

1 Introduction

When I was in Japan, I thought that Taiwan and Japan had very little in common. Taiwan became a territory of Japan in 1895 under the Treaty of Shimonoseki between the then Qing Dynasty and Japan, and later From this, we thought that there might be a cultural connection between Japan and Japan. From this, we thought that there might be a cultural connection between Japan and Taiwan because of the period when Taiwan was occupied by Japan. After the war, Taiwan belonged to China. However, a civil war broke out in China between the Nationalist government forces led by Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist Party led by Mao Zedong. As a result, the Communists won the conflict, and the defeated Chiang Kai-shek and members of the Chinese Nationalist Party fled to Taiwan, where they ruled the island for the next several decades. Thus, we have learned that Taiwan is a country with a complex historical background, but here I had a question. Is Taiwan's culture of music and sports unique to Taiwan, or has it been influenced by other countries? I wanted to know more about Taiwan's music culture, so I decided to do some research.

2 Methodology

This time, I would like to investigate cultural differences with Japan in the following two ways. Regarding the first one, it is a method of directly taking questionnaires from local people about their favorite artists and songs. Another method is to listen to the music that is playing at the night market or shop and write down the name of the song.

3 Result

interview

Contents of question①who is your favorite singer②what is your favorite song

result ①1 Jay Chou(taiwan)2 Eric Chou(taiwan)3 Wu Bai(taiwan)

②1 听见下雨的声音 2 后来的我们 3 如果雨之后,

4 Analysis

In this interview, many people tended to answer Taiwanese singers and songs. However, I also found it interesting. It means that music from various countries is played in tourist spots and night markets where many tourists visit. What surprised me when I actually listened to it was that on the shuttle bus, I listened to covers of Japanese Ghibli music, and in the taxi, there was music from Japanese anime.

5 Conclusion

I learned two things from this interview. First, I found out that there are many Taiwanese artists that we Japanese don't know much about, and they are very popular singers in Taiwan. Second, Taiwanese people are tolerant of different cultures. Among the girls I became friends with in Taiwan, there are some who like Japanese idols like Nogizaka46, and others who like

Enka. These things can only be understood by actually going to Taiwan and deepening exchanges, so I felt that I was very glad to go to Taiwan. This time, I researched music, but I felt it would be interesting to research manga and other cultures as well.

6 <https://www.komazawa-u.ac.jp/~kobamasa/reference/nenpyo/taiwanhs.html>
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民主化後の台湾 ―その外交、国家間、ナショナリズム― 河原昌一郎

Environmental efforts of National Chiayi University

CB22K145 Terasaki Moana

1. Introduction

In recent years, the extent to which efforts toward the SDGs have been achieved is considered important. Japan's SDGs achievement ranking was 19th, but there are many challenges. In a lecture at Chiayi University, I heard that Chiayi University is working hard to protect the environment. In particular, I was told about the university's efforts regarding energy resources. Since Japan has problems with energy resources, I thought that the efforts of Chiayi University would be helpful. I wanted to find out what kind of initiatives they were and what kind of positive impact they would have.

2. Methodology

Survey method : • take a lecture from a teacher on February 21th

• hear from local students on March 1st

• research on the internet

Research objectives : • to learn about environmental efforts at Chiayi University

• to know about what kind of positive impact the initiatives would have

3. Result

There are four cycle orientations of sustainable cycle campus. The first is resource carbon cycle. Chiayi University recycles and reuses general resource and material. Chiayi University has an agricultural department, which promotes agriculture and food production. The second is water green system. They collect rainwater and reuse it. The recycled water is used for irrigation, flushing toilets, washing vehicles, solar panels, animal houses. The third is energy microclimate. There are many solar panels on the roof of the university. There were also two types of windmills at the university for generating electricity. (Figure1,2) The fourth is environment health. They are changing light bulbs to LED lamps and measuring the concentration of air pollution.

