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2019-2020 TAIWAN at a Glance

Published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Republic of China (Taiwan)



ISBN: 978-986-5447-00-7



9 789865 447007

Price:

NT\$70 US\$2



GPN: 1010801662 / MOFA-EN

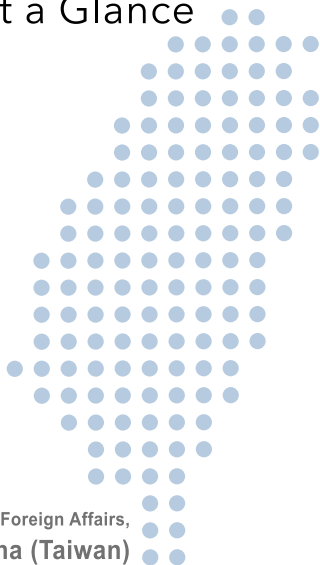
2019-2020
TAIWAN
at a Glance



2019-2020


TAIWAN

at a Glance



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Republic of China (Taiwan)

TAIWAN SNAPSHOT

Official name	Republic of China (Taiwan)
National Flag	
National Flower	Plum blossom
Area (Taiwan and outlying islands)	36,197 square kilometers
Population	23.59 million (2018)
Ethnicity	Over 95 percent Han Chinese (including Holo, Hakka and other groups that originated in China), 2 percent indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples, 2 percent new immigrants, primarily from China and Southeast Asia

Government	Multiparty democracy
President	Tsai Ing-wen
Capital	Taipei City
Special municipalities	Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung cities
National currency	New Taiwan dollar (NT\$ or TWD)
Languages	Mandarin (Chinese), Holo (Taiwanese), Hakka, Austronesian languages
Major religions	Buddhism, Taoism, I-Kuan Tao, Chinese folk religions, Christianity, Islam



Daylilies blossom in eastern Taiwan's Hualien County. (Jimmy Lin)

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Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Republic of China (Taiwan)
No. 2, Ketagalan Blvd., Taipei 10048, Taiwan, ROC
<http://www.mofa.gov.tw>

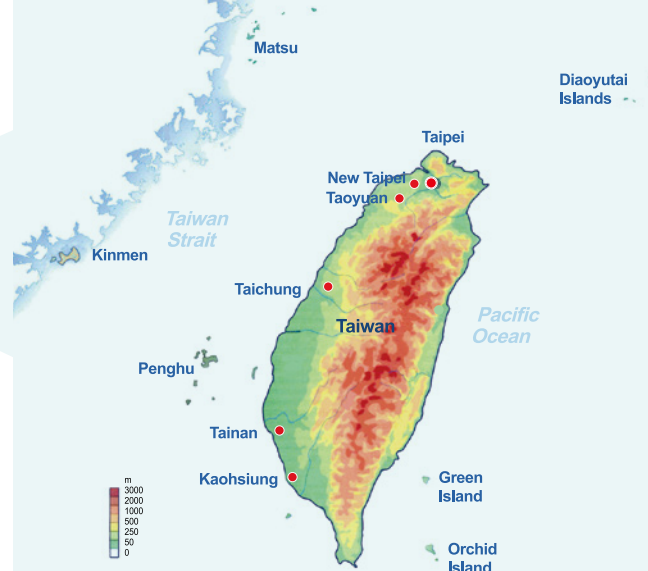
Printed by China Color Printing Co., Inc.
229 Baoqiao Rd., Xindian, New Taipei 23145, Taiwan, ROC

Editors: May Tseng, Jim Hwang, Ciaran Madden, Edward Moon
Contributing editors: Meg Chang, Keira Chiang, Oscar Chung,
Pat Gao, Kelly Her
Layout and Graphic Designer: Lin Hsin-ching

Distributor: Taiwan Panorama Magazine
No. 2, Tianjin Street
Taipei 10051, Taiwan, ROC
Tel: (+886-2) 2392-2256
<http://www.taiwan-panorama.com>

Catalog Card No.: MOFA-EN-BO-108-004-I-1
GPN: 1010801662
ISBN: 978-986-5447-00-7
1st edition, D31 October 2019
Printed in Taiwan
Price: NT\$70 US\$2

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Contact agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan)
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NATURAL TAIWAN

FACT FOCUS

Taiwan's Jade Mountain is the highest peak in East Asia.

Around 20 percent of the country's land area is protected.

The Republic of China (Taiwan) is situated in the West Pacific between Japan and the Philippines. Its jurisdiction extends to the archipelagoes of Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, as well as numerous other islets. The total area of Taiwan proper and its outlying islands is around 36,197 square kilometers. At about the size of the Netherlands, but with a population of some 23 million, Taiwan is more populous than three-quarters of the world's nations. Taiwan proper has more than its share of natural splendor. Mountain ranges with many peaks reaching over 3,000 meters—including East Asia's highest, Jade Mountain (Yushan)—and forested foothills occupy more than half of its area. The island also features volcanic mountains, tablelands, coastal plains and basins. The Diaoyutai Islands, which lie northeast of Taiwan, and a number of islands in the South China Sea, including those in the Tungsha (Pratas),



The sun rises over Guishan Island in northeastern Taiwan's Yilan County.
(Courtesy of Lin Jian-bang & Northeast and Yilan Coast National Scenic Area Administration)

Nansha (Spratly), Shisha (Paracel) and Chungsha (Macclesfield Bank) islands, are also part of the territory of the ROC.

Sitting in the path of warm ocean currents off the east coast of continental Asia, Taiwan proper is uniquely blessed with a wide range of climatic zones from tropical to temperate. This, in combination with fertile soil and abundant rainfall, makes

it an agricultural paradise where virtually any kind of fruit or vegetable can be cultivated. It also makes the island a recreational wonderland. In the winter, one can watch the snow fall on the slopes of Hehuan Mountain in Nantou County and then travel a mere 200 kilometers to balmy Pingtung County to enjoy skin diving at coral reefs along the island's southern tip.

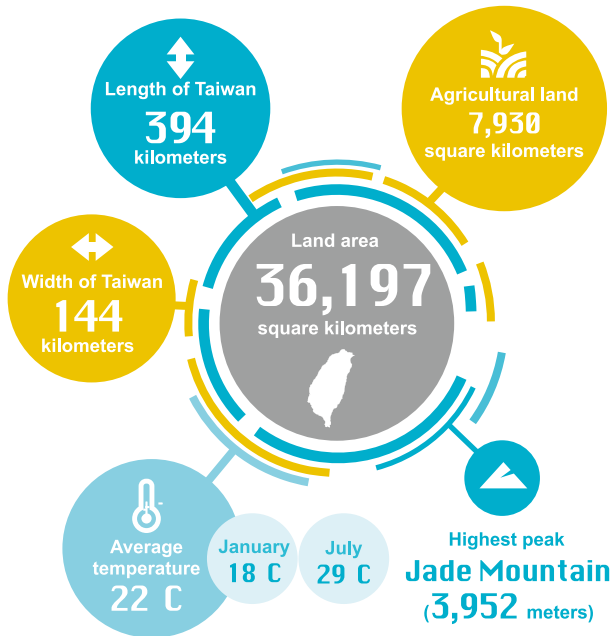
The smaller islands, meanwhile, have their own unique natural features, such as the columnar basalt on the Penghu Islands and the marine hot springs along the shores of Green Island and Guishan Island.

Flora and Fauna

Taiwan's tropical-to-temperate spectrum of climatic zones and wide range of topographies have endowed the island with a rich diversity of flora and fauna. Some 123 species of mammals, 788 species of birds, 133 species of reptiles, 42 species of amphibians, 400 species of butterflies and 3,100 species of fish are known to inhabit Taiwan. The island's plant life comprises 866 species of ferns, 4,596 species of angiosperms and 34 species of gymnosperms. To protect the ecosystems in which these plants and animals reside, the government has reserved about 20 percent of the nation's land area as protected areas, comprising nine national parks and one national nature park, 22 nature reserves for special ecosystems, six forest reserve areas, 20 wildlife refuges and 37 major wildlife habitats.

Among the most famous Taiwan species of fauna is the Formosan landlocked salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou formosanus*). The

SNAPSHOT



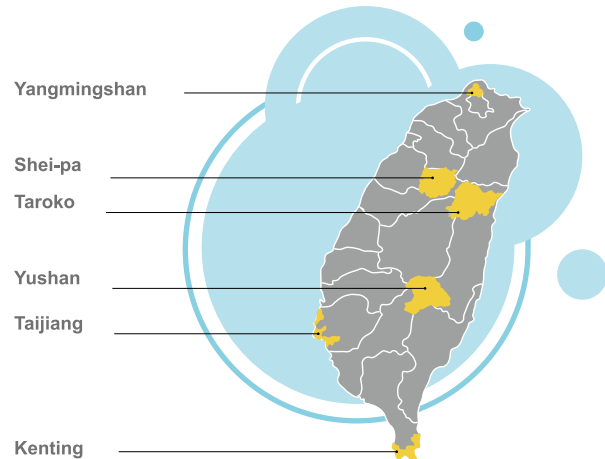
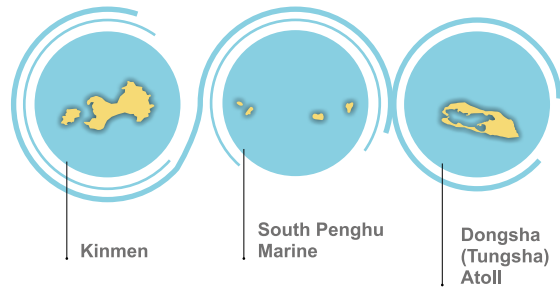
fish is believed to have become trapped in the frigid mountain waters of central Taiwan during the last ice age when ocean levels dropped dramatically and the salmon could no longer migrate back and forth between fresh water and salt water. To protect the endangered species, the Formosan Landlocked Salmon Refuge was established in the upper reaches of the Dajia River in Shei-pa National Park.



