



賦稅署

Taxation Administration

Yearbook of Taxation, Republic of China
2018

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Major Improvements in Taxation in 2018

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

- (1) The amendments to the “Income Tax Act” were promulgated on February 7, 2018 as a package of income tax reform and became effective as of January 1, 2018, so as to establish a competitive investment tax system to assist enterprises to transform and upgrade themselves as well as to retain and attract outstanding talents, directly enhance investment willingness and increase substantial investment, create employment, and boost economic development.
- (2) The amendment to Article 32 of the “Commodity Tax Act” was promulgated on November 21, 2018, to reduce multiples of punishments for those who are not intentionally violating the rules and endow the tax collection authorities to give multiples of fines and punishments according to the seriousness of the violation.
- (3) To promote the development of electronic payment and in response to the enforcement of the “Taxpayer Rights Protection Act” on December 28, 2017, the Chapter Title of Chapter 1-1 and Articles 11-3 to 11-7 of the ‘Tax Collection Act’ were deleted, and Article 11-2 was amended on November 21, 2018.
- (4) The amendments to the “Tax Collection Act” were promulgated on December 5, 2018. To ensure fair and reasonable taxation, a taxpayer who is unable to pay off the tax within the statutory period due to events that are force majeure or causes not attributable to the taxpayer, shall be exempted from the surcharge for delinquent payment.
- (5) The “Regulations Governing Reduction or Exemption of Income Tax of Foreign Specific Professionals” was promulgated on January 30, 2018. It regulates the conditions and procedures for foreign special professionals applying for tax incentives and other related matters, facilitates compliance by both the taxpayers and the tax authorities, and helps industries recruit professionals and raise international competitiveness.
- (6) The “Regulations of Reduced/Refund Commodity Tax for Newly Purchased Vehicle with Discard of Used Truck” was promulgated on January 30, 2018 to

facilitate the compliance by both taxpayers and tax authorities. It encouraged the replacement of old large diesel trucks to be in line with the legislative purpose of Article 12-6 of the “Commodity Tax Act”. It could achieve the aim of energy saving and carbon reduction policy.

- (7) In order to establish and improve the anti-money laundering system, the relevant regulations were actively formulated as follows:
- a. The “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” was amended and promulgated on March 5, 2018 by stipulating that when Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents engage in a business involving the designation of five types of transactions, they shall process the confirmation of the identity of the customer, preserve transaction records, declare suspicious transactions and participate in on-the-job training in money laundering prevention.
 - b. The amendment to the “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” where its name was amended to the “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” was promulgated on November 9, 2018 stipulating that Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents shall establish an internal control and auditing system for money laundering prevention and anti-terrorism, and are obligated to report properties, property interests, or the location of a target on the financial sanctions list due to a business relationship.
- (8) The “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Payment and Assessment of Income Tax in accordance with Statute for Industrial Innovation” was amended.
- a. To comply with the amendments to the “Statute for Industrial Innovation” promulgated on November 22, 2017, we amended the “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Payment and Assessment of Income Tax in accordance with Statute for Industrial Innovation” on April 27, 2018, amending its name as “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in accordance with the Statute for Industrial

Innovation” and regulations governing the procedure for declaring deferred income, documents required for submission, and other related matters, so that it would be much easier for taxpayers and companies issuing shares to calculate or file the deferred income.

- b. To comply with the amendments to Article 19-1 and Article 72 of the “Statute for Industrial Innovation,” we amended and promulgated Article 6 and Article 7 of the “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation,” and regulated the procedure for companies issuing shares to declare deferred income and relevant rules of calculation of income, so that the employees may work cooperatively and share in the business performances of his/her company. The amendments to such regulations may assist companies to further hold on to talent.
- (9) The “Regulations Governing Income Computing and Filing Returns of Tax Incentives for Venture Capital Enterprises in the Form of Limited Partnerships” was promulgated on May 10, 2018 to identify the calculation of the income and declaration procedure subject to such tax incentive, which could facilitate the compliance by both taxpayers and tax authorities.
- (10) The amendments to the “Enforcement Rules of the Income Basic Tax Act” were promulgated on June 13, 2018, deleting regulations regarding the balance offsetting and calculation of the shareholder imputation credit account of profit-seeking enterprises, as well as amending regulations regarding the statutory items of investment tax credits and the calculation of the amount of basic income, regular income tax, and evasion of the basic tax of individuals.
- (11) The amendments to the “Enforcement Rules of the Income Tax Act” were promulgated on June 29, 2018. By abolishing the partial imputation tax system on dividends, we deleted the provisions regarding the imputation credit account that profit-seeking enterprises shall maintain, calculate, and record so as to simplify the tax system. Besides, we adopted a new dividend tax regime and revised the related rule of the calculation of the undistributed earnings of profit-seeking enterprises for both tax authority and taxpayer to follow.
- (12) The amendments to the “Regulations Governing Assessment of Profit-Seeking

Enterprise Income Tax” were promulgated on June 29, 2018. In accordance with the Income Tax Act, we amended the calculation of the penalty for a profit-seeking enterprise organized as a sole proprietorship or a partnership who did not declare or under-declared its annual income for both tax authority and taxpayer to follow.

- (13)The amendments to the “Uniform Invoice Award Regulations” were promulgated on October 25, 2018 and became effective as of January 1, 2019, to provide diversified services of uniform invoice award.
- (14)The “Price Table for Production of Automobile Bodies and Trailers; Price Table for Production of Insulation Truck Bodies” was promulgated on October 29, 2018, to facilitate the compliance by both taxpayers and tax authorities.
- (15)The amendments to “Regulations Governing Allocation for the Costs, Expenses, or Losses Regarding the Exempt Income of Profit-seeking Enterprise” were promulgated on November 7, 2018. We revised the formula for calculating the interest expenses allocation regarding the exempt income of profit-seeking enterprise, making the calculation of taxable and exempt income more reasonable.
- (16)The “Cost Table for Beverage Containers” was promulgated on December 11, 2018 to facilitate the compliance by both taxpayers and the tax authorities.
- (17)Article 3 and Article 11 of the “Enforcement Rules of the Taxpayer Rights Protection Act” were amended on December 26, 2018 and became effective as of January 1, 2018, enlarging the scope of application by amending the deduction items which is included in the benchmark of the taxpayers' income for maintaining their basic living expenses, so as to protect people's basic living right.
- (18)From January 1, 2019, the applicable rate for the tax on stock-index futures transactions shall be levied at the rate of 0.002%. The implementation deadline was abolished to ensure the stable development of the futures market and increase the willingness of investors to participate in the futures market.
- (19)In order to release the punishments of violator and simplify the procedure of collection and implement the protection of taxpayer rights, the amendments of the “Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under Paragraph

1, Article 28 of the “Vehicle License Tax Act” were issued and came into force on February 28, 2018.

- (20) The “Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” regarding Article 15 of the “Income Basic Tax Act” was amended and promulgated on May 22, 2018, allowing collection authorities to impose sanctions on taxpayers corresponding to their imputability when several patterns of violations are simultaneously involved.
- (21) The amendments to the “Operation Directions for Negotiations Arising from Tax-related Cases” were promulgated on June 28, 2018, stipulating that the taxpayers or tax collection authorities may conduct video or audio recording during the negotiation process.

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

- (1) From January 1, 2018, taxpayers may apply for estate property reference materials via the internet, and may apply for the re-issuance of certificate of classification of non-gift and transfer agreement for gift tax, and certificate of expiration of five years assessment period for gift tax, via the internet where the certificates have been issued by the taxation authorities.
- (2) In order to control tax sources and provide a fair and competitive environment, we issued a new income tax interpretive rule on January 2, 2018, which requires foreign suppliers selling cross-border electronic services to domestic purchasers and having income from sources in the ROC to pay our income tax. In doing so, we lowered the compliance cost and challenge of the new rule on the aforesaid foreign suppliers as well as established a fair, reasonable, and simplified taxation environment.
- (3) In order to accelerate mobile payment and achieve our target of the 90% mobile payment ratio by 2025, the “Directions for small business entities which accept mobile payment to apply for tax incentive measures” was promulgated on January 12, 2018. It will encourage small businesses which sell goods or services to accept consumer’s mobile payment devices. From the

time of the application for approval to December 31, 2020, the competent tax authority may use the sales amount information provided by mobile payment service providers at the 1% tax rate and exempt them from using uniform invoices.

- (4) From July 1, 2018, taxpayers may file their estate and gift tax return via the internet with attached documents.
- (5) From August 1, 2018, taxpayers may apply for the re-issuance of the estate tax payment certificate, estate tax exemption certificate, estate tax exclusion certificate, and certificate of expiration of five years assessment period for gift tax, via the internet where the certificates have been issued by the taxation authorities.
- (6) The amendments to Articles 2, 3 and 5 of the “Regulations Governing the Claiming of VAT Refunds for Goods and Services Purchased by Foreign Enterprises, Institutions, Organizations, or Associations Engaging in Exhibitions or Temporary Business Activities within the Territory of the ROC” have been promulgated on September 21, 2018 to create a friendly and convenient international exhibition and business environment.
- (7) The “Operation Guidelines for Diversified Services of claiming Uniform Invoice Prize” was promulgated on November 7, 2018. Since January 1, 2019, diversified services and measures of claiming uniform invoice prize were promoted to improve the convenience and realize the paperless process of the cloud invoices.
- (8) The amendments to the “Operating Guidelines Governing Business Entities on Behalf of Customers Claiming Fifth or Sixth Award Prize for Uniform Invoices” were promulgated on December 26, 2018 and became effective as of January 1, 2019, to provide diversified services of uniform invoice prize.
- (9) From December 27, 2018, taxpayers may apply for the re-issuance of the payment notice for local tax, house tax and land value tax; issuance of counter payment notice for land value increment tax and deed tax; and issuance of payment certificates for land value increment tax and deed tax via the internet where these certificates have been issued by the taxation authorities.

- (10) In order to enhance administrative efficiency and reduce the consumption of paper, the MOF has promoted the paperless issuance of various withholding and non-withholding tax statements for income tax. The number of paperless tax statements was 6,015 million in 2018, with a ratio to total issuance of about 88.36%.
- (11) 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 2017 was 2.206 million in 2018, with a ratio to total taxpayers of about 35%.
- (12) 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 2018 was 4.35 million.
- (13) 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 1,269,900 cases of this innovative service measure were used in 2018, with a ratio of online tax filing of about 32.83%, and the annual growth rate was about 38.55%. This innovative service would also reduce taxpayer's burden effectively and enhance the ratio of online tax filing and the overall government efficiency.
- (14) 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 2.67 million in 2018, which was 83.83% of the total filed withholding tax statements of non-residents.

- (15) In order to increase the popularity of mobile payments, the government actively promoted mobile tax payments. In 2018, there were 686,360 cases of mobile tax payments, a 5.85 times increase from 100,207 cases in 2017.
- (16) In order to encourage the willingness of consumers to ask for receipts when purchasing goods and to further urge business entities to issue uniform-invoices and pay tax honestly, starting from the January-February 2018 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 winning numbers for the one-million-dollar prize and 10,000 winning numbers for the two-thousand-dollar prize. Furthermore, there were 2 winning numbers for the additional sixth prize for the months of January-June and 3 winning numbers for the additional sixth prize and 5,000 winning numbers for the two-thousand-dollar 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

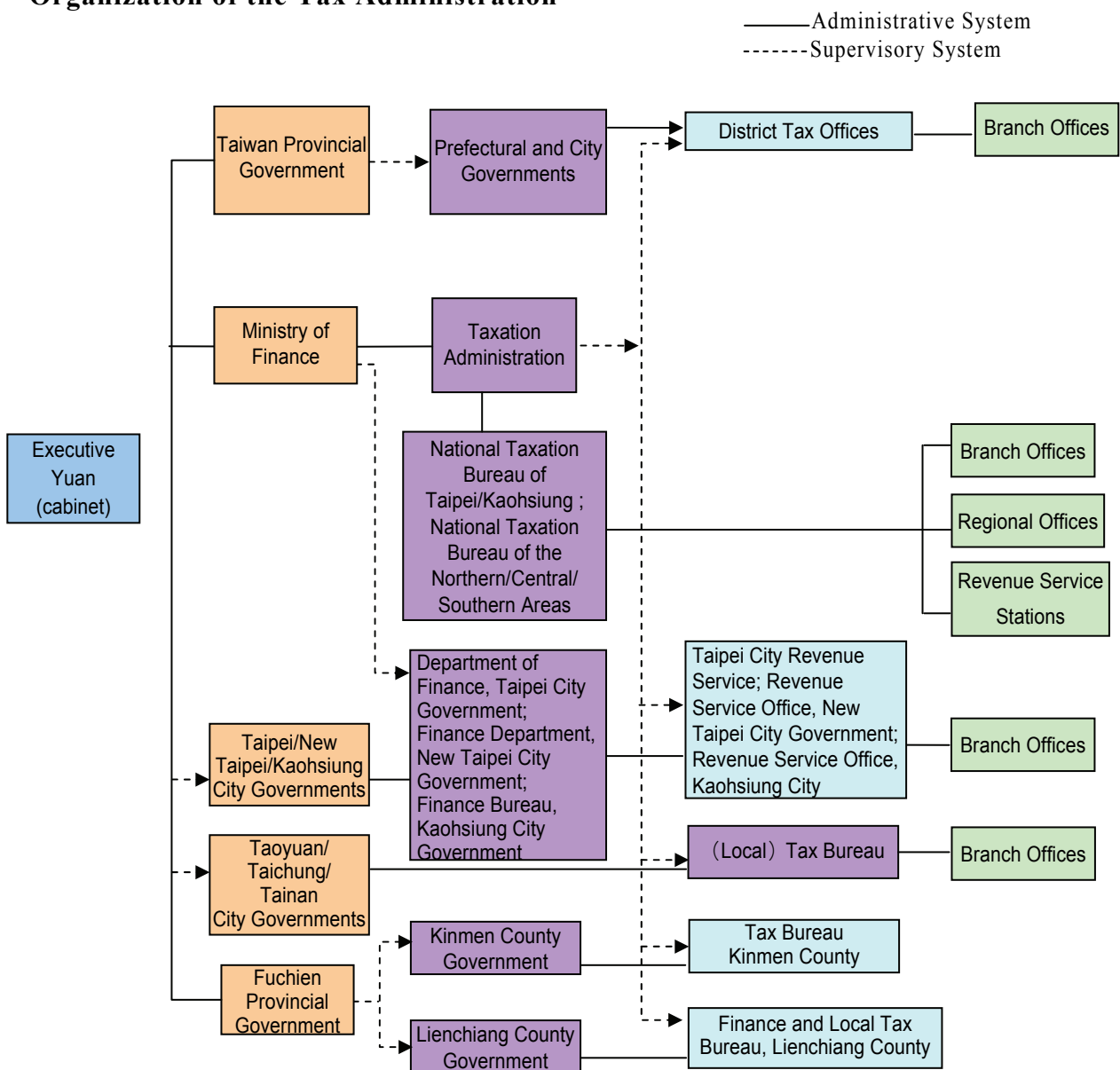
I Organization of the Tax Administration

The Ministry of Finance (hereinafter as MOF), subordinated 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

