

台灣外銷廠商名錄

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武冠雄題

臺灣

Taiwan Exporters Guide

(CHINESE ENGLISH & SPANISH)

1991/1992

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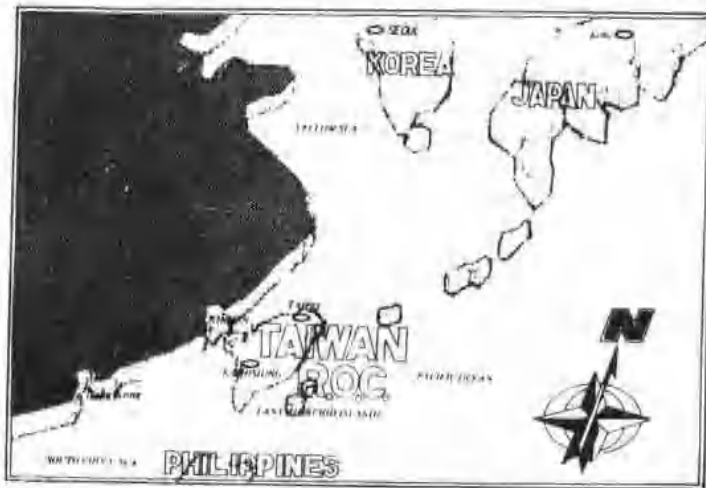
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