Native flower species Taiwan pleione, or windowsill orchid, is preserved at National Taiwan University's Highland Experimental Farm in central Taiwan's Nantou County. (Courtesy of Highland Experimental Farm, NTU)



NATIONAL PARKS





PEOPLE



There are 16 officially recognized indigenous tribes in Taiwan.

The nation is home to over 510,000 new immigrants, most of whom hail from China and Southeast Asia.



Youngsters enjoy a chair swing ride at Taipei Children's Amusement Park. (Chin Hung-hao)

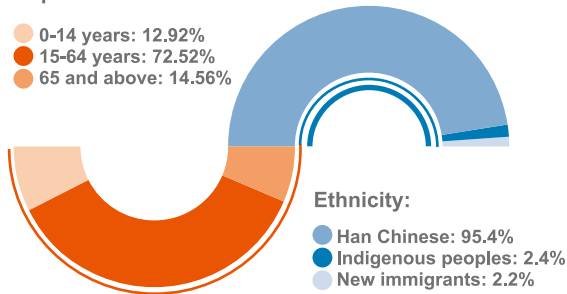
While Taiwan may be described as a predominantly Han Chinese society, with more than 95 percent of the population claiming Han ancestry, its heritage is actually much more complex. The successive waves of Chinese immigrants that began arriving in the 17th century belonged to a variety of subgroups with mutually unintelligible languages and different customs. Today in Taiwan, however, distinctions between them have become blurred as a result of extensive intermarriage and the universal use of Mandarin. Taiwan has been a melting pot not only of diverse Han subgroups, but also of indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples and immigrants from all over the world. Recent years, for example, have seen an influx of new arrivals from China and Southeast Asia, mostly through marriage. Currently, the number of new immigrants is over 510,000.

SNAPSHOT

Population: **23,588,932** (2018)

Population structure:

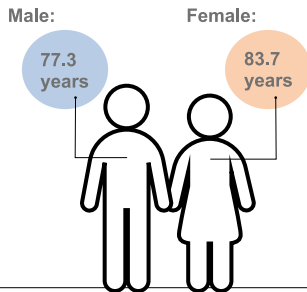
- 0-14 years: 12.92%
- 15-64 years: 72.52%
- 65 and above: 14.56%



Crude birth rate (2018): **7.66** (per 1,000 people)

Crude death rate (2018): **7.32** (per 1,000 people)

Life expectancy (2017): **80.4** years



There is growing appreciation in Taiwan for the cultural legacies of the 16 officially recognized Austronesian-speaking tribes, which constitute a little more than 2 percent of the population. Public and private organizations are making efforts to revitalize their languages and cultures, as illustrated by the launch of Taiwan Indigenous Television and the passage of the Indigenous Peoples Basic Act.

This convergence and interplay of currents of humanity in Taiwan have helped transform it into an open-hearted, forward-looking society that has incorporated diverse elements of civilization from around the world in a distinctive and harmonious manner.

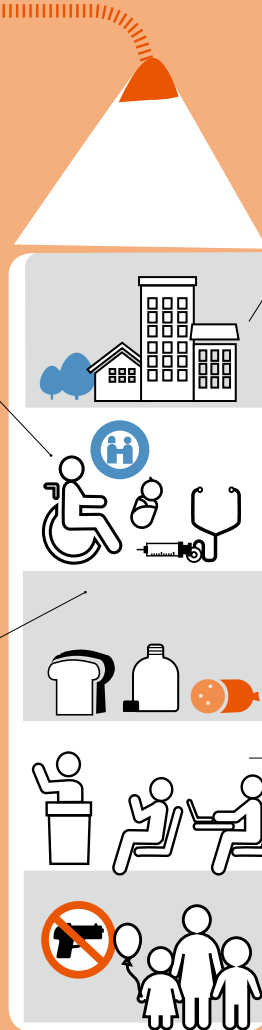
PRESIDENT TSAI ING-WEN'S FIVE SOCIAL STABILITY PLEDGES

3-in-1 Community Care

- Promote child care services in public and nonprofit facilities
- Advance community-based long-term care services for the elderly and disabled
- Create employment opportunities and promote local economies through the development of care and medical services

Food Safety

- Adopt stricter food safety regulations that conform to international standards, such as ISO 22000 and the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
- Establish a comprehensive tracking system for agricultural products
- Improve agricultural and food processing procedures



Living at Ease

- Organize or build 200,000 social housing rental units within eight years
- Ensure that new social housing units are suitable for elderly and disabled citizens
- Promote the renovation of existing homes and communities to improve accessibility for elderly residents



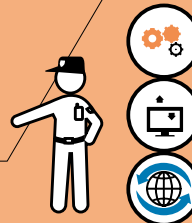
Sustainable Pensions

- Organize national affairs conferences to discuss major pension systems
- Satisfy two primary requirements: namely that the basic needs of all elderly citizens are met and that pension schemes maintain a balance between income and expenditures
- Adhere to the following strategies: enact changes incrementally, streamline overly complex systems, appropriately raise the age of pension eligibility and gradually move toward a reasonable income replacement ratio



Public Safety

- Prioritize anti-drug and anti-fraud programs, as well as promote women and children's safety
- Combat organized crime and the illegal use of firearms
- Build transnational information exchange mechanisms to aid law enforcement authorities at home and abroad



HISTORY

FACT FOCUS

Dutch and Spanish settlers established bases in Taiwan in the early 17th century. Around 1.2 million people relocated from China to Taiwan along with the Republic of China (Taiwan) government in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

The ROC was founded in 1912 in China. At that time, Taiwan was under Japanese colonial rule as a result of the 1895 Treaty of Shimonoseki, by which the Qing ceded Taiwan to Japan. The ROC government began exercising jurisdiction over Taiwan in 1945 after Japan surrendered at the end of World War II.

The ROC government relocated to Taiwan in 1949 while fighting a civil war with the Chinese Communist Party. Since then, the ROC has continued to exercise effective jurisdiction over the main island of Taiwan and a number of outlying islands, leaving Taiwan and China each under the rule of a different government. The authorities in Beijing have never exercised sovereignty over Taiwan or other islands administered by the ROC.



The historic commercial district of Daxi in northern Taiwan's Taoyuan City is renowned for its classical arcades and storefront facades. (Huang Chung-hsin)

Historical Timeline

The following timeline focuses on Taiwan's recorded history dating from about 400 years ago, although it has been home to Malayo-Polynesian peoples for many millennia.

1500s It is commonly believed that European sailors passing Taiwan record the island's name as Ilha Formosa, or beautiful island.

Taiwan continues to experience visits by small numbers of Chinese merchants, fishermen and pirates.

1624 The Dutch East India Company establishes a base in southwestern Taiwan, initiating a transformation in aboriginal grain production practices and employing Chinese laborers to work on its rice and sugar plantations.

1626 Spanish adventurers establish bases in northern Taiwan, but are ousted by the Dutch in 1642.

1662 Fleeing the Manchurian conquest of the Ming dynasty (1368-1644), Ming loyalists under Zheng Cheng-gong, or Koxinga, drive out the Dutch from Taiwan and establish authority over the island.

1683 Qing dynasty (1644-1912) forces take control of Taiwan's western and northern coastal areas.

1885 Taiwan is declared a province of the Qing Empire.

1895 Following defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895), the Qing government signs the Treaty of Shimonoseki, by which it cedes sovereignty over Taiwan to Japan, which rules the island until 1945.

1911-1912 Chinese revolutionaries overthrow the Qing Empire and establish the ROC.

1943 During World War II, ROC leader Chiang Kai-shek meets with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in Cairo. After the conclusion of the conference, the Cairo Declaration is released, stating that "...Formosa [Taiwan], and the Pescadores [the Penghu Islands], shall be restored to the Republic of China..."

1945 The ROC, U.K. and U.S. jointly issue the Potsdam Declaration, calling for Japan's unconditional surrender and the carrying-out of the Cairo Declaration.

After World War II, ROC government representatives accept the surrender of Japanese forces in Taiwan. The Chief Executive of Taiwan Province Chen Yi sends a memorandum to the Japanese governor-general of Taiwan, stating that "As the Chief Executive of Taiwan Province of the ROC, ...I restore all legal territory, people, administration, political, economic, and cultural facilities and assets of Taiwan [including the Penghu Islands]."

1947 The ROC Constitution is promulgated Jan. 1 and is scheduled to take effect Dec. 25. In March and the following months, ROC troops dispatched from China suppress a large-scale uprising of Taiwan residents sparked by the February 28 Incident.

1948 As full-scale civil war rages in China between the Kuomintang-led ROC government and CCP, the Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion are enacted, overriding the ROC Constitution and greatly expanding presidential powers.

1949 The ROC government relocates to Taiwan, followed by 1.2 million people from China.

Oct. 25 sees the Battle of Kuningtou on Kinmen, in which the ROC armed forces defeat the communists on the northwestern coast of the island.

Martial law is declared in Taiwan and continues to be in force until 1987.

1952 The Treaty of Peace is signed between the ROC and Japan at Taipei Guest House, formally ending the state of war between the two parties. It is recognized that under Article 2 of the 1951 San Francisco Treaty, Japan has renounced all rights, titles and claims to Formosa [Taiwan] and the Pescadores [the Penghu Islands] as well as the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands. All treaties, conventions and agreements concluded before Dec. 9, 1941, between China and Japan have become null and void as a consequence of the war.

1954 The ROC-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty is signed in Washington.

1958 Aug. 23 sees the start of an artillery duel between the ROC garrison on Kinmen and Chinese forces that lasts more than 40 days.