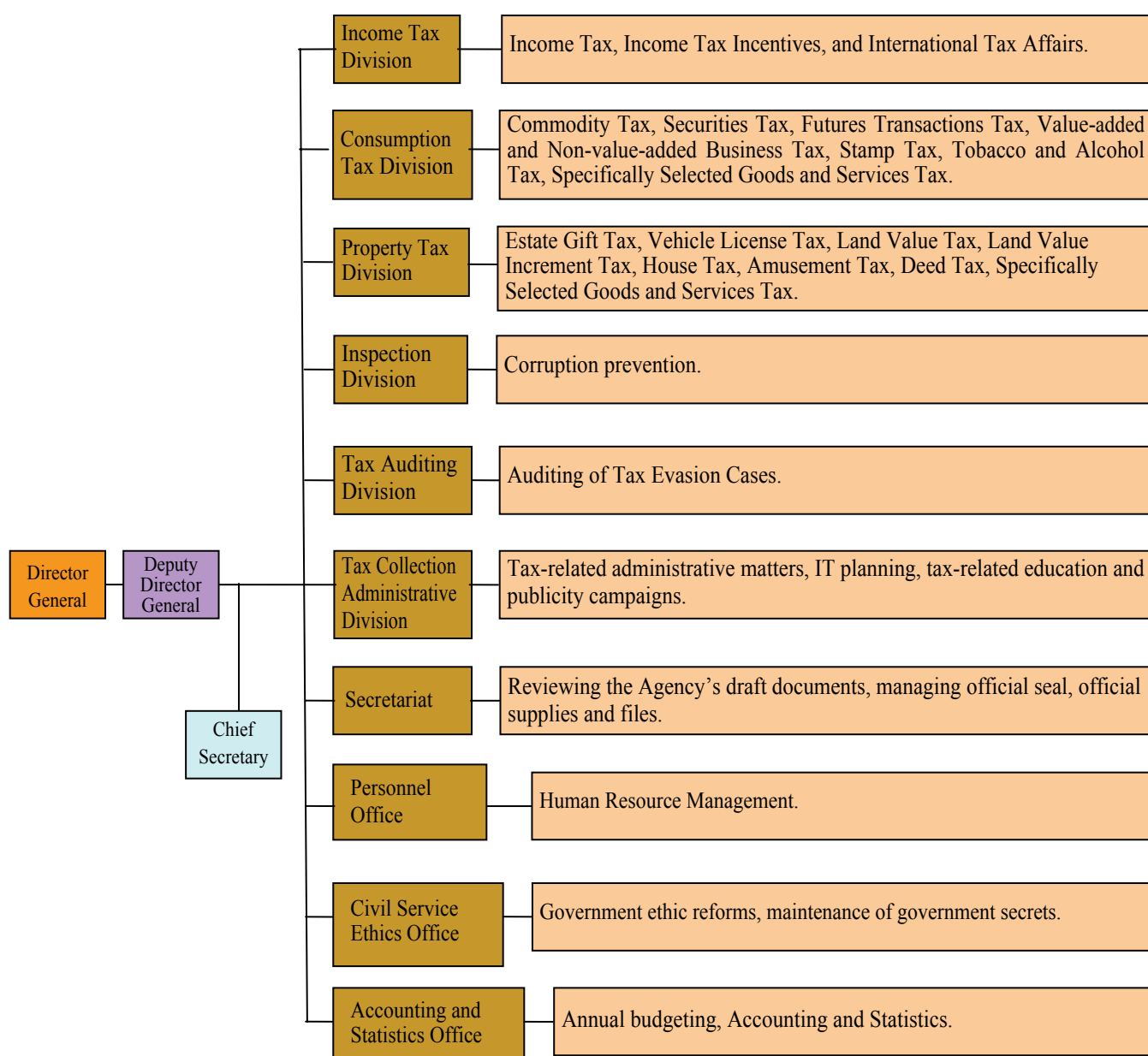


II Organization & Functions

The Taxation Administration is an administrative authority directly subordinate to the Ministry of Finance. From the top down, there are 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:



1. Staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

There were 11,719 staff in the Taxation Administration and taxation authorities by the end of year 2018. Staff numbers and categories are shown in the table and chart.

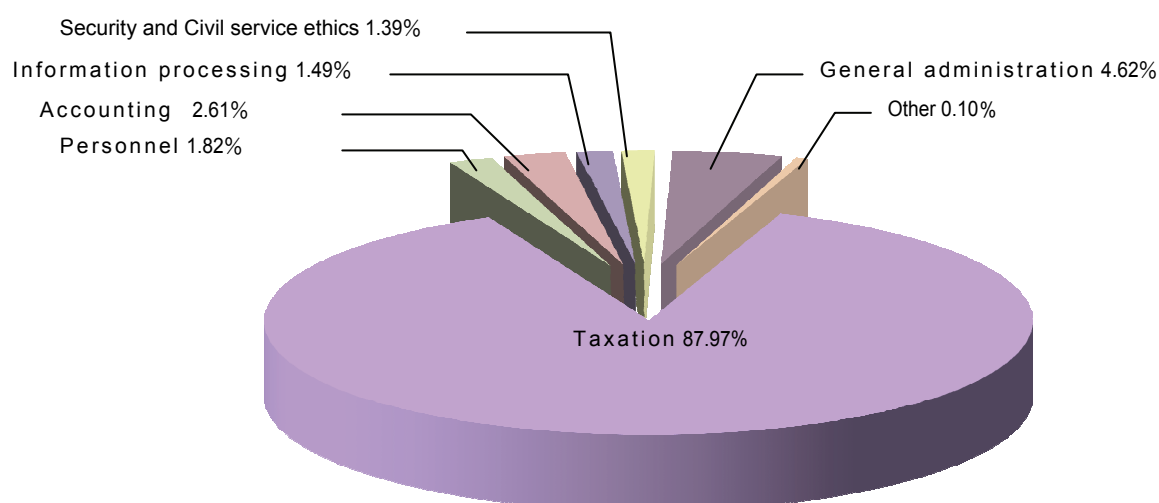
Staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

Unit: Person

Functions & Duties	Nationwide	
	Number	Ratio
Taxation	10,309	87.97%
Personnel	213	1.82%
Accounting	306	2.61%
Information processing	175	1.49%
Security and Civil service ethics	163	1.39%
General administration	541	4.62%
Other	12	0.10%
Total	11,719	100.00%

Pie chart of staff numbers and categories in Taxation Authority

Total 100%



2. Gender and age of taxation officers

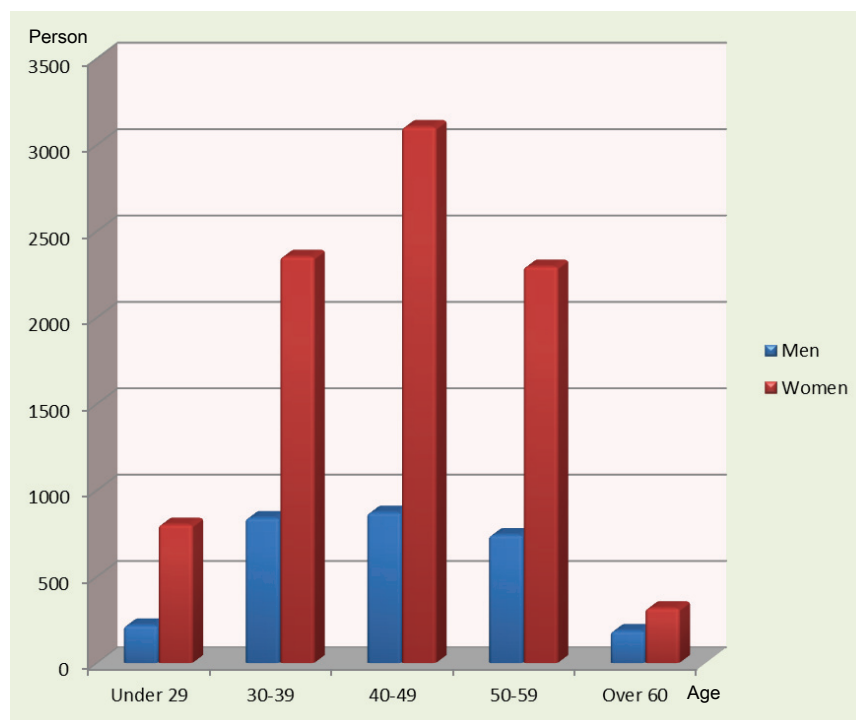
Most taxation officers are young adults. The ratio of the age of taxation officers under 39 years old is 35.92%. The ratios of men and women are 24% and 76%.

Gender and age of taxation officers in 2018

Unit: Person

Class interval (Age)	Nationwide			Ratio
	Number of Men	Number of Women	Subtotal	
Under 29	217	801	1,018	8.69%
30-39	839	2,352	3,191	27.23%
40-49	870	3,103	3,973	33.90%
50-59	740	2,295	3,035	25.90%
Over 60	185	317	502	4.28%
Total	2,851	8,868	11,719	100%

Bar graph of gender and age of taxation officers in 2018



3. Education level of taxation officers

The ratio of taxation officers who have vocational degrees or above is 98.16%. As for the examination level, the ratio of taxation officers who passed the senior civil service examination or above is 74.08%.

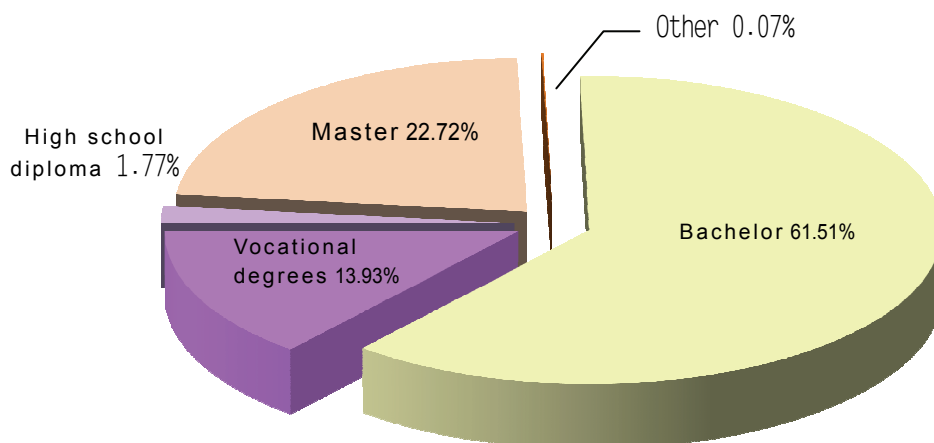
Education level of taxation officers

Unit:Person

Education	Number	Ratio
Master	2,663	22.72%
Bachelor	7,208	61.51%
Vocational degrees	1,632	13.93%
High school diploma	208	1.77%
Other	8	0.07%
Total	11,719	100.00%

Pie chart of education level of taxation officers

Total 100%



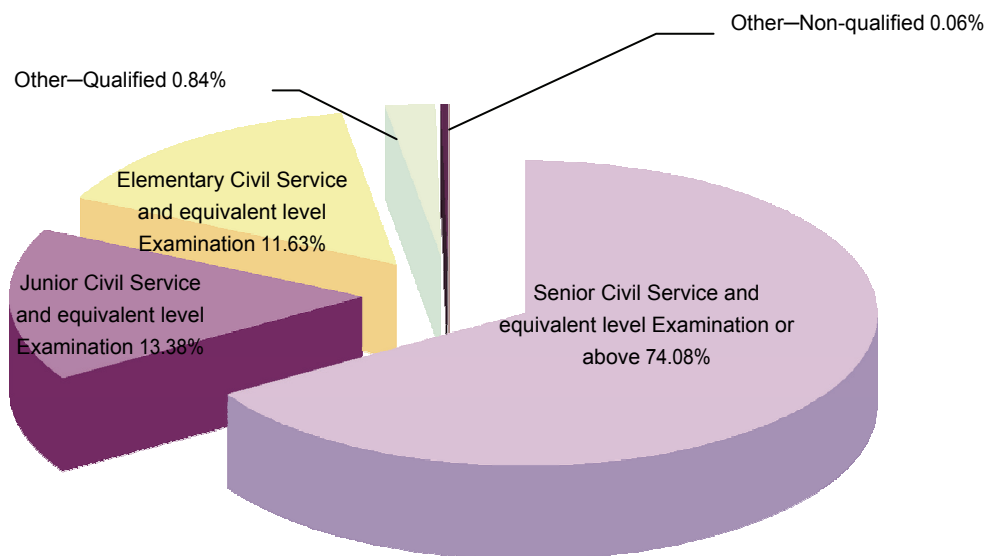
Examination taken by taxation officers

Unit: Person

Examination Level	Nationwide	
	Number	Ratio
Senior Civil Service and equivalent level Examination or above	8,682	74.08%
Junior Civil Service and equivalent level Examination	1,568	13.38%
Elementary Civil Service and equivalent level Examination	1,363	11.63%
Other—Qualified	99	0.84%
Other—Non-qualified	7	0.06%
Total	11,719	100.00%

Pie chart of examination level of taxation officers

Total 100%



4. Director-Generals in Taxation Administration in chronological Order

The successive 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	

5. Directors of Taxation Authority

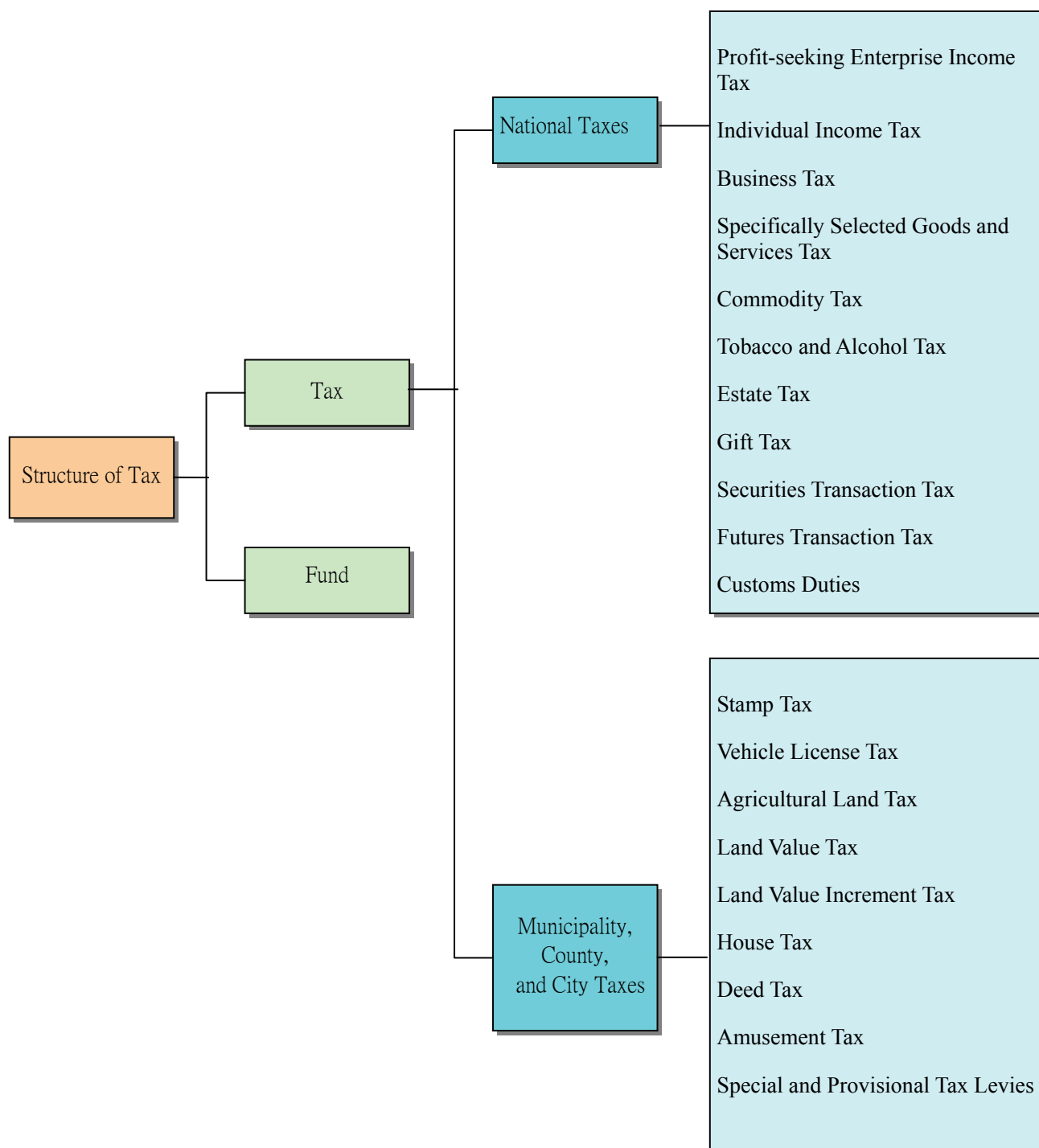
Organization	Job Title	Name	Date Began Office
Taxation Administration	Director-General	Lee, Ching-Hua	June 2016
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	Director-General	Hsu , Tzu-Mei	January 2017
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	Director-General	Tsai, Bi-Chen	January 2019
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	Director-General	Wang, Hsiu-Chung	August 2016
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	Director-General	Sung, Hsiu-Ling	January 2019
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	Huang, Yu-Min	August 2016
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	Lee, Chiung-Hui	July 2015
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	Chou, Min-Cheng	July 2016
Local Tax Bureau, Changhua County	Director-General	Yang, Jui-Mei	February 2017
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, Chiayi City	Director-General	Lin, Jui- Yen	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	Director-General	Tseng, Hui-Shiang	July 2019
Local Tax Bureau, Keelung City	Director-General	Ou, Chiou-Shya	January 2014
Local Tax Bureau, Hsinchu City	Director-General	Fan, Chun-Luan	September 2013
Tax Bureau, Kinmen County	Director-General	Weng, Tzu-Pao	July 2019
Finance and Local Tax Bureau, Lienchiang County	Director-General	Chen, Sui-Chin	July 2018

6. Head of division in Taxation Administration

Job Title	Name	Date Began Office
Director-General	Lee, Ching-Hua	June 2016
Deputy Director-General	Wu, Lien-Ying	September 2016
Deputy Director-General	Lee, I-Hui	February 2019
Chief Secretary	Chen, Yung-Sheng	February 2019
Director Income Tax Division	Ni, Li-Hsin	December 2017
Director Consumption Tax Division	Lee, Ching-Chung	December 2017
Director Property Tax Division	Lee, Su-Lan	January 2017
Director Inspection Division	Yang, Jeng-Maw	January 2019
Director Tax Auditing Division	Du, Min-Jer	June 2016
Director Tax Collection Administrative Division	Hsieh, Hui-Mei	February 2019
Chief Secretariat Office	Chang, Chen-Kuen	June 2015
Chief Personnel Office	Tsai, Ping-Yao	March 2019
Chief Civil Service Ethics Office	Hsu, Chin-Hsiu	December 2017
Chief Accounting and Statistics Office	Ko, Hui-Ping	September 2019

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

Structure of Tax (including Customs Duties and Fund)



- Notes: 1.Fund includes the Financial Enterprises Business Tax, Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax (since 2014, included in tax revenue), Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco, and the Long-term Care Services Development Fund.
- 2.The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax was imposed from June 1, 2011.
- 3.Customs Duties are imposed by Customs.
- 4.Agricultural Land Tax has been stop imposed since the second period of 1987.
- 5.The Mining Concession Tax was abolished in 2003.