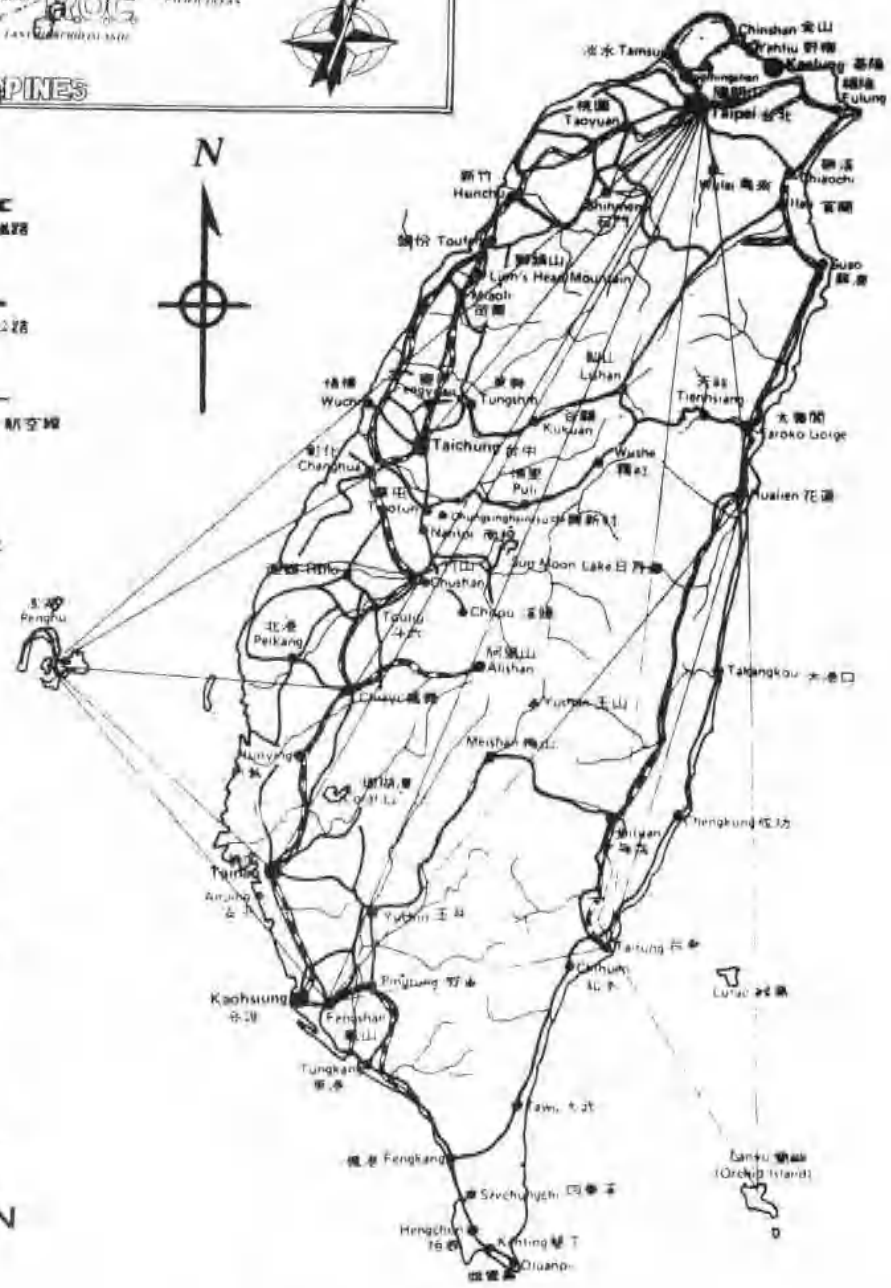
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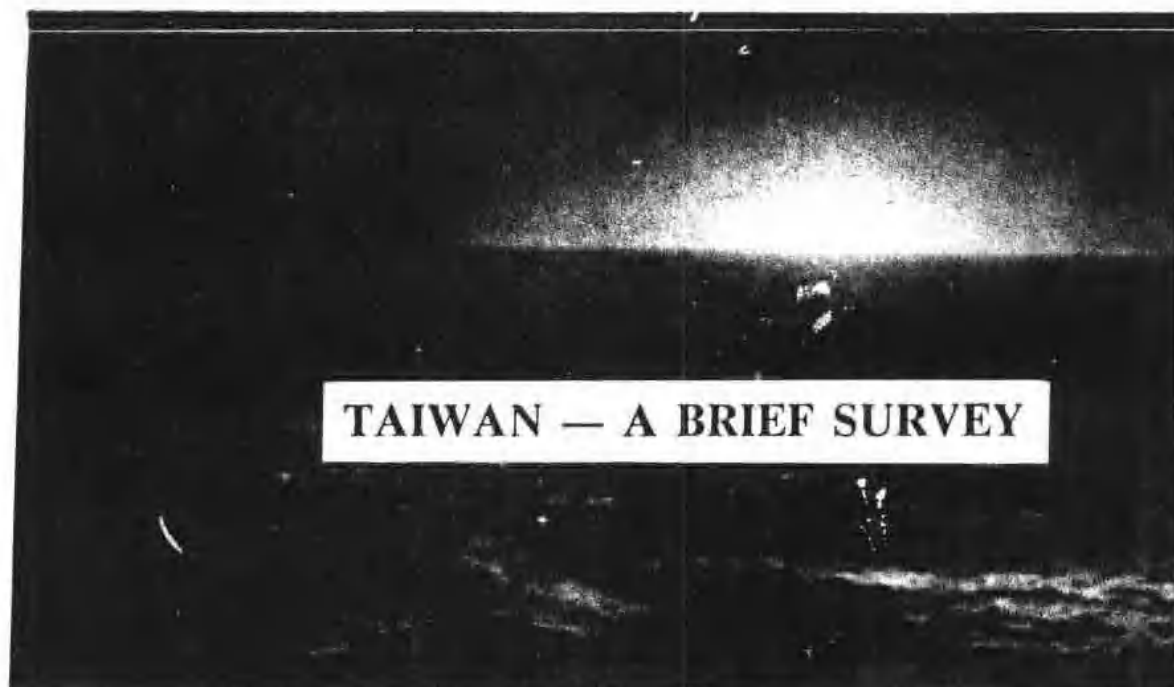
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臺灣
MAP OF
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TAIWAN — A BRIEF SURVEY