1966 The first Export Processing Zone is established in Kaohsiung City, southern Taiwan. The creation of such zones propels Taiwan toward becoming a developed nation, setting a paradigm for other countries to follow.

1968 The nine-year compulsory education system is launched at a time when fewer than nine countries globally have compulsory education systems of this length or more.

1971 The ROC withdraws from the U.N.

1979 Democracy activists demonstrating in Kaohsiung are arrested and imprisoned following what is known as the Kaohsiung Incident, which eventually leads to the formation and development of the Democratic Progressive Party in 1986.

1987 Martial law, in effect since 1949, ends and bans on the formation of new political parties and news publications are lifted. Democratization goes into high gear.

Cross-strait people-to-people exchanges begin.

1991 The Temporary Provisions Effective During the Period of National Mobilization for Suppression of the Communist Rebellion are abolished. From this year through 2005, the ROC Constitution undergoes seven rounds of revision.

Taiwan becomes a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

1992 Government-authorized representatives from across the Taiwan Strait meet for the first time in Hong Kong, and via subsequent communication and negotiations arrive at various joint acknowledgements and understandings.

1995 The National Health Insurance program begins.

1996 The ROC holds its first-ever direct presidential election, with the KMT's Lee Teng-hui and running mate Lien Chan garnering 54 percent of the vote.

2000 Chen Shui-bian and Annette Hsiu-lien Lu of the DPP are elected president and vice president, ending the KMT's more than 50-year rule and marking the first transfer of ROC government executive power in Taiwan between political parties.

2002 Taiwan becomes a member of the World Trade Organization.

2003 The Legislative Yuan passes the Referendum Act, providing a legal basis for citizens to vote directly on issues of local or national importance.

2004 The first national referendum is held in conjunction with the third direct presidential election, in which Chen and Lu are re-elected with a slight majority.

2005 The Legislative Yuan passes a constitutional amendment package, halving the number of its seats from 225 to 113 and introducing the single-district, two-votes system for legislative elections.

2008 Ma Ying-jeou and Vincent C. Siew of the KMT are elected president and vice president of the ROC, garnering 58 percent of the vote and marking the second transfer of ROC government executive power in Taiwan between political parties.

2009 Taiwan attends the World Health Assembly as an observer, marking its first participation in an activity of the U.N. since its withdrawal in 1971.

President Ma signs the instruments of ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

2010 The ROC inks the Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) with China to institutionalize economic and trade relations across the Taiwan Strait.

2011 The centennial of the ROC is celebrated in Taiwan.

2012 Incumbent Ma Ying-jeou and his new running mate Wu Den-yih, representing the KMT, win the election for president and vice president with 51.6 percent of the vote.

2013 Taiwan signs an agreement on economic cooperation with New Zealand and an agreement on economic partnership with Singapore.

Taiwan attends the 38th session of the International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly as the guest of the council's president.

2014 Mainland Affairs Council Minister Wang Yu-chi holds a formal meeting with China's Taiwan Affairs Office director Zhang Zhijun in Nanjing in February, marking the first official contact between the heads of the respective government agencies responsible for cross-strait relations.

A record 11,130 candidates are elected nationwide for nine categories of local government representatives in what are known as the "nine-in-one" local elections.

2015 President Ma and Chinese leader Xi Jinping meet in Singapore in November, marking the first top-level meeting between the two sides in 66 years.

Taiwan signs the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement and submits its instrument of acceptance to the organization.

2016 DPP Chairperson Tsai Ing-wen and academic Chen Chien-jen are elected president and vice president of the ROC.

The DPP gains its first legislative majority after securing 68 of the 113 seats.

President Tsai Ing-wen officially apologizes on behalf of the government to the nation's indigenous peoples for the pain and mistreatment they endured for centuries.

2017 The Constitutional Court rules that provisions of the Civil Code not allowing same-sex marriage violate the Constitution, placing Taiwan on track to become the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex unions.

The Indigenous Languages Development Act is enacted to preserve and promote the native tongues of Taiwan's 16 officially recognized indigenous tribes.

Taiwan hosts the Taipei 2017 Summer Universiade.

Formosat-5, the nation's first homegrown ultra-high resolution Earth observation satellite, is launched.

2018 The Taiwan Travel Act is passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by U.S. President Donald J. Trump.

POLITICAL SYSTEM


FACT FOCUS

The ROC president and vice president are directly elected every four years.

In Taiwan's legislative elections, each voter casts one ballot for their district and another for at-large seats.

The ROC Constitution, promulgated Jan. 1, 1947, did not begin to serve its intended purpose as the foundation for democratic governance and rule of law until after 1987, when martial law was lifted in Taiwan. Since then, it has undergone seven rounds of revision in 1991, 1992, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2005 to make it more relevant to the country's current condition.

One of the important consequences of these amendments is that since 1991, the government has acknowledged that its jurisdiction extends only to the areas it controls. The president and legislators, therefore, are elected by and accountable to the people of those areas only.



Lights illuminate the historic Presidential Office Building in Taipei City. (Tsai Chi-lin)

In accordance with constitutional amendments promulgated in June 2005, the number of seats in the Legislative Yuan was halved from 225 to 113 and legislators' terms were increased from three to four years. Under the new legislative election system, each electoral district elects just one seat. Each voter casts two ballots—one for the district and the other for at-large seats. The power to ratify constitutional amendments is now exercised by citizens through referendums.

Levels of Government

The central government comprises the presidency and five major branches, or yuans. The local governments at present include those of six special municipalities, 13 counties and three autonomous municipalities with the same hierarchical status as counties. Beginning in 2014, all heads and representatives of local governments are popularly elected simultaneously in cities and counties across Taiwan every four years. In addition, there are 198 county-administered townships and cities, as well as 170 districts—including six indigenous mountain districts—in autonomous and special municipalities.

Special municipalities are top-level administrative entities that fall under the direct jurisdiction of the central government. They play an important role in leading regional development. This status gives access to greater funding and the opportunity to set up additional agencies and employ more civil servants. The six special municipalities are, in order of population, New Taipei, Taichung, Kaohsiung, Taipei, Taoyuan and Tainan cities.

Presidency and Premiership

The president and vice president are directly elected, serve terms of four years and may be re-elected for one additional term. The president is head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, represents the nation in foreign relations, and is empowered to appoint heads of four branches of the government, including the premier, who leads the Executive Yuan, or Cabinet, and must report regularly to the Legislative Yuan, or Legislature. The heads of ministries, commissions and agencies under the Executive Yuan are appointed by the premier and form the Executive Yuan Council. To improve administrative effectiveness, the Executive Yuan is undergoing restructuring to reduce the number of Cabinet-level organizations from 37 to 29.

After the reorganization, which commenced at the start of 2012, the Executive Yuan will consist of 14 ministries, eight councils, three independent agencies and four other organizations. Under the ROC Constitution, neither the president's appointment of the premier nor the premier's appointment of ministers is subject to legislative confirmation.

Presidential appointment of the members of the Control Yuan and the Examination Yuan, as well as justices of the Judicial Yuan, must be confirmed by the Legislature. Lawmakers elect the president of the Legislature, or speaker, from among their ranks.

FIVE BRANCHES OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE YUAN

Formulates and implements policies

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

Reviews and enacts legislation, conducts hearings on policy matters, examines budgetary bills and government operations

EXAMINATION YUAN

Manages the civil service system

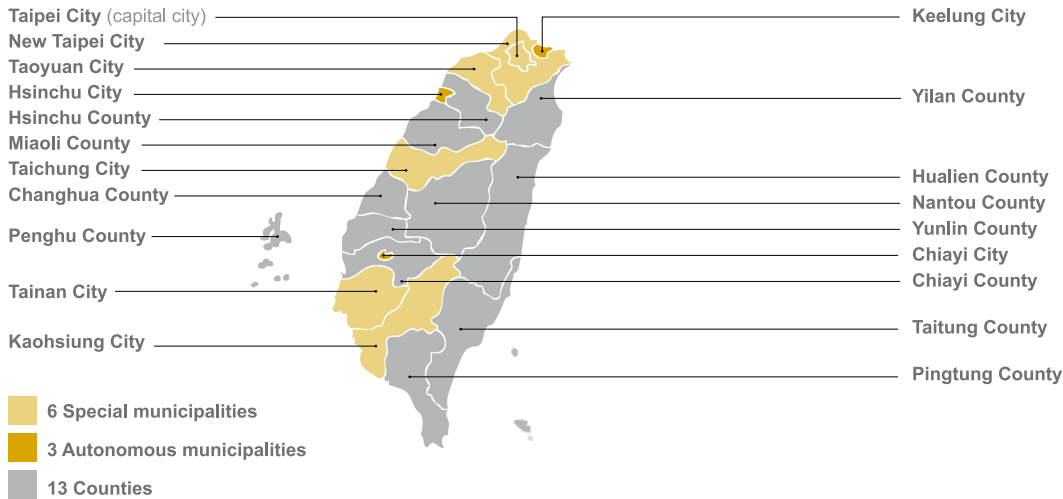
JUDICIAL YUAN

Oversees the nation's court system

CONTROL YUAN

Impeaches and censures officials, audits government agencies

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS



Lienchiang County



Kinmen County



Political Parties

Given the key role of the presidency in the overall functioning of the government, the term “ruling party” denotes which political party occupies the Presidential Office. The Kuomintang held the presidency in Taiwan for more than five decades before the Democratic Progressive Party won the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections. The KMT returned to power in 2008 and

in 2012. The DPP won the 2016 presidential election, marking the third transition of power since the country’s democratization.

In the January 2016 legislative elections, the DPP gained 60 percent of the seats in the Legislature, while the KMT secured 31 percent. Other major parties that have a presence in the Legislature include the New Power Party and the People First Party.