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 2018, tax revenue was NT\$2,386.9 billion, which was 1.56 times the 2009 tax revenue of NT\$1,530.2 billion, of which National Taxes increased 57% and Municipality, County, and City Taxes increased 45% compared with the 2009 tax revenue of NT\$1,530.2 billion

Statistics of tax revenues for 2009 to 2018

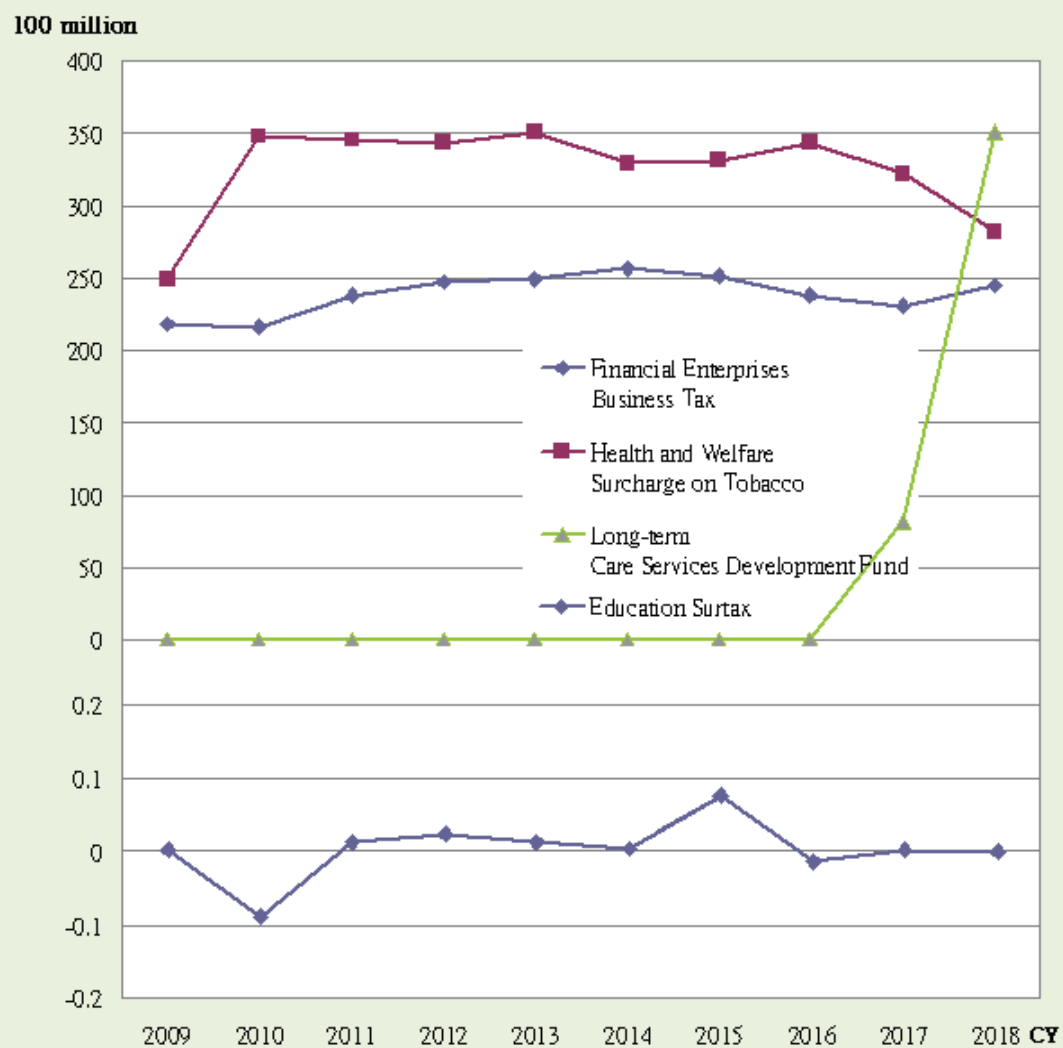
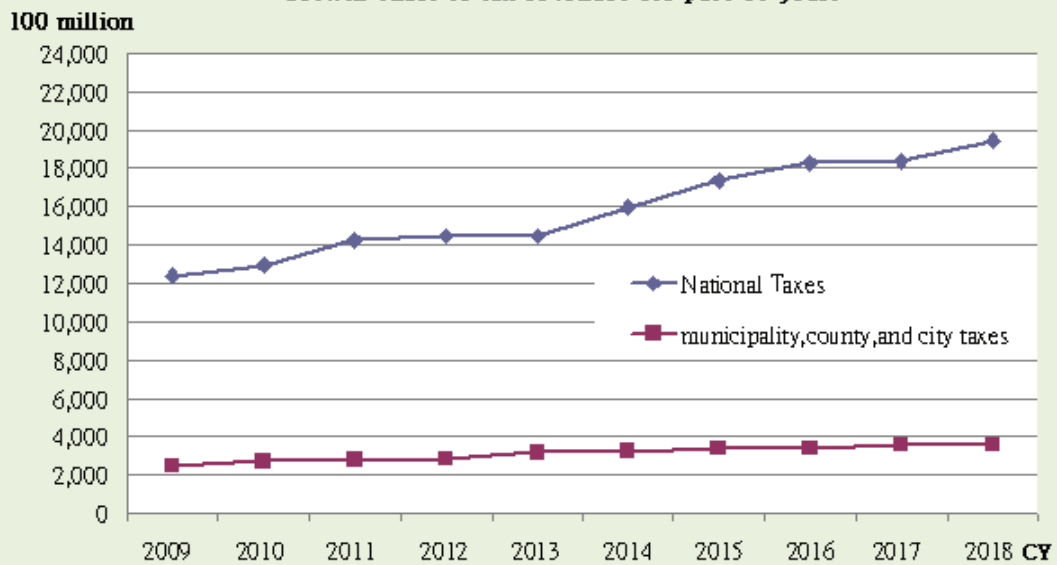
Index Base: CY2009 = 100.

Unit: NT\$1,000; %.

CY	Total	Index Base	National Taxes	Index Base	Municipality, County, and City Taxes	Index Base	Education Surtax	Index Base
2009	1,530,282,190	100	1,238,558,228	100	244,959,658	100	150	100
2010	1,622,244,070	106	1,292,838,818	104	273,017,088	111	(8,851)	(5,901)
2011	1,762,404,146	115	1,423,444,129	115	280,543,298	115	1,118	-164
2012	1,792,421,902	117	1,447,899,812	117	285,447,913	117	2,138	21
2013	1,828,805,708	120	1,448,390,897	117	320,424,641	131	1,198	40
2014	1,976,106,922	129	1,594,839,262	129	322,769,040	132	493	22
2015	2,134,857,093	140	1,733,504,903	140	343,110,612	140	7,393	9
2016	2,224,075,454	145	1,828,375,406	148	337,592,959	138	(1,454)	137
2017	2,251,246,001	147	1,831,231,508	148	356,458,687	146	175	-27
2018	2,386,944,903	156	1,944,277,331	157	354,930,856	145	(12)	3

CY	Financial Enterprises Business Tax	Index Base	Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco	Index Base	Long-term Care Services Development Fund	Index Base
2009	21,853,430	100	24,910,724	100		-
2010	21,602,057	99	34,794,958	140		-
2011	23,806,475	109	34,609,126	139		-
2012	24,719,963	113	34,352,076	138		-
2013	24,931,718	114	35,057,254	141		-
2014	25,609,386	117	32,888,741	132		-
2015	25,137,156	115	33,097,029	133		-
2016	23,745,524	109	34,363,019	138		-
2017	23,124,126	106	32,178,236	129	8,253,269	-
2018	24,473,563	112	28,186,471	113	35,076,694	-

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

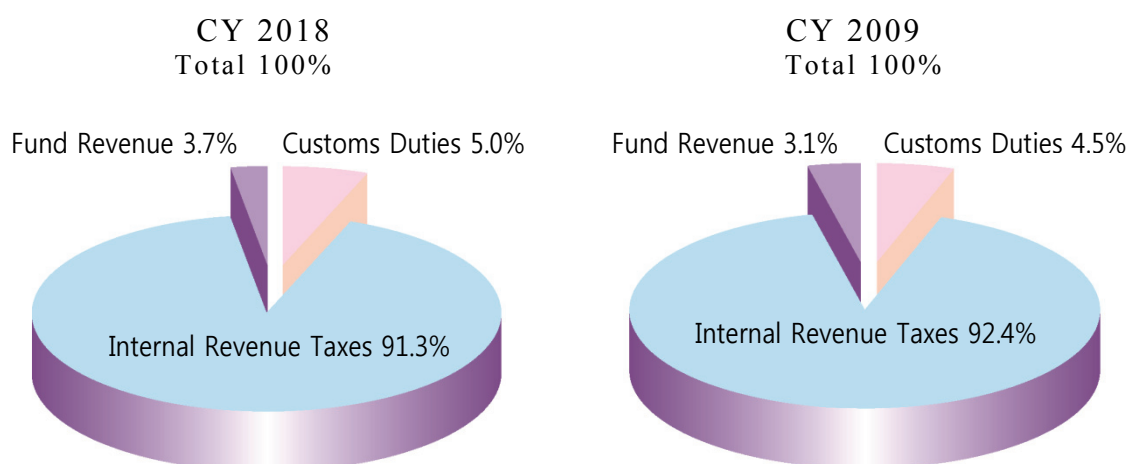
Unit: %.

Items CY	Total	Internal Revenue Taxes	Customs Duties	Fund Revenue
2009	100.0	92.4	4.5	3.1
2010	100.0	91.0	5.5	3.5
2011	100.0	91.1	5.5	3.4
2012	100.0	91.2	5.3	3.5
2013	100.0	91.2	5.3	3.6
2014	100.0	91.6	5.4	3.0
2015	100.0	92.1	5.2	2.7
2016	100.0	92.2	5.2	2.6
2017	100.0	92.1	5.1	2.8
2018	100.0	91.3	5.0	3.7

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

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

2. The long-term care services development fund was established in 2017.



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 36.4% to 45.2% 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Customs Duties	4.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3
Income Tax	41.9	36.4	40.2	42.3	40.5
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax	21.8	17.6	20.8	20.5	19.1
Individual Income Tax	20.0	18.8	19.4	21.9	21.4
Estate and Gift Tax*	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.3
Estate Tax*	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
Gift Tax*	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Commodity Tax	8.4	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.9
Securities Transaction Tax	6.9	6.4	5.3	4.0	3.9
Futures Transaction Tax	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
Business Tax**	16.0	17.8	17.4	17.1	17.9
Financial Enterprises Business Tax	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Land Tax	7.3	8.4	8.0	8.0	9.5
Land Value Tax	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.9
Land Value Increment Tax	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.6
House Tax	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Vehicle License Tax	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Deed Tax	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Stamp Tax	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Amusement Tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Special and Provisional Tax Levies	—	—	—	—	—
Education Surtax	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9

Items \ CY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Customs Duties	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
Income Tax	41.2	43.9	45.2	43.7	45.1
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax	20.4	21.7	22.9	22.3	23.8
Individual Income Tax	20.8	22.2	22.3	21.5	21.3
Estate and Gift Tax*	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.3
Estate Tax*	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
Gift Tax*	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.4
Commodity Tax	8.7	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.5
Securities Transaction Tax	4.5	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.2
Futures Transaction Tax	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.9
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Business Tax**	18.3	16.9	17	17.1	17.4
Financial Enterprises Business Tax	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Land Tax	8.8	8.6	8.0	8.4	7.6
Land Value Tax	3.6	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.8
Land Value Increment Tax	5.1	5.3	3.7	4.2	3.8
House Tax	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Vehicle License Tax	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Deed Tax	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Stamp Tax	0.5	0.5	0.5	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	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education Surtax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Welfare Surcharge on Tobacco	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

Note: 1.* Since 2017, both the estate and gift tax as well as the tobacco and alcohol tax include revenues for 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.

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\$2,003.8 billion in 2018, the highest increase in the past decade.

Statistics of national tax revenue for 2009 to 2018

Index Base: CY 2009 = 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
2009	334,162,587	100	306,804,192	100	640,966,779	100.0	22,327,164	100	127,878,770	100	45,349,092	100	105,956,213	100
2010	285,701,268	85.5	304,686,208	99.3	590,387,476	92.1	40,329,876	180.6	150,777,174	117.9	44,516,115	98.2	104,574,112	98.7
2011	367,186,074	109.9	343,004,982	111.8	710,191,056	110.8	23,658,842	106	164,876,634	128.9	44,660,361	98.5	93,990,479	88.7
2012	367,744,332	110.0	393,065,301	128.1	760,809,633	118.7	28,280,408	126.7	160,897,298	125.8	44,938,842	99.1	71,940,358	67.9
2013	351,115,287	105.1	392,174,282	127.8	743,289,569	116.0	23,727,917	106.3	162,503,713	127.1	44,769,009	98.7	71,383,425	67.4
2014	402,631,678	120.5	410,852,287	133.9	813,483,965	126.9	25,444,324	114	172,897,429	135.2	43,809,966	96.6	88,710,600	83.7
2015	462,784,445	138.5	473,946,434	154.5	936,730,879	146.1	32,735,575	146.6	183,130,790	143.2	44,160,168	97.4	82,032,932	77.4
2016	510,388,471	152.7	495,971,933	161.7	1,006,360,404	157.0	47,515,086	212.8	181,906,968	142.2	45,626,761	100.6	70,854,816	66.9
2017	503,312,206	150.6	483,099,840	157.5	986,412,046	153.9	51,085,366	228.8	178,467,404	139.6	50,234,984	110.8	89,967,010	84.9
2018	567,944,689	170.0	509,134,609	165.9	1,077,079,297	168.0	31,824,830	142.5	180,111,430	140.8	69,602,514	153.5	101,170,666	95.5

