, the result of the election finally came out. Lech Kaczyński is the winner who catches up from behind of the public opinion, then he beat his opponent comes from Civil Platform (PO),

Donald Tusk, by 54.04% votes. Because the two parties that ahead of the election are Law and Justice Party (PiS) – right-winger and the Civil Platform --centre-right instead of the original ruling party, Democratic Left Alliance suffered a crushing defeat, which indicates that Poland will make a quite adjustment both in domestic affairs and diplomacy and foreign affairs. This article will make a general survey to the process and result of the latest Poland election, and discuss the changes in politics and society.

Democratic Left Alliance, a Defeat of the Ruling Party. The ruling party at present, the support of the Democratic Left Alliance dropped substantially since 2001; the main reasons are financial scandals and government officials took bribes, which recommitted the same error from the former right-winger government. So it failed in this parliament election on 25th September 2005, they only held 11.38% votes. In this election, Marek Borowski, a candidate for presidential election only gained 10.33% votes. And another important reason came from Poland's domestic economy, the unemployment in Poland is almost 17.8%, the successive governments never solved this problem. Although it goes better in recent years, but it goes too slow to make people lose confidence. In fact, the support of the Democratic Left Alliance once dropped less than 10% before the election; the reason came from scandals and bribes mainly. Over 40 years under Communist ruling brought much harmful effect on Poland's politics and culture. And the bribes and corruption become the wickedness that successive governments hard to outroot. So the ruling party in Poland never won the regime continuously.

The Passion on People's Political Participation Is Low. One of the features of this election is there is a drop of the passion to the politics occurred between the political elites and the public. Due to the continuous government corruption and bribes among the politicians, the voters of Poland become unconcerned about politics, for example, there is only 40% voting in this parliament election on 25th September; and in the first round voting for presidential election, it only 49.74% which less than 50%, although the voting lifted a little. In the second round voting, the voting lifted higher, but only 50.91% qualified citizens voted. On the other hand, the cold and detached passion of the public never put out the passions of the politicians to

politics; there are thirteen candidates run for presidential election in the first round. Although the passion to politics of the political elites is still high, the passion of the public is low relatively. So we can see clearly there is difference between the political elites and the public in Poland.

The Competition between the Liberalism and the Social Conservatism. Getting into the second phase of the presidential voting became a Competition between the Liberalism and the Social Conservatism. The Liberalism represented by Donald Tusk of the Civil Platform supports the concept of European integration and joining the Euro (European Single Currency) before 2010; and his election politics focus on the two issues and promoting to develop Poland's economy to reduce the unemployment of Poland. His politics attracts young people, high educated public and the voters in the city. The politics of Kaczyński of the Law and Justice Party reflects the stand for conservation, either nationalism or patriotism. As to the elder voters, low educated public and villagers; he takes the painful memory of Poland public to the past to go in for governmental intervening in economy and social system.

But there are some differences existed, mainly in reducing taxation. Under this premise, Kaczyński of the Law and Justice Party claims that there should be a different level on taxation, rich men tax higher, like 32%; poor men tax lower, like 18%. But the "Civil Platform" takes a united taxation for 15% which is lower than the Law and Justice Party claims. Somehow both claim same on social welfare; they want to reduce the unemployment by strengthening private economic development. But the Law and Justice Party gives undue emphasis to the middle and lower class at the same time; the party claims to take some certain redeemed measures to the employment for farmers, small enterprises or young people. Besides, they also claim to redeem for deficit by different way. To sum up, they may follow the Rewarding Economism from Reagan and Thatcher, but there is difference on concrete measures.

The Survey Becomes the Loser. According to the survey results before the election, the result of this election just likes the parliament election in September 2005 which surprised all. No survey shows that Kaczyński would win the election. On 12th October, a survey came from a Poland's private TV (TVN) showed

the result that Tusk will win Kaczyński by 62% votes in the second round. Although it was allowed to give out the survey on Friday night before the deadline, the survey displayed the gap was closer which between 51~52% (Tusk) to 48~49% (Kaczyński). The election result made Poland public start to question about the survey, they wonder if it is necessary to have a survey institution for Poland; furthermore, the public also questioned the statistics.

