



Yearbook of Taxation, Republic of China
2020

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Major Improvements in Taxation in 2020

1. To Improve the Tax System and Achieve Fairness and Equality of Taxation

- (1) Articles 11-1 of the Tax Collection Act were amended and promulgated on May 13, 2020, adding the OTC listed securities and land that is easy for sale, free from any dispute over proprietary rights, and can be paid off in full, or houses that have been registered for ownership to be furnished as collateral, helping to ensure tax collection.
- (2) The amendments to Article 17 of the Income Tax Act and Article 17 of the Estate and Gift Tax Act were promulgated on Jan 20, 2021 in order to follow the amendment of the Civil Code which lowers the age of majority from twenty to eighteen.
- (3) Articles 12 and 18 of the Income Basic Tax Act were amended and promulgated on January 27, 2021. In order to uphold tax equity, to ensure tax revenue for the country, to establish the basic requirements of individuals in regard to their obligation to fulfill their income tax burden as a contribution to public finance, and to restrain improper tax evasion or reduction arising from the cessation of the income tax on gains derived from securities transactions, the MOF put transaction income from securities not listed on the stock exchange or traded on over-the-counter markets back into the amount of basic income of an individual, which came into force on January 1, 2021. Besides, to cooperate with the policy of industrial innovation, income derived from securities issued or private placed by companies that have been approved by the central authority in charge of relevant enterprises as high-risk innovative startups and incorporated for less than five years is excluded.
- (4) The Regulations on Deduction of Undistributed Earnings and Application

for Tax Refund for Substantial Investment Made by a Company or a Limited Partnership was enacted and promulgated on January 9, 2020 to stipulate the scope of substantial investment, the amount of investment, documents proving investment, the procedure for applying for refund of overpaid tax, the documents needed to be submitted, and other related matters, so as to facilitate compliance by both the taxpayers and the tax authorities.

- (5) The Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation was enacted and promulgated on March 5, 2020 to detail the calculation of income, determination of taxable year, recognition of the date of acquisition, date of becoming disposable and market price of acquisition for a domestic individual, domestic creator or company employee who acquires shares applicable to deferred payment of income tax so as to facilitate compliance by both the taxpayers and the tax authorities.
- (6) Articles 2, 3, and 10 of the Regulations Governing Application for Exemption from Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax by Private Institutions Participating in Public Infrastructure Projects were amended and promulgated on May 18, 2020, specifying the calculation method of taxable income and the scope of the profit-seeking enterprise income tax exemption, which facilitates the compliance by both taxpayers and tax authorities and encourages private participation in public infrastructure.
- (7) The amendments to the Regulations Governing Valuation of the Collaterals for Gold, Exchangeable Foreign Currency and the Exchange Listed Securities were promulgated on November 10, 2020, amending its name as Regulations Governing Valuation and Identification for the Collateral by the Tax Collection Authorities. It would facilitate valuation for the collateral by tax collection authorities, and accelerate administrative procedures as well as protect the interest of taxpayers.

- (8) To comply with the enactment of The Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act and the amendments to the Commodity Tax Act and the Estate and Gift Tax Act, the amendments to The Standards for the Exemption of Penalties for Inappropriate Actions in Taxation Affairs was promulgated on November 16, 2020, in order to make sure that the punishment for violators conforms to the principle of proportionality and meets the legal requirements.
- (9) The amendments on partial provisions of the Regulations Governing Assessment of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax on Non-Arm's-Length Transfer Pricing were issued on December 28, 2020, adding and revising relevant regulations on intangible assets and other transfer pricing issues, to be in accord with the latest international transfer pricing developments and maintain tax fairness.
- (10) The amendments to the Regulations Governing the Examination of Investment Credit to Urban Renewal Entities and Assistant Implementers in the Form of a Company Limited by Shares Participating in the Renewal Projects of Urban Areas were promulgated on February 6, 2020 to facilitate the compliance by both taxpayers and tax authorities.
- (11) On May 8, 2020, the amendments of the Directions for Recognition of Eligibility for The Tax Rate of The Land Value Tax on Self-Use Residential Land have been promulgated. In order to make things clear for the tax collector to follow and protect taxpayer's rights, the amendments define the applicable regulations for self-use residential land in circumstances where the building is extended by adding a storey or storeys, the house is registered by the business selling goods or services through the Internet, or the registration of the self-benefit trust of the property is removed.

2. To Reform the Tax Administration and Carry Out Simplified and Convenient Services

- (1) In response to the impact of the severe infectious pneumonia (COVID-19) pandemic on economic development and social stability in 2020, the Tax authorities have provided better and more relevant regulations to alleviate economic pressures.
- (2) According to the amendments of the Directions for Electronic-filing of Land Value Increment Tax, Deed Tax and Stamp Tax Return which has been promulgated on January 6, 2020 and take effect on January 1, 2020, it is stated that the declarer transmits real estate transfer declaration documents through the Internet, the tax authority reviews the transferred real estate's tax arrears have been paid and exports the tax bill of land value increment tax and deed tax with the chop of the individual in charge, and the declarer will then go to the land office to register the change of ownership.
- (3) On May 25, 2020, in order to provide multiple tax payment methods and promote convenience of paying taxes, the amendments to the Guidelines for Electronic-filing of Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Act Tax Return and the Guidelines for Electronic-filing of Commodity Tax Act Tax Return have been issued. The regulations for online tax payment for chip financial cards, credit cards (only for proprietorship and partnership), and demand (savings) deposits for applicants were added to both of the Guidelines.
- (4) Directions for the Public Announcement of Assessed Individual House and Land Transactions Income Tax Returns was enacted and promulgated on September 8, 2020 to simplify the delivery of the notices of tax assessment and to contribute to the achievement of our E-government's energy saving and carbon reduction goals.

- (5) On February 3, 2020, in order to save the operation cost for both sides of tax collection, enhance service quality and administrative efficiency, and develop benefits of energy saving and carbon reduction, a rule regarding the electronic operation of tax payment certificates for imported rubber tires, imported cement, imported beverages, imported flat-glass, imported oil/gas, and imported electric appliances has been issued.
- (6) In order to guide industrial resources to expand investment in scientific research and increase the academic R&D energy, we issued a new business tax interpretive rule on February 26, 2020, which includes regulations on the revenue of universities cooperating with governmental agencies, business entities, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions. Moreover, we assisted the Ministry of Education to compile the related instructions until September 15, 2020.
- (7) On March 31, 2020, in order to avoid tying down importer capital and to streamline the procedures for a tax refund, a rule regarding imported cars released upon paying a deposit calculated according to the Commodity Tax by Customs based on the importers' declared price and offsetting the tax with a deposit from the importer as a payment to conduct reduction/exemption of the commodity tax has been issued.
- (8) On June 4, 2020, in order to simplify operational procedures to streamline administration by making them convenient, a rule regarding commodity tax-paid vehicles refitted (added) with body or equipment within one year from the day after the registration date of the new license has been issued. The commodity tax-paid vehicles are subject to commodity tax if the commodity tax-paid value is more than NT\$15,000.
- (9) From July 1, 2020, all national taxation bureaus have provided one-stop service for cross-district inquiry into the financial heritage information of a decedent. Taxpayers can inquire into the financial heritage information of

the decedent at any branch office of the tax authorities. After receiving an application, the branch office will transfer the document to the appropriate financial institution, and the taxpayer will receive a response from the financial institution directly.

- (10) On July 23, 2020, the 4th and 5th points of the "Operation Guidelines for Diversified Services of Uniform Invoice Redemption" were revised and released. This redemption prize APP added the function of the membership numbers of business entities or their partner organizations which are stored in the commonality carriers-mobile barcodes, simplifying the way to claim prizes. It also expanded the service scope of the APP for winning prizes to increase users' usage. As of December 31, 2020, the redemption APP has been downloaded and used by more than 2.74 million people.
- (11) On August 7, 2020, in order to reduce costs for agricultural operators and promote agricultural transformation, a rule regarding heat pump air conditioners confirmed to be used as a greenhouse heater being exempted from commodity tax after an on-site inspection by the National Taxation Bureau in the area where the manufacturer is located or Customs at the port of importation with the authority of agriculture has been issued.
- (12) On August 26, 2020, in order to encourage the government and non-profit organizations to purchase mobile shower vehicles and enhance long-term care services, a rule regarding the relevant approval criteria and documents attached for refunding the commodity tax for taxpayers of mobile shower vehicles used for public health purposes has been issued.
- (13) The Formula for Calculation of Business Tax for Business Entities Using the Rights Transformation Method to Participate in or Implement an Urban Renewal Business was issued on September 14, 2020. This stipulation can reduce the disputes between landowners and implementers on the calculation of business tax and increase their willingness to participate in

urban renewal.

- (14) In order to improve the quality of tax service, the pre-calculation service for individual consolidated income tax was put into practice in 2011 for the first time. The number of taxpayers who utilized the measure to complete their income tax returns for tax year 2019 was 2.315 million in 2020, with a ratio to total taxpayers of about 36.26%.
- (15) The MOF is pro-active in providing the individual taxpayer with his or her information on deductions which may be used for filing an income tax return to simplify the procedures in filing tax returns and investigation. This measure was put into practice in 2010. The number of taxpayers who utilized the measure in 2020 was 4.55 million.
- (16) To provide another convenient way to file an income tax return, individual taxpayers can use the National Health Insurance (NHI) card and the password for registration and certification to check and download the income and deductions data as well as to file their individual consolidated income tax return via internet from 2016. A total of 1.75million cases of this innovative service measure were used in 2020, with a ratio of online tax filing of about 44.39%, and the growth rate was about 91.40% compared to 2016. This innovative service would also reduce taxpayer's burden effectively and enhance the ratio of online tax filing and the overall government efficiency.
- (17) In order to improve the convenience for filing withholding statements, from January 1, 2017, the tax withholder who pays withholding income to non-residents and has paid the withholding tax can file the withholding tax statement via the internet during the statutory filing period. The number of withholding tax statements of non-residents filing via the internet was 3.39 million in 2020, which was 92.26% of the total filed withholding tax statements of non-residents.

(18) In order to encourage the willingness of consumers to ask for receipts when purchasing goods and to further urge manufacturers to issue uniform-invoices and pay tax honestly, it was promulgated that starting from the January-February 2020 issuance and for all following issuances, for each draw, there is one special prize, one grand prize, and three first to sixth prizes. The cloud invoice award included 15 sets of winning numbers for the NT\$1 million prize and 15,000 sets of winning numbers for the NT\$2,000 prize. Furthermore, there were 1 set of winning numbers for the additional sixth prize and 500,000 sets of winning numbers for the NT\$500 cloud invoice award prize for the months of January-June and 2 sets of winning numbers for the additional sixth prize and 600,000 sets of winning numbers for the NT\$500 cloud invoice award prize for the months of July-December for each draw. Through these promotional activities, consumers will be reminded to ask for uniform-invoice receipts when they purchase goods and to claim their prizes on time whenever the winning numbers are drawn.

PART I Organization of the Tax Administration

I Organization of the Tax Administration

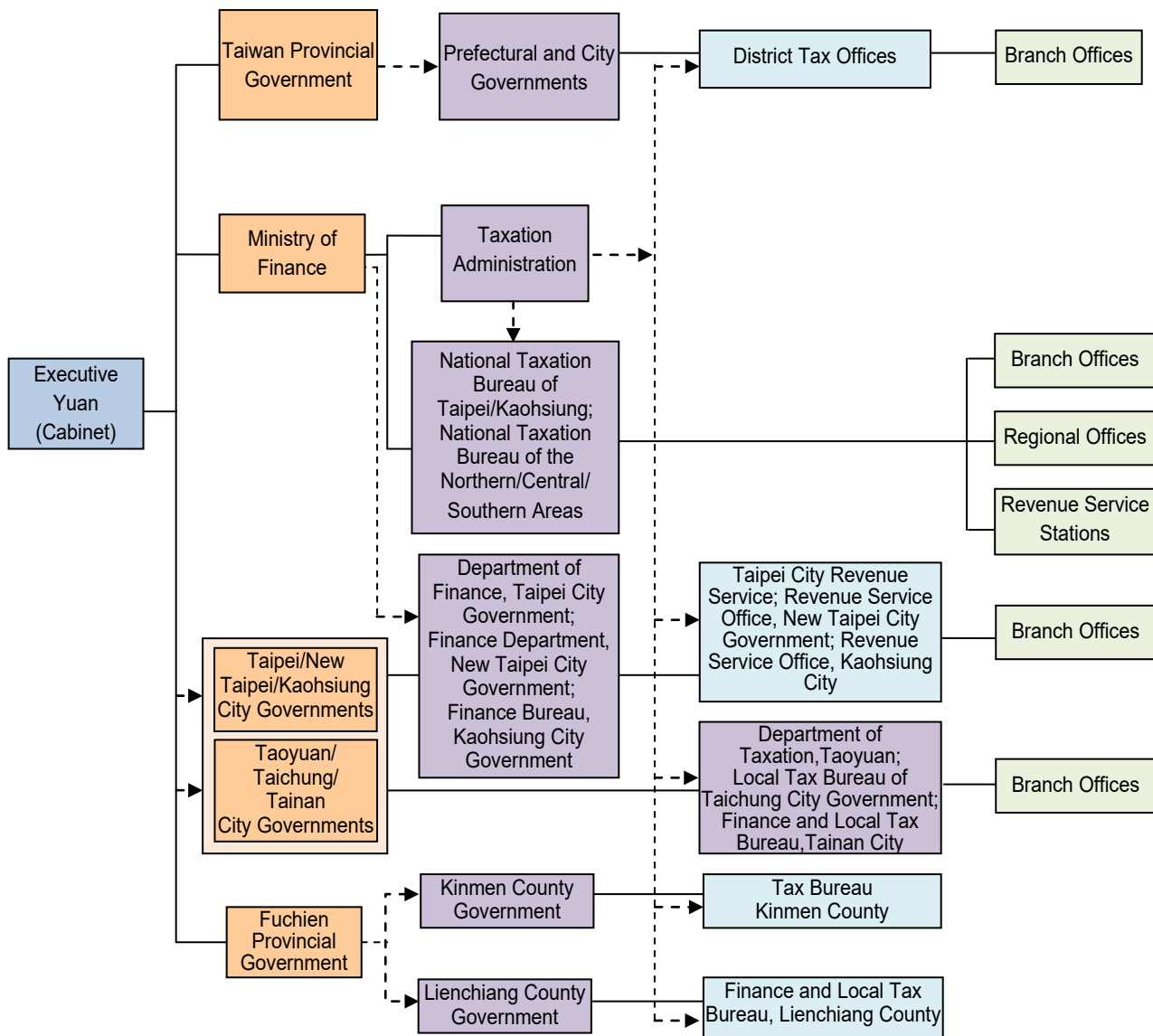
The Ministry of Finance (hereinafter MOF), subordinate to the Executive Yuan, is the highest administrative organ of taxation. Under the MOF, there is the Taxation Administration, which is in charge of drafting, enacting, and interpreting inland codes (for taxes other than customs duties), as well as overseeing the levy and collection of inland taxes.

There are five national taxation bureaus under the MOF, and in accordance with the restructuring of the Executive Yuan, the names of the five national taxation bureaus are changed to the National Taxation Bureau of Taipei, the National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung, the National Bureau of the Northern Area, the National Bureau of the Central Area, and the National Taxation of the Southern Area, all of which are in charge of the collection of national taxes.

County (or city) governments all have their own tax offices in charge of the collection of county and city taxes, respectively.

Organization of the Tax Administration

—— Administrative System
 - - - - - Supervisory System

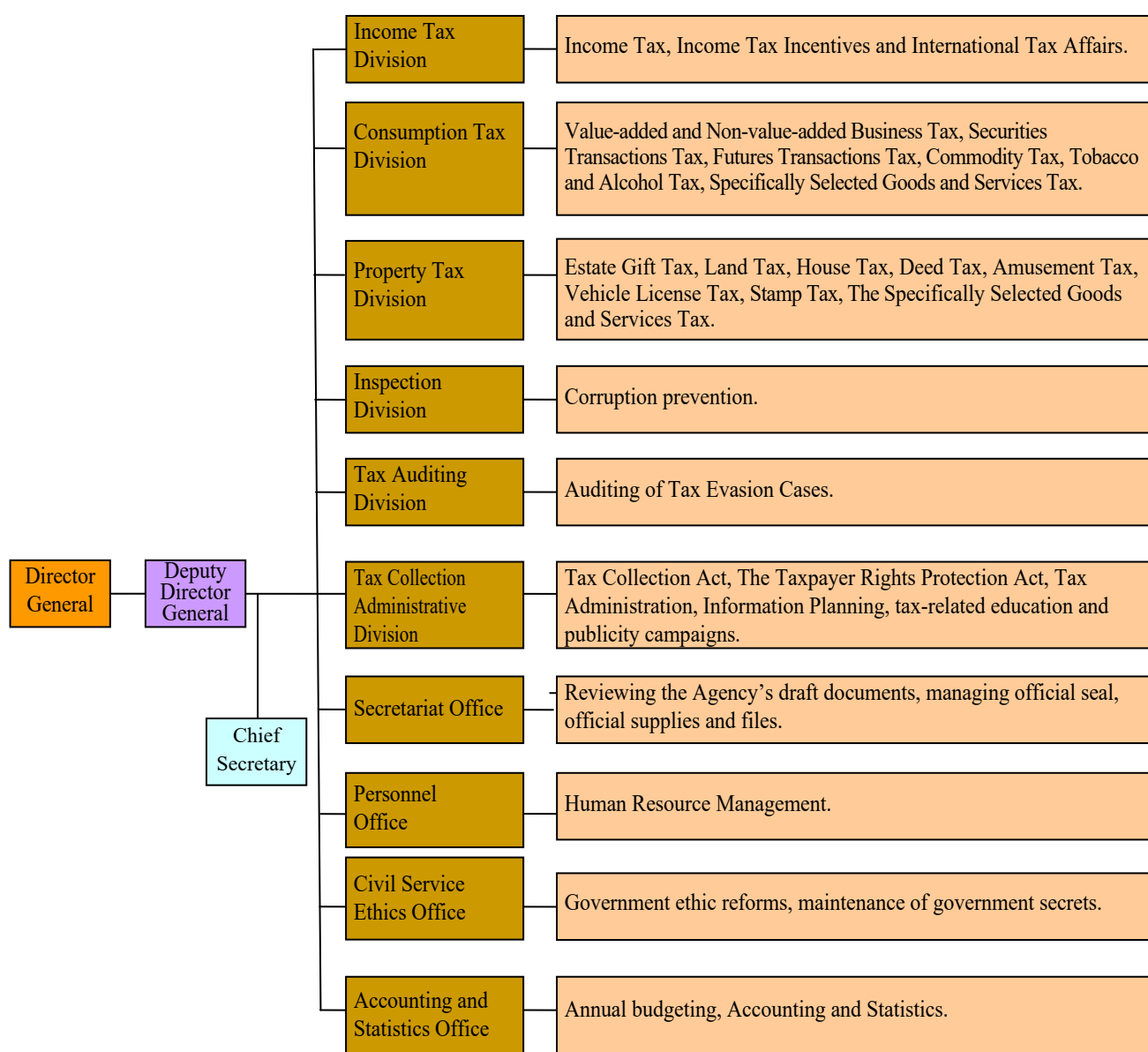


II Organization & Functions

The Taxation Administration is an administrative authority directly subordinate to the Ministry of Finance. From the top down, there is one Director General, two Deputies, and one Chief Secretary. There are also six divisions and four offices. Each division has one Director and Deputy Director, and one chief officer heads the Personnel Office, the Civil Service Ethics Office, and the Accounting and Statistics Office, respectively. Within each division and secretariat are several sections taking charge of different tasks.

Major responsibilities include drafting, revision, and interpretation of inland tax regulations; planning, directing, supervising, and evaluating the levy and collection of national tax administrations and local tax administrations; directing, supervising, and evaluating the anti-corruption efforts of all levels of tax administration; auditing of major tax evasion cases, and supervising and evaluating the audit performance of all levels of tax administration; planning and evaluating matters relating to tax administration and tax information; and promoting tax-related education and publicity campaigns.

