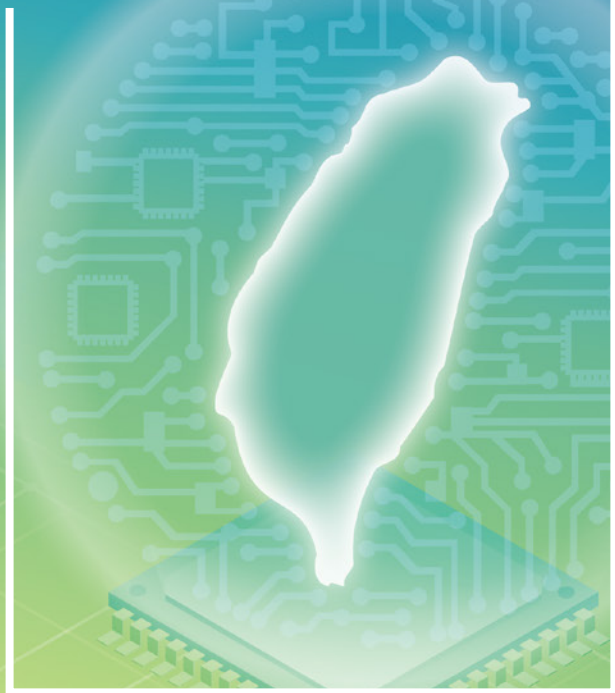


2024-2025

TAIWAN

at a Glance

Published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
ROC (Taiwan)

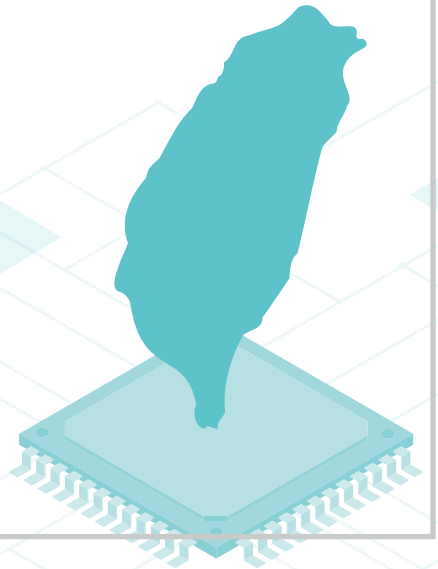


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Published by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ROC (Taiwan)
No. 2, Ketagalan Blvd., Taipei City 100202, ROC (Taiwan)
<http://www.mofa.gov.tw>

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Distributor: Taiwan Panorama Magazine
No. 2, Aiguo West Road, Taipei City 100209, ROC (Taiwan)
Tel: (+886)-2-2397-0633
<http://www.taiwan-panorama.com>

Printed by China Color Printing Co., Inc.
229 Baoqiao Road, New Taipei City 231029, ROC (Taiwan)

Catalog Card No.: MOFA-EN-BL-113-048-I-1
GPN: 1011301520
ISBN: 978-986-5447-77-9
1st edition, C243 November 2024
Printed in Taiwan
Price: NT\$70 US\$2

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Taiwan Snapshot

Official name	ROC (Taiwan)	Government	Multiparty democracy
National Flag		President	Lai Ching-te
National Flower	Plum blossom	Capital	Taipei City
Area (Taiwan and outlying islands)	36,197 square kilometers	Special municipalities	Taipei, New Taipei, Taoyuan, Taichung, Tainan, Kaohsiung cities
Population	23.4 million (June 2024)	National currency	New Taiwan dollar (NT\$ or TWD)
Ethnicity	Over 95 percent Han people, 2.5 percent Indigenous Malayo-Polynesian peoples, 2.5 percent new immigrants, primarily from China and Southeast Asia	Languages	Mandarin (Chinese), Taigi, Hakka, Taiwan Indigenous languages
		Major religions	Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, I-Kuan Tao



Contents

01	Natural Taiwan	8
02	People	14
03	History	18
04	Political System	30
05	Foreign Affairs	38
06	Cross-strait Relations	50
07	Economy	56
08	Science and Technology	66
09	Education	72
10	Culture	76
11	Mass Media	80
12	Visiting Taiwan	84



(Chen Mei-ling)

Natural Taiwan 01

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 country is situated in the West Pacific between Japan and the Philippines. Its jurisdiction extends to the archipelagos of Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, as well as numerous other islets. The total area of Taiwan 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.

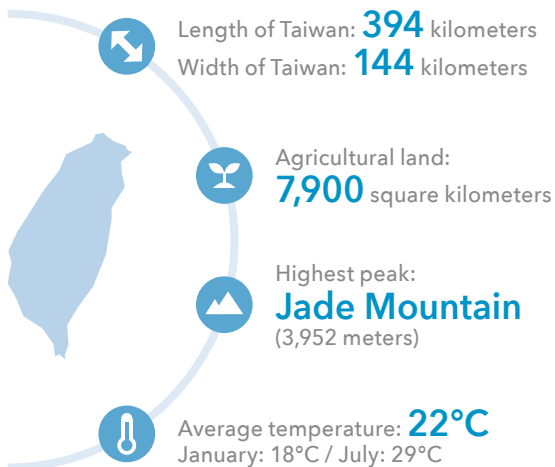
A view of the sea and geological formations shaped by the forces of nature at Heping Island Park in northern Taiwan's Keelung City (Kent Chuang)



Taiwan has more than its fair 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 the Dongsha (Pratas), Nansha (Spratly), Xisha (Paracel) and Zhongsha

Snapshot

Land area: **36,197** square kilometers



Taiwan has a rich diversity of flora and fauna such as this endemic subspecies, the Formosan yellow-throated marten. (Kent Chuang)

(Macclesfield Bank) islands, are also part of the country's territory.

Sitting in the path of warm ocean currents off the east coast of continental Asia, Taiwan is uniquely blessed with a 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.