The Effect on Foreign Relations of Poland. Poland is the second-class power after Germany and France in the EU, and the status lifted along with joining the EU. Compare to other countries, Poland is sort of a great power by its population. Poland could play an important role on European affairs and lift the international status of its own through the EU. Poland participates in international affairs actively, even cooperates with the US; which not only accepted and encouraged by young generation, but also a promotion by the right-winger parties at present. In fact, the two candidates once expressed their stands of westward, at least, imitate on policies of Western to shake off the thoughts of the Communist Age.

The new ten Member States after the EU enlargement in 2004, Poland is the most powerful with most population country. It was also the biggest ex-Communist country; it owns 38 millions populations among the EU members. One of the Kaczyński's politics is whether take the system of free market oriented or more social welfare, which is one of the politics that Kaczyński debates Tusk. The new President, Kaczyński always takes careful attitude about if Poland should strengthen the relations with the EU. He expressed the issue that Poland should join the Euro, Poland should give up part of national sovereignty because of taking the single currency system. Therefore, this issue should be decided by referendum in 2010.

As in the aspect of diplomacy, the presidential candidates from the right-winger leaders claimed that they will take hard stand when facing Germany and Russia before the election; despite these two countries are the main trade partners of Poland. Poland is hard to forget the miserable memory till now about the buffet of Germany and invasion of USSR which transfers the resentment onto Russia at present during the period of the World War II. Poland right-winger parties also promise to maintain the commitment to strengthen the

relation with the EU and the NATO continuously; on the contrary, take more consideration about the relation with the U.S.. Although Kaczyński and Tusk never made comment on the former government planed to draw back the troops from Iraq in 2006, but the two parties suggested that if gain more benefits from negotiation with the U.S., maybe Poland could prolong the time-limit for troops to encamp in Iraq. Now there are about 1,500 soldiers encamp in Iraq, But Poland voters against it, partially blame on the Americans couldn't keep promise before asking Poland to send soldiers abroad, including putting more investment in Poland and allowing Poland citizens to go to America without a visa.

And the final is Dr. Chih-ming Chung, he presents on the topic of "the "EU Module" and the Relations between Taiwan and China". The integration process and experience of the Western after the World War II are always be the most important reference materials and examples for the scholars in the fields of politics and academy to find out a way out for Taiwan and China relation.

It should face two kinds of question to take this quote, analogy or completely imitate some module: The first dimension with difference of inborn historic background and political and economic skeletons, can some certain experience or module suit for another country or condition? Will the expected effect appear? On the other hand, will everyone explain the module because of the same cognition? Or is it just a unilateral willingness or just taking what they need?

Similarly, there are many explanations of the so-called "EU Module" in Taiwan. For example, some stand to imitate the spirit of the EU's economic integration and sovereignty share to encourage building a common market between Taiwan and China. Some people think that the premises for European integration are democracy and equality, since China is not a democratic country and wouldn't treat Taiwan as a reciprocally country, so Taiwan and China can't manage the affairs about cross-Strait relations by following the EU module. The President Chen Shui-bien delivered an inaugural speech last year, he emphasized that the ten-year integration experience of the EU was on the basis of respecting the free willing that chosen by individual country and the people.

The three explanations that mentioned above are sort of experience and features of European integration process. Of course,

we can continue to add other elements on these experience and features (such as the common interests of pursuing peace and flourishing, or the key roles that France and Germany play); rather make this list getting long and blur the edification and thought that given by the “EU module”, than see how the western scholars explain the EU integration.

The Functionalism of the international integration theory thinks that a country should solve the issues on boundary together within the international level, and this kind of functional needs will contribute the rising of international organizations. And then the cooperation of some certain strategic department will bring the effect on expansion cooperation with other strategic departments. Furthermore, after individual affair integrated inseparably, it will extend to political integration, finally formed a peaceful system with actual working on the international level. Which are the President Chen Shui-bien summarized and considered from the EU experience: “The result came from the regional integration plus globalization development caused a structural change on original nation sovereignty theory to boundaries. The world peace is not an unreachable dream.”