Below is a chart of organization and responsibilities as written above:



Head of division in Taxation Administration

Job Title	Name	Date Began Office
Director-General	Hsu, Tzu-Mei	July 2020
Deputy Director-General	Lee, I-Hui	February 2019
Deputy Director-General	Lou, Mei-Chung	July 2020
Chief Secretary	Lai, Ji-Fu	August 2021
Director Income Tax Division	Lin, Yan-Yu	August 2021
Director Consumption Tax Division	Lee, Ching-Chung	December 2017
Director Property Tax Division	Chen, Man-Huang	September 2020
Director Inspection Division	Cheng, Hsiao-Chang	January 2021
Director Tax Auditing Division	Wu, Wen-Lung	January 2020
Director Tax Collection Administrative Division	Liang, Chen-Yu	August 2021
Chief Secretariat Office	Chang, Chen-Kuen	June 2015
Chief Personnel Office	Tsai, Ping-Yao	March 2019
Chief Civil Service Ethics Office	Fan, I-Kai	July 2020
Chief Accounting and Statistics Office	Ko, Hui-Ping	September 2019

III Personnel in Taxation Authority

1. Staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

There were 11,727 staff members in the Taxation Administration and taxation authorities by the end of year 2020. Staff numbers and categories are shown in the table and chart.

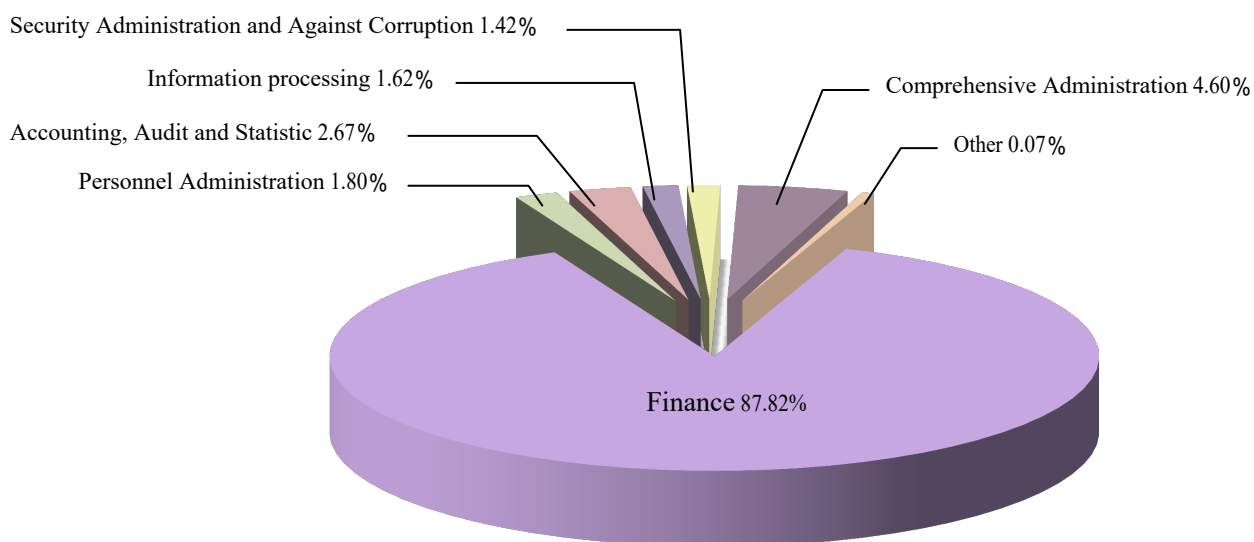
Staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

Unit: Person

Series	Nationwide	
	Number	Ratio
Finance	10,298	87.82%
Personnel Administration	211	1.80%
Accounting, Audit and Statistic	313	2.67%
Information Processing	190	1.62%
Security Administration and Against Corruption	167	1.42%
Comprehensive Administration	540	4.60%
Other	8	0.07%
Total	11,727	100.00%

Pie chart of staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

Total 100%



2. Gender and age of taxation officers

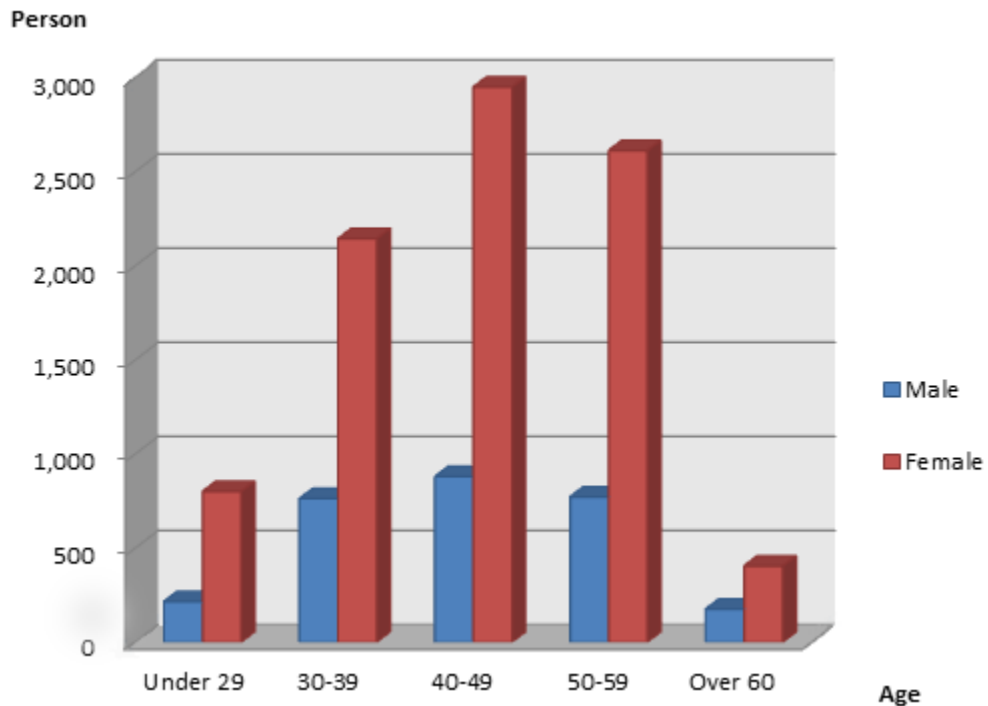
Most taxation officers are young adults. The ratio of the age of taxation officers under 39 years old is 33.49%. The ratios of men and women are 24% and 76%.

Gender and age of taxation officers in 2020

Unit: Person

Class interval (Age)	Nationwide			Ratio
	Male	Female	Subtotal	
Under 29	217	802	1,019	8.69%
30-39	763	2,145	2,908	24.80%
40-49	880	2,951	3,831	32.67%
50-59	773	2,614	3,387	28.88%
Over 60	176	406	582	4.96%
Total	2,809	8,918	11,727	100.00%

Bar graph of gender and age of taxation officers in 2020



3.Education level of taxation officers

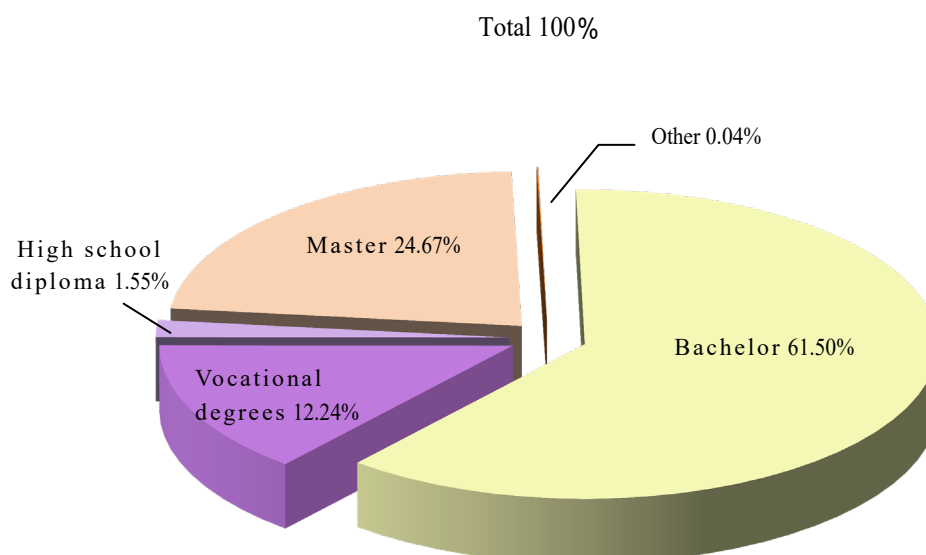
The ratio of taxation officers who have vocational degrees or above is 98.41%. As for the examination level, the ratio of taxation officers who passed the senior civil service examination or above is 78.40%.

Education level of taxation officers

Unit: Person

Education	Number	Ratio
Master	2,893	24.67%
Bachelor	7,212	61.50%
Vocational degrees	1,435	12.24%
High school diploma	182	1.55%
Other	5	0.04%
Total	11,727	100.00%

Pie chart of education level of taxation officers



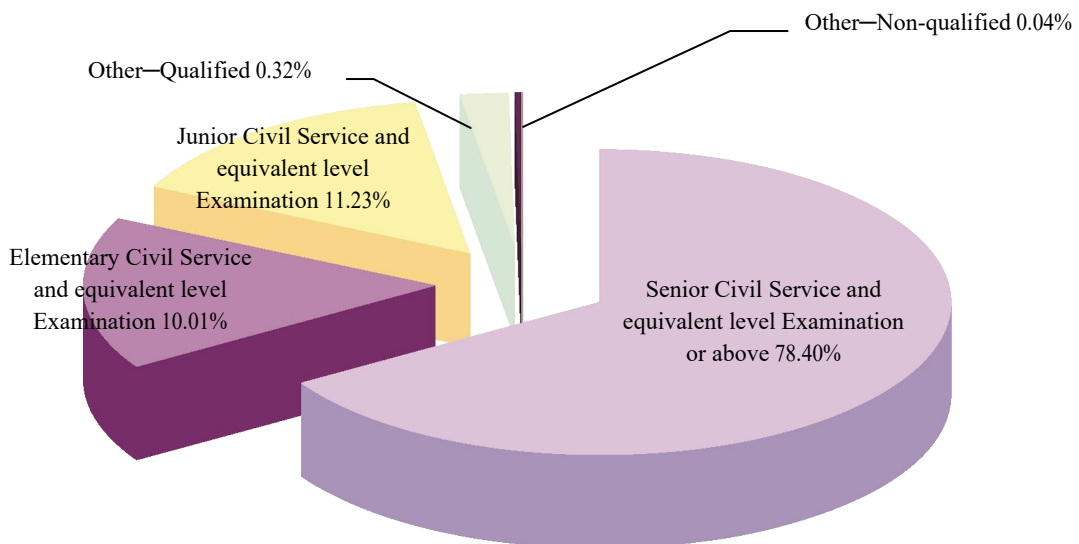
Examination taken by taxation officers

Unit: Person

Examination Level	Nationwide	
	Number	Ratio
Senior Civil Service and equivalent level Examination or above	9,193	78.40%
Junior Civil Service and equivalent level Examination	1,317	11.23%
Elementary Civil Service and equivalent level Examination	1,174	10.01%
Other—Qualified	38	0.32%
Other—Non-qualified	5	0.04%
Total	11,727	100.00%

Pie chart of examination level of taxation officers

Total 100%



4. Director-Generals in Taxation Administration in chronological Order

The Director-Generals in the Taxation Administration since the relocation of the government in Taiwan are shown as in the table. The data before the relocation of the government have been lost.

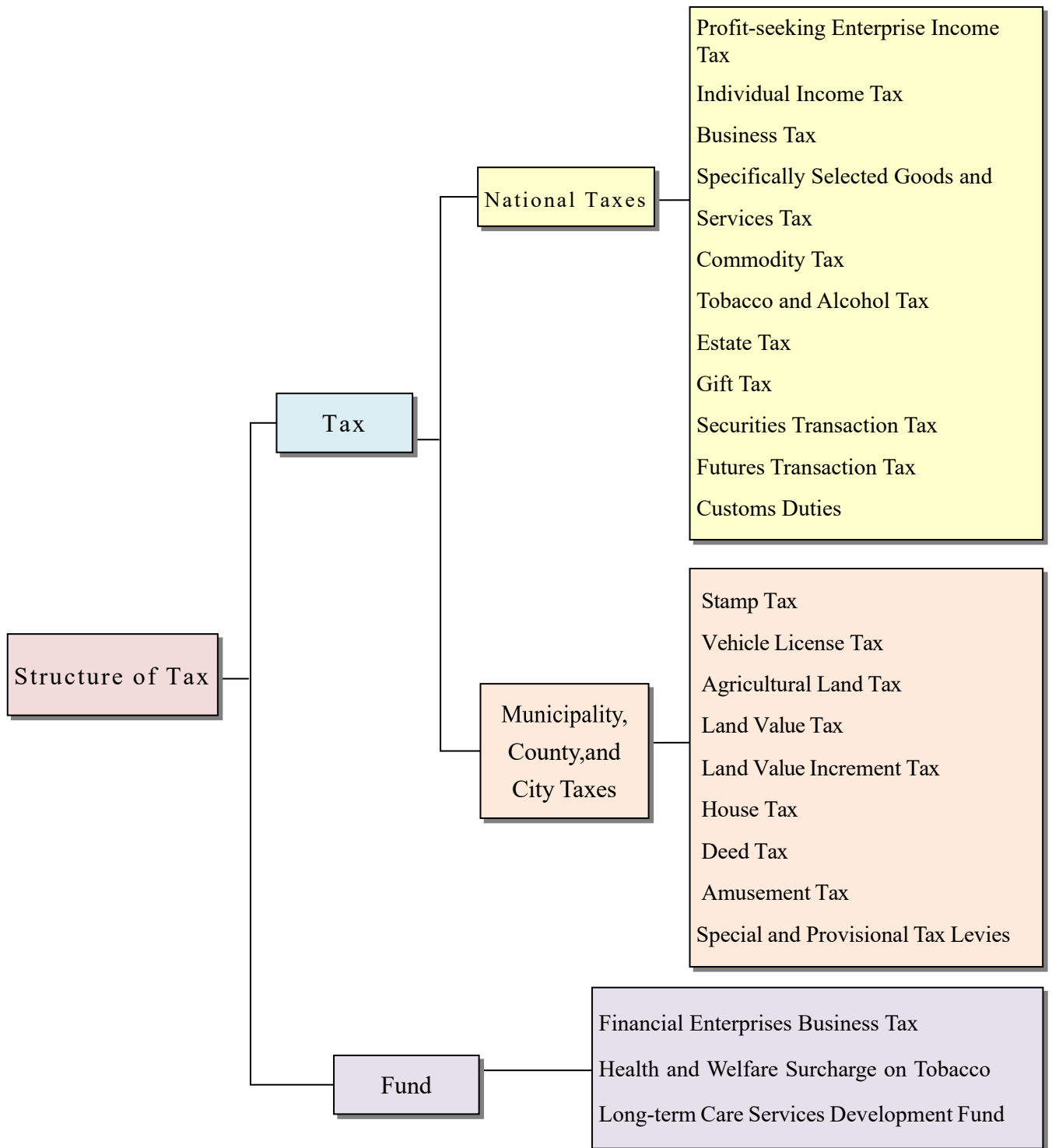
Director-Generals in Taxation Administration

Name	Date Began Office	Date Left Office
Chen, Tsung	May 1950	March 1961
Chen, Shao-Shu	March 1961	July 1969
Jin, Wei-Shen	July 1969	December 1981
Shiue, Jia-Chuan	December 1981	December 1986
Chang, Yao-Tung	December 1986	April 1988
Wang, Jeng-Yi	April 1988	July 1991
Hou, Ba-Lieh	July 1991	March 1994
Lin, Jian-Syong	March 1994	January 1997
Wang, De-Shan	January 1997	June 2000
Lin, Tzeng-Ji	June 2000	August 2004
Lin, Ji-Chang	August 2004	August 2006
Chang, Sheng-Ford	August 2006	July 2007
Sheu, Yu-Jer	August 2007	December 2012
Wu, Tzu-Hsin	January 2013	June 2016
Lee, Ching-Hua	June 2016	June 2020
Hsu, Tzu-Mei	July 2020	

5. Directors of Taxation Authority

Organization	Job Title	Name	Date Began Office
Taxation Administration	Director-General	Hsu, Tzu-Mei	July 2020
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	Director-General	Sung, Hsiu-Ling	July 2020
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	Director-General	Tsai, Bi-Chen	January 2019
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	Director-General	Wang, Hsiu-Chung	August 2016
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	Director-General	Wu, Lien-Ying	July 2020
National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	Director-General	Lu, Jen-Hsiu	January 2017
Taipei City Revenue Service	Director	Ni, Yung-Jsu	July 2019
Revenue Service Office, New Taipei City Government	Director	Chang, Shih-Bin	August 2020
Local Tax Bureau of Taichung City Government	Director-General	Shen, Zheng-An	March 2019
Finance and Local Tax Bureau, Tainan City	Director-General	Chen, Bo-Cheng	December 2018
Revenue Service Office, Kaohsiung City	Director	Huang, Hui-Ling	July 2021
Department of Taxation, Taoyuan	Director-General	Yao, Shih-Chang	December 2018
Local Tax Bureau, Hsinchu County	Director-General	Peng, Hui-Chu	June 2016
Local Tax Bureau, Miaoli County	Director-General	Huang, Guo-Liang	January 2019
Tax Bureau, Nantou County	Director-General	Wu, Yu-Hung	July 2020
Local Tax Bureau, Changhua County	Director-General	Chen, Yen-Hui	August 2020
Revenue Service Bureau, Yunlin County	Director-General	Chang, Yung-Ching	August 2014
Finance and Taxation Bureau, Chiayi County	Director-General	Hsiao, Chun-Ming	December 2018
Finance and Taxation Bureau of Pingtung County	Director-General	Cheng, Chun	September 2015
Finance and Taxation Bureau, Yilan County	Director-General	Lu, Tien-Lung	December 2018
Local Tax Bureau, Hualien County	Director-General	Lu, Yu-Chih	August 2016
Tax Bureau, Taitung County	Director-General	Li, Su-Chin	July 2013
Local Tax Bureau, Penghu County	Acting Director-General	Lin, Hong-Cheng	July 2021
Local Tax Bureau, Keelung City	Director-General	Ou, Chiou-Shya	January 2014
Local Tax Bureau, Hsinchu City	Director-General	Li, Shih-Chen	January 2021
Finance and Taxation Bureau, Chiayi City	Director-General	Lin, Jui- Yen	December 2018
Tax Bureau, Kinmen County	Director-General	Tung, Li-Ching	January 2021
Finance and Local Tax Bureau, Lienchiang County	Director-General	Chen, Sui-Chin	July 2018

PART II Structure of Tax
(including Customs Duties and Fund)



Notes : 1.The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax was imposed from June 2011, was included in Fund from 2011 to 2013, and was included in national tax from 2014.
 2.Customs Duties are imposed by Customs
 3.Agricultural Land Tax has been stop imposed since the second period of 1987.

**PART III Overview of Tax Revenue
(for past 10 years)**

I Overview of taxation

With the development of the economy, tax administration optimization and national taxation awareness have increased, tax revenues (including Customs Duties, Financial Enterprises Business Tax, Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco and Long-term Care Services Development Fund, etc.) have grown rapidly.

In 2020, tax revenue was NT\$2,398.67 billion, which was 1.36 times the 2011 tax revenue of NT\$1,764.61 billion, of which National Taxes increased 33.9% and Municipality, County, and City Taxes increased 36.9% compared with the 2011 tax revenue.

Statistics of tax revenues for 2011 to 2020

Index Base: CY2011=100.