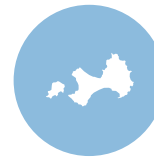
Flora and Fauna

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, 758 species of birds, 117 species of reptiles, 43 species of amphibians, 404 species of butterflies and 2,975 species of fish are known to inhabit Taiwan. The island's plant life comprises 790 species of ferns, 5,718 species of angiosperms and 108 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, 6 forest reserve areas, 21 wildlife refuges and 39 major wildlife habitats.

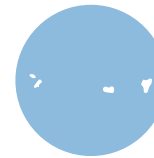
Among the most famous species is the Formosan landlocked salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou formosanus*). The fish is believed to have become trapped in the frigid mountain waters of central Taiwan during the last ice age when ocean levels dropped dramatically

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.

National Parks



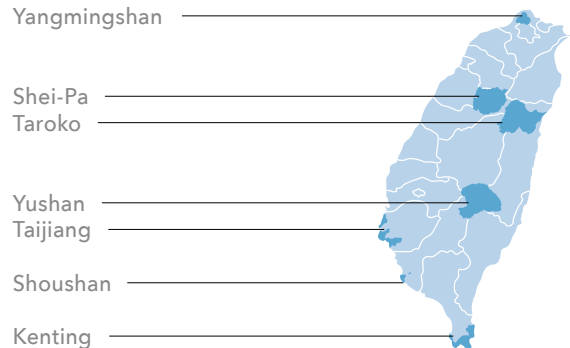
Kinmen



South Penghu



Dongsha Atoll



Members of the Bunun tribe celebrate the millet festival to show gratitude to sky and land spirits. (Jimmy Lin)

People 02

Fact Focus

There are 16 officially recognized Indigenous tribes in Taiwan.

The nation is home to over 590,000 new immigrants, most of whom hail from China and Southeast Asia.

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 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 is a multicultural society comprising diverse Han subgroups, as well as 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 590,000.

There is growing appreciation in Taiwan for the cultural legacies of the 16 officially recognized Austronesian-speaking tribes, which constitute a little more than 2.5 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.

Snapshot

Population: **23,412,899** (June 2024)



Population structure:

- 0-17 years: 14.64%
- 18-64 years: 67.44%
- 65 and above: 17.92%



Ethnicity:

- Han Chinese: 95%
- Indigenous peoples: 2.5%
- New immigrants: 2.5%

Crude birth rate (2023): **5.81** (per 1,000 people)

Crude death rate (2023): **8.8** (per 1,000 people)

Life expectancy (2023): **80.23** years

♂ Male:
76.94 years

♀ Female:
83.74 years



History 03

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 ROC 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 dynasty 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

Tainan, Taiwan's oldest city, celebrates its 400th anniversary in 2024. (Pang Chia-shan)



then, the ROC (Taiwan) 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 People's Republic of China has never exercised sovereignty over Taiwan or other islands administered by the ROC (Taiwan).

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 Indigenous 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 Republic of China.

1943 During World War II, ROC leader Chiang Kai-shek meets with US 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 ROC..."

1945 The ROC, UK and US jointly issue the Potsdam Declaration, calling for Japan's unconditional surrender and the implementation 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 the Chinese Communist Party, 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. This begins the period of White Terror that lasts until 1991 when the Temporary Provisions are lifted.

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 CCP on the northwestern coast of the island.

Martial law is declared in Taiwan and remains in force until 1987.

1952 Following the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty with Japan signed by 48 Allied nations on behalf of the United Nations, 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 San Francisco Treaty, Japan has renounced all right, title, and claim to Taiwan (Formosa) and Penghu (the Pescadores) as well as the Spratly Islands and the Paracel Islands. All treaties, conventions and agreements concluded before Dec. 9, 1941, between China and Japan become null and void as a consequence of the war.

1954 The ROC-US 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 On Oct. 25, the United Nations General Assembly passes UN Resolution 2758

recognizing the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the only legitimate representative of China to the global body. The ROC withdraws from the UN.

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. A complete reelection of all congressional representatives, including members of the Legislature and National Assembly, takes place from 1991 to 1992, giving the people of Taiwan full representation. From 1991 through 2005, the Constitution of the ROC (Taiwan) 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 acknowledgments and understandings.

1995 The National Health Insurance program begins. The February 28 Incident Disposition and Compensation Act goes into effect.

1996 The ROC (Taiwan) 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 (Taiwan) government executive power in Taiwan between political parties.

2002 Taiwan becomes a member of the World Trade Organization.

Two national defense laws based upon the principle of unifying military policymaking and command are officially enforced on March 1. New subordinates of the Ministry of National Defense are established and organized with regulations to carry out the task of "nationalization of the armed forces."

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 reelected.

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 win the election for president and vice president, marking the second transfer of ROC (Taiwan) government executive power between political parties.

2009 Taiwan attends the World Health Assembly as an observer, marking its first participation in an activity of the UN 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 (Taiwan) inks the Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) with China to institutionalize economic and trade relations across the Taiwan Strait.

2011 Taiwan celebrates the centennial of the ROC.

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

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.

Sunflower Movement protesters occupy the Legislature to oppose the Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement, preventing its passage.

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 (Taiwan).

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 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 Taiwan's Transitional Justice Commission is inaugurated May 31. President Tsai issues an apology to victims of political persecution during the country's White Terror period from 1949 to 1991 following the commission's decision to expunge their criminal records.

2019 A special law legalizing same-sex marriage is passed, making Taiwan the first country in Asia to allow LGBTQ+ unions.

2020 Incumbent Tsai Ing-wen and running mate Lai Ching-te of the ruling DPP party win the 2020 presidential election. The DPP retains its legislative majority.

2022 The MND establishes Jan. 1 an All-out Defense Mobilization Agency for the purpose of utilizing

military reserves and assisting with all related activities and affairs.

The Ministry of Digital Affairs is established Aug. 27 to facilitate the development of related industries and coordinate the overall planning of digital governance and infrastructure.

2024 Lai Ching-te and Hsiao Bi-khim of the DPP are elected president and vice president of the ROC (Taiwan). It is the first time a party has held the office for three consecutive terms since Taiwan began direct presidential elections in 1996.