1. Geographic and Demographic Features

Named Formosa by the Dutch, Taiwan is an island located off the east coast of the Chinese mainland. Lying about 665 miles southwest of Japan and 225 miles north of the Philippines and covering an area of 13,808 square miles, the island is 244 miles long from tip to tip, and 89 miles wide at the broadest point. A high, rugged mountain range, running north-south through the center of the island, has largely concentrated the population along the two coasts.

Taiwan has a population nearing 19 million. While the national language is Mandarin Chinese, other dialects, mainly Taiwanese and Hakka, are widely used. The number, and level of fluency, of English speakers is high because of business requirements.

2. Government

The Nationalist Government of the Republic of China (ROC), which is currently headquartered in Taiwan, is a constitutional democracy founded on Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's Three Principles of the People, namely, Nationalism, Democracy, and Social Well-being. The National Assembly

decides proposed constitutional amendments and elects the President and Vice-President. Of the five branches of government — the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan — the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Yuans have functions most closely corresponding to those of their counterparts in other countries. The conduct of all civil service and professional examinations and the power to impeach, censure and propose corrective measures for executive action lie with the Examination and Control Yuans, respectively. The President, the most powerful government official, serves a six-year term and, subject to the approval of the Legislative Yuan, nominates the Prime Minister, who acts as the head of the Executive Yuan, and all other leading civilian and military officials. Members of the Legislative Yuan are chosen by popular election.

On the provincial level, the island of Taiwan is currently organized into the political districts of Taiwan Province, Taipei Special Municipality, and Kaohsiung Special Municipality, of which the latter two are under the direct control of the central government. Taiwan Province, in turn, comprises 16 counties and five cities which hold the same political status as counties. The provincial legislators, administrative heads and assemblymen of the counties and cities are elected by the people for four-year terms.

3. The Economy

Over the past two decades, Taiwan has had one of the world's highest sustained economic growth rates. From 1961 to 1973, economic growth was rapid, with the real gross national product increasing at an average annual rate of over 9.5%. In 1974 and 1975, the rate slackened as a result of worldwide economic setbacks, but with the rebounding of the international economy, Taiwan promptly regained real growth rates averaging 7.3% annually between 1977 and 1983. Financial experts expect a growth rate of over 2% for 1984.

Taiwan's economic development in the 1950's was boosted by the U.S. aid program which continued until 1965 when it was completely terminated. Whereas the previous economic development strategy had been one of import substitution, with the cutoff of aid, Taiwan began a period

of export expansion to meet the continued need for additional sources of foreign capital. Government encouragement of foreign and local investors to manufacture specifically for export bolstered this expansion.

Growth in the economy has been accompanied by stability. The government's efforts to make education available to all and to provide a wide range of job opportunities, especially for rural people, are among the many factors which have contributed to the establishment of a harmonious society. In 1981, per capita income was US\$2,378. Furthermore, Taiwan's income distribution is among the most equitable in the world, with the income of the top 20% of households only 4.3 times higher than that of the bottom 20%.

In the 1980's Taiwan is moving into yet another growth phase. The government has set major development targets for the 1980's which stress the transition to high-technology and capital-intensive economic activities, strengthening of development potential and acceleration of the pace of economic modernization, in an effort to increase the economy's ability to withstand any unexpected downturns or dislocations. Growth targets for the 1980's are as follows:

- An average economic growth rate of 7.9%;
- A per capita GNP in 1989 (at current prices) of US\$6,200;
- External trade totalling US\$200 billion in 1989; and
- An increase of one million technical workers.

In addition, the government has recently stressed the importance of the following goals:

- Making the ROC the world's East Asian center for finance, warehousing, air and sea transportation, and tourism.
 - The ROC recently passed the Offshore Banking Act as part of this promotion (see Chapter 5 for more details).
 - A series of target dates for other projects in these areas have been set.
- Ongoing liberalization of import requirements.
- Possible changes in government policies regarding international service organizations being allowed to establish offices in Taiwan.
- Increased protection of international and domestic proprietary rights.