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

CY	Total	Index Base	National Taxes	Index Base	Municipality, County, and City Taxes	Index Base	Education Surtax	Index Base
2011	1,764,610,616	100.0	1,423,444,129	100.0	280,543,298	100.0	1,118	100.0
2012	1,796,697,193	101.8	1,447,899,812	101.7	285,447,913	101.7	2,138	191.2
2013	1,834,124,153	103.9	1,448,390,897	101.8	320,424,641	114.2	1,198	107.2
2014	1,976,106,922	112.0	1,594,839,262	112.0	322,769,040	115.1	493	44.1
2015	2,134,857,093	121.0	1,733,504,903	121.8	343,110,612	122.3	7,393	661.3
2016	2,224,075,454	126.0	1,828,375,406	128.4	337,592,959	120.3	(1,454)	(130.1)
2017	2,251,246,001	127.6	1,831,231,508	128.6	356,458,687	127.1	175	15.7
2018	2,386,944,903	135.3	1,944,277,331	136.6	354,930,856	126.5	(12)	(1.1)
2019	2,470,519,242	140.0	2,003,982,781	140.8	370,946,018	132.2	(7)	(0.6)
2020	2,398,667,080	135.9	1,905,788,776	133.9	384,106,350	136.9	(26)	(2.3)
CY	Financial Enterprises Business Tax	Index Base	Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco	Index Base	Long-term Care Services Development Fund	Index Base	Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	Index Base
2011	23,806,475	100.0	34,609,126	100.0	-	-	2,206,470	100.0
2012	24,719,963	103.8	34,352,076	99.3	-	-	4,275,291	193.8
2013	24,931,718	104.7	35,057,254	101.3	-	-	5,318,445	241.0
2014	25,609,386	107.6	32,888,741	95.0	-	-	-	-
2015	25,137,156	105.6	33,097,029	95.6	-	-	-	-
2016	23,745,524	99.7	34,363,019	99.3	-	-	-	-
2017	23,124,126	97.1	32,178,236	93.0	8,253,269	-	-	-
2018	24,473,563	102.8	28,186,471	81.4	35,076,694	-	-	-
2019	26,159,164	109.9	27,721,290	80.1	41,709,996	-	-	-
2020	26,623,186	111.8	29,437,537	85.1	52,711,257	-	-	-

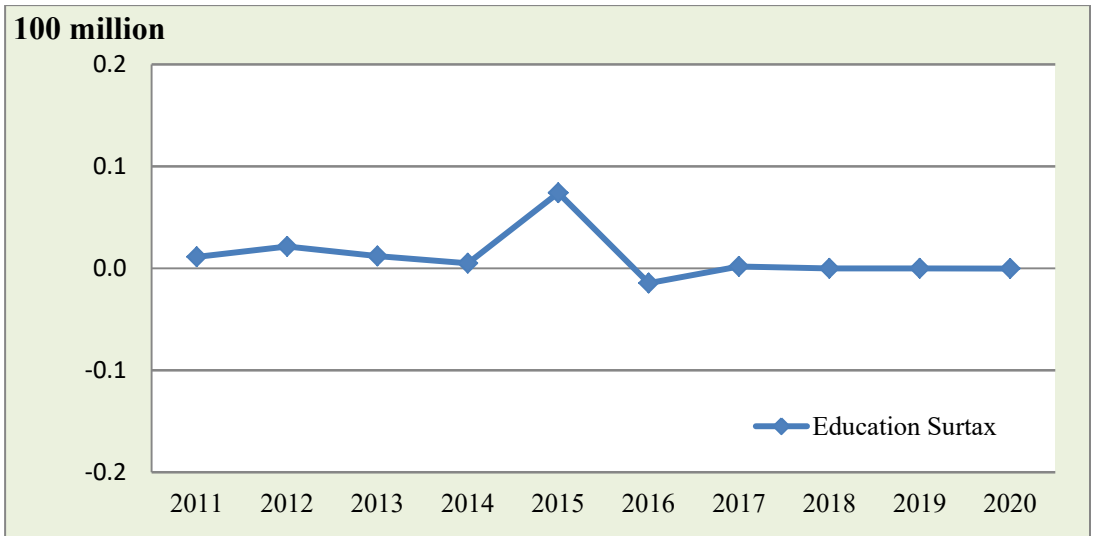
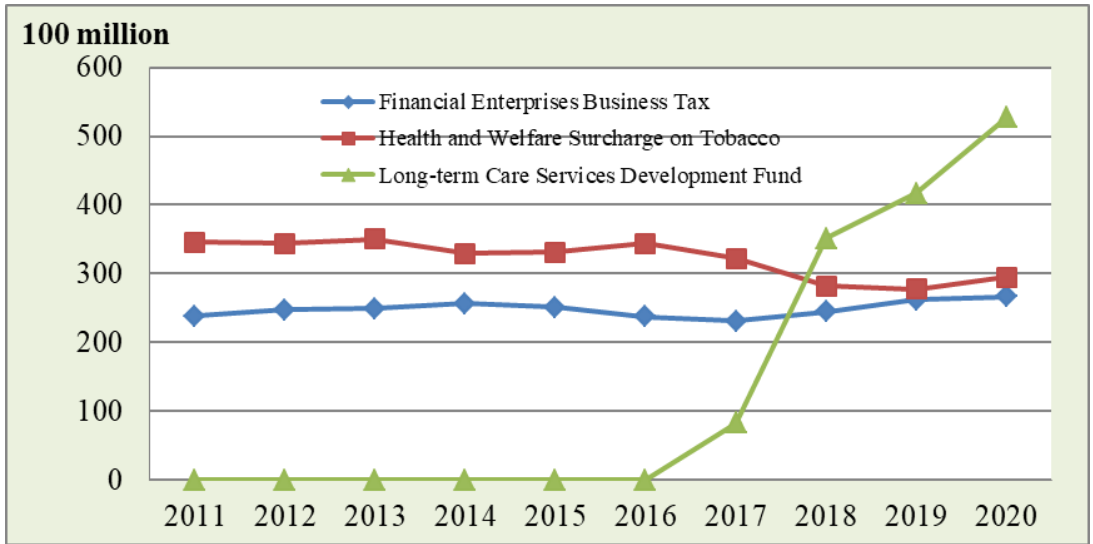
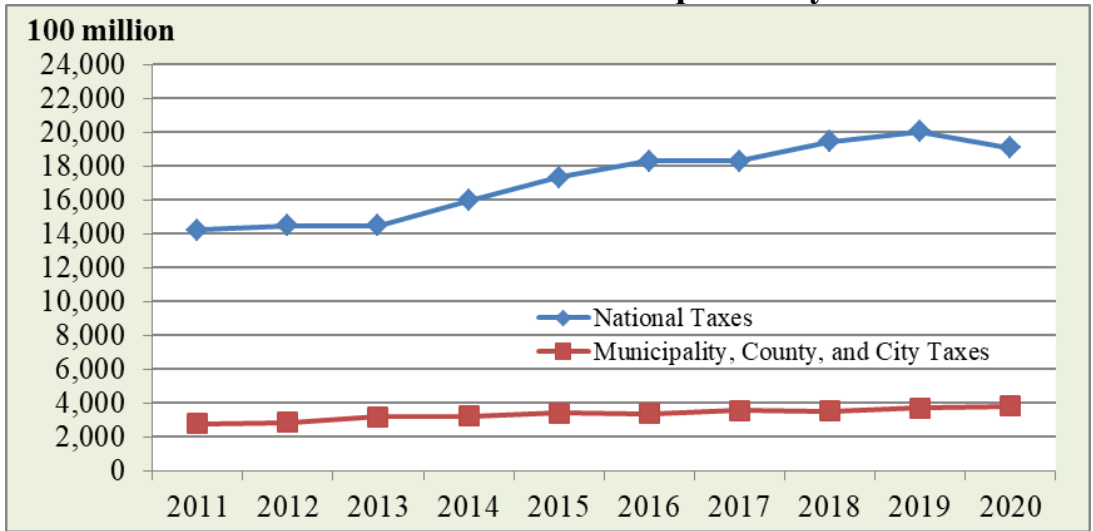
Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Note: 1.The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax was imposed from June 2011, was included in Fund from 2011 to 2013, and was included in national tax from 2014.

2.Since 2014, Municipality, County, and City Tax includes Special and Provisional Tax Levies.

3.The Long-term Care Services Development Fund was established in 2017.

Growth chart of tax revenues for past 10 years



II Proportion of Taxes in National Tax Revenue

1. The proportions of taxes in the National Tax Revenue

The National Tax Revenue consists of Internal Revenue Taxes, Customs Duties, and the Fund Revenue (this fund includes the Financial Enterprises Business Tax, the Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco, and the Long-term Care Services Development Fund). In the past 10 years, the proportion of each revenue source in the national tax revenue can be found in the table below.

Proportions in National Tax Revenue Sources

Unit: %

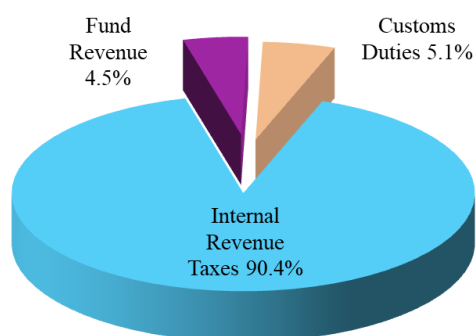
Items CY	Total	Internal Revenue Taxes	Customs Duties	Fund Revenue
2011	100	91.1	5.5	3.4
2012	100	91.2	5.3	3.5
2013	100	91.2	5.3	3.6
2014	100	91.6	5.4	3.0
2015	100	92.1	5.2	2.7
2016	100	92.2	5.2	2.6
2017	100	92.1	5.1	2.8
2018	100	91.3	5.0	3.7
2019	100	91.1	5.0	3.9
2020	100	90.4	5.1	4.5

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Explanation: Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

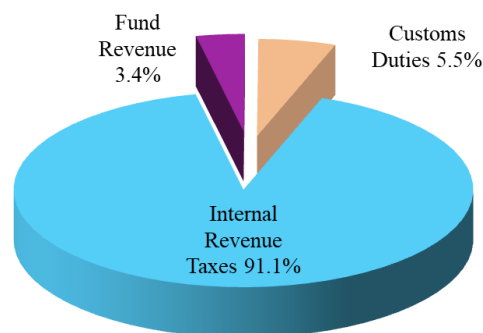
CY 2020

Total 100%



CY 2011

Total 100%



2. The proportion of tax revenue in national tax revenue-by item of tax

In the past 10 years, the tax revenue structure has changed significantly, with income tax accounting for at least 40.2% to 46.5% of the national tax revenue, indicating that the tax structure has been oriented towards income tax.

Proportion of tax revenue in national tax revenue-by item of tax (Education Surtax is excluded)

Unit: %

Items	CY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Grand Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Customs Duties		5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2
Income Tax		40.2	42.3	40.5	41.2	43.9
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax		20.8	20.5	19.1	20.4	21.7
Individual Income Tax		19.4	21.9	21.4	20.8	22.2
Estate and Gift Tax*		1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5
Estate Tax*		0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Gift Tax*		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Commodity Tax		9.3	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.6
Securities Transaction Tax		5.3	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.8
Futures Transaction Tax		0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*		2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Business Tax**		17.4	17.1	17.9	18.3	16.9
Financial Enterprises Business Tax		1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Land Tax		8.0	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.6
Land Value Tax		3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3
Land Value Increment Tax		4.5	4.5	5.6	5.1	5.3
House Tax		3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Vehicle License Tax		3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
Deed Tax		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Stamp Tax		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Amusement Tax		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special and Provisional Tax Levies		—	—	—	0.0	0.0
Education Surtax		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco		2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6
Items	CY	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grand Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Customs Duties		5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
Income Tax		45.2	43.8	45.1	46.5	40.9
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax		22.9	22.4	23.8	26.2	19.9
Individual Income Tax		22.3	21.5	21.3	20.3	21.0
Estate and Gift Tax*		2.1	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.8
Estate Tax*		1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Gift Tax*		1.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Commodity Tax		8.2	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.1
Securities Transaction Tax		3.2	4.0	4.2	3.7	6.3
Futures Transaction Tax		0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*		2.1	2.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Business Tax**		17.0	17.1	17.4	17.0	18.2
Financial Enterprises Business Tax		1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Land Tax		8.0	8.4	7.6	7.8	8.5
Land Value Tax		4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.8
Land Value Increment Tax		3.7	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.7
House Tax		3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Vehicle License Tax		2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Deed Tax		0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Stamp Tax		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Amusement Tax		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special and Provisional Tax Levies		0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education Surtax		-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco		1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Note: 1.*Since 2017, Estate and Gift Tax, Tobacco and Alcohol Tax, both include revenues for the Long-term Care Services Development Fund.

2.**Business Tax include undesignated portion and Financial Enterprises Business Tax, which were appropriated to financial special reserves.

III Statistics of National Tax Revenue by Tax Items over the years

In the past decade, the national tax revenue, except for the Securities Transactions Tax and Futures Transactions Tax, were affected by market transactions. The other taxes increased to NT\$2,071.8 billion in 2019, the highest increase in the past decade.

Statistics of national tax revenue for 2011 to 2020

Index Base: CY 2011 = 100.

Units: NT\$1,000; %

CY	Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax*		Individual Income Tax*		Income Tax		Estate and Gift Tax*		Commodity Tax		Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*		Securities Transaction Tax	
	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base
100	367,186,074	100.0	343,004,982	100.0	710,191,056	100.0	23,658,842	100.0	164,876,634	100.0	44,660,361	100.0	93,990,479	100.0
101	367,744,332	100.2	393,065,301	114.6	760,809,633	107.1	28,280,408	119.5	160,897,298	97.6	44,938,842	100.6	71,940,358	76.5
102	351,115,287	95.6	392,174,282	114.3	743,289,569	104.7	23,727,917	100.3	162,503,713	98.6	44,769,009	100.2	71,383,425	75.9
103	402,631,678	109.7	410,852,287	119.8	813,483,965	114.5	25,444,324	107.5	172,897,429	104.9	43,809,966	98.1	88,710,600	94.4
104	462,784,445	126.0	473,946,434	138.2	936,730,879	131.9	32,735,575	138.4	183,130,790	111.1	44,160,168	98.9	82,032,932	87.3
105	510,388,471	139.0	495,971,933	144.6	1,006,360,404	141.7	47,515,086	200.8	181,906,968	110.3	45,626,761	102.2	70,854,816	75.4
106	503,312,206	137.1	483,099,840	140.8	986,412,046	138.9	51,085,366	215.9	178,467,404	108.2	50,234,984	112.5	89,967,010	95.7
107	567,944,689	154.7	509,134,609	148.4	1,077,079,298	151.7	31,824,830	134.5	180,111,430	109.2	69,602,514	155.8	101,170,666	107.6
108	647,910,948	176.5	500,903,111	146.0	1,148,814,059	161.8	34,925,726	147.6	176,878,186	107.3	68,649,317	153.7	91,204,700	97.0
109	477,052,060	129.9	504,655,105	147.1	981,707,165	138.2	42,296,348	178.8	170,223,762	103.2	71,472,435	160.0	150,631,874	160.3

CY	Futures Transaction Tax		Business Tax**		Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax		Mining Concession Tax		Customs Duties		Grand Total	
	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base
100	5,859,643	100.0	307,690,760	100.0	2,206,470	100.0	86	100.0	96,322,743	100.0	1,449,457,074	100.0
101	4,297,887	73.3	306,537,199	99.6	4,275,291	193.8	0	-	94,918,150	98.5	1,476,895,066	101.9
102	2,669,191	45.6	327,971,096	106.6	5,318,445	241.0	0	-	97,008,695	100.7	1,478,641,060	102.0
103	2,861,748	48.8	360,697,761	117.2	5,400,976	244.8	0	-	107,141,879	111.2	1,620,448,648	111.8
104	3,783,497	64.6	360,898,524	117.3	4,191,738	190.0	0	-	110,977,956	115.2	1,758,642,059	121.3
105	3,705,866	63.2	378,354,422	123.0	2,825,530	128.1	0	-	114,971,077	119.4	1,852,120,930	127.8
106	4,190,423	71.5	384,978,061	125.1	2,316,766	105.0	0	-	114,956,843	119.3	1,862,608,903	128.5
107	6,099,829	104.1	415,408,541	135.0	2,473,693	112.1	0	-	120,056,787	124.6	2,003,827,588	138.2
108	4,694,563	80.1	420,908,352	136.8	2,734,703	123.9	0	-	123,042,335	127.7	2,071,851,941	142.9
109	7,535,931	128.6	437,212,013	142.1	2,653,534	120.3	0	-	121,390,157	126.0	1,985,123,219	137.0

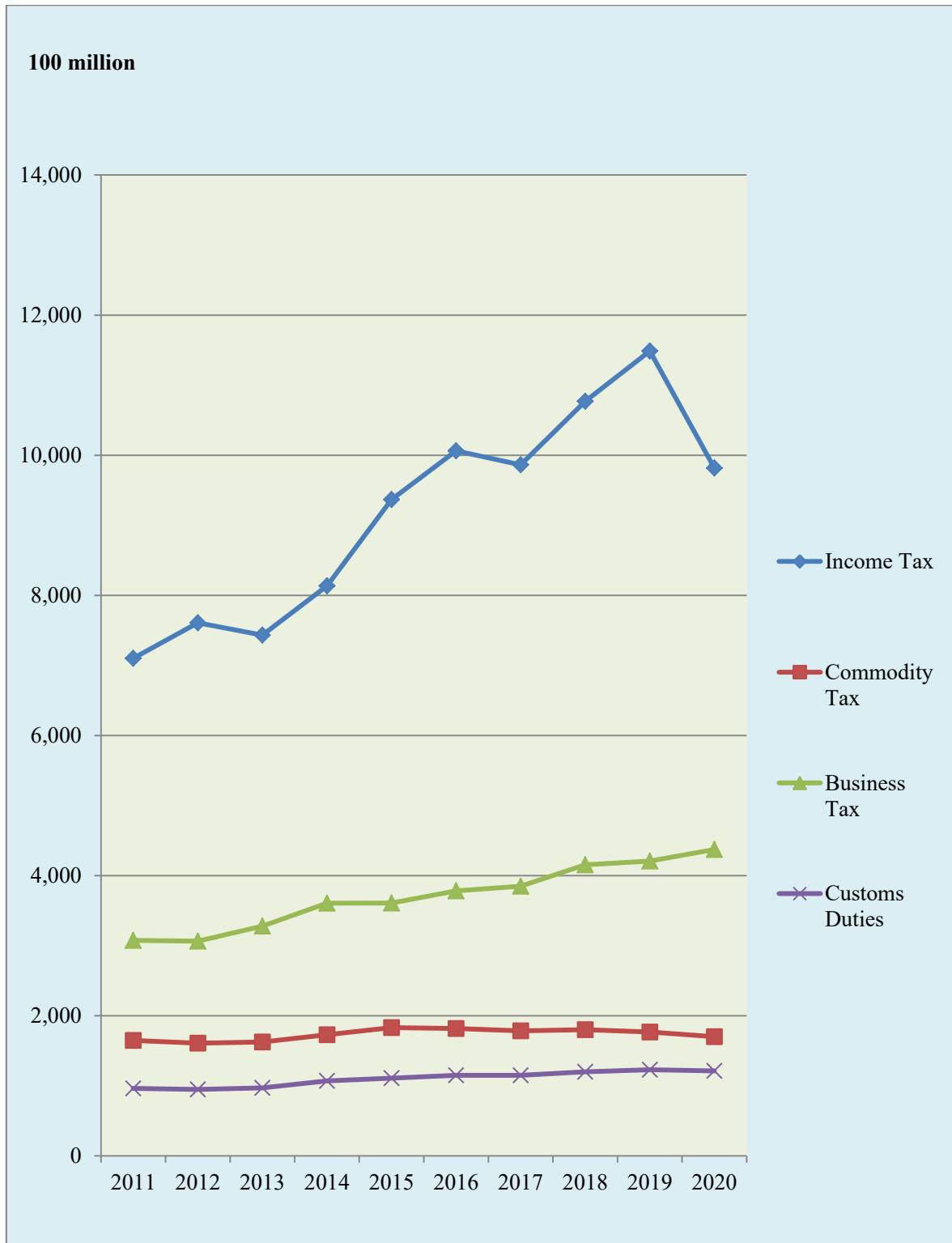
Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Note: 1. The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax was imposed from June 2011.

2.* Since 2017, Income Tax, the Estate and Gift Tax, and the Tobacco and Alcohol Tax include revenues for the Long-term Care Services Development Fund.