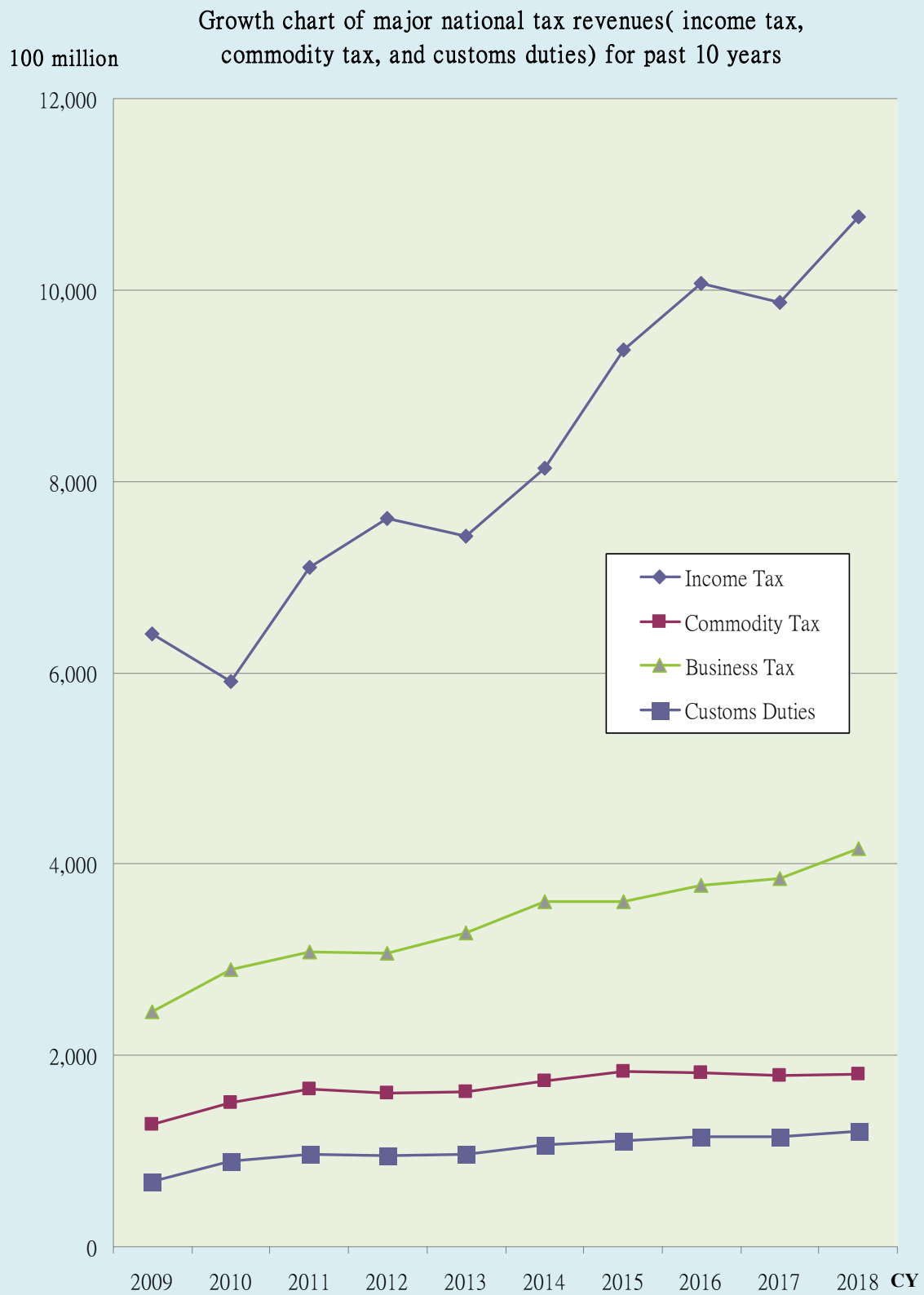
CY	Futures Transaction Tax		Business Tax**		Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax		Mining Concession Tax		Customs Duties		Grand Total	
	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base	Amount	Index Base
2009	3,749,691	100	245,356,479	100	-	-	38	100	68,827,432	100	1,260,411,658	100
2010	4,556,136	121.5	289,815,747	118.1	-	-	11	28.9	89,484,228	130	1,314,440,875	104.3
2011	5,859,643	156.3	307,690,760	125.4	2,206,470	-	86	226.3	96,322,743	139.9	1,447,250,604	114.8
2012	4,297,887	114.6	306,537,199	124.9	4,275,291	-	0	0.0	94,918,150	137.9	1,472,619,775	116.8
2013	2,669,191	71.2	327,971,096	133.7	5,318,445	-	0	0.0	97,008,695	140.9	1,473,322,615	116.9
2014	2,861,748	76.3	360,697,761	147	5,400,976	-	0	0.0	107,141,879	155.7	1,620,448,648	128.6
2015	3,783,497	100.9	360,898,524	147.1	4,191,738	-	0	0.0	110,977,956	161.2	1,758,642,059	139.5
2016	3,705,866	98.8	378,354,422	154.2	2,825,530	-	0	0.0	114,971,077	167	1,852,120,930	146.9
2017	4,190,423	111.8	384,978,061	156.9	2,316,766	-	0	0.0	114,956,843	167	1,862,608,903	147.8
2018	6,099,829	162.7	415,408,541	169.3	2,473,693	-	0	0.0	120,056,787	174.4	2,003,827,587	159

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

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.



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

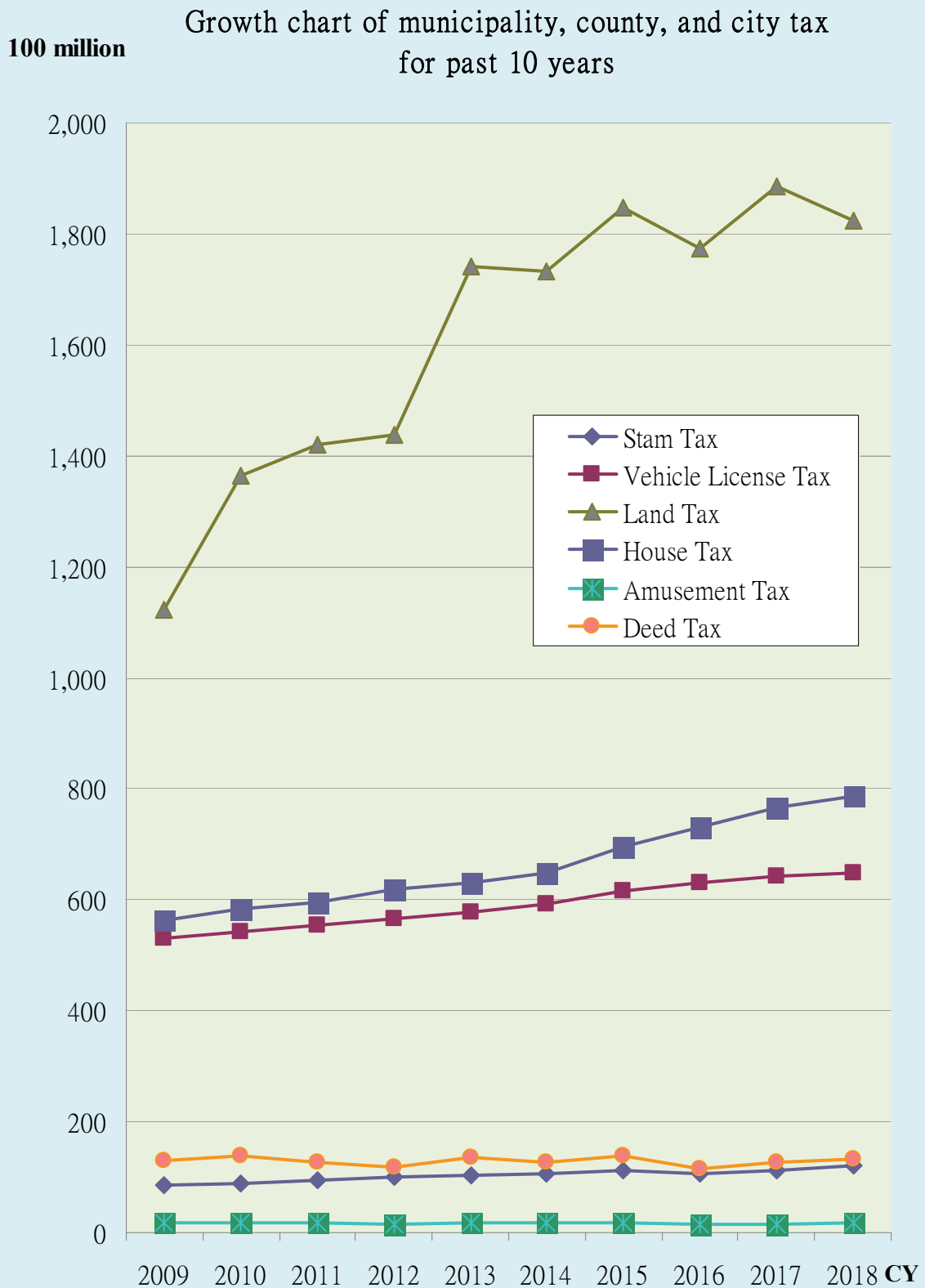
Statistics of municipality, county, and city taxes for past 10 years

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY	Total	Stamp Tax	Vehicle License Tax	Land Tax	House Tax	Amusement Tax	Deed Tax	Special and Provisional Tax Levies
2009	244,959,658	8,463,872	53,049,587	112,366,946	56,346,975	1,666,423	13,065,855	-
2010	273,017,088	8,944,538	54,051,738	136,356,984	58,202,695	1,645,676	13,815,457	-
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

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

Note: Since 2014, municipality, county, and city tax includes special and provisional tax levies.



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 58.5% and 62.6%.

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

Unit: %.

Items CY	Direct Taxes					Indirect Taxes			
	Total	Income tax			Others	Total	Business Tax	Commodity Tax	Others
		Subtotal	Profit-seeking Enterprise	Individual Income Tax					
2009	62.4%	41.9%	21.8%	20.0%	20.5%	37.6%	16.0%	8.4%	13.2%
2010	58.5%	36.4%	17.6%	18.8%	22.1%	41.5%	17.9%	9.3%	14.3%
2011	59.4%	40.2%	20.8%	19.4%	19.1%	40.6%	17.4%	9.3%	13.9%
2012	60.3%	42.3%	20.5%	21.9%	17.9%	39.7%	17.1%	9.0%	13.6%
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%	43.9%	22.4%	21.5%	18.7%	37.4%	17.1%	7.9%	12.4%
2018	62.4%	45.1%	23.8%	21.3%	17.3%	37.6%	17.4%	7.5%	12.7%

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

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

Note: 1. 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.

2. Business tax include undesignated portion and financial enterprises business tax, which were appropriated to financial special reserves.

PART IV Overview of Internal Revenue Tax Collection in 2018

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

The budget for internal revenue taxes in 2018 (excluding customs duties and health and welfare surcharge on tobacco) was NT\$2,158.9 billion. The tax revenue was NT\$2,238.7 billion, exceeding the budget by NT\$79.7 billion (including education surtax), or 3.7%. The 2017 tax revenue was NT\$2,104.1 billion, so the 2018 tax revenue showed an increase of 6.4%. The analysis of the major taxes items is as follows:

1. Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$567.9 billion. The main reason for this is the income tax system in which tax is calculated and collected after the end of the financial year. In the previous year, the domestic economy had grown positively. Profits from profit-seeking enterprises had increased, causing an increase in the annual profit-seeking enterprise income tax returns for that year. The provisional income tax returns in 2018 increased, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$29.3 billion or 5.5%; compared with the previous year's tax revenues of NT\$503.3 billion, this was an increase of 12.8%.
2. Individual Income Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$509.1 billion. The main reason for this was an increase in the withholding rate of foreign-invested dividends since 2018, resulting in an increase in the withholding tax on dividends. The tax revenues exceeded the budget by NT\$9.8 billion or 2%; compared with the previous year's tax revenues of NT\$483.1 billion, this showed an increase of 5.4%.
3. Estate and Gift Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$31.8 billion. The main reason was the collection of old cases, causing the tax revenues to fall short of the budget by NT\$1.2 billion or -3.9%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$51 billion, there was a negative growth of 37.7%.
4. Commodity Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$180.1 billion. The main reason for this was that oil and gas products were higher than the previous estimation, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$9.6 billion or 5.7% ; compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$178.4 billion, an increase of 0.9%.
5. Tobacco and Alcohol Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$69.6 billion (including revenues for the long-term care services development fund). The main reason for this was that the tax revenue from the increase in tobacco and alcohol tax for special funds as a long-term care service tax was higher, enacted in article 15 of the Long-term Care Service Act, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$660 million or 1%. Compared with the previous year with tax revenues of NT\$50.2 billion, there was an increase of 38.6%.
6. Securities Transactions Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$101.1 billion. The main reason for this was that the transaction value of the securities market was slightly higher than estimated, resulting in the tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$2 billion or 2%. Compared with the previous year tax revenues of NT\$89.9 billion, there was an increase of 12.5%.
7. Business Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$415.4 billion. The main reason for this was the growth in domestic consumption. The tax of imported oil products had increased, and the new system of any foreign company selling cross-border electronic services to domestic individual purchasers then had to file VAT in Taiwan. Thus, tax revenues increased after the system went into force on May 1, 2017, resulting in tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$19.5 billion or 4.9%. Compared with the previous year, tax revenues increased by NT\$384.9 billion, or 7.9%.
8. Land Value Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$91.8 billion. The main reason was that the announcement that national land prices had been reduced thus reducing land price taxation and the reduction of clear old tax arrears, causing tax revenues to reduce the budget by NT\$1.5 billion or -1.7%. Compared with the previous year tax revenues of NT\$94.7 billion, there was a decrease of 3.1%.
9. Land Value Increment Tax: In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$90.5 billion because of the increase in the total amount of land price, resulting in tax revenues exceeding the budget by NT\$308 million or 0.3%. Compared with the previous year's tax revenues decreased by NT\$93.8 billion, a decrease of 3.5%.

**Comparison of tax revenues, the budgets in 2018
and tax revenues in last year**

Units: NT\$100million, %.

Tax items	Budget in 2018 (1)	Tax revenues in 2018 (2)	Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Increase (decrease) ratio (4)=(2)/(1)-1	Tax revenues in 2017 (5)	Growth rate (6)=(2)/(5)-1
Total	21,589.94	22,387.03	797.09	3.7	21,041.08	6.4
National Taxes	18,109.49	18,837.72	728.23	4.0	17,476.50	7.8
Income Tax	10,378.61	10,770.79	392.18	3.8	9,864.11	9.2
Profit-seeking Enterprise Income Tax	5,385.74	5,679.45	293.71	5.5	5,033.12	12.8
Individual Income Tax	4,992.87	5,091.35	98.48	2.0	4,830.99	5.4
Estate and Gift Tax*	331.05	318.25	-12.80	-3.9	510.85	-37.7
Commodity Tax	1,704.51	1,801.11	96.60	5.7	1,784.67	0.9
Securities Transaction Tax	991.56	1,011.71	20.15	2.0	899.67	12.5
Futures Transaction Tax	40.04	61.00	20.96	52.3	41.90	45.6
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax*	689.43	696.03	6.60	1.0	502.35	38.6
Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	15.84	24.74	8.90	56.2	23.17	6.8
Business Tax**	3,958.45	4,154.09	195.64	4.9	3,849.78	7.9
Municipality, County, and City Taxes	3,480.45	3,549.31	68.86	2.0	3,564.58	-0.4
Stamp Tax	104.33	121.47	17.14	16.4	110.99	9.4
Vehicle License Tax	634.75	648.30	13.55	2.1	640.77	1.2
Land Tax	1,837.02	1,824.37	-12.65	-0.7	1,886.38	-3.3
Land Property Tax	—	—	-	-	—	-
Land Value Tax	934.58	918.85	-15.73	-1.7	947.76	-3.1
Land Value Increment Tax	902.44	905.52	3.08	0.3	938.62	-3.5
House Tax	752.26	785.88	33.62	4.5	767.24	2.4
Amusement Tax	14.70	17.78	3.08	21.0	15.96	11.4
Deed Tax	120.89	133.66	12.77	10.6	127.89	4.5
Special and Provisional Tax Levies	16.50	17.85	1.35	8.2	15.35	16.3
Education Surtax	—	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

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.