Through the efforts of these universities, they reached 230th place in the UI GreenMetric Ranking. The UI GreenMetric World University Ranking is a ranking on green campus and environmental sustainability initiated by Universitas Indonesia in 2010. Through 39 indicators in 6 criteria, UI GreenMetric World University Rankings prudently

determined the rankings by universities' environmental commitment and initiatives.

In addition, many students in Chiayi University ride UBikes(Figure 3) and electric motorcycles.

4. Analysis

The trash bins at the university were sorted by type of garbage, so we can see that they are working on recycling resources.

Many trees have been planted on campus because tree roots hold water. They use the power of nature to collect and reuse rainwater. The role of the tree is not only that, but it also absorbs carbon dioxide, so planting many trees is environmentally friendly.

There are many solar panels. Also, there are solar panels that change their orientation according to the position of the sun. (Figure 4) Changing orientation with the sun is efficient because it maximizes the amount of sunlight absorbed.

Since there are two types of windmills, which windmill is more efficient depends on the direction of the wind. The power generation efficiency in Figure 1 is basically better because the blades of the wind turbine in Figure 1 rotate.

UBike services is public sharing bicycles. There were many UBikes not only in the university but also in the city. By sharing bicycles instead of each person owning one, we can conserve resources, and I think that the opportunity to use a car will decrease by being able to ride a bicycle casually. Also, only official electric motorcycles are allowed on campus. However, electric motorcycle charging stations are established in the motorcycle parking lot outside the campus, so they are cyclist and pedestrian friendly.

5. Conclusion

Chiayi University is making various efforts to protect the environment. Efforts to protect the environment are being carried out not only at Chiayi University, but also in Taiwan as a whole. Japan may have a higher achievement rate for the SDGs as a whole, but Taiwan may be more advanced when it comes to environmental goals.

We, Japanese universities, must follow Chiayi University in adopting environmental initiatives.

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Figures

- ・ Figure1 : Type1 Windmill



- ・ Figure2 : Type2 Windmill



- Figure3 : U Bike(source : NCYU Sustainable Campus Home Page)



- Figure4 : Solar Panel That Change Their Orientation According to The Position of The Sun



How well does Taiwan work on SDGs?

University of Hyogo CB22K210 Natsumi Fujimoto

Haven't you ever wondered what other countries think of SDGs? In 2019, I saw the new promotional video "True Friend" released by Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It appeals to the international community that Taiwan is not only a "true friend" to the international community that takes responsibility and contributes willingly but is also an important partner that should not be left behind by the international community and is indispensable to achieving the SDGs. However, I wondered if this is really true. I wanted to see for myself at the site that it is not only in words. In this report, I will introduce some of the great SDG initiatives I have seen and some points I consider to be still not enough effort.

Methodology

Students

On school days, I interviewed some NCYU students to hear about their awareness of SDG s initiatives in their personal lives.

NCYU (National Chiayi University)

When I visited the farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, I interviewed one of the members about what they take care of in raising animals on their own. NCYU is famous for its agriculture, so I thought it would be a great chance to learn many important things.

During another class at the university, I was able to gain much information about SDGs initiatives at NCYU.

繭裹子

I spoke with a clerk at a store called "繭裹子" which has a stall in the Hayashi Department Store because I saw the word "fair trade" at the counter. I belong to a circle that deals with "fair trade" so I thought the shop has something to do with SDGs and wanted to know their goals to apply them to my club activities.

Weekend Tour

On weekends, I visited Taipei and Tainan city. I observed those two cities from the perspective of a first-time foreigner visiting Taiwan to see what kind of awareness and actions Taiwanese people are taking toward the SDGs, whether they are really making efforts on a regular basis, and are achieving results.

Analysis & Result

Students

All students bring their own drink bottles as if it's the most natural thing every day. They are in the habit of sorting garbage and are familiar with the types and methods of it.

→SDGs 6,7,11,12

NCYU

Ice cream, milk, apricot pudding, and other products made with 100% milk from cows raised in the Faculty of Agriculture on campus are sold in the cafeteria and at the Co-op. The Faculty of Agriculture is constantly aware of the importance of treating animals with respect as part of its SDGs efforts.