A Brief Introduction to the Industrial Estates in Taiwan, Republic of China

With a view to encourage investment for industrial development, and to facilitate the procurement of land for the construction of plants by industrialists, the government, from 1963 onward, has continuously selected and designated, in different cities and counties, industrial land with easy access to main transportation routes and ample electricity and water supplies for investors to purchase and to set up their industrial plants.

To improve our investment climate and to promote the development of industrial estates, the government has bought some designated industrial land, appropriated fund for installation of various kinds of public utilities thereon and then, sold the land at a reasonable price to investors for construction of industrial plants.

Since 1965, the government has simplified the factory establishment procedures so as to encourage export industries. Moreover, the government has set up export processing zones for the export industries to build plants thereat for manufacturing export products exclusively.

Presently, Taiwan has designated industrial land at 113 places, including 68 developed and 5 developing industrial estates, 3 export processing zones and a Science-based Industrial Park, described as follows:

I. Industrial Land:

The land law of the Republic of China stipulates that when the ownership of a private farm land is transferred, the new owner must be a tiller himself. However, when a farm land is designated as an industrial land and used by industrialists for construction of industrial plants thereat, the above stipulation shall not apply. The government sets the land price of the designated industrial land and makes the preliminary plan of principal roadways. An industrialist may buy industrial land from the landowner directly at the land price declared by the land owner concerned. And if the purchase should fail, the industrialist may, according to Article 58 of the Statute for Encouragement of Investment, request the industrial land administrative agency to acquire land by requisition at the government stated price.

Those roads, water works, drainage systems, electricity supply and telecommunication facilities which have not been installed by the government, should be arranged by the

investors themselves for installation.

II. Industrial Estates:

An industrial estate is a designated industrial land already developed by the government. After the completion of all public utilities, the land is sold to investors at a reasonable price. Generally, a developed industrial estate is provided with the following utilities:

- (A) public road.
- (B) drainage system.
- (C) tap water.
- (D) electricity supply.
- (E) telecommunications facilities.
- (F) street lights.
- (G) sewage treatment plant.
- (H) service center.

The land in an industrial estate can be bought through a simple procedure at a reasonable price. And the bank loans are available for purchasing of the industrial estate. When setting up industrial plants, the land buyers must abide by the rules of the industrial estates. (SEE the attached rules.)

III. Export Processing Zones:

The export processing zones are established for export business according to the rules of the export processing zone administration. The land in an export processing zone is owned by the government and leased to export manufacturers according to the provisions of the law. Besides paying rents regularly, lessees are also responsible for the expenditures of public utility construction in the zone. There are standard factory buildings available for sale. Or, if an export manufacturer wishes to rent land and build plants by themselves, they can apply for a factory loan, provided by the government, repayable by installments spreading over ten-years. In case of transferring the ownership of either a standard factory building or a selfbuilt plant to another party for use, the buyer must also be an export manufacturer.

Besides the public utilities generally installed in an industrial estate, an export processing zone has other extra facilities as follows:

- (A) Export Processing Zone Administration.
- (B) branch office of customs.
- (C) tax collection office.
- (D) bank.
- (E) post office.
- (F) business office of the Telecommunications administration.
- (G) service station of Taiwan Power Co.

(H) Airline business office.

(I) service station of the public employment center.

By locating plants in export processing zones, manufacturer can be free from payment of import duties, commodity tax, and business tax. Furthermore, the procedures concerning imports and exports, settlement of exchange, customs inspection, investment application and implementation can all be handled within the zones, with minimal time and efforts.

IV. Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park

The Park located at Hsinchu County, its planned area covers 2,000 hectares, including the campuses of the National Tsinghua University, the National Chiao Tung University, the Industrial Technology Research Institute and other institutes of higher learning and research laboratories exclusively.

First-stage construction of the Park covering 207 hectares has been completed, of which 110 hectares of land is designated as laboratory and plant area and the remaining space is reserved for residential quarters, the land in the Park is owned by the government, the facilities now available are the 80 standard factory buildings, 41 housing units and a bonded warehouse for lease to the enterprises in the park. More standard factory buildings will be successively constructed.