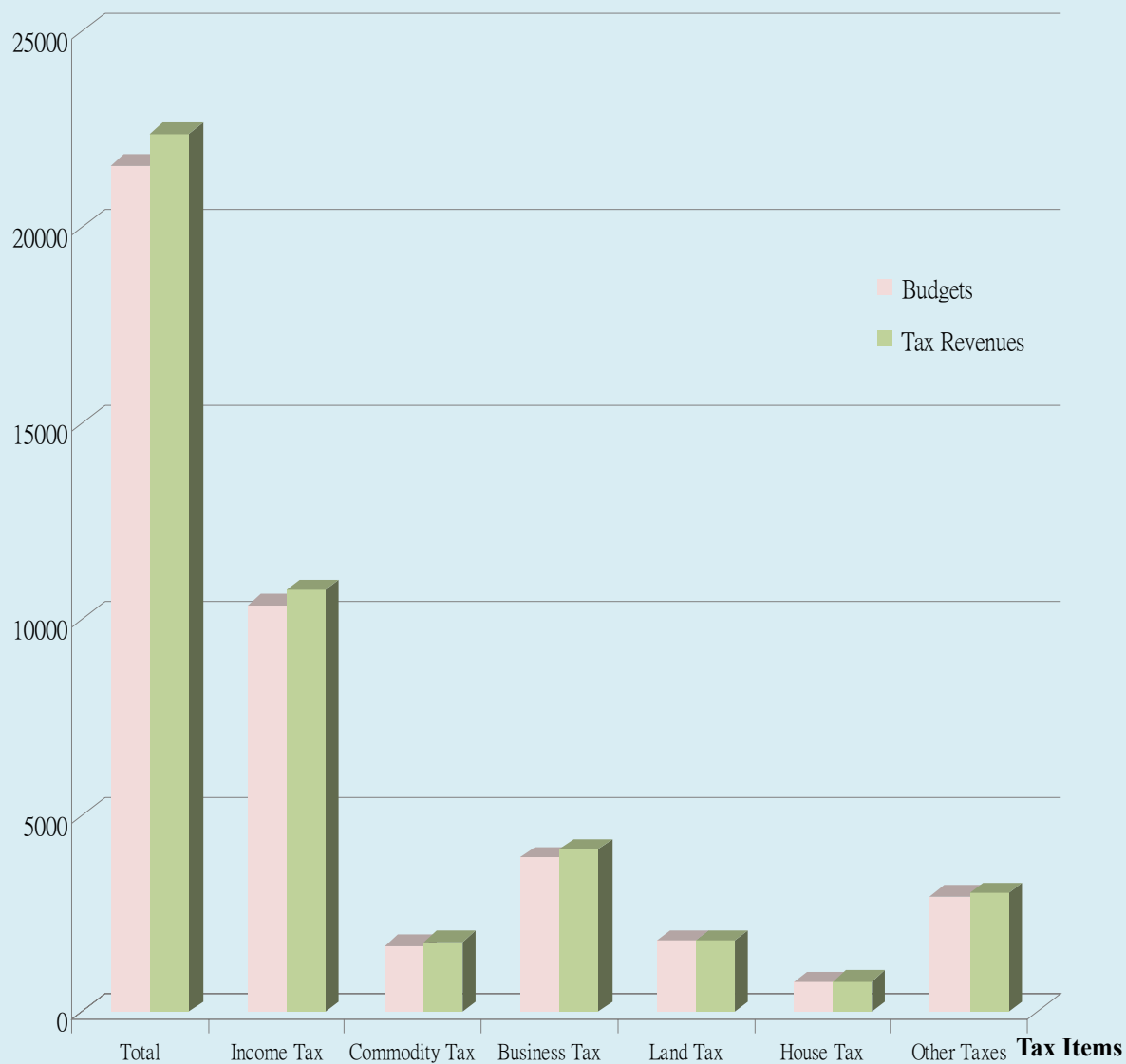
2. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.

Note: 1.* Since 2017, both the estate and gift tax as well as the tobacco and alcohol tax include revenues for 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 2018

100 million



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

1. National Taxation Bureau of Taipei
In 2018, tax revenues were 733 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$695.5 billion by 37.5 billion or 5.4%, and an increase of 12.1% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
2. National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$562.7 billion, less than the budgeted NT\$587.3 billion by NT\$24.5 billion or 4.2%, and an increase of 0.4% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
3. National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$290.7 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$270 billion by NT\$20.7 billion or 7.7%, and an increase of 4.4% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
4. National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$126.8 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$106.6 billion by NT\$20.2 billion or 19%, and an increase of 12.5% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
5. National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$198.4 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$174.7 billion by NT\$23.7 billion or 13.6%, and an increase of 14.1% compared with the previous year's tax revenues,.
6. Tax collection agencies of each county/ city government
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$76.6 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$72.5 billion by NT\$4.1 billion or 5.7%, and an increase of 2.5% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
7. Taipei City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$71.8 billion, less than the budget NT\$75.2 billion by NT\$3.4 billion or 4.5%, and a decrease of 4.1% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
8. New Taipei City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$59.7 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$55.2 billion by NT\$4.4 billion or 8.1%, and an increase of 2.7% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
9. Taoyuan City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$35.9 billion, less than the budgeted NT\$37 billion by NT\$1.1 billion or 3%, and a decrease of 2.3% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
10. Taichung City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$43.6 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$42 billion by 1.5 NT\$billion or 3.7%, and a increase of 1.4% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
11. Tainan City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$26.1 billion, exceeding the budget NT\$24.4 billion by NT\$1.6 billion or 6.9%, and an increase of 2.1% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
12. Kaohsiung City Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$40.4 billion, less than the budget NT\$40.9 billion by NT\$495 million or 1.2%, and a decrease of 4.7% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
13. Kinmen County Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$530 million, exceeding the budget NT\$528 million, by NT\$2 million or 0.4%, and a decrease of 30.8% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.
14. Lienchiang County Revenue Service Office
In 2018, tax revenues were NT\$3.9 million, exceeding the budget NT\$2.5 million by NT\$1.4 million or 56%, and an increase of 2.6% compared with the previous year's tax revenues.

Collection performance of various national tax collection agencies in 2018

Units: NT\$100 million, %.

Tax collection agencies Items	Budget in 2018 (1)	Tax revenues in 2018 (2)	Budget implementation		Comparison of tax revenues in 2018 and tax revenues in 2017		Tax ratio
			Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Increase (decrease) ratio (4)=(3)/(1)	Tax revenues in 2017 (5)	Growth rate (6)= [(2)-(5)] / (5)	
Total	21,822.94	22,668.87	845.93	3.9	21,362.87	6.1	100.0
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	6,955.26	7,330.54	375.28	5.4	6,537.54	12.1	32.3
National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area	5,873.20	5,627.61	-245.59	-4.2	5,607.00	0.4	24.8
National Taxation Bureau of the Central Area	2,700.30	2,907.90	207.60	7.7	2,786.24	4.4	12.8
National Taxation Bureau of the Southern Area	1,066.41	1,268.70	202.29	19.0	1,128.13	12.5	5.6
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	1,747.33	1,984.82	237.49	13.6	1,739.39	14.1	8.8
Tax collection agencies of each county/ city government	725.26	766.71	41.45	5.7	747.90	2.5	3.4
Taipei City Revenue Service Office	752.20	718.15	-34.05	-4.5	748.89	-4.1	3.2
New Taipei City Revenue Service Office	552.76	597.34	44.58	8.1	581.63	2.7	2.6
Taoyuan City Revenue Service Office	370.12	359.09	-11.03	-3.0	367.54	-2.3	1.6
Taichung City Revenue Service Office	420.35	436.09	15.74	3.7	430.09	1.4	1.9
Tainan City Revenue Service Office	244.84	261.79	16.95	6.9	256.29	2.1	1.2
Kaohsiung City Revenue Service Office	409.38	404.43	-4.95	-1.2	424.19	-4.7	1.8
Kinmen County Revenue Service Office	5.28	5.30	0.02	0.4	7.66	-30.8	0.0
Lienchiang County Revenue Service Office	0.25	0.39	0.14	56.0	0.38	2.6	0.0

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018 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 2018**

Units: NT\$100 million, %.

Tax collection agencies	Budget in 2018 (1)	Tax revenues in 2018 (2)	Budget implementation		Budget implementation		Tax ratio
			Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Increase (decrease) number (3)=(2)-(1)	Tax revenues in 2017 (5)	Tax revenues in 2017 (5)	
Total	725.26	766.71	41.45	5.7	747.90	2.5	100.0
Yilan County Revenue Service Office	64.23	58.52	-5.71	-8.9	59.03	-0.9	7.6
Hsinchu County Revenue Service Office	84.32	96.51	12.19	14.5	84.96	13.6	12.6
Miaoli County Revenue Service Office	62.89	63.54	0.65	1.0	62.93	1.0	8.3
Changhua County Revenue Service Office	110.46	125.71	15.25	13.8	118.40	6.2	16.4
Nantou County Revenue Service Office	44.28	44.22	-0.06	-0.1	44.11	0.2	5.8
Yunlin County Revenue Service Office	61.90	67.38	5.48	8.9	68.47	-1.6	8.8
Chiayi County Revenue Service Office	34.85	39.52	4.67	13.4	39.84	-0.8	5.2
Pingtung County Revenue Service Office	60.43	68.25	7.82	12.9	70.37	-3.0	8.9
Taitung County Revenue Service Office	14.71	16.26	1.55	10.5	14.67	10.8	2.1
Hualien County Revenue Service Office	36.67	40.34	3.67	10.0	41.14	-1.9	5.3
Penghu County Revenue Service Office	4.74	5.53	0.79	16.7	5.30	4.3	0.7
Keelung City Revenue Service Office	38.34	32.99	-5.35	-14.0	34.22	-3.6	4.3
Hsinchu City Revenue Service Office	80.24	76.83	-3.41	-4.2	72.00	6.7	10.0
Chiayi City Revenue Service Office	27.20	31.11	3.91	14.4	32.46	-4.2	4.1

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

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 2018 accounts for 48.1%, ranking first among all tax items, followed by the business tax at 18.6%. These two tax items total 66.7%, 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: %.

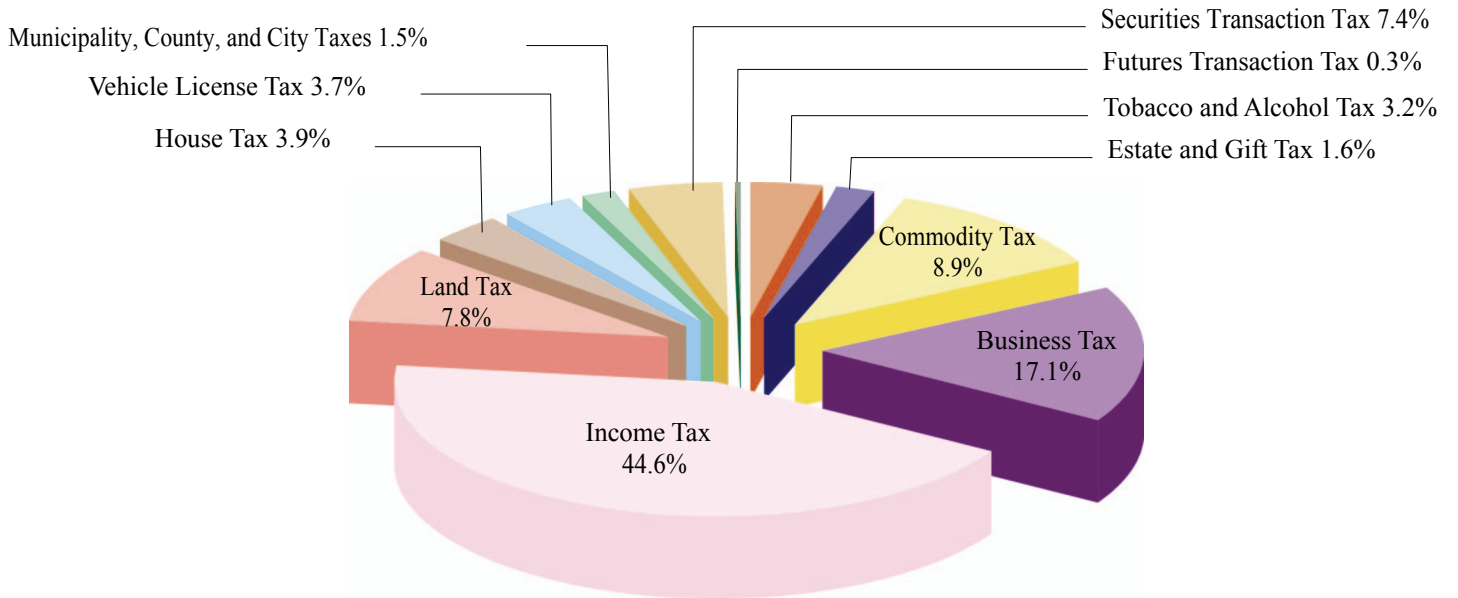
CY		CY 2009	CY 2018
Tax items	Total		
		100.0	100.0
National Taxes	Subtotal	82.9	84.2
	Income Tax	44.6	48.1
	Estate and Gift Tax	1.6	1.4
	Commodity Tax	8.9	8.0
	Tobacco and Alcohol Tax	3.2	3.1
	Securities Transaction Tax	7.4	4.5
	Futures Transaction Tax	0.3	0.3
	Business Tax	17.1	18.6
	Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax	0.0	0.1
	Subtotal	17.1	15.8
Municipality, County, and City Taxes	Stamp Tax	0.6	0.5
	Vehicle License Tax	3.7	2.9
	Land Tax	7.8	8.2
	House Tax	3.9	3.5
	Amusement Tax	0.1	0.1
	Deed Tax	0.9	0.6
	Special and Provisional Tax	0.0	0.1
	Levies		

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

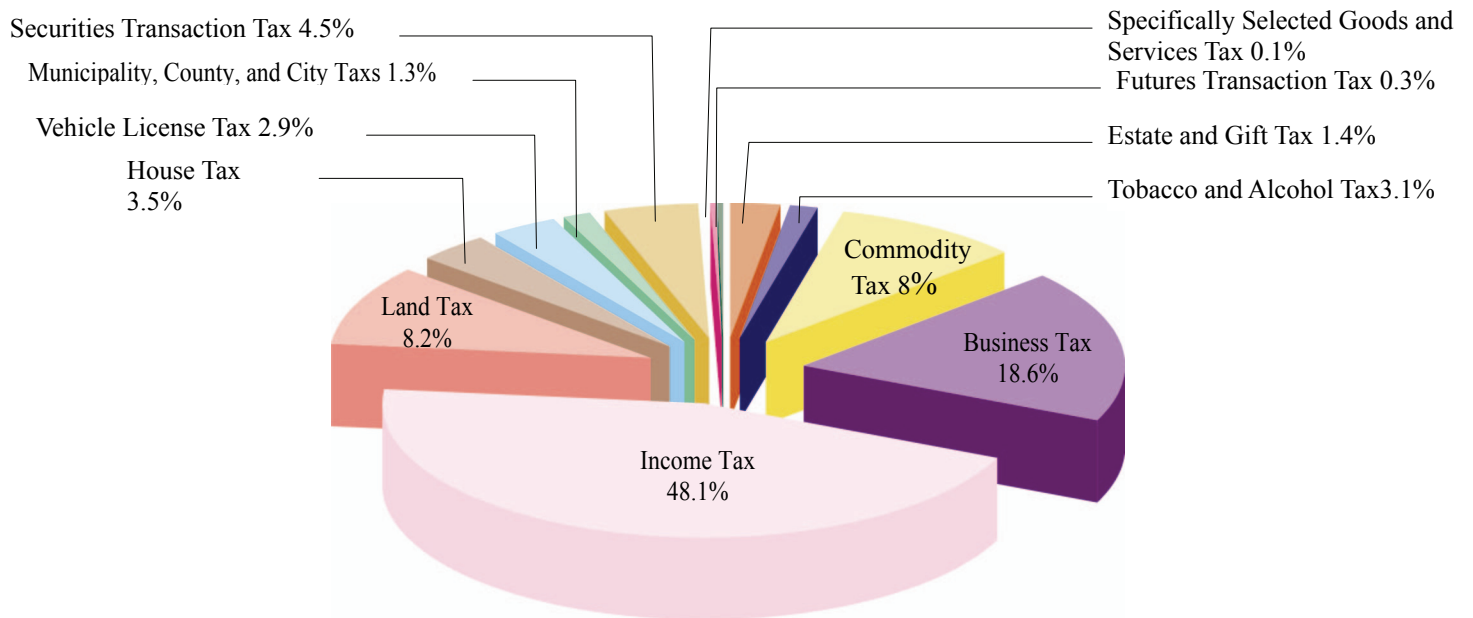
Explanation : 1. Since 2014, both specifically selected goods and services tax and special and provisional tax levies are included in tax revenues.

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

CY 2009
Total 100%



CY 2018
Total 100%



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: %.

Items CY	Tax revenue as percentage of net government expenditures	Tax revenue as percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)
2009	55.5	11.8
2010	61.0	11.5
2011	65.2	12.3
2012	64.7	12.2
2013	66.4	12.0
2014	72.5	12.3
2015	78.5	12.7
2016	78.9	12.9
2017	78.7	12.9
2018	13.4

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

二、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 2018, the average per capita national income has been about NT\$650.3 thousand, the average per capita tax burden has been about NT\$101.3 thousand, and the average per capita tax burden has accounted for about 15.6% of the average per capita national income.