According to the failure in the plans of political integration in Europe and other regions in 50’s, after the Neo-functionalism corrected, the research orientation will turn to regional system from global, which means gave up the effectiveness of the theory that suits for all. But it still keep the original integration expansion concept and consider that in the process of learning how to harmonize each country’s interests on the supranational level, the loyalty of the political elites will transfer to the strategic decision center.

Examining the most effective experience of Western Europe in regional integration, after the customs union established within the treaty in the late 60’s, the integration course stopped. Not only the Monetary Union laid aside and neglect, but also the supranational integration path was abandoned politically. Never see the expanded effect on strategic cooperation, not to mention the transfer of political loyalty.

In 80’s, the main reasons that made integration revived are because of the recovery from energy and financial crisis of the Member States in 70’s, the most important reasons are the European

Council with direct election, the new Presidency of the European Commission, the leaders of France and Germany and the mutual interests, and the opinions on integration process and steps. On the other hand, further integration and expansion cooperation are not only based on functional expansion logic, but involved international political and economic environment, nation power and interests, and the ideals and measures of doing things of the leader; human element surpass the logic of affairs expansion far. And the most important thing is the market integration is unnecessarily expanded to political integration.

The Western Europe experience told us that if the economic and trade integration transited to political integration, the actual decisive key is not the functional connection within policy which principles called, but the rational choice which made by decision makers after evaluated the national interests and other consideration, which in some countries was decided by the referendum to decide the orientation of integration. If the governments of the cross-Strait can process cooperation for creating the most welfare of people without any final form from assumed integration, it will not only match the tendency of the regional economic integration at present, but also promote the secure of East Asia area. The future development of the cross-Strait put the leaders on their mettle all the time.

2. The benefit, character and effect on Program Practice

This conference last one and half days (1.5h for each Round Table Forum), not only the number of participants more than before, but also invest in this symposium with more mental power and labor by all the professors and students. The Round Table of this symposium is one of the activities of the Monnet Project which cooperate by Culture and Education of European Commission of EU and the Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University, and the Institute of European Studies of Nan-hua University. We invited specialists from all fields who have interests about European Integration issue, and Professors and students of colleges to arouse thinking on other level by interaction discussion. And also made the participants have a basic realization and understanding about European integration and enlargement. We also thanks to the support and echo from the academia and Institutes of colleges, and made this symposium more colors. All the introductions and dissertations that presented in this symposium will available on the website, with this convenience, so that the scholars and specialists who unable to come can download it

and be a participant of this conference. To arouse the discussion and research about European affairs for domestic scholars and graduate students, to encourage a helpful advice for Taiwan as an expected goal to all circles.

3. Review and Reform

This symposium was successfully accomplished in substance and discussed enthusiastically. This time we cooperated with the Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University to hold this seminar, and both of us learned much on arrangement and adjustment of schedule and specialists, especially on the topic discussion. It's not easy for two universities to have a seminar together, there are so many details to check, mostly the location of these two universities far separately. So thanks for every participants for this seminar. This is the first academic seminar for European studies in Taiwan, and we obtained echoes from many research fields very much. And the interaction between Tamkang and Nan-hua goes smoothly and perfect, so we made a deal to have a seminar in 2006 together in Nan-hua University to increase the interaction of knowledge of professors and students.

B. Funds Revenue and Expenditure Report

Under the economic depression of big environment, we planned to raise fund outside the college in November 2005 to hold the symposium of "The Development and Evaluation of EU's Constitution", and thanks to great support from the Education and Culture DG of European Commission, Ministry of Education, and Prospect Foundation etc. By this opportunity, the Graduate Institute of European Studies of Tamkang University and the Institute of European Studies of Nan-hua University will hold types of symposium, lecture, etc. on "European Research" together continuously. And we hope both universities become a research center in Taiwan. Nan-hua University open a course on "A study on the European Union" with Culture and Education of European Commission of EU for five years, and we welcome people to take this course of all circles, and hoping to get a initial and complete concept about European Integration issue of the present age.