3.** Business Tax includes the undesignated portion of the Financial Enterprises Business Tax, which was appropriated to financial special reserves.

Growth chart of major national tax revenues(income tax, commodity tax, and customs duties) for past 10 years



IV Tax Revenues of Municipality, County, and City over the years

Statistics of municipality, county, and city taxes for past 10 years

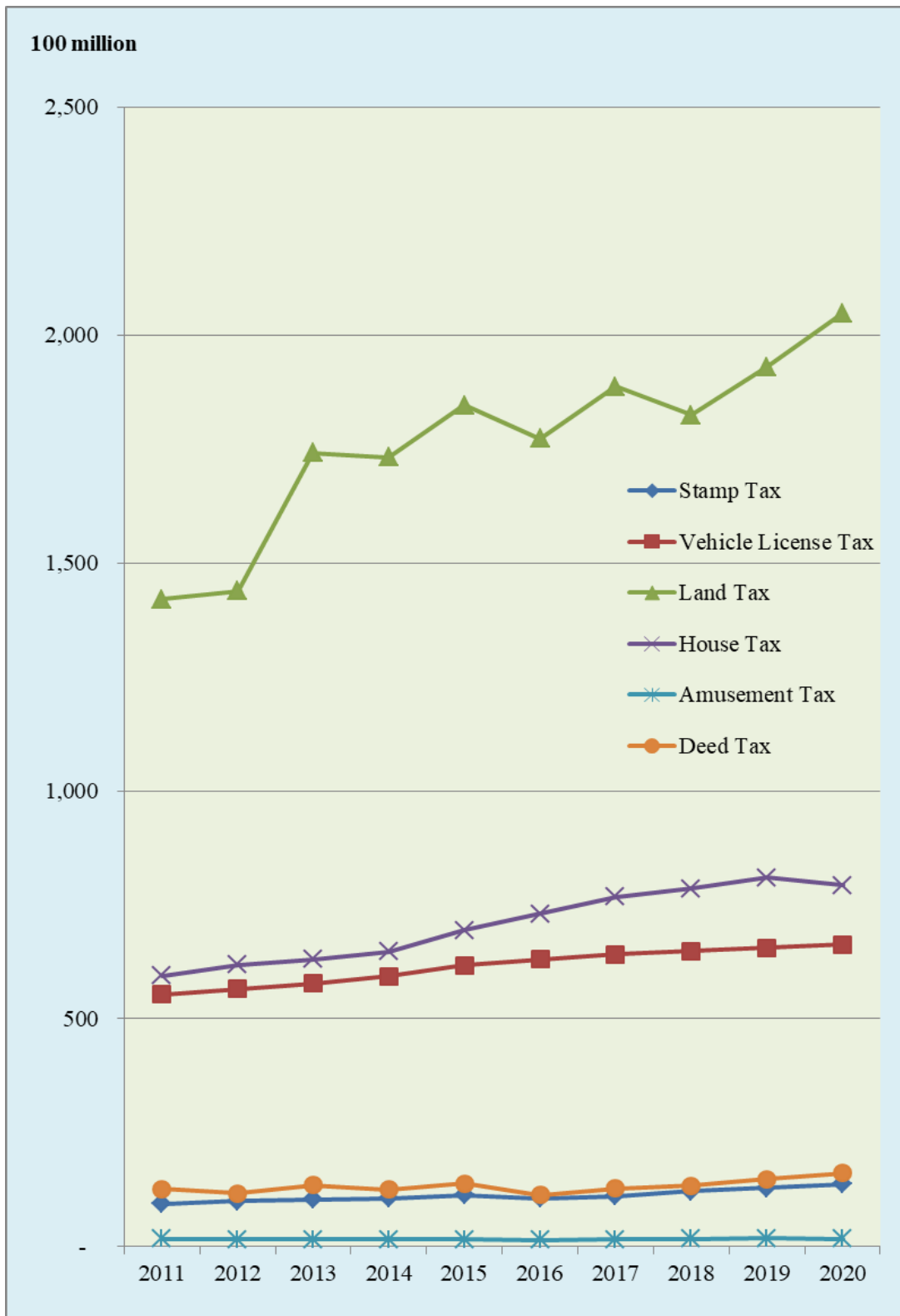
Unit: NT\$1,000

Items CY	Total	Stamp Tax	Vehicle License Tax	Land Tax	House Tax	Amusement Tax	Deed Tax	Special and Provisional Tax Levies
2011	280,543,298	9,397,243	55,380,372	141,981,922	59,466,872	1,676,424	12,640,465	-
2012	285,447,913	10,009,459	56,533,991	143,848,851	61,796,279	1,566,328	11,693,005	-
2013	320,424,641	10,376,985	57,759,406	174,080,706	63,013,454	1,633,756	13,560,334	-
2014	322,769,040	10,643,617	59,326,118	173,174,512	64,672,878	1,623,815	12,534,737	793,363
2015	343,110,612	11,285,336	61,679,154	184,598,397	69,421,961	1,632,574	13,826,660	666,530
2016	337,592,959	10,644,443	63,016,185	177,273,904	72,962,850	1,524,589	11,375,814	795,174
2017	356,458,687	11,099,530	64,076,999	188,638,208	76,723,547	1,595,772	12,789,424	1,535,207
2018	354,930,856	12,146,755	64,830,354	182,436,812	78,588,425	1,777,643	13,365,520	1,785,347
2019	370,946,018	12,856,984	65,597,591	193,033,959	80,972,489	1,877,780	14,773,001	1,834,214
2020	384,106,350	13,725,428	66,258,963	204,742,200	79,315,449	1,707,158	16,147,441	2,209,711

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Note: Since 2014, Municipality, County, and City Tax includes Special and Provisional Tax Levies.

Growth chart of municipality, county, and city tax for past 10 years



V The proportion of direct and indirect taxes for past 10 years

Direct Taxes include Income Tax (including Consolidated Housing and Land Income Tax for Long-term Care Services Development Fund), Securities Transaction Tax, Futures Transaction Tax, Land Tax, House Tax, Estate and Gift Tax (including Long-term Care Services Development Fund), Mining Concession Tax, Deed Tax and their attached Education Surtax, Customs Duties· Business Tax (including Financial Enterprises Business Tax), Commodity Tax, and others (including Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax, Vehicle License Tax, Stamp Tax, Amusement Tax, Special and Provisional Tax Levies, Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco and Tobacco and Alcohol Tax, which includes Long-term Care Services Development Fund) are classified as Indirect Taxes. In the past 10 years, the proportion of Direct Taxation to National Tax revenue has remained between 59.4% and 63.5%.

Statistics of the proportion of direct and indirect taxes for past 10 years

Unit: %

CY	Items	Direct Taxes				Indirect Taxes				
		Total	Income Tax			Others	Total	Business Tax	Commodity Tax	Others
			Subtotal	Profit-seeking Enterprise	Individual Income Tax					
2011	59.4	40.2	20.8	19.4	19.1	40.6	17.4	9.3	13.8	
2012	60.3	42.3	20.5	21.9	17.9	39.7	17.1	9.0	13.7	
2013	59.5	40.5	19.1	21.4	19.0	40.5	17.9	8.9	13.7	
2014	59.8	41.2	20.4	20.8	18.6	40.2	18.3	8.7	13.2	
2015	62.0	43.9	21.7	22.2	18.1	38.0	16.9	8.6	12.5	
2016	62.5	45.2	22.9	22.3	17.3	37.5	17.0	8.2	12.3	
2017	62.6	43.8	22.4	21.5	18.8	37.4	17.1	7.9	12.3	
2018	62.4	45.1	23.8	21.3	17.3	37.6	17.4	7.5	12.6	
2019	63.5	46.5	26.2	20.3	17.0	36.5	17.0	7.2	12.3	
2020	61.8	40.9	19.9	21.0	20.9	38.2	18.2	7.1	12.9	

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Explanation: Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

PART IV Overview of Internal Revenue Tax
Collection in 2020

I Comparison of tax revenues, budgets, and tax revenues in last year

The budget for internal revenue taxes in 2020 (excluding Customs Duties and Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco) was NT\$2,276.7 billion. The tax revenue was NT\$2,247.84 billion, less than the budget by NT\$28.86 billion (including Education Surtax), or 1.3%. The 2019 tax revenue was NT\$2,319.76 billion, so the 2020 tax revenue showed a decrease of 3.1%. The analysis of the major tax items is as follows:

1. Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$477.05 billion. The main reasons for this is the decline in profits of some companies in 2019, and the amount of tax relief applicable to “Statute for Industrial Innovation” was higher than expected. Besides, in response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, profit-seeking enterprises could apply for deferral of the tax payment, payment by installments, and the exemption from the provisional income tax payment for 2020, leading to the deferment of some income tax into the treasury. The tax revenues less than the budget by NT\$162.69 billion with a tax achievement rate of 74.6%. Compared with the previous year’s tax revenues of NT\$647.91 billion, there was a decrease of 26.4%.
2. Individual Income Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$504.66 billion. The main reason for this is continued economic growth in 2019. The tax revenues exceeded the budget by NT\$32.42 billion with a tax achievement rate of 106.9%. Compared with the previous year’s tax revenues of NT\$500.9 billion, there was an increase of 0.7%.
3. Estate and Gift Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$42.3 billion. The main reason was the collection of old cases of Estate Tax, causing the tax revenues exceeded the budget by NT\$7.15 billion with a tax achievement rate of 120.4%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$34.93 billion, there was an increase of 21.1%.
4. Commodity Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$170.22 billion. The main reasons for this were the increase of the tax refund of energy-saving electrical appliances, the tax rebate for the renewal of vehicles, and the application for deferral of the tax payment or for payment by installments by some manufacturers, all resulting in the tax revenues falling short of the budget NT\$8.11 billion, with a tax achievement rate of 95.5%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$176.88 billion, there was a decrease of 3.8%.
5. Tobacco and Alcohol Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$71.47 billion (including revenues for the Long-term Care Services Development Fund). The main reason for this was the tax increase on imported tobacco products, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$6.82 billion with a tax achievement rate of 110.6%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$68.65 billion, there was an increase of 4.1%.
6. Securities Transaction Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$150.63 billion. The main reason for this was that the transaction value of the securities market was higher than estimated, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$44.16 billion with a tax achievement rate of 141.5%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$91.21 billion, there was an increase of 65.2%.
7. Business Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$437.21 billion. The main reason for this was the growth in domestic consumption, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$18.19 billion with a tax achievement rate of 104.3%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$420.91 billion, there was an increase of 3.9%.
8. Land Value Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$91.75 billion. The main reason was Land Value Tax registration check and clear old tax arrears, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$0.4 billion with a tax achievement rate of 100.4%. This is equivalent to the amount of the previous year of 91.9 billion.
9. Land Value Increment Tax: In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$112.99 billion. The main reason was the increase in the total amount of land price, resulting in tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$21.7 billion with a tax achievement rate of 123.8%. Compared with the previous year tax revenues of NT\$101.14 billion, there was an increase of 11.7%.

**Comparison of tax revenues, the budgets in 2020
and tax revenues in last year**

Units : NT\$100, million, %

Tax items \ Items	Budget in 2020 (1)	Tax revenues in 2020 (2)	Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	tax achievement rate (4)=(2)/(1)	Tax revenues in 2019 (5)	Growth rate (6)=(2)/(5)-1
Total	22,766.95	22,478.39	-288.56	98.7	23,197.56	-3.1
National Taxes	19,229.16	18,637.33	-591.83	96.9	19,488.10	-4.4
Income Tax	11,119.79	9,817.07	-1,302.72	88.3	11,488.14	-14.5
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax	6,397.43	4,770.52	-1,626.91	74.6	6,479.11	-26.4
Individual Income Tax	4,722.36	5,046.55	324.20	106.9	5,009.03	0.7
Estate and Gift Tax*	351.42	422.96	71.54	120.4	349.26	21.1
Commodity Tax	1,783.33	1,702.24	-81.10	95.5	1,768.78	-3.8
Securities Transaction Tax	1,064.75	1,506.32	441.57	141.5	912.05	65.2
Futures Transaction Tax	51.45	75.36	23.91	146.5	46.95	60.5
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*	646.50	714.72	68.22	110.6	686.49	4.1
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	21.74	26.54	4.80	122.1	27.35	-3.0
Business Tax**	4,190.18	4,372.12	181.94	104.3	4,209.08	3.9
Municipality, County, and City Taxes	3,537.79	3,841.06	303.28	108.6	3,709.46	3.5
Stamp Tax	117.26	137.25	20.00	117.1	128.57	6.8
Vehicle License Tax	651.95	662.59	10.64	101.6	655.98	1.0
Land Tax	1,826.46	2,047.42	220.96	112.1	1,930.34	6.1
Land Value Tax	913.53	917.53	4.00	100.4	918.97	-0.2
Land Value Increment Tax	912.93	1,129.90	216.96	123.8	1,011.37	11.7
House Tax	782.11	793.15	11.04	101.4	809.72	-2.0
Amusement Tax	15.98	17.07	1.09	106.8	18.78	-9.1
Deed Tax	126.73	161.47	34.74	127.4	147.73	9.3
Special and Provisional Tax Levies	17.29	22.10	4.81	127.8	18.34	20.5
Education Surtax	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Explanation: 1. The specifically selected goods and services tax was imposed from June 2011.

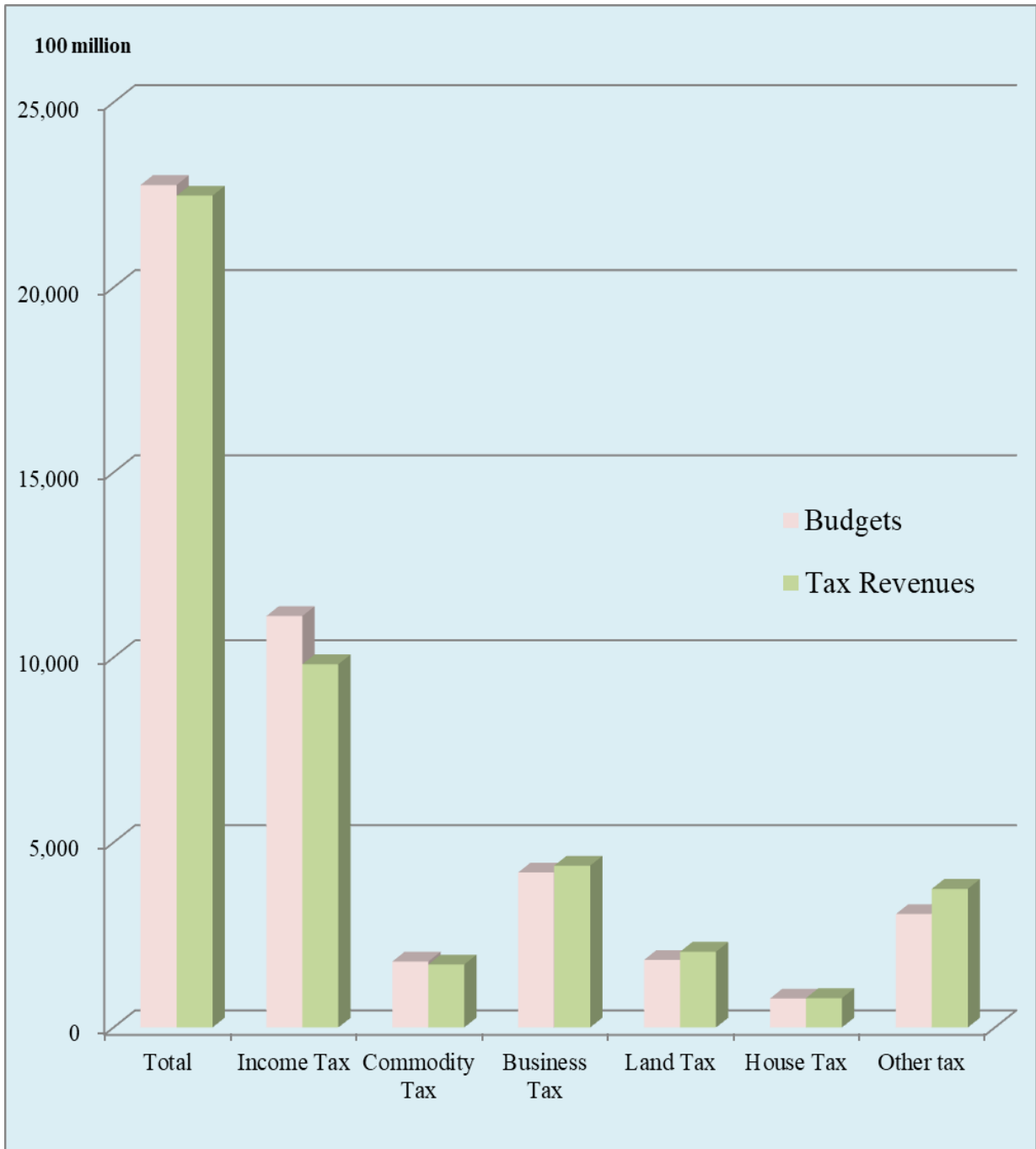
Special and Provisional Tax Levies included in Municipality, County, and City Taxes.

2. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Note: 1.* Estate and Gift Tax, Tobacco and Alcohol Tax include taxes allocated to the Long-term Care Services Development Fund.

2. ** Business tax includes the undesignated portion of the financial enterprises business tax, which was appropriated to financial special reserves.

Comparison chart of tax revenues and budgets in 2020



II Comparison of tax revenues, budgets, and tax revenues in last year of tax collection agencies

1. National Taxation Bureau of Taipei
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$745.49 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$732.83 billion by NT\$12.66 billion. The tax achievement rate was 101.7%, an increase of 2% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
2. National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$580.75 billion, less than the budget of NT\$601.15 billion by NT\$20.4 billion. The tax achievement rate was 96.6%, a decrease of 6.5% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
3. National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$256.09 billion, less than the budget of NT\$296.94 billion by NT\$40.85 billion. The tax achievement rate was 86.2%, a decrease of 12.2% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
4. National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$131.88 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$121.75 billion by NT\$10.13 billion. The tax achievement rate was 108.3%, an increase of 5.8% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
5. National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$178.97 billion, less than the budget of NT\$194.75 billion by NT\$15.78 billion. The tax achievement rate was 91.9%, a decrease of 10% compared with the previous year's tax revenues,.
6. Tax collection agencies of each county/ city government
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$82.29 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$74.02 billion by NT\$8.27 billion. The tax achievement rate was 111.2%, an increase of 4.4% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
7. Taipei City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$75.75 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$73.33 billion by NT\$2.42 billion. The tax achievement rate was 103.3%, an increase of 1.5% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
8. New Taipei City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$65.23 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$57.94 billion by NT\$7.29 billion. The tax achievement rate was 112.6%, an increase of 2.9% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
9. Taoyuan City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$43.36 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$38.51 billion by NT\$4.84 billion. The tax achievement rate was 112.6%, an increase of 12% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
10. Taichung City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$47.8 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$43.03 billion by NT\$4.77 billion. The tax achievement rate was 111.1%, an increase of 0.2% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
11. Tainan City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$26.7 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$24.2 billion by NT\$2.5 billion. The tax achievement rate was 110.3%, a decrease of 0.8% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
12. Kaohsiung City Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$42.46 billion, exceeding the budget of NT\$42.17 billion by NT\$0.29 billion. The tax achievement rate was 100.7%. This is equivalent to the amount of the previous year.
13. Kinmen County Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$0.47 billion, less than the budget of NT\$0.51 billion by NT\$35 million. The tax achievement rate was 93.1%, a decrease of 7.7% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
14. Lienchiang County Revenue Service Office
In 2020, tax revenues were NT\$52 million, exceeding the budget of NT\$32 million by NT\$20 million. The tax achievement rate was 162.2%, an increase of 17.7% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.