In addition, NCYU is equipped with energy-saving facilities and equipment. The Lantan campus we visited is so big that students use buses or rent bicycles (UBike services) or cars(iRent) to move around. Surprisingly, all of that transportation is zero emission and NCYU provides only electric transportation inside the campus. Also, each people in Taiwan uses 130kw/month on average, so every building at the university has solar panels to obtain reusable energy.

→SDGs 2,14,15

繭裹子

繭裹子 supports and is committed to promoting the concept of Fair Trade, believing that their participation will enhance their social facilities and advantages. At the moment, 繭裹子 has worked with around 30 Fair Trade certified producers' groups in 8 countries, and they develop products based on the producers' traditional abilities, combining them with the aesthetics and practical integrity of what the markets require.

Their future goal is to be a trustworthy partner in sustainable design for conscientious consumers. In the next decade, they hope to become one of the most important sustainable lifestyle brands in the Asia-Pacific area.

In terms of production, the majority of their items are made with eco-friendly materials, such as organic cotton, wool, and natural or azo-free dyes. They also use a lot of recycled materials, such as rice bags, recycle glass, and recycled metals. Their aim is to adopt the most economical way of producing a wider range of products while reducing the wastage in production. Moreover, they value the idea of handmade through Fair Trade production. Hand-making can provide greater working options for village residents and also be a low-pollution manufacturing choice.

→SDGs 1,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,15

Weekend Tour

Most restaurants and cafes offer discounts on drinks if people bring their own drinking

bottles. Also, tissues and small garbage bags are always on the table when eating.

→SDGs 6,7,11,12

Conclusion

I realized that Taiwanese students' awareness of SDGs was higher than that of Japanese students. In particular, I found that NCYU is doing its best to involve students and faculty. I also thought that the vision of 繭裏子 was very helpful to improve the quality of the “fair trade” circle's activities.

On the other hand, when I went out on the town, I didn't see any significant initiatives other than drink discounts for bringing own bottles. I also found that in many cases, such as in the case of 繭裏子, there are companies that are actively working on the SDGs but are not well known by the public. One solution related to this would be to increase collaboration between students with a high level of awareness and companies.

Overall, despite the efforts being made at NCYU, there was not enough effort or success elsewhere to make a global statement about the SDGs.

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Figures



Figure 1. Ice Cream Sold at NCYU Co-op



Figure 2. UBIke at NCYU



Figure 3. Windmill at NCYU



Figure 4. 繭裏子 Store Counter



Figure 5. Café Providing Bottle Discount

1. Introduction

The first time I used the cafeteria of Chiayi University, there was a distinctive smell. I asked about it and I knew that it was five spice powder. It was a little sweet and had a unique flavor like Chinese medicine. Many of the members of this program didn't like it. I was interested in Taiwanese food culture, so I researched it and learned that Taiwanese food uses a variety of seasonings. On the contrary, in Japanese food, seasonings are rarely seen. Spices are substances that enhance the aroma and flavor of food and add sharpness to the taste. I thought that by incorporating more spices into Japanese food, as in Taiwan, the breadth of taste expression could be expanded and the Japanese cuisine could be more enriched. Not only that, by bringing out the new charm of Japanese cuisine through spices, more people will like it and it leads to the inheritance of Japanese cuisine. In addition, I want to spread the taste of Taiwanese spices, which I actually experienced in Taiwan, to Japan. Therefore, I would like to investigate how spices are used in Taiwan, and consider how to incorporate Taiwanese spices into Japanese cuisine.

2. Methodology

- Methods of research and collection of materials:

Website, Interview with local student.

- Research objectives:

Investigate what spices are used in Taiwan.

Find out how spices are used in Taiwan.

Find out about the differences in how spices are used in Japan and Taiwan.