Lai Ching-te, left, and Hsiao Bi-khim of the Democratic Progressive Party are elected president and vice president of the ROC (Taiwan).
(Courtesy of Presidential Office)

Political System 04

Fact Focus

The president and vice president of the ROC (Taiwan) 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 country's 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 contemporary conditions.

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

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.

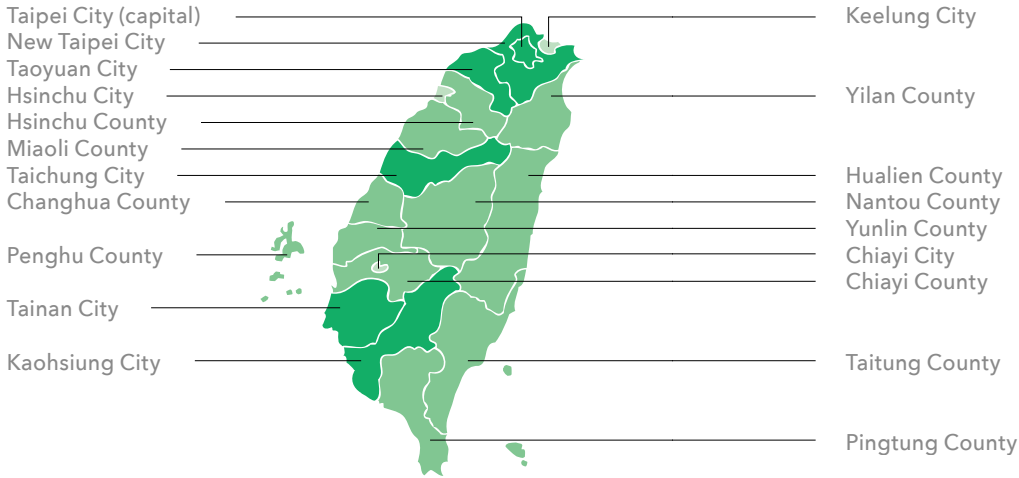
In accordance with constitutional amendments promulgated in June 2005, the number of seats in the Legislative Yuan was halved from 225 to 113 and legislators' terms were increased from three to four years. Under the new legislative election system, each electoral district elects just one seat. Each voter 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

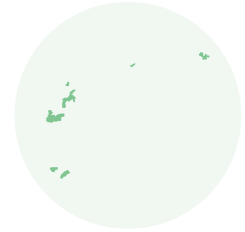
Local Administrative Regions



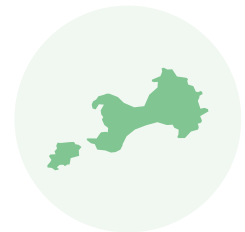
- 6 Special municipalities
- 13 Counties
- 3 Autonomous municipalities

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.

Lienchiang County



Kinmen County



Presidency and Premiership

The president and vice president are directly elected, serve terms of four years and may be reelected 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 30.

After the reorganization, which commenced at the start of 2012, the Executive Yuan consists of 14 ministries, 9 councils, 3 independent agencies and 4 other organizations. Under the Constitution of the ROC (Taiwan), 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.

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 (KMT) held the presidency in Taiwan for more than five decades before the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) won the 2000 and

2004 presidential elections. The KMT returned to power in 2008 and in 2012. The DPP won the 2016, 2020 and 2024 presidential elections, the first time a party has stayed in power for three consecutive terms since the country's democratization.

In the January 2024 legislative elections, the KMT gained 52 of the 113 seats, while the DPP secured 51, the Taiwan People's Party took eight and independents two.

Foreign Affairs 05

Fact Focus

A total of 166 countries and territories accord visa-free, landing visa or e-visa privileges to ROC (Taiwan) passport holders.

Taiwan is the only nation included in the US Visa Waiver Program that does not maintain formal diplomatic relations with the US.

The ROC (Taiwan) is a sovereign and independent state that maintains its own national defense and conducts its own foreign affairs. As enshrined in the Constitution of the ROC (Taiwan), the country aims to “cultivate good-neighborliness with other nations, and respect treaties and the Charter of the UN ... promote international cooperation, advance international justice and ensure world peace.” The ultimate goal of the country’s foreign



President Lai, right, meets President Santiago Peña Palacios of Paraguay. (Courtesy of Presidential Office)

policy is to ensure a favorable environment for the nation's preservation and long-term development.

Based on the solid foundation of steadfast diplomacy, Taiwan is taking a three-in-one integrated diplomacy approach: to deepen connections with like-minded countries through values-based diplomacy, to strengthen regional security through allied diplomacy in both bilateral and multilateral frameworks, and to expand economic diplomacy based on Taiwan's outstanding industrial and economic performance.

Under the 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 shared benefits.

The ROC (Taiwan) has official relations with diplomatic allies and substantive ties with many others such as Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the UK, the US, and the EU and its member states.

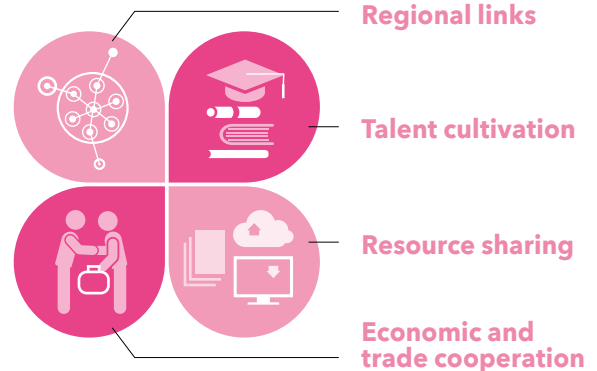
International Participation

Taiwan has full membership in 45 intergovernmental organizations and their subsidiary bodies, including the World Trade Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, World Organisation for Animal Health and Central American Bank for Economic Integration. It also enjoys observer or other statuses in 29 IGOs and

their subsidiary bodies, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and committees of both the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and Central American Integration System. In light of Taiwan's robust capital market and pivotal position in Asia, the Central American Bank of Economic Integration opened an office in Taiwan on July 6, 2021, becoming the first new branch to be opened outside of Central America and deepening Taiwan's participation in regional integration outside the Indo-Pacific.