Collection performance of various national tax collection agencies in 2020

Units : NT\$100 million, %

Tax collection agencies	Budget in 2020 (1)	Tax revenues in 2020 (2)	Budget implementation		Comparison of tax revenues in 2018 and tax revenues in 2017		Tax ratio
			Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Tax achievement rate (4)=(3)/(1)	Tax revenues in 2019 (5)	Growth rate (6)= [(2)-(5)] / (5)	
Total	23,011.55	22,772.77	-238.78	99.0	23,474.77	-3.0	100.0
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	7,328.30	7,454.90	126.60	101.7	7,305.64	2.0	32.7
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	6,011.47	5,807.46	-204.01	96.6	6,209.61	-6.5	25.5
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	2,969.40	2,560.88	-408.51	86.2	2,916.97	-12.2	11.2
National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	1,217.50	1,318.76	101.26	108.3	1,345.02	-2.0	5.8
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	1,947.49	1,789.70	-157.79	91.9	1,988.08	-10.0	7.9
Tax collection agencies of each county/ city government	740.20	822.90	82.70	111.2	787.88	4.4	3.6
Taipei City Revenue Service Office	733.31	757.51	24.20	103.3	746.41	1.5	3.3
New Taipei City Revenue Service Office	579.38	652.27	72.89	112.6	611.54	6.7	2.9
Taoyuan City Revenue Service Office	385.13	433.58	48.44	112.6	387.22	12.0	1.9
Taichung City Revenue Service Office	430.25	477.98	47.74	111.1	477.14	0.2	2.1
Tainan City Revenue Service Office	242.00	266.99	24.99	110.3	269.22	-0.8	1.2
Kaohsiung City Revenue Service Office	421.72	424.59	2.87	100.7	424.48	0.0	1.9
Kinmen County Revenue Service Office	5.08	4.73	-0.35	93.1	5.12	-7.7	0.0
Lienchiang County Revenue Service Office	0.32	0.52	0.20	162.2	0.44	17.7	0.0

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020 and the database of the Ministry of Finance
 Illustration: 1. The financial enterprises business tax, health and welfare surcharge on tobacco, estate and gift and tobacco and alcohol tax are both included in the long-term service development fund.
 2. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Collection performance comparison of tax collection agencies of each county/ city government in 2020

Units : NT\$100 million,%

Item Tax collection agencies	Budget in 2020 (1)	Tax revenues in 2020 (2)	Budget implementation		Comparison of tax revenues in 2020 and tax revenues in 2019		Tax ratio
			Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Tax achievement rate (4)=(3)/(1)	Tax revenues in 2019 (5)	Growth rate (6)= [(2)-(5)]/(5)	
Total	740.20	822.90	82.70	11.2	787.88	4.4	100.0
Yilan County Revenue Service Office	58.35	62.15	3.80	6.5	57.65	7.8	7.6
Hsinchu County Revenue Service Office	84.89	111.32	26.43	31.1	100.93	10.3	13.5
Miaoli County Revenue Service Office	64.60	65.58	0.98	1.5	67.55	-2.9	8.0
Changhua County Revenue Service Office	117.42	126.96	9.54	8.1	124.52	2.0	15.4
Nantou County Revenue Service Office	41.86	47.97	6.11	14.6	46.00	4.3	5.8
Yunlin County Revenue Service Office	65.59	71.84	6.24	9.5	70.19	2.3	8.7
Chiayi County Revenue Service Office	37.20	41.91	4.71	12.7	41.05	2.1	5.1
Pingtung County Revenue Service Office	68.15	73.05	4.91	7.2	73.44	-0.5	8.9
Taitung County Revenue Service Office	14.74	16.50	1.76	12.0	16.02	3.0	2.0
Hualien County Revenue Service Office	38.53	45.01	6.48	16.8	40.84	10.2	5.5
Penghu County Revenue Service Office	4.98	5.83	0.86	17.2	5.36	8.9	0.7
Keelung City Revenue Service Office	37.70	33.42	-4.28	-11.4	35.52	-5.9	4.1
Hsinchu City Revenue Service Office	78.72	90.41	11.69	14.9	76.57	18.1	11.0
Chiayi City Revenue Service Office	27.47	30.96	3.48	12.7	32.22	-3.9	3.8

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Explanation: Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

III Comparison of the proportion of various taxes to internal revenue taxes

As far as the tax items of internal revenue taxes (including Financial Enterprises Business Tax, Education Surtax, Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco and Long-term Service Development Fund) are concerned, the income tax for the year 2020 accounts for 43.7%, ranking first among all tax items, followed by the business tax at 19.5%. These two tax items total 63.2 %, more than half of internal revenue taxes. Among them, Income Tax has been in the leading position of all tax items for 10 years. The proportion of each tax item is shown in the table.

Proportion of various tax items to internal revenue taxes

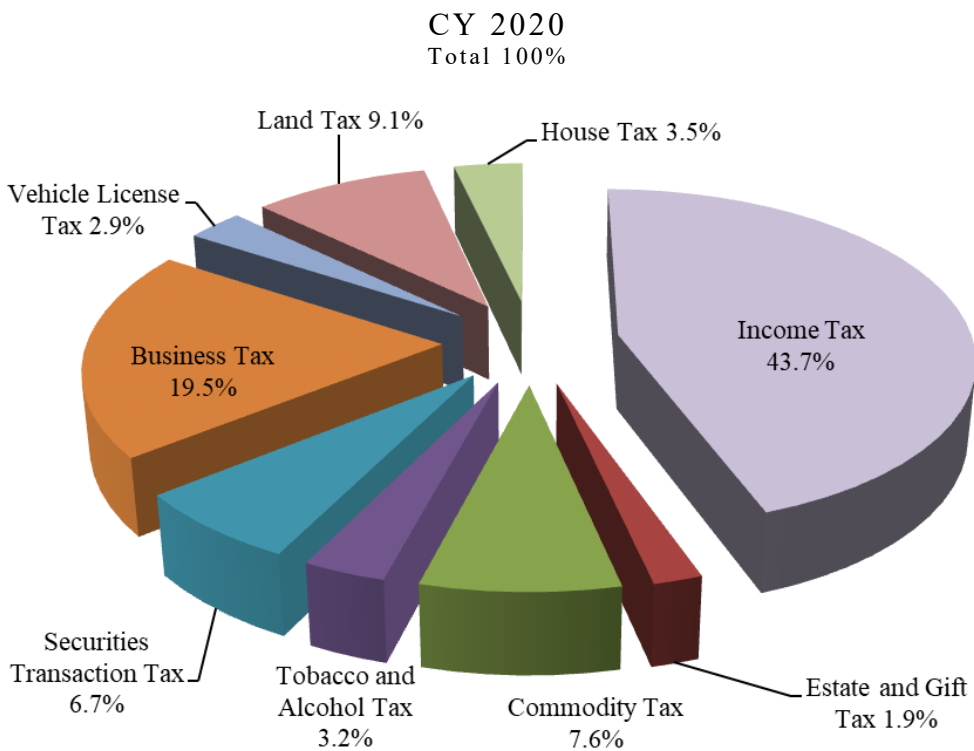
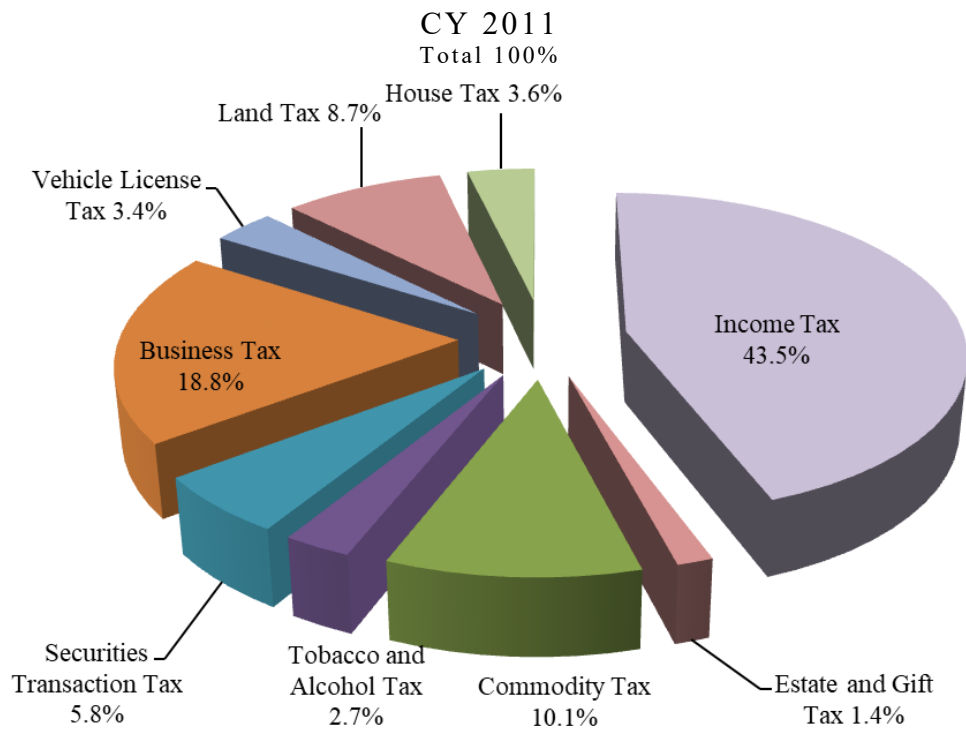
Unit : %

CY		CY 2011	CY 2020
Tax items			
Total		100.0	100.0
National Taxes	Subtotal	82.8	82.9
	Income Tax	43.5	43.7
	Estate and Gift Tax	1.4	1.9
	Commodity Tax	10.1	7.6
	Tobacco and Alcohol Tax	2.7	3.2
	Securities Transaction Tax	5.8	6.7
	Futures Transaction Tax	0.4	0.3
	Business Tax	18.8	19.5
	Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	0.1	0.1
Municipality, County, and City Taxes	Subtotal	17.2	17.1
	Stamp Tax	0.6	0.6
	Vehicle License Tax	3.4	2.9
	Land Tax	8.7	9.1
	House Tax	3.6	3.5
	Amusement Tax	0.1	0.1
	Deed Tax	0.8	0.7
	Special and Provisional Tax Levies	0.0	0.1

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

Explanation : 1. Since 2014, both Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax and Special and Provisional Tax Levies are included in tax revenues.

2. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.



**PART V Analysis of Tax Burden in Taiwan and Comparison
with Other Countries**

I Changes in tax revenue to gross domestic production and tax revenue to net expenditure of government

The standard for measuring the national tax burden is usually based on the ratio of tax revenue to the gross domestic product, the higher ratio meaning a higher tax burden. In the past 10 years, tax revenue as a percentage of net government expenditures and gross domestic product is provided as below.

Unit: %

CY \ Items	Tax revenue as percentage of net government expenditures	Tax revenue as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)
2011	65.2	12.4
2012	64.7	12.2
2013	66.4	12.0
2014	72.5	12.2
2015	78.5	12.5
2016	78.9	12.7
2017	78.7	12.5
2018	80.8	13.0
2019	81.6	13.0
2020	70.6	12.1

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

II Per Capita Tax Burden and Per Capita National Income

In the past 10 years, the average per capita national income has increased year by year. In 2020, the average per capita national income has been about NT\$721.3 thousand, the average per capita tax burden has been about NT\$101.71 thousand, and the average per capita tax burden has accounted for about 14.1% of the average per capita national income.

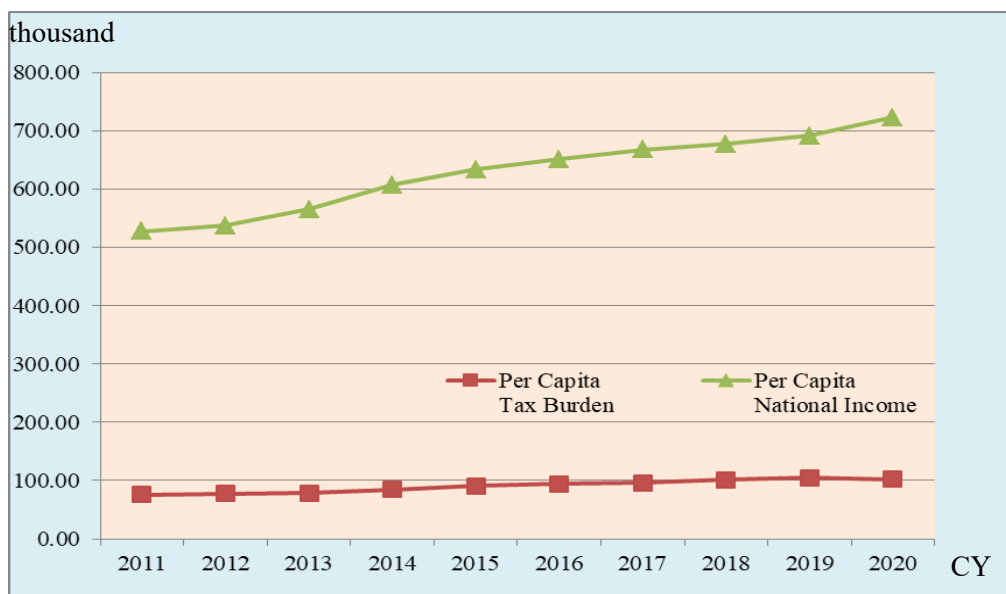
Comparison of per capita tax burden and national income over the past 10 years

Units: NT\$1,000; %

CY	Per Capita Tax Burden	Per Capita National Income	Per capita tax burden as a percentage of per capita national income
2011	76.13	527.19	14.4
2012	77.24	537.02	14.4
2013	78.57	565.20	13.9
2014	84.48	607.26	13.9
2015	90.99	633.37	14.4
2016	94.61	650.85	14.5
2017	95.59	667.95	14.3
2018	101.25	677.20	15.0
2019	104.72	691.58	15.1
2020	101.71	721.30	14.1

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020 and website of The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS).

“Summary of National Income Statistics”(Updated June 2021)



III Comparison of national tax burden and other countries

According to tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in the Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020, from 2016 to 2018, tax revenues accounted for 12.7%, 12.5%, and 13% of the gross domestic product. The percentages of other major countries are 19.2% in Japan, 20% in South Korea, 18.3% in the United States, 29.9% in France, and 24% in Germany, all higher than for the Republic of China (excluding Social Security Contributions).

Republic of China and other countries' tax revenues as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018

Unit: %

Countries	Tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)
Republic of China	13.0
Japan	19.2
Korea	20.0
United States	18.3
France	29.9
Germany	24.0

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2020.

PART VI Analysis of Tax Sources

I Income Tax

1. Percentage of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax and of Individual Income Tax

According to the theory of taxation, individual income tax has a higher capacity in achieving the ability-to-pay principle. Among the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, the percentage of individual income tax in income tax is higher than that of profit-seeking enterprise income tax in most countries. The net tax revenue of income tax was NT\$981.71 billion in 2020 where individual income tax revenue was NT\$504.66 billion, 51.4% of total net income tax revenues, and profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was the remaining part of NT\$477.05 billion, 48.6% of total net income tax revenues. The proportion of individual income tax is slightly higher than profit-seeking enterprise income tax.

Percentage of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax and of Individual Income Tax

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Year	Income Tax	Individual Income Tax	Ratio	Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax	Ratio
2011	710,191,056	343,004,982	48.3	367,186,074	51.7
2012	760,809,633	393,065,301	51.7	367,744,332	48.3
2013	743,289,570	392,174,283	52.8	351,115,287	47.2
2014	813,483,965	410,852,287	50.5	402,631,678	49.5
2015	936,730,879	473,946,434	50.6	462,784,445	49.4
2016	1,006,360,404	495,971,933	49.3	510,388,471	50.7
2017	986,412,046	483,099,840	49.0	503,312,206	51.0
2018	1,077,079,298	509,134,610	47.3	567,944,688	52.7
2019	1,148,814,059	500,903,111	43.6	647,910,948	56.4
2020	981,707,165	504,655,105	51.4	477,052,060	48.6

Source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

2. Percentage of Publicly-Owned Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax and of Private Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax

The net tax revenue of profit-seeking enterprise income tax was NT\$477.05 billion in 2020 where publicly-owned profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was NT\$-0.8 billion, -0.17% of total net profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenues and private profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was the remaining part of NT\$477.85 billion, 100.17% of total net profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenues. Therefore the main share of our profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenues is derived from private profit-seeking enterprises.

Percentage of Publicly-Owned Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax and of Private Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Year	Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax	Publicly-Owned	Ratio	Private	Ratio
2011	367,186,074	3,131,884	0.9	364,054,190	99.1
2012	367,744,332	4,499,172	1.2	363,245,160	98.8
2013	351,115,287	6,142,700	1.7	344,972,587	98.3
2014	402,631,678	842,960	0.2	401,788,718	99.8
2015	462,784,445	4,883,296	1.1	457,901,149	98.9
2016	510,388,471	1,117,891	0.2	509,270,580	99.8
2017	503,312,206	-9,440,483	-1.9	512,752,689	101.9
2018	567,944,688	7,091,410	1.2	560,853,278	98.8
2019	647,910,948	7,213,163	1.1	640,697,785	98.9
2020	477,052,060	-801,510	-0.17	477,853,570	100.17

Source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

3. Statistical Table of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Returns and Tax Paid

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

National Taxation Bureau	Year	Provisional Income Tax Returns and Tax Paid ^(Note)		Income Tax Returns	
		Cases Filed	Tax Paid	Cases Filed	Tax Paid
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	2015	38,863	62,151,000	175,909	72,706,000
	2016	39,633	62,840,000	179,560	72,588,000
	2017	39,924	65,618,000	183,510	109,898,000
	2018	40,842	77,076,000	187,016	95,853,000
	2019	42,408	76,459,000	189,697	96,168,000
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	2015	29,608	9,999,000	93,432	17,022,000
	2016	30,550	12,778,000	95,730	15,970,000
	2017	31,084	11,866,000	98,540	22,851,000
	2018	32,105	15,279,000	100,909	30,278,000
	2019	33,057	18,920,000	103,600	18,971,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	2015	84,170	60,342,000	295,918	85,248,000
	2016	86,692	64,354,000	304,090	86,772,000
	2017	87,999	72,372,000	312,032	90,541,000
	2018	90,941	58,411,000	319,001	125,717,000
	2019	93,187	77,284,000	326,708	103,940,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	2015	64,461	21,654,000	207,351	39,818,000
	2016	66,336	26,536,000	213,821	43,214,000
	2017	68,183	32,405,000	219,922	44,354,000
	2018	70,813	35,836,000	225,803	52,323,000
	2019	72,998	37,757,000	232,396	40,512,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	2015	21,843	7,763,000	95,733	12,520,000
	2016	22,857	8,894,000	99,752	12,079,000
	2017	23,639	9,878,000	103,005	14,224,000
	2018	24,507	10,592,000	105,794	17,121,000
	2019	25,285	11,707,000	108,840	13,161,000
Total	2015	238,945	161,909,000	868,343	227,314,000
	2016	246,068	175,402,000	892,953	230,623,000
	2017	250,829	192,139,000	917,009	281,868,000
	2018	259,208	197,194,000	938,523	321,292,000
	2019	266,935	222,127,000	961,241	272,752,000

Sources:

1. Statistics of Income Tax Return of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance.
2. Statistics of Provisional Tax Payments of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

Note: According to article 67 and article 69 of the Income Tax revised on May 27, 2009, starting from 2009 a sole proprietorship or a partnership is exempted from making a provisional payment of tax and filing a provisional income tax return. Hence, only a profit-seeking enterprise organized in the form of a company or a cooperative shall make its provisional payment of tax and file its provisional income tax return. A profit-seeking enterprise which fulfills the provisional payment without investment tax credit, without refundable tax from administrative remedy, and without having claimed withholding tax is exempted from filing a provisional income tax return after making a provisional payment to the Treasury. Therefore, the cases listed in the above table include the cases where profit-seeking enterprises make provisional payments without filing provisional income tax returns as well as tax paid listed in the above table include tax payment collected from the aforesaid cases.