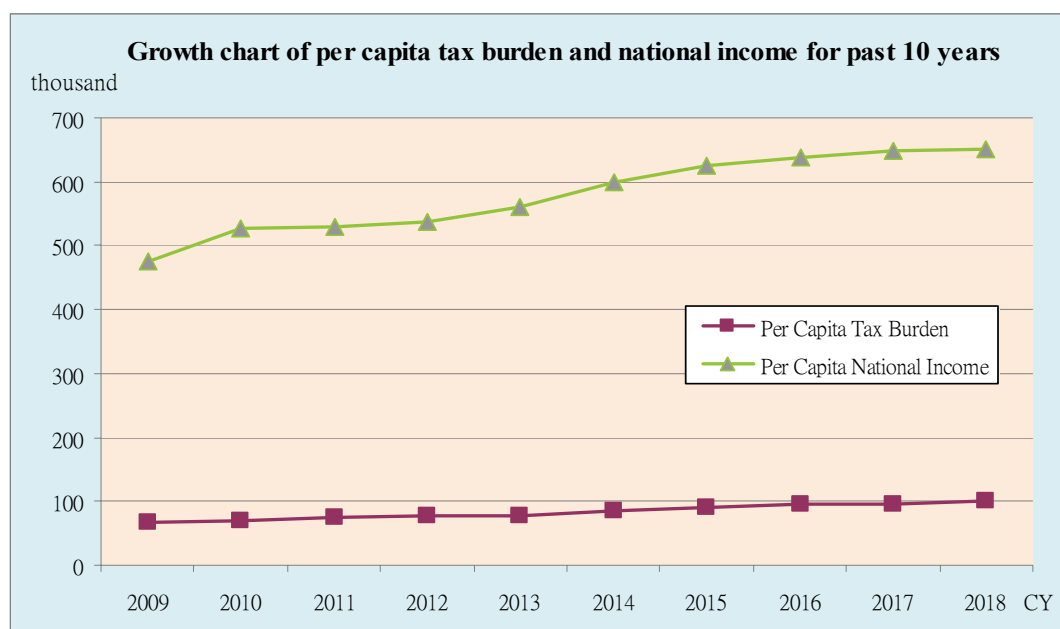
Comparison of per capita tax burden and national income over the past 10 years

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
2009	66.3	476.0	13.9%
2010	70.1	527.0	13.3%
2011	76.1	529.9	14.4%
2012	77.2	536.9	14.4%
2013	78.6	561.8	14.0%
2014	84.5	599.0	14.1%
2015	91.0	624.5	14.6%
2016	94.6	637.7	14.8%
2017	95.6	648.7	14.7%
2018	101.3	650.3	15.6%

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018 and website of The Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS).

“Summary of National Income Statistics”(Updated February 2019)



三、我國國民賦稅負擔與其他國家之比較

According to tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in the Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018, from 2014 to 2016, tax revenues accounted for 12.3%, 12.7%, and 12.9% of the gross domestic product. The percentages of other major countries are 18.2% in Japan, 19.4% in South Korea, 19.7% in the United States, 28.8% in France, and 23.4% 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 2016**

Unit: %.

Countries	Tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)
Republic of China	12.9
Japan	18.2
Korea	19.4
United States	19.7
France	28.8
Germany	23.4

Source: Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China 2018.

PART VI Analysis of Tax Sources

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\$1,077.08 billion in 2018 where individual income tax revenue was NT\$509.13 billion, 47.3% of total net income tax revenues, and profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was the remaining part of NT\$567.95 billion, 52.7% of total net income tax revenues

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

Unit: NT\$ 1,000; %

Year	Income Tax	Individual Income Tax	%	Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax	%
2009	640,966,779	306,804,192	47.9	334,162,587	52.1
2010	590,387,476	304,686,208	51.6	285,701,268	48.4
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

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\$567.95 billion in 2018 where publicly-owned profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was NT\$7.09 billion, 1.2% of total net profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenues and private profit-seeking enterprise income tax revenue was the remaining part of NT\$560.85 billion, 98.8% 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	%	Private	%
2009	334,162,587	2,978,162	0.9	331,184,425	99.1
2010	285,701,268	3,339,381	1.2	282,361,887	98.8
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

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 Bureaus of Northern, Central, and Southern Area	2013	153,795	54,298,000	565,354	111,962,000
	2014	163,344	71,073,000	582,401	141,526,000
	2015	170,474	89,759,000	599,002	137,586,000
	2016	175,885	99,784,000	617,663	142,065,000
	2017	179,821	114,655,000	634,959	149,119,000
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	2013	34,331	53,129,000	167,217	63,558,000
	2014	36,970	57,189,000	171,749	71,240,000
	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
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	2013	27,448	7,810,000	88,758	14,837,000
	2014	28,551	8,941,000	91,021	16,234,000
	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
Total	2013	215,574	115,237,000	821,329	190,357,000
	2014	228,865	137,203,000	845,171	229,000,000
	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

Sources:

1. Statistics of Income Tax Return of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance on June 29, 2018.
2. Statistics of Provisional Tax Payments of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance on November 10, 2017.

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 Bureaus of Northern, Central, and Southern Area	2013	4,437,276	66,749,000
	2014	4,515,358	86,690,000
	2015	4,561,691	93,951,000
	2016	4,626,975	92,143,000
	2017	4,702,974	94,314,000
National Taxation Bureau of Taipei	2013	859,011	53,944,000
	2014	876,522	77,289,000
	2015	878,611	74,713,000
	2016	882,501	75,602,000
	2017	884,673	76,572,000
National Taxation Bureau of Kaohsiung	2013	680,804	10,242,000
	2014	689,926	14,235,000
	2015	696,106	13,084,000
	2016	709,559	12,961,000
	2017	717,833	13,582,000
Total	2013	5,977,091	130,935,000
	2014	6,081,806	178,214,000
	2015	6,136,408	181,748,000
	2016	6,219,035	180,706,000
	2017	6,305,480	184,468,000

Source: Statistics of the National Taxation Bureau, Ministry of Finance on June 29, 2018.

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 2016 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 \$520,000 accounted for only 1.38%, while those with a net income of more than \$10 million amounted to 35.53%, as detailed in the attached table.

Individual Income Tax Burden Distribution Table in 2016

Unit: NT\$ 1,000; %

Level	Brackets (Ten Thousand)	Assessed Gross Income	Assessed Net Income	Assessed Tax Payable	
				Amount	Percentage of Assessed Gross Income
	NET=0	811,791,052	0	0	0
1	0-52	1,946,448,401	536,640,220	26,830,642	1.38
2	52-117	1,184,882,077	620,526,952	40,070,102	3.38
3	117-235	862,848,414	560,811,650	52,951,303	6.14
4	235-440	445,928,380	338,095,897	49,018,489	10.99
5	440-500	59,798,290	48,610,943	9,018,804	15.08
6	500-1000	200,002,454	170,201,724	39,141,904	19.57
7	1000 and over	301,612,208	279,970,101	107,161,290	35.53
	Total	5,813,311,277	2,554,857,486	324,192,534	5.58

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2016 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 6-2).

- (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 2016

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

Brackets (Ten Thousand)	Taxpayer Unit		Assessed Tax Payable	
	Cases Filed	Percentage	Amount	Ratio
000-052	4,921,567	79.02	26,830,642	8.28
052-235	1,151,790	18.49	93,021,405	28.69
235 and over	155,216	2.49	204,340,487	63.03
Total	6,228,573	100	324,192,534	100

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2016 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 6-2).

- (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 2016

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

Item of Income	Income	Ratio
Business income	95,417,478	1.64
Income from professional practice	116,983,985	2.01
Income from salaries and wages	4,437,043,218	76.30
Income from interest	243,840,886	4.19
Income from leases and from royalties	125,317,865	2.16
Income from self-undertaking in farming, fishing, animal husbandry, forestry, and mining	0	0
Income from property transactions	13,269,198	0.23
Income from prizes and awards won by chance	6,639,487	0.11
Dividend income	683,738,137	11.76
Separation income	8,656,757	0.15
Other income	62,443,034	1.07
Income derived from written articles	1,460,388	0.03
Non-classified income	20,374,771	0.35
Total (Gross Income)	5,815,185,204	100

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2016 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 2016

Unit: NT\$ 1,000

Type of Income \ Brackets (Ten Thousand)									
	NET=0	0-52	52-117	117-235	235-440	440-500	500-1000	1000 and over	Total
Taxpayer Unit	2,236,017	2,685,550	801,324	350,466	109,546	10,396	25,652	9,622	6,228,573
Total	811,934,039	1,946,657,958	1,185,103,617	863,144,654	446,132,296	59,824,447	200,732,860	301,655,333	5,815,185,204
Business income	244,150,74	299,229,785	16,763,221	11,316,875	4,881,388	533,211	1,864,476	6,413,448	95,417,478
Income from professional practice	11,629,245	27,565,267	24,719,967	24,191,771	14,079,849	1,770,320	6,659,340	6,368,226	116,983,985
Income from salaries and wages	628,958,030	1,640,979,191	959,025,792	659,386,752	309,511,201	38,974,610	116,313,222	83,894,420	4,437,043,218
Income from interest	68,003,102	81,104,874	42,808,942	28,479,235	13,250,386	1,551,846	4,775,843	3,866,658	243,840,886
Income from leases and from royalties	15,943,932	32,434,740	24,714,130	22,488,589	14,297,651	2,073,645	7,136,410	6,228,768	125,317,865
Income from property transactions	1,708,235	3,241,584	2,397,476	2,143,773	1,433,570	214,096	891,717	1,238,747	13,269,198
Income from prizes and awards won by chance	835,258	2,406,863	1,506,883	1,095,902	543,605	55,368	159,402	36,207	6,639,487
Dividend income	51,925,703	110,009,842	98,193,057	99,515,388	76,468,364	12,706,502	54,133,163	180,786,119	683,738,137
Separation income	165,710	452,273	714,757	1,029,250	1,287,949	288,343	1,737,599	2,980,877	8,656,757
Other income	5,779,455	15,040,523	10,797,486	9,854,102	7,772,750	1,265,884	5,244,982	6,687,850	62,443,034
Income derived from written articles	191,274	365,765	302,008	236,578	170,940	26,147	86,488	81,188	1,460,388
Non-classified income	2,379,021	3,827,252	3,159,898	3,406,438	2,434,642	364,476	1,730,219	3,072,825	20,374,771

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, Ministry of Finance, The 2016 statistical book of assessed individual income tax filing data (Table 16-2).

II Commodity Tax

The net revenues of commodity tax was NT\$180.111 billion in 2018. That was about NT\$1.644 billion more than in 2017. Most of the revenue from commodity tax is concentrated form oil/gas and vehicles, and accounts for 89.83%. Commodity tax revenues and ratio for each taxable item are as follows:

Comparative Analysis Table of Commodity Tax Sources in 2017 and 2018

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2017			2018		
	No. of businesses	Revenues	Ratio	No. of businesses	Revenues	Ratio
Total	1,122	178,467,404	100.00	1,110	180,111,430	100.00
Oil / Gas	29	90,007,506	50.43	30	91,030,792	50.54
Vehicles	477	70,587,634	39.55	467	70,757,547	39.29
Electric Appliances	278	8,590,561	4.81	266	9,197,608	5.11
Cement	26	3,381,262	1.90	27	3,532,615	1.96
Beverages	288	3,051,410	1.71	293	2,929,530	1.63
Rubber Tires	21	2,417,973	1.36	24	2,255,944	1.25
Flat-glass	3	431,058	0.24	3	407,394	0.23

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

III Tobacco and Alcohol Tax

- 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:
 - Taxable tobacco products includes cigarettes, cut tobacco, cigars and other tobacco products. Their corresponding tax rates are NT\$ 1,590 per 1,000 sticks or kilo.
 - Taxable alcohol products and their corresponding tax rates are as follows:
 - Brewed alcoholic beverages: Beer is NT\$26 per litre; Other brewed alcoholic beverages is 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.
- The net revenues of tobacco and alcohol tax was NT\$69.603 billion in 2018, With an increase of more than NT\$19.368 billion compared to 2017. Revenues and ratio of tobacco and alcohol tax are as follows

Net Revenues Comparative Table of Tobacco and Alcohol Tax in 2017 and 2018

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2017		2018	
	Net revenues	Ratio	Net revenues	Ratio
Tobacco and Alcohol Tax	50,234,984	100.00	69,602,514	100.00
Tobacco	24,715,840	49.20	44,889,013	64.49
Alcohol	25,519,144	50.80	24,713,501	35.51

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

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

Value-added or 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 2018 are: manufacturing, trading, and contracting, accounting for 76.45% of total sales.

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

Table of 2018 Sales Amount Filed by Business Entities by Industry

Unit: NT\$ 1,000; %

Industry	Number	Sales amount	Ratio	Industry	Number	Sales amount	Ratio
Merchandising	459,602	14,384,270,971	34.17	Barber shops	1,744	7,520,871	0.02
Manufacturing	125,613	14,819,246,965	35.20	Bathhouses	76	538,849	0.00
Handicraft	38	241,414	0.00	Labor service	46,772	845,160,706	2.01
Journalism	1,640	68,542,214	0.16	Warehousing	1033	133,526,003	0.32
Publishing	5,305	156,935,940	0.37	Leasing	18,925	590,769,578	1.40
Agriculture and forestry	2,422	23,352,628	0.06	Agency service	8,238	174,610,712	0.41
Animal husbandry	198	6,551,924	0.02	Brokerage service	19,143	775,842,746	1.84
Aquaculture	749	12,285,694	0.03	Technical and design service	39,248	1,024,489,268	2.43
Mining	1,201	66,099,458	0.16	Food and beverage services	34,576	405,390,763	0.96
Contracting	119,679	2,981,660,458	7.08	Special food and beverage services	435	1,353,323	0.00
Printing	6,834	143,357,852	0.34	Notary public	261	5,175,992	0.01
Public utilities	3,062	1,381,966,819	3.28	Banking	5,420	1,455,898,019	3.46
Entertainment services	4,193	67,789,655	0.16	Insurance	1,026	544,493,018	1.29
Transport	10,857	764,078,795	1.81	Trust investment	5,634	174,189,019	0.41
Photo service	1,938	6,399,801	0.02	Securities	884	97,812,338	0.23
Building furnishing	26,309	235,937,497	0.56	Futures	61	20,038,724	0.05
Advertising	13,172	154,139,012	0.37	Bills	52	13,672,067	0.03
Repair	10,994	182,927,432	0.43	Pawn-broking	52	186,843	0.00
Processing	3,610	158,507,794	0.38	Other	2,090	67,030,511	0.16
Lodging and accommodations	4,506	149,964,765	0.36	Total	987,592	42,101,956,438	100.00

Source:

1. Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

2. Number of business entities based on the reporting period of November to December 2018.

2. Table of 2018 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	247,838	30,823	25,336	88,241	60,867	42,571
Number of business entities whose assessed sales amount is less than tax threshold	179,658	8,936	29,580	42,686	51,586	46,870
Number of business entities whose business tax are assessed and exempted	61,940	6,746	7,103	26,892	8,749	12,450
Number of business entities whose assessed tax amount is less than tax threshold due to their input tax deducted from the assessed tax	63	34	2	12	4	11
Total	489,499	46,539	62,021	157,831	121,206	101,902
Assessed sales amount	470,234,904	55,484,558	51,044,098	160,368,838	113,800,411	89,536,999
Assessed tax amount	3,180,311	466,982	315,841	1,163,358	744,674	489,456
Input tax filed to be deducted from the assessed tax amount	19,905	1,921	1,680	8,999	4,610	2,695
Input tax deducted from the assessed tax amount	19,227	1,714	1,578	8,845	4,467	2,622
Amount of business tax payable	3,161,084	465,268	314,262	1,154,514	740,206	486,834

Source:

1. Fiscal Information Agency, MOF
2. Number of assessed business entities based on 2018 Q4 figures.

3. Table of 2018 Business Tax Filed (2-1)

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 filing business tax			987,592	193,424	105,936	337,582	237,980	112,670
Sales amount	Total		42,101,956,438	13,081,180,007	4,745,820,396	12,805,415,745	8,098,920,821	3,370,619,470
	5%-tax-rate		26,994,692,920	8,603,735,949	3,117,815,102	7,680,481,703	5,287,902,118	2,304,758,047
	Zero-tax-rate		10,617,855,059	2,055,116,511	1,268,873,675	4,334,164,571	2,261,191,423	698,508,879
	Tax-exempt		2,765,834,401	1,151,854,754	286,970,020	600,517,768	419,033,099	307,458,759
	Special-tax-rate		1,722,827,480	1,270,447,563	72,168,720	190,409,282	129,897,263	59,904,652
Tax base of imported goods and the payment amount of purchase of foreign services	Fixed assets		70,865,217	7,505,150	2,797,008	49,535,502	9,172,216	1,855,341
	Purchases		6,550,724,071	2,174,114,746	1,250,271,500	1,705,490,407	1,149,443,312	271,404,107
	Purchase of foreign services		231,589,486	120,237,370	7,420,835	97,950,020	5,260,802	720,458
Input	Total		28,549,533,827	9,084,638,858	3,882,438,023	8,303,095,699	5,185,219,673	2,094,141,574
	Creditable		26,960,985,853	8,831,080,949	3,744,725,474	7,532,894,452	4,882,860,535	1,969,424,444
	Creditable input tax	Purchases	1,316,648,603	451,909,745	182,818,559	359,812,655	230,762,340	91,345,305
		Fixed assets	31,344,161	10,252,870	2,868,290	11,266,670	5,018,564	1,937,768

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

(Supplementary tax declarations and payments not included)

3. Table of 2018 Business Tax Filed (2-2)

Unit: NT\$ 1,000 /number

		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
Calculation	Total taxes for current period	1,350,292,020	516,955,318	176,643,841	339,673,121	223,228,430	93,791,310
	Tax of the purchase of foreign services	1,238,424	1,184,655	14,526	26,842	10,202	2,199
	Tax calculated at special tax rate	47,655,858	29,615,136	2,953,364	7,757,778	5,163,682	2,165,898
	Payment of tax payable due to business suspension or adjustment	914,863	477,026	61,146	220,140	71,497	85,055
	Creditable input tax for current period	1,333,153,993	456,969,788	183,978,886	368,162,312	233,054,020	90,988,987
	Refundable tax due to business suspension or adjustment	1,187,008	346,205	226,552	334,470	242,684	37,097
	Tax liability for current period	359,641,935	151,066,973	32,154,232	94,516,035	56,789,390	25,115,305
	Remaining creditable input tax from current period	1,010,923,040	360,781,320	106,353,415	348,061,051	138,257,303	57,469,951
	Ceiling of refund	522,302,512	96,096,458	62,382,358	221,860,057	111,735,872	30,227,767
	Refundable tax for current period	281,915,737	56,262,153	34,703,815	111,490,585	60,110,033	19,349,151
	Accumulated input tax carried forward to next period	728,910,065	304,519,192	71,638,110	236,513,064	78,145,408	38,094,291

Source: Fiscal Information Agency, MOF

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; %

Year Item	106		107	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Total	109.83	100.00	121.56	100
Tax stamps	12.13	11.04	11.62	9.56
Amount of collective or large payment of Stamp Tax	97.70	88.96	109.94	90.44
Banking business and trust enterprise	23.77	21.65	25.74	21.18
Insurance enterprise	14.08	12.82	16.26	13.38
Public utilities	0.75	0.68	0.78	0.64
Contracting agreements	20.20	18.39	24.14	19.86
Contracts for the sale, transfer, or partition of real estate	18.79	17.11	20.20	16.62
Other	20.11	18.31	22.81	18.76

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 2007, 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 for previous years. After that, the land value was reassessed in 2018, and the national average was 3.63% lower than for the previous year. The revenue of land value tax in 2018 was 91.9 billion NT dollars, a decrease of 3.1% from that revenue in 2017.
- (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 2018 was 90.6 billion NT dollars, a decrease of 3.5% compared to 2017.