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. To this end, it seeks meaningful participation in the UN system

New Southbound Policy





Minister Lin Chia-lung hosts the Opening Ceremony for the 2024 New Southbound Policy Elite Study Program. (Chin Hung-hao)

along with other intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms such as the World Health Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and International Criminal Police Organization to safeguard and contribute to humanity and the welfare of all humankind. These efforts have won the staunch support of diplomatic allies and like-minded countries.

Strong Relations

As of June 30, 2024, 166 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 18 countries.

Notably, among the 40 countries included in the US Visa Waiver Program, Taiwan is the only one that does not maintain formal diplomatic relations with the US, highlighting the otherwise close relationship between the two sides. The Taiwan Relations Act, passed by the US Congress in 1979, has continued to provide a strong foundation for Taiwan-US cooperation in the absence of formal diplomatic ties. The US 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 US Congress and signed into law by then US 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 US government. In 2020, the Taiwan Allies International Protection and Enhancement Initiative Act (TAIPEI Act) was also passed by the US Congress and signed into law, expressing US support for Taiwan's diplomatic alliances around the world and Taiwan's participation in international organizations. In 2021, the Biden administration reiterated the country's commitment to Taiwan, issuing new guidelines for US government interactions with Taiwan counterparts to encourage greater engagement. Subsequently, the US House of Representatives signed the National Defense Authorization Act for 2023 into law and passed the NDAA for 2024. The acts incorporate policies and initiatives to aid Taiwan in bolstering its self-defense capabilities while playing a key role in maintaining regional security. As Taiwan and the US continue to

expand the breadth of their cooperation, their bilateral partnership has grown into one of global cooperation.

The ROC (Taiwan) and the Holy See have long-standing diplomatic relations, marking the 82nd anniversary of official ties in 2024, and possess a shared commitment to religious freedom and humanitarian relief. In line with Pope Francis' call to end wars and promote lasting peace, Taiwan has collaborated with the Holy See to assist areas impacted by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and provide essential goods to affected Ukrainians. Taiwan will continue to be an indispensable partner to the Holy See and like-minded countries in their efforts as they work to foster love, charity and world peace.

Likewise, Taiwan and the EU, together with other European countries, have developed close cooperation and exchanges across numerous fields. Taiwan and the EU have strengthened their robust and vibrant economic and trade ties, and the two sides are increasing cooperation in emerging issues such as green energy, new technologies, digital transformation and supply chain restructuring. Taiwan and the EU are also expanding cooperation in the field of human rights. Through the annual Taiwan-EU Human Rights Consultations, both sides are working together on topics of mutual concern and interest, including gender equality, LGBTQ+ rights and migrant worker rights. During the EU's 2019-2024 mandate, the European Parliament adopted over 40 resolutions to advocate further and deeper cooperation between the EU and Taiwan, support Taiwan's international participation,

and express grave concerns over China's provocations in the Taiwan Strait.

Taiwan and Japan continue to enjoy strong ties, as demonstrated by the renaming of their respective representative offices to incorporate "Taiwan" in 2017. Thus, Taiwan's Association of East Asian Relations became the Taiwan-Japan Relations Association, and the Japan Interchange Association became the Japan-Taiwan Exchange Association. In Japan's 2024 Diplomatic Bluebook, Taiwan is classified as an extremely important partner, while Japan is an unwavering advocate for Taiwan's international participation as well as a staunch promoter of peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.

Through mutual support during the pandemic, the two countries overcame the challenges and created a virtuous cycle. In 2021, over 4.2 million doses of COVID-19 vaccine donations from Japan contributed substantially to raising overall vaccination coverage in Taiwan. In return, Taiwan donated masks, oximeters, medical oxygen generators and other medical devices to Japan.

The strength of Taiwan and Japan's trade relations is evident in the annual economic and trade conference as well as the biannual economic partnership committee, which both recommenced in 2022 after hiatuses. The two countries additionally held their annual meetings on maritime affairs in August 2024 and explored opportunities for further collaboration in scientific research and maritime security.

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, then President Tsai put forth four principles and five actions pertaining to issues in the South China Sea. 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 UN 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 encompass safeguarding the country's fishing rights, participating in multilateral consultations, promoting scientific cooperation, conducting humanitarian assistance and rescue operations, 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 continued to carry out disaster response and humanitarian aid missions and assist 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 has full capacity to sustain human habitation and an economic life of its own. It meets the criteria of an island as defined in Article 121 of the UNCLOS, affording the ROC (Taiwan) full rights associated with territorial waters, a contiguous zone, a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone and a continental shelf under the 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 investments 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.

The Global Cooperation and Training Framework established in 2015 serves as an important platform for Taiwan, the US, Japan, Australia and other like-minded

partners to jointly organize training programs attended by officials and experts from around the world. Over the years, the initiative has helped numerous countries build capacity in nearly 20 prominent fields, including public health, law enforcement, cybersecurity, energy security, media literacy, women's empowerment, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The GCTF continues to expand in terms of participating countries and the range of issues addressed.

Taiwan's reaction to the coronavirus pandemic, featuring high-tech contact tracing and transparent sharing of information, is now known globally as the Taiwan Model. Its success, as well as donations of masks and other medical supplies to over 80 countries, has opened the door for the country to collaborate closely with natural allies on coronavirus vaccine development and studies.

Widely celebrated for saving lives and strengthening the global response to COVID-19, the Taiwan Model was tested by the largest domestic outbreak of coronavirus of the pandemic. A swift response from all segments of society—supported by a virtuous circle of vaccine donations from home and abroad—saw Taiwan successfully fight back against COVID-19. Buoyed by this backing, Taiwan will continue to bolster cooperation with like-minded countries on public health so as to curb the pandemic and safeguard Health For All.

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 community. NGOs have raised Taiwan's profile by engaging in various international cooperation projects closely aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To better connect Taiwan's NGOs to the world, the government is devoted to helping them participate in international conferences and events while building their overall capacity. The government is also committed to facilitating INGOs in their efforts to establish a presence in Taiwan, fostering an environment conducive to the further promotion of democracy, freedom, human rights and prosperity.