4. Statistical Table of Individual Income Tax Returns and Tax Paid

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

National Taxation Bureau	Year	Income Tax Return	
		Cases Filed	Tax Paid
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	2015	878,611	74,713,000
	2016	882,501	75,602,000
	2017	884,673	76,572,000
	2018	877,158	76,518,000
	2019	870,803	79,921,000
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	2015	696,106	13,084,000
	2016	709,559	12,961,000
	2017	717,833	13,582,000
	2018	715,455	12,956,000
	2019	724,169	13,206,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	2015	2,305,501	53,343,000
	2016	2,351,683	50,709,000
	2017	2,401,632	52,039,000
	2018	2,407,971	48,904,000
	2019	2,469,672	51,530,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	2015	1,421,929	27,500,000
	2016	1,428,481	27,922,000
	2017	1,444,744	28,335,000
	2018	1,441,546	26,915,000
	2019	1,458,206	28,754,000
National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	2015	834,261	13,108,000
	2016	846,811	13,512,000
	2017	856,598	13,940,000
	2018	854,731	13,589,000
	2019	863,337	13,612,000
Total	2015	6,136,408	181,748,000
	2016	6,219,035	180,706,000
	2017	6,305,480	184,468,000
	2018	6,296,861	178,882,000
	2019	6,386,187	187,023,000

Source: Statistics of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance.

5. Individual Income Tax Structure Analysis

The national economy of our country is based on the Principle of People's Livelihood, which seeks to attain a well-balanced sufficiency in national welfare and people's livelihood. The assessment of Individual Income Tax is the best way to achieve this. Thus, we divided the structure of Individual Income Tax of 2018 into 3 points introduced below for reference.

- (1) A progressive tax rate system has been adopted for individual income tax, and tax distribution increases as income increases. With regard to the ratio of the assessed tax payable to assessed gross income, those with a net income of less than \$540,000 accounted for only 1.36%, while those with a net income of more than \$10 million amounted to 29.63%, as detailed in the attached table.

Individual Income Tax Burden Distribution Table in 2018

Unit: NT\$1,000;%

Level	Brackets (Ten Thousand)	Assessed Gross Income (including dividend income calculated separately)	Assessed Net Income Assessed Gross Income (including dividend income calculated separately)	Assessed Tax Payable Assessed Gross Income (including dividend income calculated separately)	
				Amount	Percentage of Assessed Gross Income
	NET=0	1,542,761,163	36,072,615	10,100,332	0.65
1	0-54	1,828,273,345	431,524,737	24,831,456	1.36
2	54-121	1,052,624,194	506,685,429	36,311,738	3.45
3	121-242	780,931,164	487,134,537	51,084,210	6.54
4	242-453	465,031,639	347,069,719	54,542,315	11.73
5	453-500	56,150,927	45,676,014	9,045,479	16.11
6	500-1000	247,008,647	210,454,629	49,106,725	19.88
7	1000 and over	193,528,869	181,582,094	57,333,025	29.63
	Total	6,166,309,949	2,246,199,775	292,355,279	4.74

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2018 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 6A-2).

- (2) Information based on the net income and tax payable of households shows that the percentage of taxation cases in the low income bracket is higher while the amount of tax paid is lower, whereas the percentage of taxation cases in the high income bracket is lower while the amount of tax paid accounts for a higher percentage. This is sufficient to illustrate the ability-to-pay principle of income taxation, as detailed in the attached table.

Comparison Table of Taxpayer Unit and Tax Payable of Individual Income Tax in 2018

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000; %

Brackets (Ten Thousand)	Taxpayer Unit		Assessed Tax Payable (including dividend income calculated separately)	
	Cases Filed	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
000-054	5,277,916	83.65	34,931,788	11.95
054-242	889,374	14.10	87,395,948	29.89
242 and over	142,253	2.25	170,027,544	58.16
Total	6,309,543	100	292,355,279	100

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2018 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 6A-2).

(3) Income from salaries and wages is highest, followed by dividend income, as detailed in the attached table.

Statistical Table of Income Categories of Individual Income Tax in 2018

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000; %

Item of Income	Income	Percentage
Business income	105,300,058	1.71
Income from professional practice	131,039,544	2.12
Income from salaries and wages	4,720,262,651	76.55
Income from interest	228,391,437	3.70
Income from leases and from royalties	132,722,273	2.15
Income from self-undertaking in farming, fishing, animal husbandry, forestry, and mining	0	0
Income from property transactions	15,745,542	0.26
Income from prizes and awards won by chance	7,366,811	0.12
Dividend income	716,703,269	11.62
Separation income	9,027,254	0.15
Other income	77,919,016	1.26
Income derived from written articles	1,574,113	0.03
Non-classified income	20,588,904	0.33
Total (Gross Income)	6,166,640,873	100.00

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2018 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 16-2).

Statistical Table of Income Categories and Tax Brackets of Individual Income Tax in 2018

Unit: NT\$1,000

Type of Income	Brackets (Ten Thousand)								
	NET=0	0-54	54-121	121-242	242-453	453-500	500-1000	1000 and over	Total
Taxpayer Unit	3,224,435	2,053,481	609,772	279,602	100,705	8,413	26,930	6,205	6,309,543
Total	1,542,892,422	1,828,390,442	1,052,737,969	781,089,652	465,076,283	56,156,191	246,985,265	193,312,649	6,166,640,873
Business income	34,063,034	29,597,581	17,678,588	12,311,118	5,662,989	515,301	1,827,350	3,644,097	105,300,058
Income from professional practice	19,001,650	31,425,424	25,660,605	23,602,732	14,909,982	1,602,571	7,197,644	7,638,937	131,039,544
Income from salaries and wages	1,249,918,176	1,516,835,656	826,161,755	570,196,863	307,424,710	33,639,876	134,147,844	81,937,770	4,720,262,651
Income from interest	81,574,482	65,494,238	34,705,275	24,024,983	13,009,214	1,377,723	5,388,239	2,817,282	228,391,437
Income from leases and from royalties	23,545,309	33,596,677	24,496,000	21,831,679	15,259,124	1,943,551	7,736,385	4,313,548	132,722,273
Income from property transactions	2,828,238	3,456,384	2,437,775	2,247,489	1,574,790	252,217	1,156,911	1,791,738	15,745,542
Income from prizes and awards won by chance	1,776,294	2,515,730	1,419,320	999,174	457,167	36,329	137,247	25,551	7,366,811
Dividend income	115,661,898	125,316,123	105,679,469	110,962,184	93,787,325	14,806,753	78,446,573	72,042,944	716,703,269
Separation income	129,779	409,025	721,341	1,050,790	1,332,050	267,138	1,833,973	3,283,158	9,027,254
Other income	10,654,845	15,336,251	10,431,507	10,591,775	9,300,959	1,407,862	7,371,584	12,824,234	77,919,016
Income derived from written articles	305,614	390,684	254,971	228,311	166,392	25,477	70,494	132,170	1,574,113
Non-classified income	3,433,104	4,016,669	3,091,364	3,042,555	2,191,579	281,393	1,671,021	2,861,218	20,588,904

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2018 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 16-2)

II Commodity Tax

The net revenues of commodity tax were NT\$170.224 billion in 2020. That was about NT\$6.654 billion less than in 2019. Most of the revenue from commodity tax was concentrated from oil/gas and vehicles, accounting for 90.23%. Commodity tax revenues and the ratio for each taxable item are as follows:

Comparative Analysis Table of Commodity Tax Sources in 2019 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2019			2020		
	No. of businesses	Revenues	Ratio	No. of businesses	Revenues	Ratio
Total	1,105	176,878,186	100.00	1,107	170,223,762	100.00
Oil / Gas	29	87,868,506	49.68	31	90,348,551	53.08
Vehicles	470	71,579,242	40.47	472	63,244,844	37.15
Electric Appliances	262	8,051,783	4.55	262	7,064,414	4.15
Cement	26	3,708,525	2.10	26	3,955,697	2.32
Beverages	291	2,948,828	1.67	287	3,163,394	1.86
Rubber Tires	24	2,316,716	1.31	26	2,068,721	1.22
Flat-glass	3	404,586	0.23	3	378,139	0.22

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

III Tobacco and Alcohol Tax

1. The Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Act was implemented on January 1, 2002. Upon implementation, a tobacco and alcohol tax was imposed on tobacco and alcohol products regardless of whether they were manufactured domestically or imported from abroad. The taxable items and rates of the tobacco and alcohol tax are as follows:

- (1) Taxable tobacco products includes cigarettes, cut tobacco, cigars, and other tobacco products. Their corresponding tax rate is NT\$1,590 per 1,000 sticks or kilo.
- (2) Taxable alcohol products and their corresponding tax rates are as follows:
 - Brewed alcoholic beverages: Beer is NT\$26 per litre; other brewed alcoholic beverages are NT\$7 per litre per degree of alcohol content.
 - Distilled spirits: NT\$2.5 per litre per degree of alcohol content.
 - Reprocessed alcoholic beverages: Alcohol content exceeding 20% by volume is NT\$185 per litre; alcohol content less than 20% by volume is NT\$7 per litre per degree of alcohol content.
 - Cooking alcoholic beverages: NT\$9 per litre.
 - Other alcoholic beverages: NT\$7 per litre per degree of alcohol content.
 - Ethyl alcohol: NT\$15 per litre.

2. The net revenues of tobacco and alcohol tax were NT\$71.472 billion in 2020, with an increase of more than NT\$2.823 billion compared to 2019. Revenues and ratio of tobacco and alcohol tax are as follows:

Net Revenues Comparative Table of Tobacco and Alcohol Tax in 2019 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2019		2020	
	Net revenues	Ratio	Net revenues	Ratio
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax	68,649,317	100.00	71,472,435	100.00
Tobacco	44,156,316	64.32	46,870,603	65.58
Alcohol	24,493,001	35.68	24,601,832	34.42

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

IV Business Tax

1. Analysis of the number of business entities and sales amount by industry

Value-added and non-value-added business tax shall be levied on the sale of goods or services within the territory of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) and the import of goods. There are 38 industries by business nature.

The top three industries in annual sales amount of 2020 are: trading, manufacturing, and contracting, accounting for 76.36% of total sales.

The number, sales amount and sales ratio of business entities by industry are as follows:

Table of 2020 Sales Amount Filed by Business Entities by Industry

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Industry	Number	Sales amount	Ratio	Industry	Number	Sales amount	Ratio
Trading	472,722	14,796,061,700	34.29	Barber shops	1,900	8,693,533	0.02
Manufacturing	125,501	14,499,408,769	33.60	Bathhouses	70	525,161	0.00
Handicraft	33	159,054	0.00	Labor service	52,623	944,508,736	2.19
Journalism	1,613	67,606,867	0.16	Warehousing	1,077	147,503,419	0.34
Publishing	5,892	189,963,182	0.44	Leasing	21,469	614,127,301	1.42
Agriculture and forestry	2,387	24,676,479	0.06	Agency service	8,476	162,573,789	0.38
Animal husbandry	223	6,433,230	0.01	Brokerage service	19,048	870,038,577	2.02
Aquaculture	759	12,786,338	0.03	Technical and design service	44,331	1,176,460,313	2.73
Mining	1,187	72,126,916	0.17	Food and beverage services	36,281	424,071,985	0.98
Contracting	129,454	3,649,188,033	8.46	Special food and beverage services	386	828,359	0.00
Printing	6,847	154,012,302	0.36	Notary public	253	5,321,941	0.01
Public utilities	3,819	1,329,406,679	3.08	Banking	5,424	1,376,543,916	3.19
Entertainment services	4,807	71,693,594	0.17	Insurance	1,004	591,681,199	1.37
Transport	11,087	624,078,706	1.45	Trust investment	6,763	231,491,998	0.54
Photo service	2,135	5,953,848	0.01	Securities	853	136,597,908	0.32
Building furnishing	28,250	258,686,905	0.60	Futures	55	21,356,646	0.05
Advertising	14,157	161,867,953	0.37	Bills	53	15,278,646	0.03
Repair	11,308	163,582,287	0.38	Pawn-broking	52	204,334	0.00
Processing	3,717	143,564,863	0.33	Other	1,874	64,175,048	0.15
Lodging and accommodations	4,665	123,266,576	0.29	Total	1,032,555	43,146,507,090	100.00

Source:

1. Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

2. Number of business entities based on the reporting period of November to December 2020.

2. Table of 2020 Business Tax Assessed by the Tax Authority

Unit: NT\$1,000; number

Item	Total	National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area
Number of business entities whose business tax is assessed	259,963	31,690	26,695	94,049	63,713	43,816
Number of business entities whose assessed sales amount is less than tax threshold	185,477	9,008	30,478	44,018	52,952	49,021
Number of business entities whose business tax are assessed and exempted	62,666	6,753	6,822	27,130	8,946	13,015
Number of business entities whose assessed tax amount is less than tax threshold due to their input tax deducted from the assessed tax	81	41	3	15	5	17
Total	508,187	47,492	63,998	165,212	125,616	105,869
Assessed sales amount	424,237,629	53,299,092	50,646,602	158,157,019	86,001,698	76,133,218
Assessed tax amount	3,127,642	448,375	316,124	1,153,981	740,294	468,868
Input tax filed to be deducted from the assessed tax amount	18,626	1,775	1,520	8,327	4,344	2,660
Input tax deducted from the assessed tax amount	18,282	1,620	1,496	8,287	4,313	2,565
Amount of business tax payable	3,109,358	446,755	314,628	1,145,693	735,980	466,302

Source:

1. Fiscal Information Agency, MOF
2. Number of assessed business entities based on 2020 Q4 figures.

3. Table of 2020 Business Tax Filed (2-1)

Unit: NT\$1,000; number

Item		National Taxation Bureau	Total	National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	
Number of business entities filing business tax			1,032,555	196,897	111,217	354,699	250,549	119,193	
Sales amount	Total		43,145,645,461	13,671,744,694	4,469,050,313	13,894,706,092	7,745,278,587	3,364,865,775	
	5%-tax-rate		27,866,838,311	9,152,177,841	3,054,875,956	8,145,616,743	5,199,001,292	2,315,166,479	
	Zero-tax-rate		10,246,079,086	1,897,947,464	1,053,572,989	4,771,726,567	1,886,223,023	636,609,043	
	Tax-exempt		3,243,643,499	1,313,685,510	284,028,385	774,934,034	521,784,385	349,211,185	
	Special-tax-rate		1,789,946,194	1,308,845,947	76,607,376	202,425,870	138,265,412	63,801,589	
Tax base of imported goods and the payment amount of purchase of foreign services	Fixed assets		65,757,209	19,429,290	3,417,933	32,439,682	8,754,551	1,715,753	
	Purchases		5,924,073,608	2,123,726,087	947,878,702	1,742,045,565	867,834,664	242,588,590	
	Purchase of foreign services		250,755,119	129,985,875	10,026,448	103,943,359	5,188,156	1,611,281	
Input	Total		28,693,649,395	9,317,848,589	3,468,611,725	9,093,124,791	4,778,719,043	2,035,345,247	
	Creditable		26,556,036,197	8,995,622,953	3,294,015,365	7,861,151,342	4,516,482,501	1,888,764,036	
	Creditable input tax	Purchases		1,291,932,520	457,272,181	160,193,921	376,453,017	210,786,518	87,226,883
		Fixed assets		34,760,646	13,463,176	3,474,898	10,411,622	5,230,607	2,180,343

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

(Supplementary tax declarations and payments not included)

3. Table of 2020 Business Tax Filed (2-2)

Unit: NT\$1,000; number

National Taxation Bureau		Total	National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area
Item							
Calculation	Total output taxes for current period	1,399,328,503	548,439,695	165,923,684	364,475,319	220,079,235	100,410,570
	Tax of the purchase of foreign services	1,443,284	1,357,449	71,476	7,841	5,780	738
	Tax calculated at special tax rate	47,235,865	29,137,034	2,985,997	7,687,304	5,192,810	2,232,720
	Payment of tax payable due to business suspension or adjustment	1,082,055	456,298	120,873	326,471	112,812	65,601
	Creditable input tax for current period	1,311,362,600	465,247,653	162,071,200	383,721,604	213,203,653	87,118,490
	Refundable tax due to business suspension or adjustment	672,629	241,093	76,133	180,395	138,847	36,161
	Tax liability for current period	401,964,436	170,324,427	33,856,972	106,421,802	62,701,160	28,660,075
	Refundable tax for current period	260,041,371	52,898,867	26,368,923	115,237,599	49,684,750	15,851,232
	Accumulated input tax carried forward to next period	120,438,972	50,344,664	11,885,207	36,977,457	14,218,442	7,013,202

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

V Stamp Tax

The items subject to the levy of stamp tax are receipts for monetary payments, deeds for sale of movables, contracting agreements, and contracts for the sale, transfer and partition of real estate.

Stamp Tax Statistical Table

Unit: NT\$100 million; %

Item	2019		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Total	128.70	100.00	137.49	100.00
Tax stamps	10.35	8.04	10.50	7.64
Amount of collective or large payment of Stamp Tax	118.35	91.96	126.99	92.36
Banking business and trust enterprise	27.15	21.10	26.04	18.94
Insurance enterprise	16.20	12.59	16.83	12.24
Public utilities	0.96	0.75	1.01	0.74
Contracting agreements	28.17	21.89	32.51	23.65
Contracts for the sale, transfer, or partition of real estate	22.44	17.43	25.38	18.46
Other	23.42	18.20	25.21	18.33

Data Source: Revenue Service Office

VI Land Tax

1. Analysis of Land Tax Revenues in Recent 10 Years

Analysis of land tax revenues (consisting of agricultural land tax, land value tax, and land value increment tax) is as follows:

- (1) Agricultural Land Tax: The levying of the agricultural land tax has been suspended since 1987.
- (2) Land Value Tax: The reasons for the increase in revenues for land value tax year by year are mainly the reassessment of land value in accordance with the laws in 2010, 2013, and 2016. In view of the long-term low base of the land value tax in the past, the adjustment of announced land value (30.54%) in 2016 was higher than the previous adjustment. After then, the land value was reassessed in 2018 and 2020, and the national average was 3.63% and 0.66% lower than the previous adjustment, respectively. The revenues of land value tax in both 2018 and 2019 were 91.9 billion NT dollars. The revenue of land value tax in 2020 was 91.8 billion NT dollars, a decrease of 0.1% compared to 2019.
- (3) Land Value Increment Tax: Faced with the global financial crisis in 2009, the land transaction volume was greatly reduced. Starting from 2010, the transaction volume gradually grew, and the assessed present value of land increased year by year. The revenue in 2020 was 113 billion NT dollars, an increase of 11.72% compared to 2019.