2019 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*Speeding up national development,
achieving excellence in execution*

Secure and prosperous living and working environment



- Strengthening economic development
- Promoting social welfare

Sustainable population growth



- Creating a child-friendly environment
- Optimizing talent cultivation and recruitment and enhancing immigration policy
- Promoting national health
- Developing Taiwan into a bilingual nation

Balanced regional development



- Strengthening regional revitalization
- Advancing sustainable land use
- Speeding up execution of the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program
- Raising the quality of transportation
- Promoting Taiwan culture
- Balancing resource distribution

National security and international participation



- Safeguarding national sovereignty
- Expanding international participation

Source: National Development Council

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FACT FOCUS

More than 160 countries and territories accord visa-free, landing visa or e-visa privileges to Republic of China (Taiwan) passport holders.

Taiwan is the only nation included in the U.S. Visa Waiver Program that does not maintain formal diplomatic relations with the United States.



President Tsai Ing-wen (left) takes part in a tree planting ceremony March 22, 2019, with Palau President Tommy E. Remengesau Jr. during her eight-day Oceans of Democracy presidential visit to three diplomatic allies in the Pacific.

(Courtesy of Presidential Office)

The ROC is a sovereign and independent state that maintains its own national defense and conducts its own foreign affairs. As enshrined in the ROC Constitution, the country aims to “cultivate good-neighborliness with other nations, and respect treaties and the Charter of the U.N. ... promote international cooperation, protect international justice and ensure world peace.” The ultimate goal of the country’s foreign policy is to ensure a favorable environment for the nation’s preservation and long-term development.

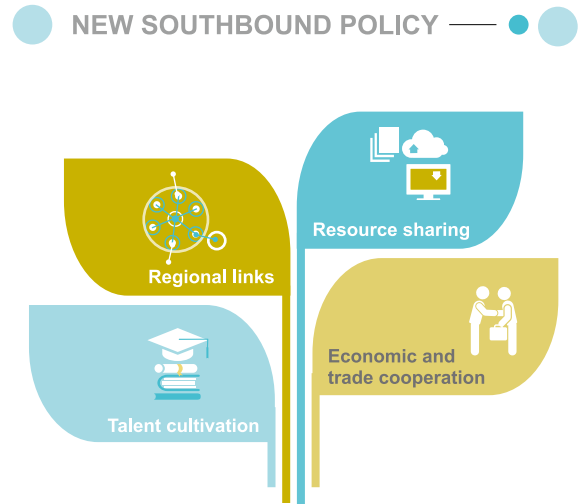
The government is committed to its approach of steadfast diplomacy, which aims to advance mutual assistance for mutual benefits. The policy is also defined as firm in purpose and is targeted at building robust relationships with diplomatic allies and countries that share the common values of freedom and democracy.

Under this approach, the focus of the country's diplomatic work is shifting from the one-way provision of foreign aid to two-way dialogue, with bilateral cooperation projects taking into consideration the development of both industries and markets.

Under President Tsai Ing-wen's New Southbound Policy, Taiwan is also striving to broaden exchanges with the 10 Association of Southeast Asian Nations member states, six South Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand on economic and trade cooperation, talent cultivation, resource sharing and regional links. The long-term goal is to create a new type of cooperation based on mutual benefits.

The ROC has diplomatic relations with 15 countries and substantive ties with many others such as Australia, Canada, EU nations, Japan, New Zealand and the U.S. President Tsai visited diplomatic ally the Kingdom of Eswatini April 17-21, 2018, for celebrations marking 50 years of independence for the African nation and 50 years of bilateral ties. From Aug. 12-20 the same year, President Tsai traveled to allies Paraguay and Belize in South and Central America, respectively. During this trip, she attended the inauguration of Paraguay President Mario Abdo Benitez and held bilateral talks with the heads of state of these countries.

From March 21-28, 2019, the president went on her Oceans of Democracy visit to Palau, Nauru and Marshall Islands. This followed on from her first trip to the Pacific in October 2017 to Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. President Tsai visited



Taiwan's Caribbean allies Haiti, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and St. Lucia on her Journey of Freedom, Democracy, Sustainability from July 11-22. The presidential visit also included U.S. stopovers in New York and Denver.

International Participation

Taiwan has full membership in 38 intergovernmental organizations and their subsidiary bodies, including the World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Asian Development Bank and Central American Bank for Economic Integration. It also enjoys observer or other statuses in 20 IGOs and their subsidiary bodies, including the Inter-American

Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and committees of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Taiwan will, while upholding national sovereignty and dignity and advancing the welfare of the people, engage with the international community pragmatically and professionally to contribute wherever possible. It will also continue to seek participation in intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms related to human welfare and development such as the World Health Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change and International Criminal Police Organization. These efforts have won the staunch support of diplomatic allies and like-minded countries.

As of March 21, 2019, 167 countries and territories have accorded visa-free, landing visa or e-visa privileges to ROC (Taiwan) passport holders. Taiwan has also inked working holiday agreements with 16 countries.

Strong Relations

Notably, among the 38 countries included in the U.S. Visa Waiver Program, Taiwan is the only one that does not maintain formal diplomatic relations with the United States, highlighting the otherwise close relationship between the two sides. The Taiwan Relations Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1979, has continued to provide a strong foundation for Taiwan-U.S. cooperation in the absence of formal diplomatic ties. The U.S. has repeatedly

reiterated its security commitments to Taiwan under the TRA and the Six Assurances. In 2018, the Taiwan Travel Act was passed unanimously by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by U.S. President Donald J. Trump. This legislation encourages visits by officials at all levels from the two sides, underscoring the strong support for Taiwan from the executive and legislative branches of the U.S. government.

The ROC and the Holy See have long-standing diplomatic relations and possess a shared commitment to religious freedom and humanitarian relief. Acting in line with the universal values of peace, freedom, democracy and respect for human rights, Taiwan will continue to be an indispensable partner to the Holy See and other countries in their efforts to promote love, charity and world peace.

Likewise, sharing common values such as democracy, freedom and the rule of law, Taiwan and the EU, together with other European countries, have expanded cooperation and exchanges across numerous fields such as economics, technology and culture. For instance, economic and trade ties between Taiwan and European countries are stable and close. The EU is Taiwan's fifth-largest trading partner and largest source of foreign direct investment, with accumulated investment reaching more than US\$51.4 billion as of 2018.

On April 10, 2013, Taiwan signed a fisheries agreement with Japan after 17 rounds of negotiations since 1996, expanding the fishing grounds of Taiwan vessels in waters surrounding the Diaoyutai

Islands in the East China Sea. Strong ties between the two sides are underscored by the renaming of Japan's representative office in Taiwan from the Interchange Association, Japan to the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association in January 2017, as well as Taiwan's Association of East Asian Relations to the Taiwan-Japan Relations Association in May 2017.

Personnel from Taipei City-based International Cooperation and Development Fund (TaiwanICDF) provide health information to locals as part of a three-year project to prevent and treat chronic kidney disease in Caribbean ally St. Kitts and Nevis. (Courtesy of TaiwanICDF)



Taiwan and Japan held their third annual meeting on maritime affairs in Tokyo Dec. 27, 2018. Staged in accordance with a marine cooperation dialogue mechanism established in 2016, the forum explored opportunities for collaboration across a wide range of areas such as fisheries and research, and concluded with the signing of memorandums of understanding on promoting ocean sciences and tackling cross-border crime.

In November 2015, Taiwan and the Philippines concluded the Agreement Concerning the Facilitation of Cooperation on Law Enforcement in Fisheries Matters to safeguard the security of fishermen from both sides.

On July 19, 2016, President Tsai put forth four principles and five actions pertaining to the South China Sea issue. The four principles are: Firstly, disputes in the South China Sea should be settled peacefully in accordance with international law and the law of the sea, including the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. Secondly, Taiwan should be included in multilateral mechanisms aimed at resolving disputes. Thirdly, states concerned have an obligation to safeguard freedom of navigation and overflight in the region. Lastly, disputes should be resolved by setting aside differences and promoting joint development. Through negotiations conducted on the basis of equality, Taiwan is willing to work with all states concerned to advance peace and stability in the South China Sea, and to jointly conserve and develop resources in the region. The five actions include safeguarding the country's fishing rights, participating

in multilateral consultations, promoting scientific cooperation, strengthening humanitarian response and nurturing experts in the law of the sea.

The government is working to transform Taiping Island in the Nansha (Spratly) Islands into a base for humanitarian aid and supplies in the South China Sea. Since assuming responsibility in 2000 for maintaining the government's presence on Taiping Island as well as the Dongsha (Pratas) Islands, the Coast Guard Administration under the Cabinet-level Ocean Affairs Council has conducted 78 disaster response and humanitarian aid missions and assisted 111 individuals from home and abroad. The CGA is committed to deepening collaboration with its counterparts from neighboring countries in line with the government's policy of working with all relevant parties to advance peace and stability in the South China Sea.

With an area of 0.51 square kilometers, Taiping Island can sustain human habitation and an economic life of its own. It also meets the criteria of an island as defined in Article 121 of the UNCLOS, affording the ROC full rights associated with territorial waters, a contiguous zone, a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone and a continental shelf under UNCLOS.

Win-Win Cooperation

As a model citizen in global society, Taiwan will continue to promote humanitarian aid and disease control while actively participating in international efforts to tackle climate change,

terrorism and transnational crime. Going forward, the nation will build lasting partnerships with allied and like-minded countries through fostering governmental interactions, business investment and people-to-people exchanges, and work with its partners around the world to uphold and promote the universal values of peace, freedom, democracy and human rights.