B. Information on interaction with Other Project

Making the students of EUROPEAN MODULE to arrange the administration arrangement for Round Table, and responsible for reception, host, and sundry duties, and also responsible for the job of records and report after the symposium, and letting the students to have

experiences of working.

In the Round Table, we invited specialists and professors who own quite learning and experiences about European Integration; and them interchanged ideas and also gave the participants having a basic concept of the present Europe.

4.1 Photos of the Activities(Round Tables)



The scholars were registering.



Tea time: Sharing for academic communication.



The participants for the first Round Table: Frederic Laplanche and Dr. Hung-dah Su (left to right)



The participants for the first Round Table: Dr. Mao-hsiung Hung and Dr. Mei-lan Hung (left to right)



The Moderator for the second Round Table: Dr. Zhong-ke Zou



The participants for the second Round Table: Dr. Wu-Ping Kwo and Dr. Mei-ying Zhao (left to right)

5.1 Seminar of Speech

5.1.1 Schedule

- ◎ Subject: International Symposium of “The Development and Evaluation of EU’s Constitution”.

Speechmaker: Mr. Frederic Laplanche, the Deputy of European Economic and Trade Office.

Date: 28~29 November, 2005

Venue: Ching-sheng International Conference Hall, Tamsui Campus, Tamkang University

- ◎ Subject: Philosophy of Adversity

Speechmaker: Mr. Ming-te Shi

Date: 6 June, 2006

Venue: International Conference Room at Yuan Shui Building of Nan-Hua University

5.1.2 Evaluation of the activity

About 200 people participate in the speech on the topic of “Philosophy of Adversity”. Permanent, true peace has always been an untouchable dream. In

the book of *Zum ewigen Frieden* of Immanuel Kant as a philosophic plan to establish a permanent and true peace, which effects the future generation so much. Especially since the 90's, the "European Community" transitioned to the "EU" gradually, which made the idea of "permanent and true peace" of Kant seem revealing the reality on certain level, not only a dream of philosophers any more.

Through reading *Zum ewigen Frieden*, we can know generally the re-discussion of the "*Zum ewigen Frieden*" of the EU is mainly focus on two aspects: First, whether democracy contributes to permanent and true peace? If yes, how to promote? And how to accomplish the philosophic plan which promotes to permanent and true peace of this idea?

The ultimate aim is to build a co-existent and co-flourishing existing space which is not different from the EU. The EU is getting expand continuously, and the integration on policies of every aspect is also proceeding unceasingly. This is an important achievement in human history, and there are a lot can be examples.

Taiwan would negotiate with China as long as under the principles of the sovereignty, democracy and peace which are the spirit of European integration. In other words, every member of the EU is a sovereign state with equal status. The model of the EU integration can be an example to establish relations between Taiwan and China. The Geneva Republic is a part of Swiss Confederation, which is independent for generations. Would that be suitable for the relation of both sides of the Taiwan Strait? There are possibilities for the future relations of Taiwan and China as long as 23 millions people agree.

Indeed, we agree that there is only one China in the world. At present, however, there is a totalitarian China and a democratic Taiwan; no subordination exists between them and both are independent states.

5.1.3 Photos of the activity



Mr. Ming-te Shi's in speech.



Mr. Ming-te Shi and Prof. Tzu-yang Chang (Director of Dept of International Relation of NHU) and Prof. Wu-ping Kwo (Director of Institution of European Studies of NHU).



Scholars and students listening to the speech.

5.2 Summary of the Main Results

Although course arranges for the range to include the respects , such as politics , economy , culture , law of the European field ,etc., professor apparatus auxiliary by multimedia too, is it is it combine have one concept of foundation to Europe to select lesson student to let, but invite the experts and scholars to come to the school to lecture outside the classroom , share its professional ability to control oneself with the classmates, with simple but profound speech , let conferee can have a basic understanding to speech theme in short time.