Statistics of Land Tax Revenues in Recent 10 Years

Base Year: 2011

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

CY	Grand Total			Agricultural Land Tax			Land Value Tax			Land Value Increment Tax		
	Amount	Proportion	Base Ratio	Amount	Proportion	Base Ratio	Amount	Proportion	Base Ratio	Amount	Proportion	Base Ratio
2011	141,981,922	100	100.0	0	0	0	63,374,107	44.6	100.0	78,607,815	55.4	100.0
2012	143,848,851	100	101.3	0	0	0	62,712,169	43.6	99.0	81,136,682	56.4	103.2
2013	174,080,706	100	122.6	0	0	0	70,826,019	40.7	111.8	103,254,687	59.3	131.4
2014	173,174,512	100	122.0	0	0	0	71,515,636	41.3	112.8	101,658,876	58.7	129.3
2015	184,598,397	100	130.0	0	0	0	71,141,328	38.5	112.3	113,457,069	61.5	144.3
2016	177,273,904	100	124.9	0	0	0	93,888,422	53.0	148.1	83,385,482	47.0	106.1
2017	188,638,208	100	132.9	0	0	0	94,776,475	50.2	149.6	93,861,733	49.8	119.4
2018	182,436,812	100	128.5	0	0	0	91,885,304	50.4	145.0	90,551,508	49.6	115.2
2019	193,033,959	100	136.0	0	0	0	91,897,189	47.6	145.0	101,136,770	52.4	128.7
2020	204,742,200	100	144.2	0	0	0	91,752,605	44.8	144.8	112,989,595	55.2	143.7

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

2.Land Value Tax

Sources of Land Value Tax

Unit: Hectare; NT\$ Million

Item CY Location	Regular Land			Self-use Residential Land			Others		
	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value
2015	4,725,131	103,923	3,360,356	3,133,726	27,225	2,259,484	29,239	46,559	980,627
2016	4,762,682	105,070	4,409,935	3,294,323	28,638	3,031,683	31,206	46,523	1,266,696
2017	4,804,294	106,931	4,391,983	3,364,578	29,345	3,069,410	32,381	47,763	1,305,023
2018	4,832,069	108,586	4,254,780	3,449,496	30,101	2,992,630	32,743	47,627	1,304,595
2019	4,859,067	110,185	4,248,860	3,536,800	30,820	3,034,012	33,416	48,845	1,309,431
2020	4,900,498	111,684	4,209,830	3,603,507	31,421	3,048,090	34,440	49,749	1,302,698
Taipei City	388,715	2,329	1,297,103	519,190	2,154	1,265,001	3,737	522	304,314
New Taipei City	752,569	10,805	770,314	825,982	3,270	555,846	4,883	3,912	135,825
Taoyuan City	445,791	10,090	355,146	395,332	2,978	204,143	3,863	5,827	174,529
Taichung City	591,239	13,251	303,667	357,778	3,920	139,496	3,862	6,056	91,080
Tainan City	422,051	11,083	270,897	268,942	3,648	164,822	3,966	5,421	83,431
Kaohsiung City	481,029	10,189	470,140	493,527	3,933	342,207	3,317	7,551	239,342
Taiwan Province	1,793,694	53,067	740,236	742,572	11,498	376,375	10,714	20,331	273,684
Fujian Province	25,410	870	2,327	184	20	200	98	129	493

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

3. Land Value Increment Tax

Sources of Land Value Increment Tax

Unit: Plot; Square of Meter; NT\$ 1,000

CY Location	Item	No. of Transferred		Present Value of Transferred	Original Declared Value After Adjustment	Gross Amount of Land Value Increment
		Plots	Area			
2015		1,229,972	327,614,099	1,931,526,932	1,030,908,868	917,890,703
2016		1,003,491	253,790,179	1,587,956,926	833,645,359	764,942,206
2017		1,074,284	259,415,433	1,697,529,328	901,426,190	806,709,227
2018		1,114,620	238,839,533	1,794,770,069	996,761,070	816,262,285
2019		1,181,992	244,955,303	2,059,329,103	1,154,571,434	938,433,935
2020		1,344,964	266,531,397	2,204,070,986	1,251,233,686	956,161,321
Taipei City		98,260	2,391,296	376,233,050	210,255,632	167,536,490
New Taipei City		218,795	15,878,088	379,956,261	204,947,829	171,068,319
Taoyuan City		172,808	22,925,751	307,641,718	165,615,239	142,558,558
Taichung City		170,485	18,036,497	306,544,154	169,580,330	131,291,014
Tainan City		136,013	30,293,916	182,316,152	107,210,147	77,644,173
Kaohsiung City		126,981	17,544,916	186,503,599	114,857,165	74,262,282
Taiwan Province		416,757	158,514,216	460,681,336	277,749,861	188,617,103
Fujian Province		4,865	946,717	4,194,716	1,017,483	3,183,382

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

VII House Tax

Number of Cases, Area, and Current Value(3-1)

Unit: Case ; Hectare ; NT\$ Million

CY Location	Total			Taxable House					
	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value	Residence (Including Reduced to a Half)					
				Residential Purposes by Owner or Leased for Public Welfare Purposes			Residential Purposes Not by Owner		
				Number of Cases	Area	Current Value	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value
2015	10,078,122	204,631	5,477,261	6,432,491	92,330	2,389,515	622,356	10,371	349,821
2016	10,148,669	207,496	5,662,854	6,438,097	92,618	2,425,348	659,854	10,915	396,993
2017	10,280,163	213,901	6,001,821	6,456,077	93,490	2,538,085	678,912	11,224	439,145
2018	10,409,416	215,816	6,149,586	6,528,328	94,558	2,598,062	685,051	11,332	440,431
2019	10,530,987	219,613	6,392,581	6,578,981	95,494	2,670,202	685,364	11,429	467,445
2020	10,657,184	222,645	6,444,912	6,645,486	96,447	2,699,445	680,527	11,460	464,365
Taipei City	1,195,159	20,618	1,083,031	690,515	7,352	328,942	93,440	1,037	86,669
New Taipei City	1,901,956	30,117	1,138,370	1,303,909	13,781	539,065	139,157	1,763	95,059
Taoyuan City	987,816	25,206	701,385	714,219	10,793	299,784	66,012	1,254	40,940
Taichung City	1,250,815	31,209	820,008	810,375	13,040	323,113	100,121	1,931	62,146
Tainan City	852,761	19,933	452,736	543,559	9,229	212,452	40,107	883	26,950
Kaohsiung City	1,232,605	25,665	844,130	820,302	11,592	365,521	79,688	1,340	66,222
Taiwan Province	3,206,377	69,259	1,396,740	1,746,876	30,368	626,752	159,345	3,213	85,803
Fujian Province	29,695	637	8,514	15,731	292	3,814	2,657	40	574

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Number of Cases, Area, and Current Value(3-2)

Unit: Case ; Hectare ; NT\$ Million

CY Location	Taxable House								
	Non - Residence (Including Reduced to a Half)								
	Business			Private Hospital, Clinic, or Professional Office			Non-Residential Purpose & Non-Business		
	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value
2015	765,077	39,238	1,187,960	14,338	746	32,097	268,084	11,283	393,806
2016	769,163	39,984	1,205,187	15,527	834	35,834	268,714	11,394	417,415
2017	784,369	40,965	1,275,020	16,381	837	35,505	273,834	11,798	446,734
2018	796,957	42,052	1,315,767	17,269	860	36,382	278,234	12,041	442,483
2019	811,358	42,976	1,368,783	18,119	899	38,218	280,619	12,294	460,971
2020	821,541	43,478	1,326,600	18,928	908	38,266	288,269	12,920	495,461
Taipei City	160,877	3,607	272,876	5,698	134	8,252	48,131	1,752	115,147
New Taipei City	170,463	5,219	161,035	3,638	85	4,447	51,810	2,007	99,866
Taoyuan City	67,038	6,371	167,141	1,673	116	3,622	28,819	1,425	45,618
Taichung City	105,900	6,511	153,234	2,147	132	5,193	36,660	1,809	58,073
Tainan City	53,903	4,380	110,295	826	62	2,089	18,861	925	25,964
Kaohsiung City	75,509	5,213	163,982	1,927	142	7,040	31,136	1,329	57,075
Taiwan Province	183,549	12,092	296,713	2,994	236	7,610	72,096	3,641	93,149
Fujian Province	4,302	86	1,324	25	1	12	756	33	569

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Number of Cases, Area, and Current Value(3-3)

Unit: Case ; Hectare ; NT\$ Million

CY Location	Item	Tax-Exempt House					
		Residence			Non - Residence		
		Number of Cases	Area	Current Value	Number of Cases	Area	Current Value
2015		1,822,308	21,257	280,652	153,468	29,404	843,411
2016		1,841,709	21,608	301,164	155,605	30,144	880,914
2017		1,911,674	22,656	334,967	158,916	32,930	932,365
2018		1,939,973	23,064	350,124	163,604	31,908	966,337
2019		1,989,390	23,814	377,186	167,156	32,707	1,009,776
2020		2,032,531	24,234	391,878	169,902	33,198	1,028,898
Taipei City		167,501	1,439	27,965	28,997	5,298	243,181
New Taipei City		218,261	3,535	109,932	14,718	3,726	128,967
Taoyuan City		96,997	1,479	20,640	13,058	3,768	123,640
Taichung City		179,489	2,568	43,363	16,123	5,218	174,886
Tainan City		178,634	2,040	20,167	16,871	2,415	54,819
Kaohsiung City		210,475	2,871	73,949	13,568	3,178	110,341
Taiwan Province		975,950	10,224	95,300	65,567	9,485	191,406
Fujian Province		5,224	77	560	1,000	109	1,658

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

VIII Deed Tax

Deed Taxes(2-1)

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

CY Location	Total			
	Number of Cases		Assessment Tax	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015	367,221	4,147	13,517,574	637,779
2016	321,439	8,112	11,635,953	918,786
2017	341,710	4,067	12,867,001	461,026
2018	351,292	6,332	13,484,409	680,274
2019	374,862	6,622	14,674,850	768,900
2020	408,601	5,569	16,239,427	547,959
Taipei City	44,077	48	1,890,746	32,760
New Taipei City	76,684	2,289	3,443,137	256,663
Taoyuan City	54,538	1,323	2,160,916	82,931
Taichung City	59,007	71	2,279,192	20,682
Tainan City	29,228	12	1,068,576	6,331
Kaohsiung City	47,376	1,744	2,217,721	114,249
Taiwan Province	96,879	82	3,169,617	34,343
Fujian Province	812	0	9,523	0

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

CY Location	Deed Tax on a Sale				Deed Tax on a Creation of Lien			
	Number of Cases		Assessment Tax		Number of Cases		Assessment Tax	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015	296,487	4,023	11,993,752	596,081	-	-	-	-
2016	263,288	7,794	10,559,801	863,124	2	-	1	-
2017	283,523	3,837	11,773,598	438,188	3	-	225	-
2018	292,523	5,971	12,465,145	613,823	3	-	48	-
2019	314,853	6,266	13,555,420	710,745	2	-	16	-
2020	347,918	5,261	15,196,621	495,197	3	-	257	-
Taipei City	35,079	41	1,727,206	28,431	1	-	28	-
New Taipei City	65,690	2,134	3,233,210	233,313	-	-	-	-
Taoyuan City	49,177	1,322	2,060,582	82,876	-	-	-	-
Taichung City	52,178	22	2,152,226	10,338	-	-	-	-
Tainan City	25,020	-	998,983	-	-	-	-	-
Kaohsiung City	41,121	1,709	2,107,591	111,294	2	-	229	-
Taiwan Province	79,009	33	2,908,966	28,944	0	0	0	0
Fujian Province	644	0	7,859	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Deed Taxes(2-2)

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

CY Location	Deed Tax on an Exchange				Deed Tax on a Bestowal or a Donation			
	Number of Cases		Assessment Tax		Number of Cases		Assessment Tax	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015	4,574	10	340,834	484	65,961	72	1,180,443	19,118
2016	3,857	2	151,583	1,051	54,126	296	923,060	36,574
2017	3,210	67	143,126	2,922	54,827	156	948,865	18,070
2018	4,025	138	130,715	7,880	54,639	167	888,025	32,874
2019	4,810	68	235,924	18,989	55,093	256	882,847	32,464
2020	4,459	112	149,345	19,125	56,111	94	892,620	13,052
Taipei City	1,302	-	49,264	-	7,653	7	114,135	4,329
New Taipei City	1,798	112	60,136	19,125	9,196	43	149,791	4,226
Taoyuan City	320	-	9,492	-	5,041	1	90,842	55
Taichung City	332	-	8,750	-	6,496	3	118,215	25
Tainan City	108	-	6,502	-	4,078	1	62,816	27
Kaohsiung City	233	-	6,200	-	6,017	4	103,694	121
Taiwan Province	364	0	8,994	0	17,464	35	251,469	4,268
Fujian Province	2	0	6	0	166	0	1,657	0

Unit: Case; NT\$1,000

CY Location	Deed Tax on a Partition				Deed Tax on a Possession			
	Number of Cases		Assessment Tax		Number of Cases		Assessment Tax	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015	198	42	2,532	22,096	1	-	12	-
2016	166	20	1,508	18,037	-	-	-	-
2017	145	7	1,186	1,845	2	-	1	-
2018	101	56	458	25,698	1	-	18	-
2019	101	32	634	6,702	3	-	11	-
2020	107	102	573	20,586	3	-	12	-
Taipei City	42	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
New Taipei City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taoyuan City	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taichung City	-	46	-	10,318	1	-	0	-
Tainan City	22	11	276	6,304	-	-	-	-
Kaohsiung City	3	31	7	2,834	-	-	-	-
Taiwan Province	40	14	176	1,129	2	0	11	0
Fujian Province	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

IX Estate Tax

Number of Estate Tax Declarations and Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption

Unit: Person; Case

CY Location	Item	No. of Deceased	No. of Declared	No. of Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption	
				Taxation	Exemption
2016		172,405	141,207	6,444	133,184
2017		171,242	146,798	6,857	138,198
2018		172,784	154,764	7,329	145,722
2019		176,296	155,077	7,714	146,648
2020		173,156	153,708	8,359	145,125
Taipei City		17,212	17,826	2,595	14,954
New Taipei City		24,500	20,750	1,228	19,536
Taoyuan City		13,180	12,179	691	11,579
Taichung City		17,506	14,793	985	13,778
Tainan City		15,327	15,003	538	14,400
Kaohsiung City		21,712	18,321	649	17,596
Taiwan Province		62,879	54,019	1,627	52,504
Fujian Province		840	817	46	778

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	Item	Cases Verified as Taxation		
		Taxable Estate Amount	Deduction and Exemption	Net Amount of Taxable Estate
2016		446,649,046	207,551,791	239,097,255
2017		437,527,416	238,672,604	198,854,812
2018		452,038,522	242,998,814	209,039,708
2019		465,723,223	218,074,101	247,649,122
2020		475,185,650	236,877,351	238,308,299
Taipei City		178,095,957	75,038,992	103,056,965
New Taipei City		71,954,248	36,189,926	35,764,322
Taoyuan City		37,465,396	20,473,971	16,991,425
Taichung City		52,320,571	25,531,830	26,788,741
Tainan City		25,819,406	14,608,522	11,210,884
Kaohsiung City		39,735,642	19,340,599	20,395,043
Taiwan Province		67,531,877	43,983,970	23,547,907
Fujian Province		2,262,553	1,709,541	553,012

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

X Gift Tax

Number of Gift Tax Declarations and Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption

Unit: Case

CY Location	Item	No. of Declared	No. of Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption	
			Taxation	Exemption
2016		182,379	17,642	170,439
2017		192,481	17,386	181,938
2018		193,750	16,035	189,647
2019		191,676	16,517	184,303
2020		198,723	17,840	189,250
Taipei City		28,391	3,946	24,907
New Taipei City		27,424	2,697	25,155
Taoyuan City		17,883	1,645	16,551
Taichung City		22,504	2,542	22,307
Tainan City		19,214	1,230	19,317
Kaohsiung City		20,479	1,676	19,658
Taiwan Province		61,601	4,048	60,152
Fujian Province		1,227	56	1,203

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	Item	Cases Verified as Taxation		
		Taxable Gift Amount	Exemption	Net Amount of Taxable Gift
2016		291,721,265	43,460,068	248,261,197
2017		329,089,835	43,814,303	285,275,532
2018		124,212,981	38,706,822	85,506,159
2019		126,366,107	40,890,504	85,475,603
2020		150,291,625	42,750,962	107,540,663
Taipei City		46,399,641	9,747,703	36,651,938
New Taipei City		20,478,116	6,571,407	13,906,709
Taoyuan City		11,693,772	3,955,748	7,738,024
Taichung City		26,896,142	6,103,298	20,792,844
Tainan City		8,346,965	2,878,317	5,468,648
Kaohsiung City		12,436,061	3,904,464	8,531,597
Taiwan Province		23,838,279	9,454,498	14,383,781
Fujian Province		202,649	135,527	67,122

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

XI Amusement Tax

Due to the decrease in the number of amusement places, the revenue of amusement tax in 2020 was NT1.707 billion, NT0.171 billion less than in 2019.

Analysis of Number of Amusement Places

Unit: Establishment; Case

CY Location	Item	Number of Amusement Places					
		Grand Total	Cinemas	Music Hall, Dance Halls	Golf Course, Driving Ranges	Claw Machines	Arcades
2015		14,741	142	86	176	2,035	2,001
2016		14,728	146	82	178	2,356	1,947
2017		16,785	148	76	171	4,181	1,839
2018		20,651	143	74	169	8,213	1,723
2019		21,964	145	74	163	9,784	1,684
2020		21,600	137	68	162	10,038	1,639
Taipei City		2,141	32	20	8	642	53
New Taipei City		2,871	19	3	31	1,648	46
Taoyuan City		1,829	7	10	25	1,009	59
Taichung City		2,788	21	16	17	1,600	182
Tainan City		1,810	11	5	13	816	348
Kaohsiung City		2,447	19	7	16	1,169	203
Taiwan Province		7,628	26	7	52	3,120	743
Fujian Province		86	2	-	-	34	5

Unit: Establishment; Case

CY Location	Item	Number of Amusement Places					
		Entertainment Restaurants	MTV,KTV	Internet Cafes	Amusement Parks	Temp. Public Shows	Others
2015		115	6,772	995	96	399	1,924
2016		120	6,254	887	117	511	2,130
2017		121	6,229	753	138	651	2,478
2018		109	6,332	635	134	643	2,476
2019		118	6,212	547	135	561	2,541
2020		123	5,772	491	98	659	2,413
Taipei City		50	769	58	11	284	214
New Taipei City		2	618	76	6	29	393
Taoyuan City		6	485	54	2	18	154
Taichung City		16	555	48	6	77	250
Tainan City		8	412	35	5	37	120
Kaohsiung City		18	688	53	19	110	145
Taiwan Province		23	2,214	158	48	103	1,134
Fujian Province		-	31	9	1	1	3

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: The cases of Temp. Public Shows are the numbers for December of each year.

XII Vehicle License Tax

Number of Vehicles Arranged by Vehicle License Tax

Unit: Case

CY Location	Item	Grand Total		Small Passenger Vehicles	
		Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015		7,900,396	144,946	6,438,594	141,288
2016		7,986,191	142,043	6,478,050	138,112
2017		8,177,007	141,167	6,597,178	137,405
2018		8,338,476	140,844	6,698,652	136,607
2019		8,497,120	139,571	6,791,961	134,527
2020		8,963,011	133,873	7,130,344	128,369
Taipei City		1,167,431	14,278	990,687	13,976
New Taipei City		1,134,165	13,879	885,765	13,394
Taoyuan City		868,009	12,818	703,691	12,311
Taichung City		1,188,502	16,723	968,650	16,204
Tainan City		752,209	9,817	599,894	9,505
Kaohsiung City		1,024,331	13,221	800,966	12,853
Taiwan Province		2,805,907	50,994	2,161,250	48,336
Fujian Province		22,457	2,143	19,441	1,790

Unit: Case

CY Location	Item	Large Passenger Vehicles		Trucks		Motorcycles	
		Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2015		37,244	641	1,227,647	2,831	196,911	186
2016		37,005	810	1,232,832	2,943	238,304	178
2017		36,074	712	1,242,274	2,850	301,481	200
2018		32,883	744	1,252,813	3,255	354,128	238
2019		33,001	874	1,262,354	3,682	409,804	488
2020		61,061	662	1,277,804	4,058	493,802	784
Taipei City		15,987	62	104,377	190	56,380	50
New Taipei City		3,768	201	132,799	257	111,833	27
Taoyuan City		192	30	117,136	360	46,990	117
Taichung City		7,800	75	159,756	349	52,296	95
Tainan City		5,196	70	109,962	211	37,157	31
Kaohsiung City		8,147	6	158,028	303	57,190	59
Taiwan Province		19,960	206	494,551	2,120	130,146	332
Fujian Province		11	12	1,195	268	1,810	73

Source: 2020 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: The data for "exempt" mean the number of applications exempt from Vehicle License Tax for each year.

XIII Securities Transactions Tax

Securities transaction tax is a turnover tax that sellers of securities shall pay on each transaction at the following rates based on the transaction amount:

1. 3‰ for shares or share certificates embodying the right to shares issued by companies; 1.5‰ for day-trading stocks.
2. 1‰ for corporate bonds and other securities approved by the government.