Cross-strait Relations


06

Fact Focus

President Lai Ching-te's Four Pillars of Peace action plan encompasses the following key elements:

- Strengthened national defense;
- Improved economic security;
- Stable and principled cross-strait leadership;
- Values-based diplomacy.

Since the government relocated to Taiwan in 1949, it has exercised jurisdiction over Taiwan Island, 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



The Straits Exchange Foundation in Taipei City manages cross-strait technical and business affairs.

(Chin Hung-hao)

in China. Between 1991 and the end of December 2023, approved investment in China comprised 45,523 cases totaling US\$206.37 billion. In 2023, the value of cross-strait trade reached US\$165.97 billion.

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, of which 21 have come into effect, and two consensuses. Most significant among the accords is the Cross-Straits Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement 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 and stable external environment, especially with regard to relations with China. In his inaugural address on May 20, 2024, President Lai stressed that peace in the Taiwan Strait, mutual benefit, and prosperous coexistence should be the shared goals of both parties.

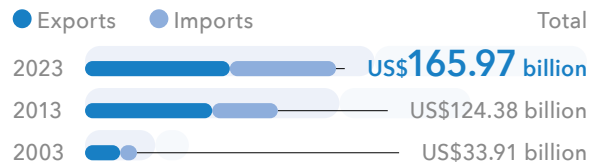
Democracy and freedom are Taiwan's unwavering commitments, and prosperity, gained through lasting peace and stability, is our objective. The government will neither yield nor provoke, but instead uphold the Four Commitments and maintain the cross-strait status quo.

However, 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 Jan. 2, 2019, China proposed exploration of the "one country, two systems" model for Taiwan, a profound disruption of the status quo of regional peace and stability.

In 2022, Nancy Pelosi, then speaker of the US House of Representatives, visited Taiwan, and the following year then President Tsai Ing-wen met with the subsequent House speaker, Kevin McCarthy. In the wake of both events, the Chinese authorities ramped up pressure on Taiwan through intensified political interference and military threats along with economic coercion and other gray zone tactics.

In light of geopolitical tensions, the government has been updating the Act Governing Relations Between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area. Amendments passed to date have established an oversight mechanism for cross-strait political agreements and adjusted fines

Cross-Strait Trade



Source: International Trade Administration

for unauthorized Chinese investment. Articles were also amended to tighten restrictions on travel to China by anyone who possesses or has access to key national security-related technologies and was commissioned by or received a research grant from the government, as well as to strengthen regulations preventing Chinese enterprises from conducting unpermitted business activities in Taiwan via third party investment.

As part of Taiwan's COVID-19 pandemic response, the government implemented border restrictions on Chinese citizens entering Taiwan. These measures have since been relaxed to address humanitarian concerns, industrial needs and education rights, allowing Chinese citizens to come to Taiwan for family visits, to comply with contractual business obligations as part of internal personnel transfers within multinational enterprises, and to attend academic exchange or degree programs in Taiwan. Moving forward, the government will continue to review and adjust its policies in accordance with the latest international, regional and cross-strait developments.

The government will consider the development of the cross-strait situation in accordance with the principles and directions of President Lai's cross-strait policy. It will listen to voices from all sectors of society, strengthen management mechanisms for cross-strait exchanges, improve democracy and defense mechanisms and coordinate with the relevant authorities to conduct amendments of laws and regulations when necessary. This is intended to promote positive cross-strait interactions and maintain normal and orderly exchanges between the two sides.

Consistent Approach

The government will continue to address cross-strait ties based on the Constitution of the ROC (Taiwan), the Act Governing Relations Between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, and the will of the people.

The government calls on the authorities in Beijing to face the reality of the ROC (Taiwan)'s existence and respect the choices of the people of Taiwan by engaging with the legitimate government they have chosen, while encouraging China to choose dialogue over confrontation and exchange over containment, and pursue peace and mutual prosperity under the principles of parity and dignity.

The government has repeatedly stated that the Chinese Communist Party should cease its political and military intimidation, and share with Taiwan the global responsibility to maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait as well as the greater Indo-Pacific. Despite threats from the CCP, Taiwan will actively promote the Four Pillars of Peace action plan to safeguard the values of freedom and democracy and defend regional peace and stability. We will promote healthy and orderly cross-strait exchanges in accordance with the ROC (Taiwan)'s relevant laws, regulations and Constitution.

The government will continue deepening cooperation with the US, 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.

Economy 07

Fact Focus

Taiwan was the world's 16th largest exporter of merchandise in 2023.

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

According to the World Trade Organization, Taiwan was the 16th largest exporter and the 21st largest merchandise importer in 2023. It was also one of



Taiwan is an Asia-Pacific front-runner in offshore wind power capacity thanks to public and private sector cooperation. (Kent Chuang)

the largest holders of foreign exchange reserves as of December 2023. According to the International Monetary Fund, Taiwan's gross domestic product per capita reached US\$32,440 in 2023. In terms of nominal GDP, Taiwan ranks close to Poland and Switzerland, while its GDP per capita expressed as purchasing power parity is similar to that of Denmark and the Netherlands.

Trade Growth

In 2023, global economic growth slowed down due to lower demand resulting from high interest rates, prolonged inventory reduction and geopolitical tensions. However, benefiting from reorganization of the global supply chain and emerging AI applications, Taiwan's total exports and imports reached US\$783.9 billion, the third highest on record. The 2023 figure declined by 13.6 percent, reflecting the effect of previous year's high base. Specifically, exports and imports decreased by 9.8 percent and 17.9 percent, respectively.

Annual surveys of the world's economies, including those conducted by the International Institute for Management Development and Business Environment Risk Intelligence, have ranked Taiwan among the top nations year after year with respect to long-term growth and technological development. Results announced in 2023 were no exception (see table "Global Survey Rankings" p. 64-65).