Statistics of Land Tax Revenues in Recent 10 Years

Base Year: 2009.

Unit: NT\$ 1,000; %.

Item Year	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
2009	112,366,946	100	100.0	0	0	0	59,053,891	52.6	100.0	53,313,055	47.4	100.0
2010	136,356,984	100	121.3	0	0	0	63,044,266	46.2	106.8	73,312,718	53.8	137.5
2011	141,981,922	100	126.4	0	0	0	63,374,107	44.6	107.3	78,607,815	55.4	147.4
2012	143,848,851	100	128.0	0	0	0	62,712,169	43.6	106.2	81,136,682	56.4	152.2
2013	174,080,706	100	154.9	0	0	0	70,826,019	40.7	119.9	103,254,687	59.3	193.7
2014	173,174,512	100	154.1	0	0	0	71,515,636	41.3	121.1	101,658,876	58.7	190.7
2015	184,598,397	100	164.3	0	0	0	71,141,328	38.5	120.5	113,457,069	61.5	212.8
2016	177,273,904	100	157.8	0	0	0	93,888,422	53.0	159.0	83,385,482	47.0	156.4
2017	188,638,208	100	167.9	0	0	0	94,776,475	50.2	160.5	93,861,733	49.8	176.1
2018	182,436,812	100	162.4	0	0	0	91,885,304	50.4	155.6	90,551,508	49.6	169.8

Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

2. Land Value Tax

Sources of Land Value Tax

Unit: Hectare; NT\$ 1,000.

CY Location	Regular Land			Self-use Residence Land			Others		
	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value	No. of Houses	Area	Land Value
2013	3,419,780	115,246	3,793,401,707	4,220,316	25,758	2,192,918,620	27,861	30,331	544,264,221
2014	3,439,148	117,143	3,807,712,317	4,312,752	26,391	2,224,987,930	28,711	30,792	545,223,211
2015	3,433,875	118,796	3,799,021,924	4,425,107	27,128	2,256,482,144	29,114	31,783	544,962,672
2016	3,413,986	120,421	4,979,722,694	4,643,077	28,543	3,027,088,969	31,148	31,271	701,502,441
2017	3,419,716	123,051	4,970,310,975	4,749,140	29,244	3,064,228,219	32,397	31,744	731,876,638
2018	3,406,873	124,357	4,825,593,193	4,874,593	29,997	2,987,141,201	32,842	31,958	739,270,525
Taipei City	235,765	2,632	1,512,692,282	657,555	2,137	1,235,945,997	5,028	219	89,450,479
New Taipei City	511,508	11,340	787,728,023	1,024,274	3,139	535,931,345	5,716	2,954	103,243,400
Taoyuan City	296,975	10,255	370,957,747	507,966	2,832	194,659,583	3,762	5,145	145,705,161
Taichung City	415,688	16,376	451,343,630	523,185	3,806	168,850,216	3,549	2,281	45,215,818
Tainan City	281,931	12,342	294,637,986	390,718	3,451	157,197,115	3,583	3,556	52,143,767
Kaohsiung City	288,162	12,173	561,910,477	664,065	3,814	335,586,850	2,411	5,112	150,506,659
Taiwan Province	1,354,853	58,354	844,023,839	1,104,836	10,799	358,773,180	8,742	12,646	152,778,976
Fujian Province	21,991	885	2,299,210	1,994	19	196,914	51	45	226,265

Source: 2018 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 Meter; NT\$ 1,000.

Item CY Location	Transfer		Present Value of Transfer	Original Declared Value After Adjustment	Gross Amount of Land Value Increment
	Plots	Area			
2013	1,503,874	38,690	2,070,597,371	1,240,681,802	865,309,167
2014	1,359,301	36,145	1,903,487,109	1,060,286,514	865,826,771
2015	1,235,453	32,918	1,941,438,071	1,035,738,444	923,517,971
2016	1,009,183	25,648	1,600,518,562	839,883,614	771,435,642
2017	1,078,802	26,095	1,703,495,797	904,356,771	809,861,743
2018	1,119,403	23,988	1,801,094,745	1,000,398,861	819,097,614
Taipei City	79,637	198	303,567,449	167,427,420	138,580,833
New Taipei City	180,201	1,325	322,541,088	166,053,398	158,055,405
Taoyuan City	113,263	1,463	204,994,838	113,845,095	94,391,891
Taichung City	141,527	1,623	252,560,017	132,855,456	120,661,203
Tainan City	123,790	2,823	144,808,666	89,935,489	57,463,568
Kaohsiung City	115,850	1,745	176,992,822	95,423,088	83,608,083
Taiwan Province	360,344	14,706	390,912,326	233,756,600	162,699,564
Fujian Province	4,791	106	4,717,539	1,102,317	3,637,068

Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

Explanation: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Number of Houses, Area, and Current Value

Unit: Square Meter; NT\$1,000.

CY Location	Total			Residential Purpose			Business Purpose		
	Number of Houses	Area	Current Value	Number of Houses	Area	Current Value	Number of Houses	Area	Current Value
2013	9,739,716	1,938,446,619	5,019,681,596	8,587,511	1,183,467,329	2,782,442,267	688,028	263,032,570	788,385,981
2014	9,850,395	2,004,315,274	5,144,370,090	8,679,788	1,206,819,874	2,858,540,975	703,000	296,840,074	810,570,530
2015	10,078,122	2,046,305,205	5,477,260,512	8,872,369	1,238,923,651	3,009,032,187	739,536	293,651,197	926,490,247
2016	10,148,669	2,074,962,325	5,662,853,609	8,934,121	1,250,608,466	3,105,622,045	745,442	301,386,011	944,694,015
2017	10,280,163	2,139,005,285	6,001,820,513	9,039,990	1,272,749,199	3,291,134,886	745,038	300,851,908	951,360,977
2018	10,409,416	2,158,159,983	6,149,586,313	9,145,757	1,288,508,739	3,374,049,035	757,629	309,557,357	976,512,712
Taipei City	1,177,773	200,725,288	995,341,415	937,512	96,780,760	400,667,946	156,558	35,309,246	263,187,544
New Taipei City	1,851,321	291,173,704	1,062,061,250	1,616,744	184,063,369	678,519,626	160,938	45,232,023	144,089,157
Taoyuan City	955,266	242,871,592	651,803,292	848,766	131,800,102	344,095,596	56,918	39,613,410	95,616,721
Taichung City	1,215,951	298,887,485	764,728,913	1,061,724	170,060,002	404,249,796	96,842	47,818,088	107,254,010
Tainan City	825,221	194,558,573	532,468,927	736,415	118,924,536	291,964,678	48,382	26,458,940	80,149,989
Kaohsiung City	1,208,484	248,986,458	792,234,641	1,088,657	153,341,532	467,986,881	67,620	33,919,285	112,505,977
Taiwan Province	3,147,345	674,954,285	1,342,830,741	2,833,451	429,646,097	781,798,146	166,545	80,591,527	172,700,029
Fujian Province	28,055	6,002,598	8,117,133	22,488	3,892,340	4,766,367	3,826	614,841	1,009,286

Remarks: 1. Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

2. Figures in Total columns contain Residential Purpose and Business Purpose, as well as Houses Used for Non-residential and Non-business Purpose and their 50% amount deductions.

3. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

VIII Deed Tax

Deed Taxes

Unit: NT\$1,000.

Item CY Location	Total		Deed Tax on a Sale		Deed Tax on a Creation of Dien		Deed Tax on an Exchange	
	Number of Cases	Value of Deed	Number of Cases	Value of Deed	Number of Cases	Value of Deed	Number of Cases	Value of Deed
2013	462,254	229,436,194	396,314	206,969,244	3	2,465	3,547	4,271,506
2014	406,723	216,775,477	336,688	186,282,776	3	1,963	3,520	11,479,681
2015	378,638	242,508,795	306,573	204,585,659	1	-	4,672	17,635,982
2016	324,833	194,762,634	267,026	172,549,910	2	26	3,807	6,978,628
2017	345,777	227,154,742	287,360	205,023,921	3	5,652	3,277	5,874,834
2018	357,624	241,686,598	298,494	219,628,096	3	1,193	4,163	6,198,596
Taipei City	37,454	28,180,318	29,101	23,785,949	2	712	1,025	2,308,488
New Taipei City	71,120	60,773,609	60,184	55,260,518	-	-	1,843	2,706,400
Taoyuan City	43,141	27,901,708	37,734	25,934,134	-	-	477	438,377
Taichung City	48,645	28,439,996	41,874	25,972,496	-	-	306	445,566
Tainan City	26,932	20,017,409	22,835	18,720,903	-	-	81	104,000
Kaohsiung City	43,622	30,350,843	37,567	28,414,447	-	-	80	45,499
Taiwan Province	85,861	45,813,941	68,501	41,363,889	1	482	343	146,252
Fujian Province	849	208,776	698	175,761	-	-	8	4,013

Deed Taxes (Continued)

Unit: NT\$1,000.

Item CY Location	Deed Tax on a Bestowal or a Donation		Deed Tax on a Partition		Deed Tax on a Possession	
	Number of Cases	Value of Deed	Number of Cases	Value of Deed	Number of Cases	Value of Deed
2013	62,228	18,034,011	161	158,696	1	272
2014	66,290	18,944,359	222	66,698	-	-
2015	67,162	20,164,531	229	122,419	1	204
2016	53,816	15,162,761	182	71,308	-	-
2017	54,983	16,151,664	152	98,651	2	20
2018	54,806	15,406,747	157	451,668	1	298
Taipei City	7,256	1,991,725	70	93,444	-	-
New Taipei City	9,093	2,806,691	-	-	-	-
Taoyuan City	4,930	1,529,196	-	-	-	-
Taichung City	6,436	1,936,008	29	85,926	-	-
Tainan City	4,003	1,129,595	13	62,911	-	-
Kaohsiung City	5,949	1,817,712	26	73,185	-	-
Taiwan Province	16,996	4,166,816	19	136,203	1	298
Fujian Province	143	29,002	-	-	-	-

Remarks: 1. Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

2. Totals may not add up because of rounding.

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

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	No. of Deceased	No. of Declared	No. of Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption	
			Taxation	Exemption
2014	163,929	132,888	5,153	126,387
2015	163,858	135,335	5,816	128,664
2016	172,405	141,200	6,501	133,415
2017	171,242	146,763	6,984	138,584
2018	172,784	154,647	7,618	146,373
Taipei City	17,902	19,291	2,362	16,618
New Taipei City	23,929	21,086	1,138	19,890
Taoyuan City	12,838	11,976	658	11,355
Taichung City	17,090	14,840	897	13,837
Tainan City	15,195	14,452	452	13,815
Kaohsiung City	21,496	17,076	640	16,429
Taiwan Province	63,525	55,166	1,440	53,691
Fujian Province	809	760	31	738

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	Cases Verified as Taxation		
	Taxable Estate Amount	Deduction and Exemption	Net Amount of Taxable Estate
2014	265,988,092	154,349,071	111,639,021
2015	323,012,496	174,247,423	148,765,073
2016	450,146,560	202,695,139	247,451,421
2017	447,955,835	239,391,095	208,564,740
2018	461,146,397	225,134,852	236,011,545
Taipei City	154,436,268	67,455,021	86,981,247
New Taipei City	89,191,921	38,777,244	50,414,677
Taoyuan City	35,270,148	20,181,498	15,088,650
Taichung City	52,606,252	26,374,057	26,232,195
Tainan City	30,793,476	14,929,412	15,864,064
Kaohsiung City	36,777,097	18,372,631	18,404,466
Taiwan Province	60,732,040	38,196,087	22,535,953
Fujian Province	1,339,195	848,902	490,293

Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

X Gift Tax

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

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	No. of Declared	No. of Cases Verified as Taxation or Exemption	
		Taxation	Exemption
2014	203,854	19,081	190,754
2015	206,773	20,016	192,997
2016	182,379	17,642	170,439
2017	192,481	17,386	181,938
2018	193,750	16,035	189,647
Taipei City	33,167	3,572	32,181
New Taipei City	25,601	2,509	24,544
Taoyuan City	15,726	1,251	14,798
Taichung City	21,241	2,198	20,586
Tainan City	18,392	1,155	20,082
Kaohsiung City	19,102	1,523	18,372
Taiwan Province	59,346	3,752	57,937
Fujian Province	1,175	75	1,147

Unit: NT\$1,000

CY Location	Cases Verified as Taxation		
	Taxable Gift Amount	Exemption	Net Amount of Taxable Gift
2014	158,378,859	48,328,494	110,050,365
2015	188,470,401	50,965,121	137,505,280
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
Taipei City	43,364,407	8,613,228	34,751,179
New Taipei City	20,552,209	6,394,051	14,158,158
Taoyuan City	7,752,767	3,188,003	4,564,764
Taichung City	16,768,612	5,317,072	11,451,540
Tainan City	6,612,112	2,660,075	3,952,037
Kaohsiung City	10,729,851	3,523,082	7,206,769
Taiwan Province	18,101,897	8,797,890	9,304,007
Fujian Province	331,126	213,421	117,705

Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

XI Amusement Tax

Due to the increase in the number of amusement places, the revenue of amusement tax in 2018 was NT1.778 billion, NT0.182 billion more than in 2017.

Analysis of Number of Amusement Places

Unit: Establishments.

CY Location	Number of Amusement Places					
	Grand Total	Cinemas	Music Halls 、 Dance Halls	Golf Courses 、 Driving Ranges	Claw Machines	Arcades
2013	15,149	149	100	73	120	2,307
2014	14,796	138	86	70	112	2,149
2015	14,741	142	86	71	105	2,001
2016	14,728	146	82	71	107	1,947
2017	16,785	148	76	70	101	1,839
2018	20,651	143	74	169	8,213	1,723
Taipei City	2,264	36	24	9	630	51
New Taipei City	2,703	17	3	30	1,398	46
Taoyuan City	1,773	8	10	28	864	69
Taichung City	2,568	20	18	18	1,316	179
Tainan City	1,688	9	3	14	648	354
Kaohsiung City	2,364	20	8	15	909	212
Taiwan Province	7,219	31	8	55	2,439	798
Fujian Province	72	2	-	-	9	14

CY Location	Number of Amusement Place					
	Entertainment Restaurants	MTV 、KTV	Internet Cafes	Amusement Parks	Temp Public Shows	Others
2013	100	7,241	1,380	74	376	3,229
2014	114	6,985	1,190	74	368	3,510
2015	115	6,772	995	96	399	3,959
2016	120	6,254	887	117	511	4,486
2017	121	6,229	753	138	651	6,659
2018	109	6,332	635	134	643	2,476
Taipei City	45	898	66	14	277	214
New Taipei City	2	680	87	27	25	388
Taoyuan City	4	568	66	4	28	124
Taichung City	15	600	62	6	73	261
Tainan City	8	443	39	5	39	126
Kaohsiung City	20	805	74	18	104	179
Taiwan Province	15	2,305	231	60	97	1,180
Fujian Province	-	33	10	-	-	4

Source: 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

XII Vehicle License Tax

Number of Vehicles Arranged by Vehicle License Tax

Unit: Case.