Changes in society, economic liberalization and democratic transformation in Taiwan have created a fertile environment for the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations have flourished. Civil society today plays a key role in ensuring good governance and enabling Taiwan to exert its soft power in the international arena. NGOs have raised Taiwan's profile by engaging in various international cooperation projects closely aligned with the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals.

CROSS-STRAIT RELATIONS

FACT FOCUS

In December 1987 Taiwan lifted the ban on travel to China for those with close relatives there.

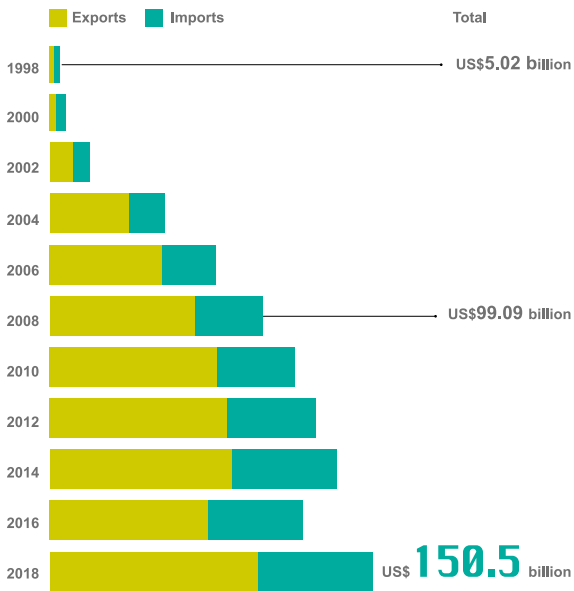
The full relaxation of restrictions on Taiwan travelers visiting China came into effect in December 2008 with the opening of direct flights.

Since the government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, it has exercised jurisdiction over Taiwan proper, Penghu Islands, Kinmen Islands, Matsu Islands and a number of smaller islands, while China has been under the control of the authorities in Beijing. Beginning with the acceleration of Taiwan's democratization in the late 1980s, many restrictions concerning civil exchanges with China have been lifted. Today, Taiwan is one of the biggest investors in China. Between 1991 and the end of February 2019, approved investment in China comprised 43,401 cases totaling US\$183.4 billion. In 2018, the value of cross-strait trade was US\$150.5 billion. In that year, travelers from China made 2.66 million visits to Taiwan.



An aircraft on a direct cross-strait flight soars over Taipei Expo Park.
(Huang Chung-hsin)

CROSS-STRAIT TRADE



Source: Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance

In June 2008, institutionalized talks between Taiwan’s semiofficial Straits Exchange Foundation and China’s Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits resumed after a 10-year hiatus. By August 2015, 11 rounds of negotiations had been held alternately on either side of the Taiwan Strait, producing 23 formal agreements and two consensuses. Most significant

among the accords is the Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) concluded in June 2010, which aims to institutionalize trade and economic relations between Taiwan and China.

Peace and Stability

In order to promote thorough domestic reforms, the country requires a peaceful, stable external environment, especially with regard to relations with China. President Tsai Ing-wen, since taking office May 20, 2016, has worked to build a consistent, predictable and sustainable cross-strait relationship based on existing realities and political foundations.

The government’s unchanged position is to maintain the cross-strait status quo. This is Taiwan’s commitment to the region and the world. Peace, prosperity and development in Asia are common responsibilities of all countries in the region. Therefore, cross-strait issues are connected to regional peace. Taiwan will fulfill its responsibilities of safeguarding regional security by continuing to extend goodwill and maintaining stable, consistent and predictable cross-strait relations.

In recent years, China has set political preconditions for cross-strait exchanges, unilaterally suspended official interactions, and continuously exerted political suppression and military coercion on Taiwan. On Jan. 2, 2019, China proposed exploration of the “one country, two systems” model for Taiwan, disrupting the status quo of regional peace and stability. President Tsai put

forth March 11 guidelines to counter the “one country, two systems” model for Taiwan, strengthen national security measures, safeguard national sovereignty and ensure that current and future generations have the right to decide Taiwan’s future.

Consistent Approach

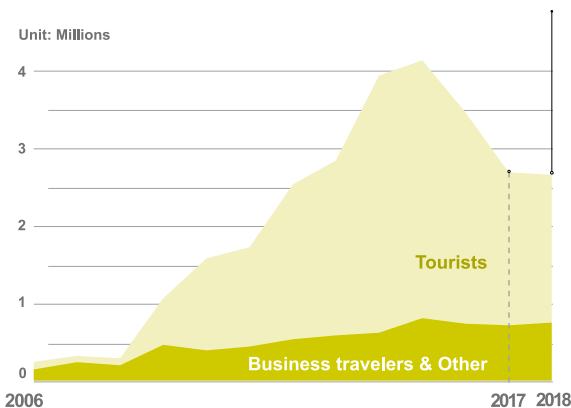
The government will continue to address cross-strait ties based on the ROC Constitution, the Act Governing Relations Between

the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, and the will of the people.

In addition, the government calls upon the authorities in China to face up to the reality that the ROC exists and that the people of Taiwan have an unshakable faith in the democratic system. The government will continue to deepen cooperation with the U.S., Japan and other like-minded countries to counter China’s threats to Taiwan, promote regional peace, stability and prosperity, and protect the nation’s interests.

VISITORS FROM CHINA TO TAIWAN

2,661,977 visits



Source: National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior



ECONOMY



Top-quality textiles are among the numerous products across the industrial spectrum that Taiwan exports around the world. (Chin Hung-hao)

Taiwan was the world's 18th largest exporter of merchandise in 2018.

Under the New Southbound Policy, Taiwan is deepening ties across the board with the 10 Association of Southeast Asian Nations member states, six South Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand.

Taiwan occupies an important position in the global economy. It is a top player in the world's information and communication technology industry as well as a major supplier of goods across the industrial spectrum.

According to the World Trade Organization, Taiwan was the 18th largest exporter and 17th largest importer of merchandise in 2018. It was also one of the largest holders of foreign exchange reserves as of December 2018. Taiwan's gross domestic product per capita reached US\$25,004 in 2018. In terms of nominal GDP, Taiwan ranks close to Argentina and Sweden, while Taiwan's GDP per capita expressed as purchasing power parity is similar to that of Austria and Denmark.

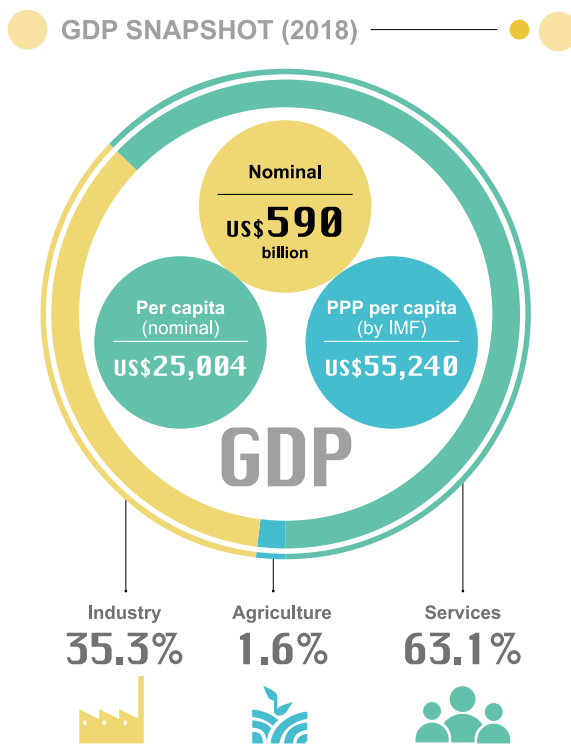
Trade Growth

After weathering the global financial crisis of 2009, Taiwan's export-oriented economy took another hit in 2015, mainly due to the weak global demand for consumer electronics products, coupled with the falling price of crude oil. Taiwan's economy grew only 0.81 percent and its overall trade volume decreased by 13.2 percent in 2015. The situation has improved since 2016, and statistics indicate that in 2018 Taiwan's overall exports and imports increased by 5.9 percent and 10.4 percent respectively, while its economy expanded 2.63 percent.

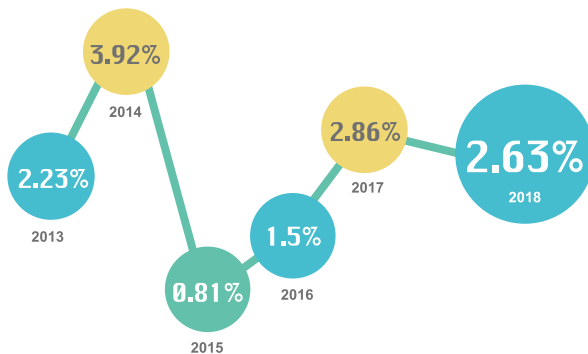
Annual surveys of the world's economies, including those conducted by the World Economic Forum, Business Environment Risk Intelligence and the Economist Intelligence Unit, have ranked Taiwan among the top nations year after year with respect to long-term growth and technological development. Results announced in 2018-2019 were no exception (see table "Global Survey Rankings" p. 56-57).

In July 2013, Taiwan signed an economic cooperation agreement with New Zealand, its first with a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. An economic partnership accord was also inked with Singapore in November the same year, marking Taiwan's first such pact with a trading partner in Southeast Asia. Both agreements go beyond WTO requirements.