In July 2013, Taiwan signed an economic cooperation agreement with New Zealand, its first with a member

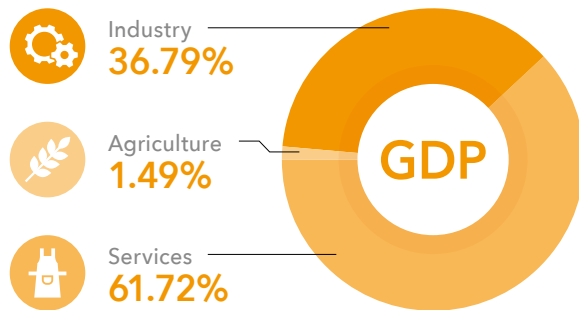
of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. An economic partnership accord was also inked with Singapore in November the same year, marking Taiwan's first such pact with a trading partner in Southeast Asia. Both agreements exceed WTO commitments. Developments like these are expected to facilitate Taiwan's participation in regional economic integration blocs such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

GDP Snapshot (2023)

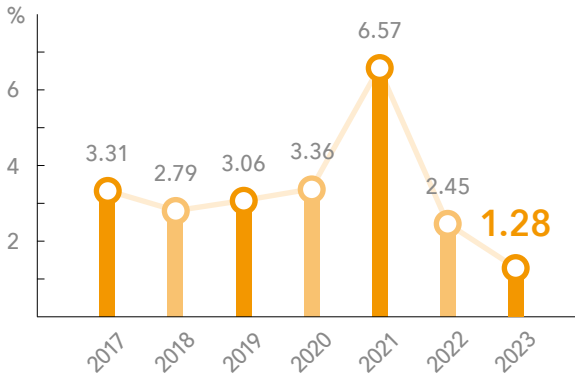
Nominal: **US\$755 billion**

Per capita (nominal): **us\$32,319**

PPP per capita (by IMF): **us\$72,812**



Economic Growth Rates



Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics

Taiwan signed economic cooperation agreements with Paraguay, Eswatini, the Marshall Islands and Belize in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively. These agreements are aimed at strengthening economic, investment, technological and trade ties while enhancing friendship with these countries.

Taiwan and the US signed the first agreement under the Taiwan-US Initiative on 21st-Century Trade in June 2023. The two countries also enhanced supply chain cooperation and energy transition through the Taiwan-US Economic Prosperity Partnership Dialogue and the Taiwan-US Technology Trade and Investment Collaboration. On Feb. 22, 2024, the two countries signed

an MOU on international development cooperation, which advanced Taiwan's collaboration with the US International Development Finance Corporation on private sector investment opportunities.

Development Approaches

In 2016, the Taiwan government launched a new industrial development policy to expedite transformation and upgrades. This policy was the Five Plus Two Industrial Innovation Plan and became the key factor in driving industrial growth in next-generation smart machinery, Asian Silicon Valley, biotech & pharmaceuticals, green energy, national defense, new agriculture and circular economy.

In 2020, building on previous policies, six core strategic industries were identified to link Investing in Taiwan's Three Major Plans of 2019. These were the information and digital, cybersecurity, precision health, national defense and strategy, green and renewable energy, and strategic stockpile industries. These will enhance Taiwan's overall industrial development and create a better investment environment for sector transformation and upgrades.

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 childcare facilities, and nurturing talent and employment.

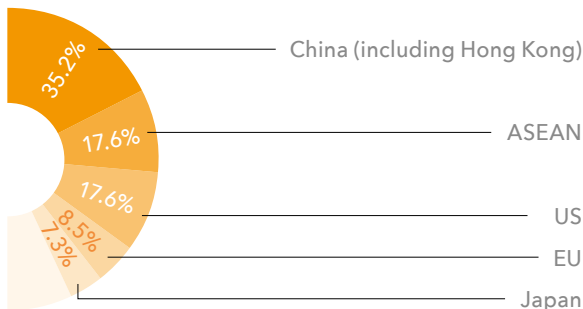
Trade and Investment Profile (2023)

Total trade volume: **US\$783.9 billion**

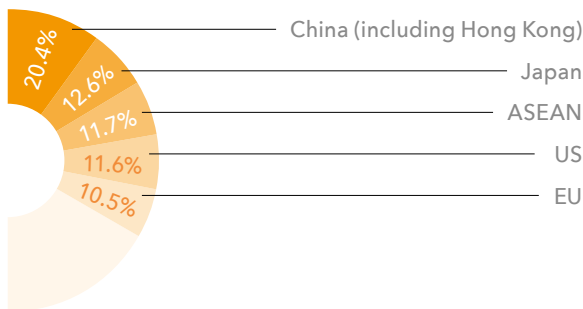
Exports: **US\$432.4 billion** Imports: **US\$351.4 billion**

Trade balance: US\$81 billion surplus

Top export destinations (as % of total export):



Top import sources (as % of total import):

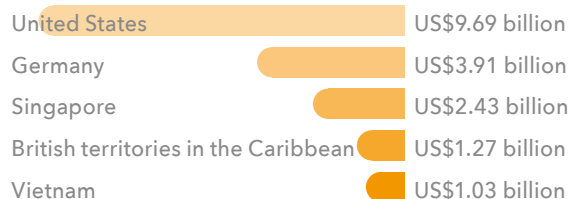


Foreign exchange reserves: **US\$570.6 billion**

(As of December 2023)

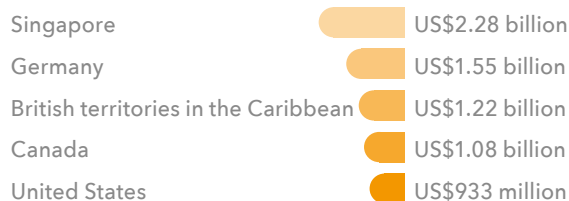
Registered outward investment: **US\$23.57 billion**

• Top five destinations



Registered inward investment: **US\$11.2 billion**

• Top five sources



Global Survey Rankings

Topic of Survey (Date of Publication)	Rank	Countries Surveyed	Surveying Institution
World Competitiveness Yearbook (June 2024)	8	67	International Institute for Management Development
Index of Economic Freedom (February 2024)	4	184	The Heritage Foundation


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.