The infrastructure of the Park is about the same as those provided for industrial estates, extra facilities and tax incentives are similar to those of the Export Processing Zones. However, an enterprise whose technology is deemed by the Park Administration as highly desirable to the industrial development of the nation shall be entitled to a reduction or exemption of land rentals for a period up to five years, for admission to the Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park, an enterprise should apply to the Science-based Industrial Park Administration. (2, Hsing-Ann Road, Hsinchu, Taiwan, Republic of China, Tel: (035) 773311).

* * * * *

V. Services

If an investor wishes to start an industrial operation, he should set up his plant on an industrial land or in an industrial estate. If he is engaged in export-manufacturing operation, the export processing zones will suit his every need. Should there be any difficulty encountered in buying land or building a plant, the investor involved may approach the following organizations for assistance:

(1) Industrial Development & Investment Center, Ministry of Economic Affairs

Address: 10th Floor, 7 Roosevelt Road, Sec. 1, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China

Tel.: (02) 3947213 Telex: 10634 INVEST TAIPEI

(2) Industrial Development Bureau, Ministry of Economic Affairs
Address: 41-3, Hsin-Yi Road, Sec. 3, Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China
Tel.: (02) 7541255

(3) Local Investment Promotion Committee of the City or County where the land is located.

* * * * *

VI. Guidelines to be Observed by Land Purchasers in an Industrial Estate:

For the purpose of maintaining environmental sanitation, public utility safety, and sound administrative management in the industrial estate, industrial investors must abide by the following rules.

(1) Inflammable, explosive and hazardous operations and factories that will generate severe vibration, produce an excessive amount of smoke, polluted water, poisonous wastes, or acrid odor which cannot be removed or disposed of readily and the condition will cause harm to public health and safety are not permitted to be located in the estate.

(2) Large quantity of gasoline, other petroleum oil, and volatile inflammable liquids are not allowed to be stored in the estate. If necessary, the containers used in storage, the place of storage, and the amount to be stored should be reported to the administrative agency in advance for approval.

(3) Bituminous coal is not allowed to be used as fuel in an industrial estate.

(4) All buildings in an industrial estate must be built in accordance with the architectural law, safety provisions of the factory law, construction technical stipulations and other related regulations.

(5) The main framework of a factory building should be constructed of reinforced concrete or steel structure and of principally fire-proof materials. All buildings should be designed by qualified and licensed architects.

(6) Criteria for construction space of factory building in an industrial estate are as follows:

(a) Factories facing a roadway of more than 15 meters in breadth should be built at least 3 meters behind the boundary line dividing the site and the roadway. Factories facing a roadway of less than 15 meters in breadth should be built at least 2.5 meters behind the boundary line.

(b) Factories not facing a roadway should be built at least 1.5 meters behind the boundary line.

(c) Factories may build a perimeter wall along the boundary line only on those sides which do not face a roadway, and may build a perimeter wall no less than 30 cm behind the boundary line on those sides facing the roadway. This stipulation may not be applied with a prior agreement of the administrative agency of the estate provided that the wall would not dislocate the curbstones of the road way.

(7) Factory entrance and exit shall not be located at a truncated street corner. No gates and exits shall be opened to a road outside the estate.

(8) All parking areas, loading and unloading godowns, storage space, green field, etc., should be constantly maintained and kept clean and orderly by the land purchasers concerned.

(9) Loading and unloading of goods, and materials should not be done on public roads.

(10) Public utility facilities in an industrial estate should not be damaged; if so, the party who is responsible for the damage should be liable for renewal or for compensation of costs.

(11) The height of building and the construction of ground structures, over which high-tension power lines cross, should be designed and erected in accordance with the relevant regulations promulgated by the Taiwan Power Company.

(12) If there are culverts or pipes of public utilities, such as drainage systems, water main, power conduits, or telecommunication cables buried in the ground at the place which is bought by investors, the area should be used only as open ground, passage ways or unroofed storage area and no building should be constructed thereon. The land purchaser should take good care of such underground public utility facilities and the administrative agency shall have free access to such areas at any time for the purpose of cleaning and maintenance.