Taiwan has also completed research with Indonesia and India on the feasibility of an economic cooperation agreement, with the results released in Jakarta in December 2012 and in New Delhi in September 2013, respectively. Developments such as the economic pacts with New Zealand and Singapore as well as



ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES



Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics

the ECAs are expected to facilitate the country's participation in such regional economic integration blocs as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

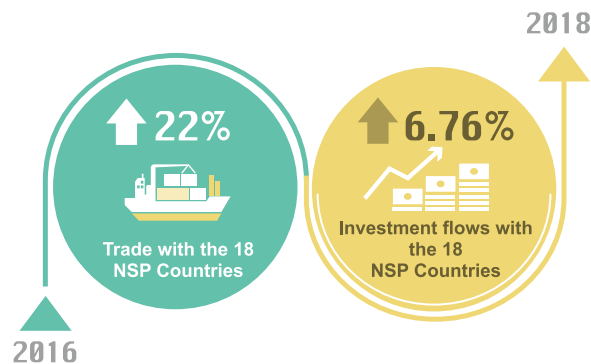
Development Approaches

Since May 2016, Taiwan has adopted the New Model for Economic Development. This seeks to boost growth by promoting innovation, increasing employment and ensuring the equitable distribution of economic benefits. Under the model, Taiwan is striving to strengthen global and regional connections through initiatives such as the New Southbound Policy, which aims to diversify the nation's international markets by expanding

links with ASEAN member states, as well as South Asia, Australia and New Zealand. Taiwan will continue monitoring the development of regional economic integration and seek all possible opportunities for participation.

To boost domestic investment and enhance the nation's global competitiveness, the New Model for Economic Development prioritizes the promotion of the five-plus-two industrial innovation program. These are the five emerging and high-growth sectors of biotech and pharmaceuticals, green energy, national defense, smart machinery and Internet of Things, as well as two core concepts: the circular economy and a new paradigm for agricultural development. Also comprising the Asia Silicon

NEW SOUTHBOUND POLICY TRACKER



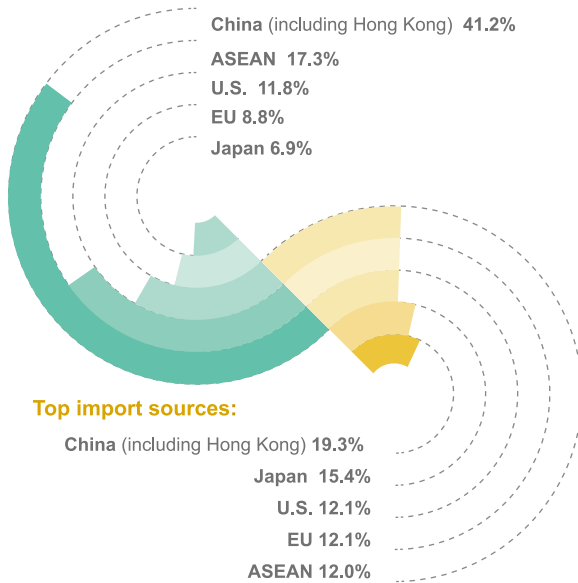
Total trade volume: US\$622.2 billion

Exports: US\$335.9 billion

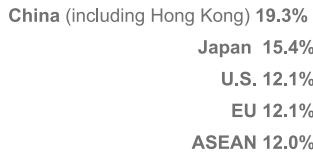
Imports: US\$286.3 billion

Trade balance: US\$49.6 billion surplus

Top export destinations:



Top import sources:



Foreign exchange reserves: US\$461.8 billion

(As of December 2018)

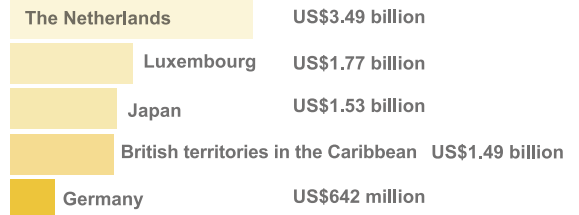
Registered outward investment: US\$14.29 billion

• Top five destinations



Registered inward investment: US\$11.4 billion

• Top five sources



GLOBAL SURVEY RANKINGS

Topic of Survey (Date of Publication)	Rank	Countries Surveyed	Surveying Institution
World Competitiveness Scoreboard (May 2018)	17	63	International Institute for Management Development
Investment climate (December 2018)	4	50	Business Environment Risk Intelligence
Networked Readiness Index 2016 (July 2016)	19	139	World Economic Forum
Index of Economic Freedom (January 2019)	10	186	Heritage Foundation & The Wall Street Journal
Ease of Doing Business (October 2018)	13	190	World Bank
Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 (October 2018)	13	137	World Economic Forum

Valley development plan in northern Taiwan's Taoyuan City, the initiative seeks to cultivate core drivers of future growth.

The government is also promoting the Forward-looking Infrastructure Development Program to meet national infrastructure needs over the next 30 years. This program contains eight major elements: railway development, digital infrastructure, aquatic environments, food safety, green energy, urban-rural development, boosting birthrates and child care facilities, and nurturing talent and employment.

Under this approach, the government aims to raise wage levels and enhance regional development. As it works to advance

innovative industries, the government is also committed to protecting the environment. With this in mind, the new economic model seeks to fully integrate industrial restructuring, national land-use planning and regional growth strategies to foster sustainable development while promoting the use of green energy resources.



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



FACT FOCUS



Taiwan is one of the world's leading producers of information and communication technology products.

World Economic Forum ranks Taiwan 13th out of 140 economies in the Global Competitiveness Report released in October 2018.



In April 2014, the National Science Council—the government's dedicated agency charged with advancing science and technology development, supporting academic research and promoting the nation's three science parks—was reorganized and renamed as the Ministry of Science and Technology. While continuing its predecessor's innovative measures and programs, the MOST, with a new organizational structure, aims to focus academic research on the needs of industry as Taiwan relies on science and technology innovation as a key driver of economic growth and national progress.

The success of Taiwan's high-tech enterprises is largely attributable to the government's generous funding of applied scientific development. With government support, the Industrial

The first direct image of a black hole, released in April 2019, is the result of an international collaborative project involving Academia Sinica, Taiwan's foremost research institution.

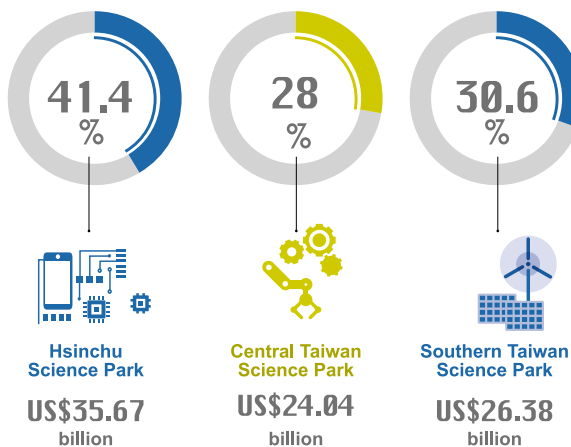
(Courtesy of Event Horizon Telescope Collaboration, European Southern Observatory)

Technology Research Institute, the National Applied Research Laboratories and the Institute for Information Industry all played important roles in jump-starting the nation's rise as a technological powerhouse by conducting research, aiding the private sector with R&D and exploring new technologies.

Supporting Innovation

ITRI has been instrumental in establishing several companies that have gone on to command prominent positions in the global

TURNOVER OF FIRMS IN TAIWAN'S THREE MAJOR SCIENCE PARKS (2018)



Source: Ministry of Science and Technology

PRODUCTION VALUE & GLOBAL SHARE OF TAIWAN-MADE PRODUCTS & SERVICES (2018)

No. 1 Worldwide

Category	Production Value	Quantity	Global Share
	(US\$ million)		(%)
Custom IC fabrication	40,485		71.8
IC testing & packaging	14,200		48.5
Chlorella		896 tons	45.24
High-end bicycles		1,995,000	29.6

No. 2 Worldwide

IC substrates	2,376		22.9
Electro-deposited copper foil		7.69 billion square meters	15.9
IC design	20,628		16.46
Silicon-based solar cells		8,480 MW	11.03
Printed circuit boards	7,992		11.5
Personal navigation devices	659		39.11
Ball screws	560		16.3
Small & medium-sized LCD panels	8,507		22.51

Source: Industry & Technology Intelligence Services Project, Ministry of Economic Affairs

GLOBAL SURVEY RANKINGS

Topic of Survey (Date of Publication)	Rank (category)	Countries Surveyed	Surveying Institution
Global Competitiveness Report 2018 (October 2018)	4 (innovation capability)	140	World Economic Forum
2018 World Competitiveness (May 2018)	18 (technological infrastructure) 10 (scientific infrastructure)	63	International Institute for Management Development

marketplace, including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. and United Microelectronics Corp., which are among the world's top custom integrated circuit chipmakers. The institute's innovative prowess is best illustrated by the fact that in the past 11 years it has won a total of 39 R&D 100 Awards, highly prestigious honors given out by U.S.-based R&D Magazine.

The goal of III is to boost Taiwan's global competitiveness by providing a platform for digital transformation. The institute conducts R&D on innovative ICT products and applications. It also plays a key role in advancing ICT development in the public and private sectors by serving as a think tank on related policymaking and promoting talent cultivation. Over the past three decades, more than 480,000 professionals have received training through III.

Taiwan's tech ecosystem provides an ideal environment for global investors looking to establish a presence in Asia. Local

venture capitalists, engineering service providers and technology developers have extensive experience collaborating on cutting-edge R&D. This is on display at Taiwan Tech Arena, a new hub for innovation and startups that is attracting young entrepreneurs from around the world. Bringing together accelerators, venture capital firms and enterprises, TTA is a platform for global exchanges and talent incubation. An estimated 100 partnerships are expected to form through the hub each year, cultivating 2,000 entrepreneurs and increasing investment.

After years of dedication by the public and private sectors toward developing technological expertise, Taiwan's science parks are now home to clusters of companies pursuing breakthroughs in fields such as biotechnology, personal computing and peripherals, integrated circuits, nanotechnology, optoelectronics, precision machinery and telecommunications.