In 2024, to strengthen the economy and industry, the government will develop the Five Trusted Industry Sectors, namely semiconductors, AI, military, security and surveillance, and next-generation communications. Small- and medium-sized enterprises will receive assistance to upgrade and transform, and inclusive growth, smart technology and sustainability will further raise Taiwan's economic achievements.

In response to the advent of generative AI and the challenges of digital and net-zero industrial transformation, the government proposed an Asia Silicon

Valley Development Plan 3.0 based on the existing foundation of the Asia Silicon Valley Plan. This focuses on technology development including AI, 5G and satellite networks to accelerate both digital and net-zero carbon industry transition. It aims to expand funding for startups over the next four years.

Through this approach, the government aims to raise wage levels and enhance regional development while mitigating global challenges and the prolonged US-China trade war. Measures are expected to improve industrial competitiveness and further bolster Taiwan's economy.



As the world's largest producer of semiconductors, Taiwan hosts top-tier industry expos, such as 2023 SEMICON Taiwan. (Jimmy Lin)

Science and Technology

08

Fact Focus

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

The International Institute for Management Development ranked Taiwan 8th out of 67 economies in the World Competitiveness Yearbook released in June 2024.

To realize the government's Smart Taiwan 2030 vision, which aims to "Make Taiwan Innovative, Inclusive and Sustainable," the National Science and Technology Council is strengthening cooperation with other ministries as it works to better understand the needs of the country's diverse populace, integrate innovative technologies into everyday life and open up opportunities for new eco-friendly industries. With science and technology serving as

a key driver of economic growth and national progress, the NSTC strives to advance related development by nurturing startups, promoting the nation's three science parks and supporting academic research. It also implements a range of measures and programs to foster creativity and ensure research focuses on the needs of industry.

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 Technology Research Institute, National Applied Research Laboratories and 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's expertise in technological innovation is best illustrated by its awards. Over the past 16 years, it has garnered 58 esteemed R&D 100 Awards, as well as 16 Edison Awards since 2017 and eight Clarivate Top 100 Global Innovator recognitions since 2015. The institute has also played a pivotal role in nurturing companies that have gone on to achieve significant success in the global market. Among these are Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. and United Microelectronics Corporation, renowned as leading custom integrated circuit makers worldwide.

Established in 2003, National Applied Research Laboratories (NARLabs) combined 7 national laboratories into an independent nonprofit institute under the National

Turnovers of firms in Taiwan's three major science parks (2023)



Source: National Science and Technology Council

Science and Technology Council. Its four missions are to establish R&D platforms, support academic research, promote frontier science and technology, and foster high-tech manpower. NARLabs strives for "global excellence, local impact." It endeavors to transliterate academic research results into real business and emerging industries in the hope of making contributions to social welfare.

As NARLabs embraces its 21st anniversary, it welcomes new technology and works in sync with national policies to lead innovation in its role as national laboratory. NARLabs will continue to pursue multidisciplinary integration and newly applied technologies based on existing scientific research domains. These responses to environmental impact and social change include AI, big data, unmanned vehicles, the internet of things and biotechnology. NARLabs is deeply committed to the establishment of R&D

Global Survey Rankings

Topic of Survey (Date of Publication)	Rank (category)	Countries Surveyed	Surveying Institution
Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (October 2019)	4 (innovation capability)	141	World Economic Forum
World Competitiveness Yearbook (June 2024)	10 (technological infrastructure) 6 (scientific infrastructure)	67	International Institute for Management Development

platforms and enabling new tech, thus contributing to national development.

The goal of the Institute for Information Industry (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 four decades, more than 500,000 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 hub for innovation and startups that is attracting young entrepreneurs from around the world. Bringing together accelerators, venture capital firms and enterprises, TTA has bases in Taipei and Tainan Cities, from which it works to build a vibrant international startup ecosystem. TTA is the voice of Taiwan tech startups, as well as a launching pad for global tech enterprises.

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, computers and peripherals, integrated circuits, optoelectronics, precision machinery and telecommunications.

Education 09

Fact Focus

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

There are 145 universities, colleges and junior colleges in Taiwan.

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 49.7 percent of Taiwan's population aged 15 and above, an 8 percentage point increase over the past decade.



A boy is entranced by "Jurassic X Dinosaur Snow World" exhibition at the Taipei Performing Arts Center.

(Courtesy of Pan I-Ju)

To offer students more opportunities, the Ministry of Education introduced the 12-year basic education to build on the nine-year compulsory education 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, informatics and physics. The talent in Taiwan's workforce has contributed tremendously to enhancing economic prosperity and quality of life.

Recognizing the multicultural nature of the nation, the government has included in its 12-year basic education system mandatory courses on Taigi, Hakka, Taiwan Indigenous languages and those of new immigrants to spur the transmission, revival and development of such languages. Furthermore, to enhance the global competitiveness of Taiwan's talent and industry, the government adopted the Bilingual 2030 policy in 2021.

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: <https://english.moe.gov.tw/lp-24-1.html>.

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 65 university-affiliated

Snapshot

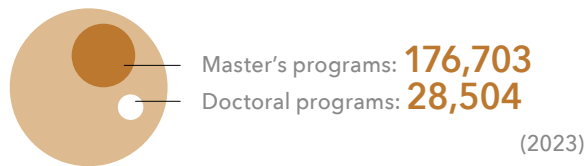
Literacy rate (15 or older): **99.2%** (2023)

Outlays for education, science and culture: **19.5%** of central government budget (2024)

Institutions of higher learning: **145**
(133 universities and colleges, 12 junior colleges)

Students enrolled in institutions of higher learning:

Total: **1.09** million



Mandarin learning centers around the nation, while also boosting international awareness and understanding of Taiwan culture and society.

A list of 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 Taiwan Mandarin Educational Resources Center (https://lmit.edu.tw/lc/school_list/).