The Budget Amount and Net tax Revenues of Securities Transaction Tax of the last 10 years

Unit: NT\$100 million

Year	Budget Amount	Net tax Revenues
2011	1,143.99	939.90
2012	1,265.00	719.40
2013	963.63	713.83
2014	871.17	887.11
2015	940.27	820.33
2016	888.18	708.55
2017	977.00	899.67
2018	991.56	1,011.71
2019	1,129.00	912.05
2020	1,064.75	1,506.32

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

Legislative History of Securities Transaction Tax Rates

Effectivite Date	Legal Rates	Applicable rates
1955.12.31	1‰	1‰
1960.10.1	1‰	Suspended
1965.6.21	1.5‰	1.5‰
1971.8.20	1.5‰	Suspended
1973.1.1	1.5‰	1.5‰
1978.1.1	1.5‰	1.5‰
1978.11.29	3‰	3‰
1985.6.24	3‰	Suspended
1987.1.1	3‰	3‰
1989.1.1	3‰	1.5‰
1990.1.1	1. shares: 6 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 6 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰
1993.2.1	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰
2002.2.1	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰
2010.1.1	1. shares : 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰
2017.1.2	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1 ‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1 ‰
2017.4.28	1. stock day-trading through brokerage accounts: 1.5 ‰ 2. stock sellings other than day-trading through brokerage accounts: 3 ‰ 3. other securities: 1 ‰	1. stock day-trading through brokerage accounts: 1.5 ‰ 2. stock sellings other than day-trading through brokerage accounts: 3 ‰ 3. other securities: 1 ‰
2018.4.28	1. stock sellings other than day-trading: 3 ‰ 2. day-trading of listed or OTC-listed stocks: 1.5 ‰ 3. other securities: 1 ‰	1. stock sellings other than day-trading: 3 ‰ 2. day-trading of listed or OTC-listed stocks: 1.5 ‰ 3. other securities: 1 ‰

XIV Futures Transactions Tax

The buying and selling parties of a futures transaction shall each pay transaction tax at the following rates:

- (1) Stock index and single stock futures contracts: Transaction tax is levied per transaction at a rate of not less than 0.0000125% and not more than 0.06%, based on the value of the futures contract. The current applicable tax rate, approved by the Executive Yuan is on April 1, 2013, has been reduced from 0.004% to 0.002% since.
- (2) Interest rate futures contracts: Transaction tax is levied per transaction at a rate of not less than 0.0000125% and not more than 0.00025% based on the value of the futures contract. As all products have been delisted.
- (3) Option contracts or option contracts on futures: Transaction tax is levied per transaction at a rate of not less than 0.1% and not more than 0.6%, based on the premium paid. The current applicable tax rate approved by the Executive Yuan is 0.1%.
- (4) Other futures contracts: Transaction tax is levied per transaction at a rate of not less than 0.0000125% and not more than 0.06%, based on the value of the futures contract. The current applicable tax rate approved by the Executive Yuan is at the following rates:

Product	Current Applicable Rate
Gold futures	0.00025%
Foreign exchange futures	0.0001%
Oil futures	0.0005%

The Budget Amount and Net Tax Revenues by Futures Transaction Tax of the last 10 years

Unit: NT\$1,000

Year	Budget Amount	Net Tax Revenues
2011	4,821,000	5,859,643
2012	5,953,000	4,297,887
2013	5,953,000	2,669,191
2014	3,680,000	2,861,748
2015	2,249,000	3,783,497
2016	2,862,000	3,705,866
2017	4,004,000	4,190,423
2018	4,004,000	6,099,829
2019	6,150,000	4,694,563
2020	5,145,000	7,535,931

Data Source :The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

XV The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax

1. The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax Act was implemented on June 1, 2011. A specifically selected goods and services tax is levied in accordance with the provisions of this Act, on the sale, manufacture, and import of specifically selected goods or the sale of specifically selected services within the territory of the Republic of China.

(1) The specifically selected goods regulated by this Act are the following:

- a. Buildings and land: Any unit of a building and the share of land associated with the unit, or any urban land and industrial land in non-urban areas for which a construction permit may lawfully be issued, that has been held for a period of no more than 2 years. The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax Act ceased to apply on sale contracts of buildings and land effective from January 1, 2016.
- b. Passenger cars, airplanes, helicopters, and ultra-light vehicles: With a selling price or taxable value of not less than NT\$3 million.
- c. Yachts: Any yacht with a full length of not less than 30.48 meters.
- d. Furniture, turtle shells, hawksbill, coral, ivory, furs, and their products: Any of the aforesaid items that has a selling price or taxable value of not less than NT\$500,000.
- e. As used in this Act, "specifically selected services" means any membership rights with a selling price of not less than NT\$500,000, except when in the nature of a refundable deposit.

(2) The tax rate for the specifically selected goods and services tax is 10%, provided that the tax rate for the specifically selected goods of buildings and land is 15% if the holding period is no more than 1 year.

2. The net revenues of Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax in 2020 were NT\$2.654 billion. The items, revenues, and ratios of the specifically selected goods and services tax are as follows:

Net Revenues Statistics Table of Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax in 2019 and 2020

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2019		2020	
	Net revenues	Ratio	Net revenues	Ratio
Total	2,734,705	100.00	2,653,535	100.00
Buildings and land	10,509	0.38	12,974	0.49
Passenger cars	2,685,890	98.21	2,568,820	96.81
Yachts	3,371	0.12	0	0
Airplanes	408	0.01	393	0.01
Conservation products	176	0.01	334	0.01
Furniture	8,961	0.33	12,577	0.47
The specifically selected services	39,547	1.60	58,437	2.20

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

PART VII Milestones

Milestones

Date	event
109.1.2	Issuance of Decree No. 10804684210 by the MOF on 2 January 2020 : “The Essentials of the Implementation of the Expanding of Paper Examinations Relating to Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Returns for the 2019 Taxable Year” has been issued.
109.1.6	Issuance of Decree No. 10804033920 by the MOF on 6 January 2020 : The amendments to the “Directions for Electronic-filing of Land Value Increment Tax, Deed Tax and Stamp Tax Return” have been issued and became effective on 1 January 2020.
109.1.9	Issuance of Decree No. 10804671270 by the MOF on 9 January 2020 : “The Regulations on Deduction of Undistributed Earnings and Application for Tax Refund for Substantial Investment Made by a Company or a Limited Partnership” has been issued.
109.1.30	Issuance of Decree No. 10804677300 by the MOF on 30 January 2020 : “The Standards for Costs and Necessary Expenses from Leasing Property for the 2019 Taxable Year” has been issued.
109.1.30	Issuance of Decree No. 10804677301 by the MOF on 30 January 2020 : “The Standards for Costs and Necessary Expenses on Revenues from Self-undertaking in Farming, Fishing, Animal Husbandry, and Forestry Businesses for the 2019 Taxable Year” has been issued.
109.2.3	Issuance of Decree No. 10800738620 by the MOF on 3 February 2020 : The revisions on partial provisions of “The Guidelines for Electronic-Filing of Individual Consolidated Income Tax Returns for Aliens” have been issued.
109.2.3	Issuance of Decree No. 10800731330 by the MOF on 3 February 2020 : “The Guidelines for Information Service Provided by the Tax Collection Authority on Income and Deductions Data Inquired by Taxpayers During the Period of Filing Income Tax Returns” have been revised.
109.2.4	Issuance of Decree No. 1090160036 by the Executive Yuan on 4 February 2020 : “Regulations Governing the Evaluation of Tax Expenditure” has been

	promulgated.
109.2.4	Issuance of Decree No. 10800731450 by the MOF on 4 February 2020 : “The Directions for Electronic-Filing of Individual Consolidated Income Tax Returns” have been revised.
109.2.4	Issuance of Decree No. 10800706330 by the MOF on 4 February 2020 : “The Guidelines for the Service of Pre-Calculation of Consolidated Income Tax Returns” have been revised.
109.2.6	Issuance of Decree No. 10904514680 by the Ministry of Finance on February 6, 2020 : Excluding the provisions of the “Electronic Signatures Act” has been announced.
109.2.6	Issuance of Decree No. 10800730460 by the MOF on 6 February 2020 : The amendments to the “Directions for the Regulations Governing the Application of Investment Credit to Urban Renewal Entities in the Form of a Company Limited by Shares Participating in the Renewal Projects of Urban Areas” have been issued. These Directions were renamed the “Directions for the Regulations Governing the Application of Investment Credit to Urban Renewal Entities and Assistant Implementers in the Form of a Company Limited by Shares Participating in the Renewal Projects of Urban Areas”.
109.2.7	Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904516050 by the MOF on 7 February 2020 : During the period of COVID-19, the Central Epidemic Command Center appointed pharmacies under the national health insurance which sell, under commission of government organizations, the expropriated facemasks at the regulated price set by government organizations, and the total revenue generated from such sales will be handed to the commissioning organizations for payment into the public treasury. These payments are not subject to business tax, so there is no need to issue uniform invoices according to Article 55 of the Communicable Disease Control Act.
109.2.21	Issuance of Decree No. 10904502680 by the MOF on 21 February 2020 : “The Regulations Governing the Calculation of Income from Property Transactions on house for the Taxable Year 2019” has been promulgated.

109.2.21	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10804669812 by the MOF on 21 February 2020 :</p> <p>“The Standards for Costs and Necessary Expenses for Private Cram Schools, Kindergartens, and Nursing Homes for the Taxable Year 2019” has been promulgated.</p>
109.2.21	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10804669811 by the MOF on 21 February 2020 :</p> <p>“The Standards for Expenses for Professional Practitioners for the Taxable Year 2019” has been promulgated.</p>
109.2.21	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10804669810 by the MOF on 21 February 2020 :</p> <p>“The Standards for Tax Authorities in Verifying the Revenue of Professional Practitioners for the Taxable Year 2019” has been promulgated.</p>
109.2.24	<p>Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904523030 by the MOF on 24 February 2020 :</p> <p>During the period of COVID-19, the Central Epidemic Command Center appointed pharmacies under the national health insurance which sell, under commission of government organizations, the rationed and marked non-edible 75% alcohol produced by negotiation of the Center and for epidemic prevention and cleaning at the regulated price set by government organizations, and the total revenue generated from such sales will be handed to the commissioning organizations for payment into the public treasury. These payments are not subject to business tax, so there is no need to issue uniform invoices according to Article 55 of the Communicable Disease Control Act.</p>
109.3.3	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10804674530 by the MOF on 3 March 2020 :</p> <p>Notice is hereby given that “The Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in Accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation” was discarded upon expiration of the enforcement period on 31 December 2019 has been announced.</p>
109.3.5	<p>Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904528480 by the MOF on 5 March 2020 :</p> <p>“The Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in Accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation” has been promulgated.</p>

109.3.5	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904528000 by the Ministry of Finance on 5 March 2020 :</p> <p>Notice is hereby given concerning the filing of tax returns and payment of tax period is extended, in response to the epidemic of Coronavirus disease 2019 has been announced.</p>
109.3.20	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10800746390 by the MOF on 20 March 2020 : “‘The Pilot Guidelines for the Tax Collection Authority-in-Charge in Regard to Inquiring about the Income Data of Tax Year 2019 of Profit-Seeking Enterprises, Organizations or Institutions, and Offices of Professionals during the Period for the Filing of Income Tax Returns” has been issued.</p>
109.3.25	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904537900 by the MOF on 25 March 2020 : “‘The Guidelines on the Deferral and Installments of Tax Payment for the Taxpayer during the epidemic of the Coronavirus disease 2019” has been issued.</p>
109.3.31	<p>Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904533040 by the MOF on 31 March 2020 : An explanation of Article 4 of the “Income Tax Act” regarding the treatment of the income tax on disease prevention compensation payment received by people under “Regulations Governing Compensation for Periods of Isolation and Quarantine for Severe Pneumonia with Novel Pathogens” has been issued.</p>
109.4.10	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904526280 by the MOF on 10 April 2020 : The amendments to Articles of “The Directions for Filing Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Returns via Electronic Media” have been issued.</p>
109.4.13	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904551750 by the MOF on 13 April 2020 : Notice is hereby given concerning the stipulation to extend the deadline to June 30, 2020 for the filing and paying of 2019 income tax due to the impact of COVID-19.</p>
109.4.15	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904551860 by the MOF on 15 April 2020 : “‘The Standard for Calculating the Amount of Deductions for Contributions and Donations of Land Reserved for Public Facilities or Land Used by Government for Public Passage Made by Individuals for the 2019 Taxable Year” has been issued.</p>
109.4.27	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904558040 by the MOF on 27 April 2020 : Notice is hereby given that checking body temperature and wearing a</p>

	face mask are obligatory when people enter national and local tax collection agencies in order to prevent the potential spread of COVID-19; people not wearing face masks or with abnormally high body temperatures are not allowed to enter tax collection agencies.
109.5.1	Issuance of Decree No. 10904537810 by the MOF on 1 May 2020 : The amendments to Articles 3 and 4 of the “Directions for Taxpayer of the Estate Tax Inquiring about the Property Information of the Decedent” have been issued.
109.5.4	Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904550440 by the MOF on 4 May 2020 : An explanation of Article 66-9 of the “Income Tax Act” which stipulates relevant rules that the estimated deficits due to the impact of COVID-19 in 2020 may be considered as a deduction from the undistributed surplus earnings in 2018 has been issued.
109.5.8	Issuance of Decree No. 10800117830 by the MOF on 8 May 2020 : The amendments of the “Directions for Recognition of Eligibility for The Tax Rate of The Land value Tax on Self-Use Residential Land” have been promulgated.
109.5.12	Issuance of Decree No. 10904549140 by the MOF on 12 May 2020 : The amendment to Article 10 of “The Guidelines for Electronic-Filing of Collective or Large Payment of Stamp Tax Return” has been issued.
109.5.13	Issuance of Decree Hua-tzung-1 Yi No. 10900049831 by the President on 13 May 2020 : The amendment to Article 11-1 of the “Tax Collection Act” has been promulgated.
109.5.13	Issuance of Decree No. 10904556490 by the MOF on 13 May 2020 : “The Guidelines Governing the Reviewing Procedure of the Regional National Taxation Bureaus, Ministry of Finance for Accepting Tax Refund Applications for Overpaid Business Tax Claimed by Business Entities Affected by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)” has been issued and became effective on 15 January 2020.
109.5.18	Issuance of Decree No. 10900534630 by the MOF on 18 May 2020 : The amendment to Article 14 of the “Directions for the Electronic Filing of Individual Income Tax on House and Land Transaction” has been issued.

109.5.18	Issuance of Decree No. 10904558000 by the MOF on 18 May 2020 : The amendments to Articles 2, 3, and 10 of the “Regulations Governing Application for Exemption from Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax by Private Institutions Participating in Public Infrastructure Projects” have been issued.
109.5.25	Issuance of Decree No. 10904508980 by the MOF on 25 May 2020 : The revisions on partial provisions of the “Directions for the Electronic Filing of Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Returns” have been issued and became effective on 1 January 2020.
109.5.25	Issuance of Decree No. 10800728440 by the MOF on 25 May 2020 : The revisions on partial provisions of the “Directions for the Electronic Filing of Commodity Tax Returns” have been issued and became effective on 1 January 2020.
109.6.3	Issuance of Decree No. 10904501720 by the MOF on 3 June 2020 : The amendment to “The Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under the provisions of Article 52 of the Estate and Gift Tax Act has been issued.
109.6.16	Issuance of Decree No. 10904575620 by the MOF on 16 June 2020 : The amendments to Articles 2, 3 of the “Organization and Operation Rules of Disciplinary Committee and Disciplinary Re-examination Committee of Certified Public Bookkeepers” and Articles 2, 3 of the “The Rules of the Organization and Operation of the Disciplinary Committee and the Disciplinary Re-examination Committee for Bookkeeper and Tax Return Filing Agents” have been issued.
109.6.22	Issuance of Decree No. 10900556910 by the MOF on 22 June 2020 : The amendments to Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the “Directions for Card Issuers of Credit Card and Debit Card Applying on Behalf of Cardholders for Specifying Those Cards of Cash Award Drawn from the Cloud Invoices” have been issued and became effective on 26 July 2020.
109.6.30	Issuance of Decree No. 10900062150 by the MOF on 30 June 2020 : “The Operation Directions for Providing One-stop Service for Cross-district Inquiry of the Financial Heritage Information of the Decedent Applicable to the Regional National Taxation Bureaus, Ministry of Finance” has been issued and became effective on 1 July 2020.

109.7.2	Issuance of Decree No. 10904564450 by the MOF on 2 July 2020 : The amendment to Article 8 of the “Directions for Electronic-filing of Amusement Tax Return” has been issued and become effective on 16 September 2020.
109.7.23	Issuance of Decree No. 10904575430 by the MOF on 23 July 2020 : The amendments to Articles 4 and 5 of the “Operation Guidelines for Diversified Services of Uniform Invoice Redemption” have been issued.
109.7.31	Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904595840 by the MOF on 31 July 2020 : An explanation of Article 69 of the “Income Tax Act” which stipulates relevant rules that profit-seeking enterprises affected by COVID-19 may be exempted from making the provisional payment of profit-seeking enterprise income tax in 2020 has been issued.
109.8.18	Issuance of Decree No. 10904606470 by the MOF on 18 August 2020 : The amendments to “The Guidelines for Filing Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Provisional Returns through Electronic Media” have been issued.
109.8.26	Issuance of Decree No. 10900594600 by the MOF on 26 August 2020 : The amendments to Attachment 2 and Attachment 3 of Article 4 of the “Directions for Competent Authorities to Supervise the Printing of Cash Register Uniform Invoices by Business Entities” have been issued and will become effective on 1 January 2021.
109.8.27	Issuance of Decree No. 10900635770 by the MOF on 27 August 2020 : The amendment to Article 2 of the “Operation Directions for Providing One-stop Service for Cross-district Inquiry of the Financial Heritage Information of the Decedent Applicable to the Regional National Taxation Bureaus, Ministry of Finance” has been issued and become effective on 1 September 2020.
109.9.8	Issuance of Decree No. 10904582040 by the MOF on 8 September 2020 : “The Directions for the Public Announcement of Assessed Individual House and Land Transactions Income Tax Returns” has been issued.
109.11.10	Issuance of Decree No. 10904663700 by the MOF on 10 November 2020 : The amendments to the “Regulations Governing Valuation of the Collaterals for Gold, Exchangeable Foreign Currency and the Exchange Listed Securities” and the renaming of the Regulations as “Regulations

	Governing Valuation and Identification for the Collateral by the Tax Collection Authorities” have been issued.
109.11.16	Issuance of Decree No. 10900692920 by the MOF on 16 November 2020 : The amendments to partial Articles of “The Standards for the Exemption of Penalties for Misconduct in Taxation Affairs” have been issued.
109.11.25	Issuance of Explanatory Decree No. 10904629980 by the MOF on 25 November 2020 : An explanation of Articles 14, 24, and 89 of the “Income Tax Act”, which stipulates relevant rules regarding the tax exemption for governmental subsidies received by an individual, medical care institution, profit-seeking enterprise, or organization or institution which is established for educational, cultural, public welfare, or charitable purposes, due to the impact of COVID-19 has been issued.
109.12.2	Issuance of Decree No. 10904685250 by the MOF on 2 December 2020 : Notice is hereby given that the amounts of items listed in Paragraph 1, Article 12-1 of the Estate and Gift Tax Act are applicable to estate and gift tax cases occurring in 2021.
109.12.10	Issuance of Decree No. 10900697310 by the MOF on 10 December 2020 : “The Standards on Profit-Seeking Enterprises in the 2021 Taxable Year for the Ceiling Interest Rate on Loans and Standards on General Salary of Employees” has been issued.
109.12.16	Issuance of Decree No. 10904684140 by the MOF on 16 December 2020 : Notice is hereby given concerning the amount of basic living expenses for an individual in 2020.
109.12.16	Issuance of Decree No. 10904677860 by the MOF on 16 December 2020 : Notice is hereby given concerning the amounts of basic income, deduction from basic income while calculating the basic tax, and exemption for insurance payments received in the event of death for individual basic income under which profit-seeking enterprises and individuals are not liable for income tax in accordance with the Income Basic Tax Act in 2021.

109.12.16	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10900703780 by the MOF on 16 December 2020 :</p> <p>Notice is hereby given concerning the amounts of exemptions, standard deductions, special deductions for salaries/wages and the disabled, tax brackets for individual income tax in 2021, and limited exemptions for retirement and severance payments received in 2021.</p>
109.12.28	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904654700 by the MOF on 28 December 2020 :</p> <p>The amendments on partial provisions of the “Regulations Governing Assessment of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax on Non-Arm's-Length Transfer Pricing” have been issued.</p>
109.12.30	<p>Issuance of Decree No. 10904686960 by the MOF on 30 December 2020 :</p> <p>The revisions on partial provisions of the “Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” related to Article 32 of the “Commodity Tax Act” have been issued and became effective on 18, November 2020.</p>

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