(13) Factories located in an industrial estate should apply to the administrative agency to discharge rain-water, sewage and waste water into the drainage systems and sewerage of the industrial estate. After the application and its attached drawings have been approved by the administrative agency, the work shall be done by qualified plumbers. Any unpolluted water, rain-water, underground water, or water from the cooling towers should not directly or indirectly be discharged into the sewerage systems. Factories should set up water volume monitoring equipment at appropriate places on the sewerage of the buildings. In case the maximum amount of polluted water discharge of a factory at one time is more than three times its calculated average amount of discharge for the same period, the factories concerned should install a regulating equipment by themselves at once.

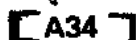
(14) The degree of pollution in drainage water should not exceed the prescribed limits (For the permissible limit in each estate, please check with the agency in charge of development of the estate.). Over the limits, the factories concerned should set up necessary equipment to reduce the pollution to the degree acceptable according to the regulations before discharging into the drainage system of the industrial estate. If not, the administrative agency may approach the factories concerned for improvement. Before the sewage treatment plant of the industrial estate is set up and put into operation, all sewage and waste water discharged by a factory in an industrial estate should be treated by the factory itself.

(15) Those factories which discharge sewage and waste water into the sewerage of the industrial estate shall pay sewage treatment expenses by fixed terms at the prescribed rate.

DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS ON TAIWAN

Export Processing Zone 3 Zones, Areas
178 Ha.

Industrial Districts Under Development
5 Districts. Areas 4,352 ha.



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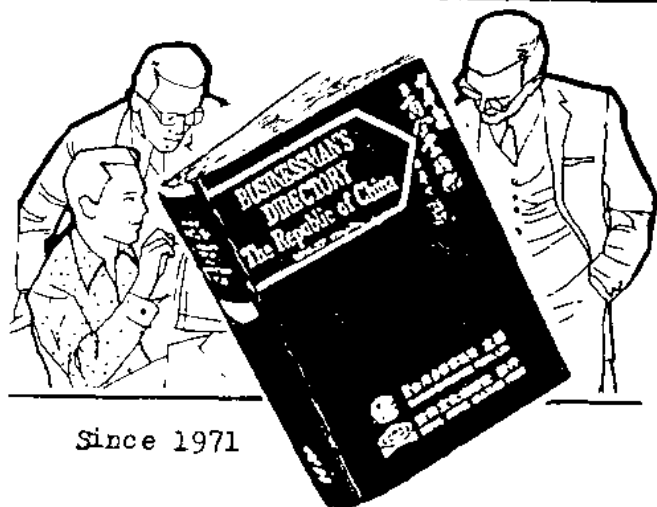
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The Taiwan Exporters Guide 1985-86 consists of (1) manufacturers / Exporters
(2) appendix: importers, services.

Part 1. Manufacturers Exporters:

How to find a local manufacturer?

- a) Find the product in the Index of Export Products and turn to the given page, you will directly find the information of the local manufacturers supplying the product.
- b) If you have already known the name of a specific manufacturer, you can find its detailed information through the Index of Manufacturers.

Part 2. Appendix: Export Products Display Ads.:

Find the SITC DIV. number of Export Products and turn to the given page, you will directly find the information of the local manufacturers/exporters supplying the products.

Appendix: Services:

This part related to industry and trade listed in alphabetical order.

This part contains the names, addresses, telephone numbers of associations and the Overseas Network of China External Trade Development Council & Far East Trade Service, Inc., and some practical data.



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Esta parte consiste de los servicios relacionados a la industria y comercio en orden alfabético del nombre de fabricante y su clasificación.

Esta parte contiene los nombres, direcciones y números telefónicos de los diferentes cámaras de comercio, también las oficinas extranjeras del CONSEJO DE DESARROLLO COMERCIAL EXTERIOR DE CHINA e INCORPORACION DE SERVICIO COMERCIAL DE LEJANO ORIENTE y otros datos prácticos.



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