PRESIDENT TSAI ING-WEN'S FIVE-PLUS-TWO INDUSTRIAL INNOVATION PROGRAM

(Illustrations by Cho Yi-ju and Lin Hsin-chieh)

Biotech and Pharmaceutical Industry

- Bolster the R&D capabilities of firms in Taipei's Nangang Software Park, Hsinchu Biomedical Science Park, Central Taiwan Science Park and Southern Taiwan Science Park, all connected via the high-speed railway system
- Utilize Taiwan's grasp of genetic structures, lifestyles and living environments in East Asia to boost the nation's position in the world's biomedical value chains
- Enhance cooperative efforts with the three major U.S. biomedical hubs of Boston, San Diego and the San Francisco Bay Area, as well as with European countries such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland



Smart Machinery Industry

- Boost the development of the machine tools and smart machinery industries in and around Taichung City by providing assistance in areas such as talent recruitment, R&D, land acquisition and marketing
- Spur innovation so sectors such as aviation, submarines, precision medicine and the Internet of Things can benefit from advances in smart machinery technology



Green Energy Industry

- Build a sustainable energy technology park in Tainan City's Shalun area
- Facilitate energy saving through coordination among equipment suppliers, ICT businesses and energy service providers
- Promote electricity generation from a wide variety of renewable sources, including solar, wind, geothermal, biofuel, wave and tidal
- Cultivate efficient energy storage through the promotion of lithium battery, fuel cell and hydrogen power use by local companies
- Help foster the creation of local businesses specializing in green energy system integration



National Defense Industry

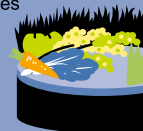
- Provide support to the information security industry cluster in northern Taiwan's Taipei, the aviation industry in central Taiwan's Taichung and the shipbuilding industry in southern Taiwan's Kaohsiung
- Make defense-related purchases that have social and economic benefits in areas such as employment, technological innovation and local business development
- Promote defense-related technologies with applications in the military and civilian sectors

Asia Silicon Valley

- Develop Taoyuan City into a smart technologies R&D hub
- Foster the growth of firms involved in producing Internet of Things technologies
- Enhance ties between local businesses and companies in California's Silicon Valley with a focus on technology, capital and talent
- Build an innovation and research talent exchange center near Taiwan Taoyuan International Airport that will maintain close ties with similar facilities in Silicon Valley

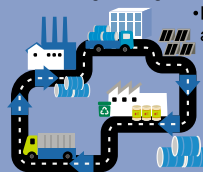
New Agriculture

- Protect farmers, foster agricultural development and ensure environmental sustainability
- Safeguard product safety and quality and build a trustworthy label certification system consistent with international standards
- Make the industry profitable and sustainable, diversify domestic and external sales channels and increase the added value of agricultural industries



Circular Economy

- Allow the circulation and reutilization of energy, improving resource efficiency, reducing carbon emissions and ensuring the waste energy and materials of a factory become the input resources of a neighboring one
- Ensure new industrial parks are designed according to the concept of the circular economy





EDUCATION

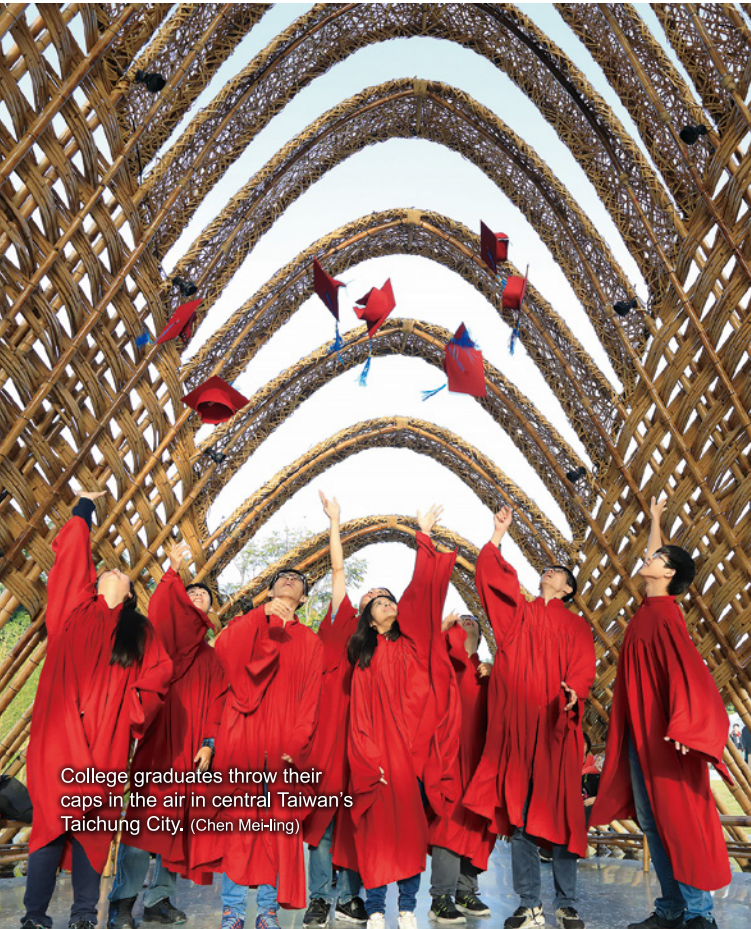


FACT FOCUS



Taiwan has implemented a 12-year compulsory education system since the 2014 school year.

There are 141 universities and colleges in Taiwan.



College graduates throw their caps in the air in central Taiwan's Taichung City. (Chen Mei-ling)

Education is an important component of government policymaking and accounts for a large portion of the budget. With an increasing emphasis on attaining tertiary education, those with a technical college or university degree account for 46 percent of Taiwan's population aged 15 and above, a 10 percentage point increase over the past decade.

To offer students a longer period of basic learning, the Ministry of Education extended compulsory education in Taiwan from nine to 12 years beginning in 2014. Every year in competitions such as the International Science Olympiad, young students from Taiwan win distinctions in biology, chemistry, earth sciences, mathematics and physics. The talent in Taiwan's workforce has contributed tremendously to enhancing economic prosperity and quality of life.

In 2013, the MOE assumed responsibility for the Sports Affairs Council as part of the government's efforts to better promote sport for all. Taipei hosted the 2017 Summer Universiade, one of the biggest sporting events ever staged in Taiwan.

Scholarship Programs

Both government and university scholarships are available for international students. The Taiwan Scholarship Program, for instance, offers grants to students who wish to pursue undergraduate or graduate degrees in diverse fields. Interested applicants can contact the country's embassies and representative offices or visit the MOE's website: www.edu.tw.

To encourage international students to learn Mandarin in Taiwan, the MOE established the Huayu Enrichment Scholarship. This program enables foreign students to undertake Mandarin courses at affiliated language training centers around the nation, while also boosting international awareness and understanding of Taiwan culture and society.

A list of university Mandarin training centers and information on learning the language in Taiwan can be found on the websites of the MOE, Study in Taiwan (www.studyintaiwan.org) and the Office of Global Mandarin Education (ogme.edu.tw).

SNAPSHOT

Literacy rate (15 or older): **98.9%** (2018)

Outlays for education, science and culture:
20.9% of central government budget (2019)

Institutions of higher learning: **153**
(141 universities and colleges, 12 junior colleges)

Students enrolled in institutions of higher learning:

Total: **1.24 million**



Master's programs: **168,092**
Doctoral programs: **28,167** (2018)



CULTURE



FACT FOCUS



Taiwan is the center of the Mandarin pop music industry.

National Palace Museum in Taipei City houses one of the largest collections of ancient Chinese artifacts in the world.



Lin Leng-yuan, owner of Laoyifong Incense Shop in central Taiwan's Changhua County, is one of the few craftspeople in the nation still making incense by hand. (Chin Hung-hao)

Taiwan is renowned for its fascinating blend of traditional and modern culture. To showcase the nation's history and cultural diversity, museums have been established across Taiwan, including National Palace Museum, National Taiwan Museum, National Museum of History, National Museum of Prehistory, National Museum of Taiwan History, National Museum of Taiwan Literature and National Taiwan Museum of Fine Arts. Taiwan also has performance venues nationwide, including National Theater and Concert Hall, National Taichung Theater, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) and Taiwan Traditional Theater Center. Traditional architecture abounds, not only in the country's magnificent monuments such as temples and official residences, but also in the many old structures that have been revitalized for use as community

centers, cafes, stores and other public spaces. In fact, many aspects of traditional Chinese arts, crafts and customs are better preserved in Taiwan than anywhere else. For example, Taiwan is one of the few places still using traditional Chinese characters, and calligraphy competitions are always popular events.

Traditional tenets of Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism continue to be well represented in everything from temple celebrations and literature to the visual and performing arts. In addition, visitors can learn about the heritages of the country's Hakka, Holo and indigenous peoples. Taiwan also shares its cultural riches throughout the world via programs such as the Taiwan Academy resource centers.

At the same time, Taiwan's larger cities are thriving metropolises that offer 24/7 entertainment options. There are highly regarded modern dance troupes, as well as a vibrant music scene, which is hardly surprising as Taiwan is the world capital of Mandopop, or Mandarin pop music. The local television and film sector has seen a resurgence in recent years, while the country's booming cultural and creative industries are evident in the many designer stores, markets and exhibitions that are growing in number every year.

From literary arts and folk festivals to the lively atmosphere of night markets, Taiwan's traditions are closely intertwined with everyday life, adding to a thriving culture in which the past gives vitality and depth to the present.



Hand-painted religious lanterns are the stock in trade of 150-year-old family business Senxing in western Taiwan's Yunlin County. (Chin Hung-hao)



MASS MEDIA



Taiwan boasts one of the freest media environments in Asia. (Huang Chung-hsin)

FACT FOCUS

Taiwan ranks second in Asia in the 2019 World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters Without Borders. Smartphone ownership reached 92.8 percent in 2018.