CY Location	Grand Total		Small Passenger Vehicles	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2013	7,374,221	151,003	6,026,578	139,249
2014	7,617,819	138,615	6,214,867	135,471
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
Taipei City	967,057	15,913	810,058	15,356
New Taipei City	1,083,282	18,781	865,571	18,781
Taoyuan City	814,109	10,881	669,474	10,619
Taichung City	1,117,922	15,968	917,915	15,483
Tainan City	688,128	11,069	552,803	10,776
Kaohsiung City	972,150	14,122	774,137	13,858
Taiwan Province	2,676,905	52,229	2,091,865	50,008
Fujian Province	18,923	1,881	16,829	1,726

CY Location	Large Passenger Vehicles		Trucks		Motorcycles	
	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt	Taxable	Exempt
2013	33,640	1,211	1,196,182	5,035	117,821	5,508
2014	35,216	1,040	1,210,813	1,987	156,923	117
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
Taipei City	9,065	214	103,088	307	44,846	36
New Taipei City	2,246	-	129,991	-	85,474	-
Taoyuan City	382	73	111,272	176	32,981	13
Taichung City	4,702	118	158,934	346	36,371	21
Tainan City	2,916	80	107,444	205	24,965	8
Kaohsiung City	4,505	25	154,149	228	39,359	11
Taiwan Province	9,060	228	487,065	1,877	88,915	116
Fujian Province	7	6	870	116	1,217	33

Source: 1. 2018 Yearbook of Financial Statistics, Republic of China.

2. The data for "exempt" mean the number of applications exempt from Vehicle License Tax.

XIII Securities Transactions Tax

Securities transactions 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 Transactions Tax of the last 10 years

Unit: NT\$ 100million

Year	Budget Amount	Net tax Revenues
2009	1,220	1,059.56
2010	1,220	1,045.74
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	976.998	899.67
2018	991.56	1,011.71

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

Legislative History of Securities Transactions Tax Rates

Effectivite Date	Legal Rates	Applicable rates
1 9 5 5 . 1 2 . 3 1	1‰	1‰
1 9 6 0 . 1 0 . 1	1‰	Suspended
1 9 6 5 . 6 . 2 1	1.5‰	1.5‰
1 9 7 1 . 8 . 2 0	1.5‰	Suspended
1 9 7 3 . 1 . 1	1.5‰	1.5‰
1 9 7 8 . 1 . 1	1.5‰	1.5‰
1 9 7 8 . 1 1 . 2 9	3‰	3‰
1 9 8 5 . 6 . 2 4	3‰	Suspended
1 9 8 7 . 1 . 1	3‰	3‰
1 9 8 9 . 1 . 1	3‰	1.5‰
1 9 9 0 . 1 . 1	1. shares: 6 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 6 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰
1 9 9 3 . 2 . 1	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. corporate bonds and other securities: 1‰
2 0 0 2 . 2 . 1	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰
2 0 1 0 . 1 . 1	1. shares : 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1‰
2 0 1 7 . 1 . 2	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1 ‰	1. shares: 3 ‰ 2. other securities: 1 ‰
2 0 1 7 . 4 . 2 8	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 ‰
2 0 1 8 . 4 . 2 8	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. The current applicable tax rate of 10-year government bond futures approved by the Executive Yuan is 0.000125%.
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%

Table of Budget Amount and Net Tax Revenues

Unit : NT\$ 1,000

Year	Budget Amount	Net Tax Revenues
2008	4,675,000	6,691,514
2009	5,000,000	3,749,691
2010	4,352,000	4,556,136
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

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 as of 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 2018 was NT\$2.474 billion. The items, revenues and ratio of the specifically selected goods and services tax are as follows:

Net Revenues Statistics Table of Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax in 2017 and 2018

Unit: NT\$1,000; %

Item	2017		2018	
	Net revenues	Ratio	Net revenues	Ratio
Total	2,316,767	100.00	2,473,692	100.00
Buildings and land	142,497	6.153	83,982	3.39
Passenger cars	2,122,159	91.6	2,332,736	94.30
Yachts	3,129	0.13	9,027	0.36
Airplanes	854	0.04	1,659	0.07
Conservation products	596	0.03	98	0.00
Furniture	7,883	0.34	6,643	0.27
The specifically selected services	39,649	1.71	39,547	1.60

Data source: The Department of Statistics, Ministry of Finance

PART VII Milestones

Milestones

Date	event
107.1.2	The revision on Articles 4, 7 and 10 of “The Guidelines for the Determination of Sources of Income in the Republic of China According to Article 8 of the Income Tax Act” have been promulgated.
107.1.12	The “Directions for small business entities which accept mobile payment to apply for tax incentive measures” were promulgated and became effective on 1 January 2018.
107.1.19	The amendments to partial articles of “The Regulations Governing the Use of Uniform Invoices” Articles 15 and 15-1 of “Uniform Invoice Award Regulations” and Articles 1 and 3-1 of “Regulations Governing the Use of Cash Register by Business Entities” were promulgated.
107.1.22	The futures transactions tax rate in foreign exchange futures contracts offered by Taiwan Futures Exchange shall be one-millionth (1/1,000,000), which comes into force on 22 January 2018.
107.1.30	“Regulations Governing Reduction and Exemption of Income Tax of Foreign Special Professionals” have been issued.
107.1.30	“Regulations of Reduced/Refund Commodity Tax for Newly Purchased Vehicle with Discard of Used Truck” was promulgated.
107.1.31	“The Essentials of the Implementation of the Expanded Scope of Paper Examinations Relating to Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Returns for the 2017 Taxable Year” have been issued.
107.1.31	“The Standards for Tax Authorities in Verifying the Revenue of Professional Practitioners for the 2017 Taxable Year”; “The Standards for Expenses for Professional Practitioners for the 2017 Taxable Year”; “The Standards for Costs and Necessary Expenses for Private Cram Schools, Kindergartens, and Nursing Homes for the 2017 Taxable Year” have been issued.
107.2.5	“The Regulations Governing the Calculation of Income from Property Transactions for the Taxable Year 2017” have been issued.
107.2.7	The addendum to Article 114-4, deletion and amendment to partial articles of the Income Tax Act have been promulgated.
107.2.14	The amendments to Articles 3 and 4 of “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 Return” have been issued.
107.2.14	The amendments to “Regulations for the Placement, Acquisition and Keeping of the Account Books and Vouchers by the Practitioner of Profession” have been issued.
107.2.21	The amendments to Articles 5, 9 and 11 of “The Guidelines for the Service of Pre-Calculation of Individual Consolidated Income Tax Returns” have been issued.
107.2.26	The amendments to “The Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under Paragraph 1, Article 28 of The Vehicle License Tax Act.
107.3.5	The “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” has been issued.
107.3.5	The “Directions Governing Anti-Money Laundering for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” was promulgated and became effective on 7 March 2018.
107.3.7	“The Pilot Guidelines for the Tax Collection Authority-in-Charge in Regard to Inquiring about the Income Data of Tax Year 2017 of Profit-Seeking Enterprises, Organizations or Institutions, and Offices of Professionals during the Period for the Filing of Income Tax Returns” has been issued.
107.3.8	The amendment to Article 16 of “The Standard for the Exemption of Penalties for Inappropriate Actions in Taxation Affairs” has been issued.
107.3.13	The amendments to Articles of “The Guidelines for the Electronic Filing of Individual Consolidated Income Tax Returns” have been issued.
107.3.13	The amendments to Articles of “The Guidelines for the Electronic-Filing of Individual Consolidated Income Tax Returns for Aliens” have been issued.

Milestones

107.3.16	The amendments to Articles 3 and 9 of “The Directions of the Ministry of Finance for the Rewarding of Business Entities that Issue Uniform Invoices” and “The Directions of the Ministry of Finance for the Rewarding of Business Entities that Issue Electronic Uniform Invoices” have been issued.
107.3.30	“The Standard for Calculating the Amount of Deduction for Contributions and Donations of Land Reserved for Public Facilities or Land Used by Government for Public Passage Made by Individuals for the 2017 Taxable Year” has been issued.
107.4.11	The amendment to Articles of “The Direction for Filing Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Returns via Electronic Media” has been promulgated.
107.4.27	The amendment to Articles of “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Payment and Assessment of Income Tax in accordance with Statute for Industrial Innovation” where its name was amended as “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation” has been promulgated.
107.4.27	The amendment to Articles 2-2 of the “Securities Transactions Tax Act” has been promulgated.
107.5.10	The “Regulations Governing Income Computing and Filing Returns of Tax Incentives for Venture Capital Enterprises in the Form of Limited Partnerships” was promulgated and became effective on 1 January 2017.
107.5.11	“The Directions for the Income Taxation of Cross-Border Electronic Services Provided by Foreign Enterprises” has been issued.
107.5.15	The amendment to “Guidelines for Profit-Seeking Enterprise to Disclose Account Book Data via Electronic Media” has been promulgated.
107.5.22	The amendment to Article 3 of “Standard for Penalty Exemption for Inappropriate Actions of Taxation Affairs” has been promulgated.
107.5.22	The amendments to “The Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under Paragraphs 1, 3, and 4, Article 110 of the Income Tax Act (profit-seeking enterprise income tax), Article 110 of the Income Tax Act (individual income tax), and Article 15 of the Income Basic Tax Act (individual income tax) were issued and became effective as of the promulgation date, but Paragraphs 1, 3, and 4, Article 110 of the Income Tax Act (profit-seeking enterprise income tax) became effective on 24 May 2018.
107.5.22	An amendment to the “Directions for Collection of Business Tax by the Customs” has been issued.
107.5.28	The amendments to Attachment 2 and Attachment 3, Article 4 of “Directions for Competent Authorities to Supervise the Printing of Cash Register Uniform Invoices by Business Entities” have been issued.
107.5.31	The amendments to “The Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under Article 32 of The Commodity Tax Act were issued and became effective on the same day.
107.6.13	The amendments to partial articles of “Uniform Invoice Award Regulations” have been issued.
107.6.13	The amendments to partial articles of “Enforcement Rules of the Income Basic Tax Act” have been issued.
107.6.19	The amendments to Articles 2 and 3, and Attachment to Article 4 of “Directions for Electronic Payment Institutions Applying on Behalf of Their Users for Specifying E-payment Account and Keeping Track of Deposit Records of Cash Award Drawn from the Non-physical Electronic Invoices” where its name was amended as “Directions for Electronic Payment Institutions Applying on Behalf of Their Users for Specifying E-payment Account and Keeping Track of Deposit Records of Cash Award Drawn from the Cloud Invoices” have been issued.
107.6.19	The amendments to partial articles and Attachment 1 of Article 4 and Attachment 2 of Article 5 of “Directions for Public Utilities Applying for Specifying Account for Remittance of Cash Award Drawn from the Non-physical Electronic Invoices on Behalf of Their Customers”, where its name was amended as “Directions for Public Utilities Applying for Specifying Account for Remittance of Cash Award Drawn from the Cloud Invoices on Behalf of Their Customers” have been issued.
107.6.19	The amendments to partial articles and Attachment to Article 5 of “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 Non-physical Electronic Invoices”, where its name was amended as “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.

107.6.25	The amendment to Article 38 of “Enforcement Rules of Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act” has been issued and enforced on 25 June 2018.
107.6.28	The amendments to partial articles of “Operation Directions for Electronic-filing Returns of Estate and Gift Tax” have been issued, and became effective on 1 July 2018.
107.6.28	The amendments to Article 3, 8 and 10 of “Operation Directions for Negotiations Arising from Tax-related Cases” have been issued.
107.6.29	The amendments to Article 13 and 20 of “Regulations Governing Taxation Registration” have been issued.
107.6.29	The amendments to partial articles of “Enforcement Rules of the Income Tax Act” and “The Regulations Governing Assessment of Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax” have been issued.
107.7.2	Regulation governing the rate of futures transactions tax on oil futures contracts offered by Taiwan Futures Exchange shall be five-millionth (5/1,000,000) and will be enforced from the listing date of Brent Crude Futures.
107.7.16	An amendment to the “Regulations Governing the Use of Uniform Invoices” has been promulgated.
107.7.20	“The Directions for Examination and Registration of the Place of Effective Management” has been promulgated and the effective date will be promulgated.
107.8.14	The amendments to “The Guidelines for Filing Profit-Seeking Enterprise Income Tax Provisional Returns through Electronic Media” have been issued, and became effective on the same day.
107.9.21	The amendments to Article 2, 3 and 5 of “The Regulations Governing the Claiming of VAT Refunds for Goods and Services Eligible for VAT Purchased by Foreign Enterprises, Institutions, Organizations, or Associations Engaging in Exhibitions or Temporary Business Activities within the Territory of the ROC” have been promulgated.
107.9.26	The amendments to “Directions on Tax Internal Audit and Control Regarding the Enterprises or Financial Institutions Applying for the Land Value Increment Tax Benefit, Which is Delaying Tax Payment Until Further Transfer of the Land” where its name was amended as “Directions Regarding the Enterprises or Financial Institutions Applying for the Land Value Increment Tax Benefit, Which is Delaying Tax Payment Until Further Transfer of the Land” have been issued.
107.10.4	The amendments to Attachment 2 and Attachment 3 of Article 4 of “Directions for Competent Authorities to Supervise the Printing of Cash Register Uniform Invoices” by Business Entities” were issued and will become effective on 1 January 2019.
107.10.25	Amendments to Articles 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 17 of “Uniform Invoice Award Regulations” have been issued.
107.10.29	The addendum to “Price Table for Production of Automobile Bodies and Trailers; Price Table for Production of Insulation Truck Bodies” has been promulgated.
107.11.7	“Operation Guidelines for Diversified Services of Uniform Invoice Redemption” has been issued, and shall become effective on 1 January 2019.
107.11.7	The amendments to “Regulations Governing Allocation for the Costs, Expenses or Losses Regarding the Exempt Income of Profit-seeking Enterprise” have been issued.
107.11.9	The amendments to “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” where its name was amended as “Regulations Governing Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing for Certified Public Bookkeepers and Bookkeeping and Tax Return Filing Agents” have been issued.
107.11.21	The deletion on the name of chapter 1-1 and Articles 11-3 to 11-7, and amendment to Article 126 of the “Tax Collection Act” have been promulgated.
107.11.21	The amendment to Article 32 of the “Commodity Tax Act” has been promulgated.
107.11.23	The amendment to “The Reference Table for Fines and Multiples of Punishments” under Article 32 of the Commodity Tax Act has been issued.

Milestones

107.11.28	The amendment to “Guidelines for VAT Refund Agent and Authorized Retailer Undertaking the Business Services of VAT Refunds for Foreign Passengers” have been issued, and shall become effective on 1 January 2019.
107.12.5	The amendments to Article 2, 20, 24, 27, 40, 45 and 48 of the “Tax Collection Act” have been promulgated.
107.12.6	The amendment to “Guidelines for Profit-Seeking Enterprise to Provide Accounting Book and Data via Electronic Media” has been issued and enforced on 1 Jan 2019.
107.12.14	“The Directions for Examination of Accrued Income from Controlled Foreign Company for Profit-Seeking Enterprise” has been issued, and the effective date will be designated otherwise.
107.12.21	“Directions for Examination of Income Calculation from Controlled Foreign Company for Individual” has been issued, and the effective date will be designated otherwise.
107.12.26	The amendments to Articles of “Operating Guidelines Governing Business Entities on Behalf of Customers Claiming Five or Six Award Prize for Uniform Invoices” have been issued and enforced on 1 January 2019.
107.12.26	Amendments to Articles 3 and 11 of the “Enforcement Rules of the Taxpayer Rights Protection Act” have been promulgated.
107.12.27	The amendments to Articles 6 and 7 of “Regulations Governing Application of Deferred Taxation of Income Tax in accordance with the Statute for Industrial Innovation” have been promulgated.
107.12.28	Regulation governing the applicable rate of futures transactions tax on stock index and single stock futures contracts. The tax shall be 2/100,000 and would be enforced on January 1, 2019.

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