3. Result

- Spices commonly used in Taiwan

Five spice powder: A blend of five or more spices, including star anise, clove, cinnamon, Sichuan pepper, and small lily. Slightly sweet scent and herb like flavor.

Star anise: Dried octagonal fruit. Have a sweet scent.

Cinnamon: Dried bark. Have a unique sweet and bitter taste.

Sichuan pepper: Have a numbing hotness.

Coriander: Refreshing scent of lemon and sage.

Hemp oil: Made by roasting sesame seeds at a high temperature and extracting the oil. Have a fragrant flavor.

Laurier: Dried bay leaves. Have a refreshing scent.

香辣醬: Slightly spicy and relatively refreshing flavor.

- What kinds of food is it used for in Taiwan

Minced pork rice(魯肉飯), 鷄排, 牛肉麵, 胡椒餅, 小籠包 etc...

Meat and fish seasoning, flavoring soups and ingredients.

- Spices commonly used in Japanese cuisine

Japanese pepper, perilla, sesame, knotweed, mustard, chili pepper, citron, wasabi, ginger, garlic

- How to use spices in Japan

Sashimi, Tempura, Stewed, etc...

Use as a condiment.

4. Analysis

Survey results show that in Taiwan, spices are mainly used to flavor meat and other ingredients. On the other hand, in Japan, spices are often used as a condiment rather than as a base seasoning. All the dishes I ate in Taiwan tasted like five spice powder as the base, and the side dish of the boxed lunch with star anise had a strong taste, so I didn't really feel the taste of the ingredients. I think that the reason why spices are rarely used to add seasoning in Japanese cuisine is because of the influence of the trend of respecting the original taste of ingredients. In Japanese cuisine, where you can enjoy the original taste of ingredients, it seems that they didn't like to use spices as a base seasoning. Therefore, I would like to propose two ways of using spices: the way of using Taiwanese spices that bring out the flavor of the ingredients, and the way of using it as a new genre of Japanese cuisine. First, I suggest using salt as a way to use spices to bring out the flavor of the ingredients. There are various types of salt in Japan, such as matcha salt and wasabi salt, and they are called flavored salts. I think that by using salt made with five spice powder or other Taiwanese spices when eating tempura, it would be possible to adjust the amount to be added, and enjoy the taste of the ingredients while also changing the taste. Next, I propose how to use it in a new genre based on Japanese food. The first is the method used to season the ingredients. “鷄排” in Taiwan used five spice powder to season the meat. In the same way, you can use it as a seasoning for tonkatsu in Japanese cuisine. In addition, I think that it could be used for yellowtail teriyaki, kakuni, and cooked rice. Also, although it is not a Japanese food, the unique sweetness of the star anise can be used for puddings and baked goods.

5. Conclusion

Taiwanese spices with diverse flavors can be used in a variety of dishes. Some of the members who went to Taiwan with me didn't like it, but once you get used to it, it's addictive and makes you feel unsatisfactory cooking without it. By incorporating it into familiar Japanese dishes, the hurdles to unknown spices will be lowered and it will be easier to eat. And due to its addictiveness, it will spread to Japan. Japanese cuisine, which has expanded the range of taste expressions by incorporating Taiwanese spices, will captivate even more people and it will lead to the succession of Japanese cuisine.

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Food Culture in Taiwan

Faculty of Engineering TB22L003 Masahide ABE

1. Introduction

I have always been interested in the food culture of various countries. Food culture is nurtured on the basis of what grows in accordance with the climate and climate of the country. Even in Japan, you can experience the unique food culture of a different place just by going there. I like to actually experience such differences. Taiwan was occupied by Japan for about 50 years, so I thought that the food cultures of Japan and Taiwan may have influenced each other and that I could find many similarities between them.

2. Methodology

Fieldwork to actually experience and listen to local people's stories. Research materials that can be used as references. Learn about Taiwanese food culture.