The diversity of Taiwan's media is reflected in the plethora of outlets and intense competition within the industry. The nation's press operates in a media environment that is one of the freest in Asia.

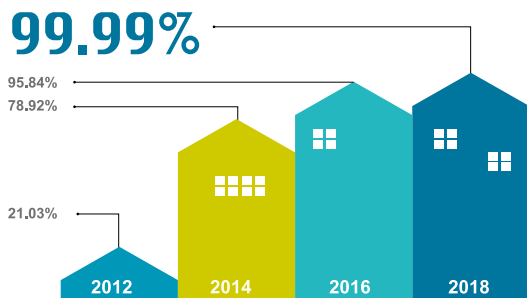
Taiwan was ranked 42nd globally and second in Asia in the 2019 World Press Freedom Index released April 18 by France-based Reporters Without Borders (RSF). In the survey of 180 countries and territories, Taiwan trailed South Korea by one place, and finished ahead of Japan, 67th; Hong Kong, 73rd; Singapore, 151st; and China, 177th. Norway, Finland and Sweden topped the index, in that order.

Most types of media are engaged in an industrywide transition to digital forms of distribution.

Print editions of magazines and newspapers, including the four major dailies, continue to lose ground to internet competitors. Drawing on Taiwan's strengths in information and communication technologies, e-publishing is injecting fresh vitality into their development as well as that of the local book publishing industry, which released 39,114 new titles last year.

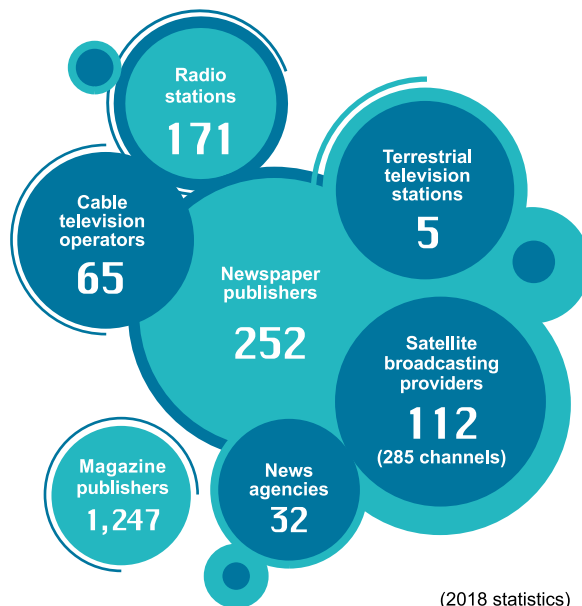
Digitization of cable television has not only significantly improved the visual experience of viewers, but also unleashed more innovative and diverse broadband services. With digitization virtually completed, cable television has become an important platform for various multimedia applications.

DIGITAL TV HOUSEHOLD PENETRATION RATE



Source: National Communications Commission

SNAPSHOT



(2018 statistics)

Source: Ministry of Culture and National Communications Commission

VISITING TAIWAN

Art installation “The Blessing of the Big Fish” is an eye-catching tourist attraction in southern Taiwan’s Tainan City. (Courtesy of Tainan City Government)



FACT FOCUS

Citizens of 62 countries and territories can enter Taiwan visa-free for 30 or 90 days.

Taiwan has a 24-hour multilingual travel information hotline (0800-011-765).

With its unique fusion of cultures, breathtaking scenery, diverse cuisine, exciting city life and well-developed hospitality industry, Taiwan is an ideal destination for many types of travelers. Citizens of 62 countries and territories are eligible for visa-exempt entry for a period of 30 or 90 days.

In addition to about 1,100 kilometers of conventional railway lines, Taiwan has a 350-km high-speed rail system along its west coast. The high-speed trains allow travel between Taipei and Kaohsiung in 94 minutes. These two cities are also equipped with state-of-the-art mass rapid transit systems.

International Trade Shows

Throughout the year, the Taiwan External Trade Development Council (TAITRA) organizes shows covering

the entire spectrum of industries. Major venues include the Taipei World Trade Center's Exhibition Halls No. 1 and No. 3, Nangang Exhibition Hall as well as Kaohsiung Exhibition Center in southern Taiwan. For more details, visit www.taiwantradeshow.com.tw.

General Information for Visitors

The government maintains numerous websites and hotlines to provide foreign nationals with information about traveling, living and working in Taiwan.

Website/Hotline

Languages

Taiwan Tourism Bureau
www.taiwan.net.tw

English, French, German,
Indonesian, Japanese, Korean,
Malaysian, Spanish, Thai,
Vietnamese

Travel Information Hotline
0800-011-765 (24 hours)

Mandarin, English, Japanese

National Immigration Agency
www.immigration.gov.tw

Indonesian, Khmer, English,
Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese

Information for Foreigners
Hotline 0800-024-111

24 hours: Mandarin, English,
Japanese
9:00-17:00 on weekdays:
Vietnamese
13:00-17:00 on weekdays:
Indonesian, Khmer, Thai



A visitor observes sea creatures at the National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium in southern Taiwan's Pingtung County. (Chin Hung-hao)

Major Festivals & Events

Month	Festival/Event*
Jan.	New Year's Eve Celebrations
Feb.	Taipei International Book Exhibition Pingxi Sky Lantern Festival Yanshui Beehive Fireworks Festival Taiwan Lantern Festival**
March	Mazu International Festival (religious pilgrimage) Hakka Tung Blossom Festival
April	Penghu International Fireworks Festival Fulong International Sand Sculpture Art Festival
May	Lukang Dragon Boat Festival
June	Xiugulan River Rafting Triathlon Taiwan International Balloon Festival
July	Taiwan Culinary Exhibition Yilan International Children's Folklore & Folkgames Festival
Aug.	Hohaiyan Gongliao Rock Festival Keelung Mid-Summer Ghost Festival
Sept.	Sun Moon Lake Swimming Carnival
Oct.	Sun Moon Lake Cycling, Music and Fireworks Festival Art Taipei (international contemporary art fair)

Oct.	National Palace Museum Asian Art Festival 2019 Penghu Cross-sea Marathon Sanyi International Woodcarving Art Festival Kungshen Wangye's Salt for Peace Festival (folk culture) Asian Bird Watching Fair
Nov.	Taiwan Open of Surfing Taroko Gorge Marathon
Dec.	Taipei Marathon Chiayi City International Band Festival

*For more information, visit the Tourism Bureau's website at eng.taiwan.net.tw

**The Taiwan Lantern Festival is held in a different city or county each year. It will be held in Taichung City in 2020.



MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Northern Taiwan

National Palace Museum: www.npm.gov.tw

Taipei 101: www.taipei-101.com.tw

New Taipei City Yingge Ceramics Museum:

www.ceramics.ntpc.gov.tw

National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall:

www.cksmh.gov.tw

Lungshan Temple: www.lungshan.org.tw

Yangmingshan National Park: www.ymsnp.gov.tw

Northeast and Yilan Coast National Scenic Area:

www.necoast-nsa.gov.tw

North Coast and Guanyinshan National Scenic Area:

www.northguan-nsa.gov.tw

Central Taiwan

Sun Moon Lake National Scenic Area:

www.sunmoonlake.gov.tw

Formosan Aboriginal Culture Village:

www.nine.com.tw

Tri-Mountain National Scenic Area:

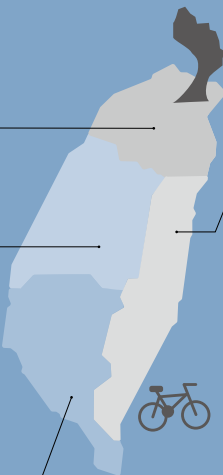
www.trimt-nsa.gov.tw

National Taiwan Craft Research and Development Institute: www.ntcri.gov.tw

Lukang Township: www.lukang.gov.tw

National Museum of Natural Science: www.nmns.edu.tw

Yushan (Mt. Jade) National Park: www.yshnp.gov.tw



Eastern Taiwan

Taroko National Park:

www.taroko.gov.tw

Taiwan Forest Recreation Areas:

recreation.forest.gov.tw

East Coast National Scenic Area:

www.eastcoast-nsa.gov.tw

East Rift Valley National Scenic Area: www.erv-nsa.gov.tw

Southern Taiwan

Kenting National Park: www.ktnp.gov.tw

Alishan National Scenic Area: www.ali-nsa.net

Siraya National Scenic Area: www.siraya-nsa.gov.tw



Outlying Islands

Kinmen National Park: www.kmnp.gov.tw

Penghu National Scenic Area: www.penghu-nsa.gov.tw

Matsu National Scenic Area: www.matsu-nsa.gov.tw

Green Island and Orchid Island:

tour.taitung.gov.tw/en/discover/offshore-islands





Currency

New Taiwan dollar
(NT\$ or TWD)

Exchange rate: NT\$31.05 per
US\$1 (July 2019)



Time Zone

All territories in same time zone,
UTC +8 hours
(no seasonal adjustments)



Credit Cards and Travelers' Checks

Major credit cards are widely accepted. Travelers' checks can be cashed at foreign exchange banks as well as many hotels and tourist-oriented stores.



Tipping

Tipping is not customary in Taiwan. A 10 percent service charge is often added to room rates and meals at hotels and restaurants.



Electricity

AC 110 V / 60 Hz



Visa Information

Bureau of Consular Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Phone: (+886-2) 2343-2888
Website: www.boca.gov.tw



Customs Regulations

Customs Administration
Ministry of Finance
Phone: (+886-2) 2550-5500
ext. 2116
Website: web.customs.gov.tw