Taiwan is dedicated to maintaining and promoting Taiwanese opera.
(Courtesy of Presidential Office)

Culture 10

Fact Focus

Taiwan is the center of the Mandarin pop music industry.

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

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 the 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 the National Theater and Concert Hall, National Taichung Theater, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwaying) and Taiwan Traditional Theatre Center. Such high-quality facilities have made Taiwan a center for the arts in Asia, hosting events like Taiwan International Festival of Arts. 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-and Taigi-speaking peoples, as well as the 16 indigenous tribes. Taiwan also shares its cultural riches throughout the world via programs supported by the cultural divisions of representative offices overseas.

At the same time, Taiwan's larger cities are thriving metropolises that offer 24/7 entertainment options. There are highly regarded 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. Recently opened, Taipei Music Center and Kaohsiung Music Center have both become major performance venues. 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.

Bamboo carving is a demanding traditional skill due to the nature of the material. (Chen Mei-ling)



Mass Media

Fact Focus

Taiwan ranks first in East Asia in the 2024 World Press Freedom Index released by Reporters Without Borders.

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 27th globally and first in East Asia in the 2024 World Press Freedom Index released May 3 by France-based Reporters Without Borders. In the

More than 57,000 new book titles hit the shelves in Taiwan in 2023. (Kent Chuang)



survey of 180 countries and territories, Taiwan finished ahead of South Korea, 62th; Japan, 70th; Hong Kong, 135th; and China, 172th. Norway, Denmark and Sweden topped the index, in that order. As of June 2024, a total of 176 journalists from 84 media organizations in 22 countries were based in Taiwan.

Most types of media are engaged in an industrywide transition to digital forms of distribution. Drawing on Taiwan's strengths in information and communications technologies, e-publishing is injecting fresh vitality into their development as well as that of the local book publishing industry, which released 57,338 new titles in 2023.

Snapshot



Radio stations:
186



Terrestrial television stations: **5**



Satellite broadcasting providers:
88 (209 channels)

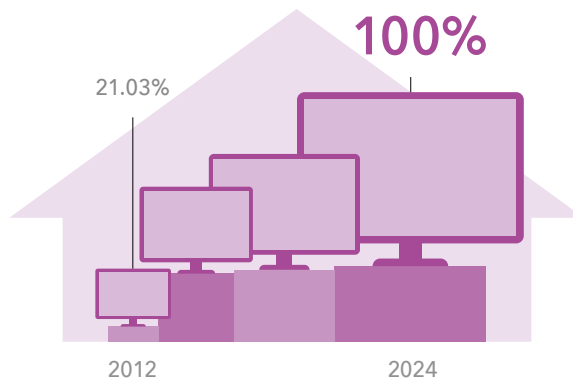


Cable television operators: **64**

(2024 statistics)

Source: National Communications Commission

Digital TV Household Penetration Rate



Source: National Communications Commission

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.

Visiting Taiwan

12

Fact Focus

Citizens of more than 62 countries and territories can enter Taiwan visa-free for 14, 30 or 90 days as of June 2024.

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 more than 62 countries and territories are eligible for visa-exempt entry for a period of 14, 30 or 90 days as of June 2024.



Windsurfing in eastern Taiwan's
Taitung County (Lin Min-hsuan)

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 and the northern and central metropolises of Taoyuan and Taichung, respectively, 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

From local snacks to Michelin-star restaurants, Taiwan has something to satisfy every taste. (Lin Min-hsuan)



entire spectrum of industries. Major venues include the Taipei World Trade Center's Exhibition Hall, Nangang Exhibition Hall as well as Kaohsiung Exhibition Center in southern Taiwan. For more details, visit www.taiwantradeshows.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 Administration www.taiwan.net.tw	Chinese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Spanish, Thai, Vietnamese
Travel Information Hotline 0800-011-765 (24 hours)	English, Japanese, Korean, Mandarin
National Immigration Agency www.immigration.gov.tw	English, Indonesian, Khmer, Mandarin, Thai, Vietnamese
Information for Foreigners Hotline 0800-024-111	24 hours: English, Japanese, Mandarin 9:00-17:00 on weekdays: Vietnamese 13:00-17:00 on weekdays: Indonesian, Khmer, Thai

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

Shei-Pa National Park: www.spnp.gov.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.ysnp.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 Longitudinal Valley National Scenic Area:
www.erv-nsa.gov.tw



Southern Taiwan

Taijiang National Park: www.tjnp.gov.tw

Kenting National Park: www.ktnp.gov.tw

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

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

Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area: www.dbnsa.gov.tw

Maolin National Scenic Area: www.maolin-nsa.gov.tw

Southwest Coast National Scenic Area:
www.swcoast-nsa.travel.gov.tw

Shoushan National Nature Park: www.nnp.gov.tw

Outlying Islands

Kinmen National Park: www.kmnp.gov.tw

South Penghu Marine National Park:
www.marine.gov.tw

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

Green Island and Orchid Island:
tour.taitung.gov.tw/en/discover/offshore-islands



Major Festivals & Events

Month	Festival / Event*
Jan.	New Year's Eve Celebrations
Feb.	Taiwan Lantern Festival**
Mar.	Taiwan International Orchid Show
Apr.	Taichung Mazu International Festival (religious pilgrimage) Dapeng Bay Marine Festival Taipei Fashion Week
May	Penghu International Fireworks Festival
Jun.	Solar Festival in Taiwan Taiwan East Coast Land Arts Festival and Moonlight Sea Concert

Jul.	Taiwan International Balloon Festival
Aug.	Taiwan Culinary Exhibition
Sept.	Taiwan Cycling Festival
Oct.	Sun Moon Lake Cycling, Music & Fireworks Festival
Nov.	Taiwan PASIWALI Festival Gaillardia Islands Penghu Cross-Sea Marathon
Dec.	Taiwan Hot Spring & Fine Cuisine Festival Christmasland in New Taipei City

*For more information, visit the Tourism Administration'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 Taoyuan City in 2025.



(Kent Chuang)

Currency

New Taiwan dollar (NT\$ or TWD)

Exchange rate: NT\$32.37 per US\$1 (June 2024)

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