3. Result

Taiwan has a well-developed eating-out culture, and it is common for people to eat out, take-out, or have meals delivered to their homes rather than cooking for themselves. A Japanese student who volunteered to interpret for the teacher during the training said, "Taiwan has a restaurant culture and there are not many opportunities to cook for oneself. Besides, I know juniors who cook for themselves, but the cost of food is not that different, so I have hardly cooked for myself since I came to Taiwan. He said. In fact, a single meal at a restaurant in Chiayi City never exceeded 1,000 yen, and food stalls were relatively inexpensive, and I could fill up on a full meal with as little as 800 yen. However, if you go to urban areas such as Taipei, you need to be aware that prices will be higher. Also, due to the influence of Corona, many people were using take-out and delivery services to finish their meals. Walking down the street, I saw many motorcycles offering delivery services during lunch and dinner hours.

Taiwan's history of occupation by the Dutch and Japanese has influenced its food culture, which is slightly different from that of China. Chinese cuisine can be divided into eight categories: Shandong, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Anhui, Hunan, Fujian, Jiangsu, and Cantonese, while Taiwanese cuisine is based on Chinese cuisine from Fujian and other regions. The major difference among them is that in China, the staple food is divided into wheat in the north and rice in the south, while in Taiwan, rice is the staple food as in Japan. In addition, Taiwan was also influenced by Japanese food culture during the 50 years of Japanese rule. Oden, sushi, tempura, curry and rice are still on the menu today, and both Japanese and Chinese food are eaten regardless.

Taiwan is located south of Okinawa and resembles a tropical climate with warm temperatures all year round. As a result, fruits such as mangoes, pineapples, and bananas are grown here. In 2020, Taiwan's food self-sufficiency rate was at an all-time low of 31.7%, and rice

consumption was at an all-time low. On the other hand, meat consumption is at an all-time high. However, beef production is low and relies mostly on imports from other countries. Aomori also imports apples mainly from Japan, and when I visited a supermarket, I saw many Aomori apples. Although food self-sufficiency itself is low, most of the seafood, fruits, chicken, and wild boar meat found in supermarkets were from Taiwan. On the other hand, except for beef and some vegetables, I had the impression that most of them were produced in foreign countries. However, the food self-sufficiency rate in 1996 was 83.1%, with meat and fisheries at over 100%, grains at 48.6%, vegetables at 96%, and dairy products at 27.2%, which was quite high compared to the current rate.

Fujian cuisine is less peculiar, with lighter or sweeter flavors rather than the spicy flavors of Sichuan cuisine. Taiwanese cuisine in particular tends to be low-salted to bring out the flavor of the ingredients. That being said, many dishes are fatty. Many of the dishes I actually ate were also lightly seasoned and greasy. Soups and stir-fried vegetables were lightly seasoned, but fried foods were greasy and made my stomach upset.

4. Analysis

Taiwan's food self-sufficiency rate is low, but despite its size (about the size of Kyushu), it produces a wide variety of agricultural and marine products thanks to its favorable geography and climate. It was also strongly influenced by Japan as well as China, and a food culture different from Chinese cuisine took root. The decrease in rice consumption can be attributed to the fact that fewer people visited restaurants due to the corona, which caused a drop in rice consumption at hospital bookstores, and although rice consumption in self-catering rose, people only cooked enough rice to eat at home, so the amount consumed was lower for that reason. The rise in meat consumption may also be due to the westernization of Taiwanese food. Taiwanese food is less seasoned and less salty than Japanese food, so I thought it would be a good match for Japanese food, which is said to be high in salt. Currently, Taiwan has been able to rebuild itself not as an agricultural country but as an industrial country with the support of the United States and other countries. This has led to the industrialization of semiconductors and information technology, which in turn has led to the decline of agriculture and a decrease in Taiwan's food self-sufficiency rate.

5. Conclusion

The results of the survey revealed that Taiwan's food culture is not only influenced by climate and geography, but also by history. We also learned that, unlike Japan, Taiwanese people rarely cook for themselves, but instead eat out or have food delivered to their homes.

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