

Doing Business in Taiwan



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“We understand that international companies doing business in Taiwan need support from trusted English-capable advisers. Working with Grant Thornton Taiwan, you will feel safe in the knowledge that help and advice regarding the issues that inevitably arise in a complex regulatory environment are only a phone call away”.

Jay Lo, Partner

Foreword

Grant Thornton Taiwan was founded in 1971 to provide high-quality services to dynamic organizations operating in the fast-growing economy of Taiwan. The firm joined Grant Thornton International Limited (GTIL) as its sole Taiwan member firm in 1993.

In Taiwan, we have achieved ISO certification every year since 2016 for both ISO 9001 and ISO 27001. In 2019 we received the Community Service Award from Grant Thornton International. In 2024 and 2025 we were named Accounting Services Expert of the Year in Taiwan – by Corporate INTL. We were also named the Accountants and Tax Advisors of the Year – Taiwan in 2024 by GBA Magazine.

With more than 300 people in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, and Kaohsiung, we offer a full range of services to help clients of all sizes address the challenges and opportunities facing growing companies in an increasingly complex market. Grant Thornton Taiwan specializes in providing services to international and local clients in assurance, tax, advisory, and outsourcing work. Our staff is capable of assisting clients in English, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Japanese.

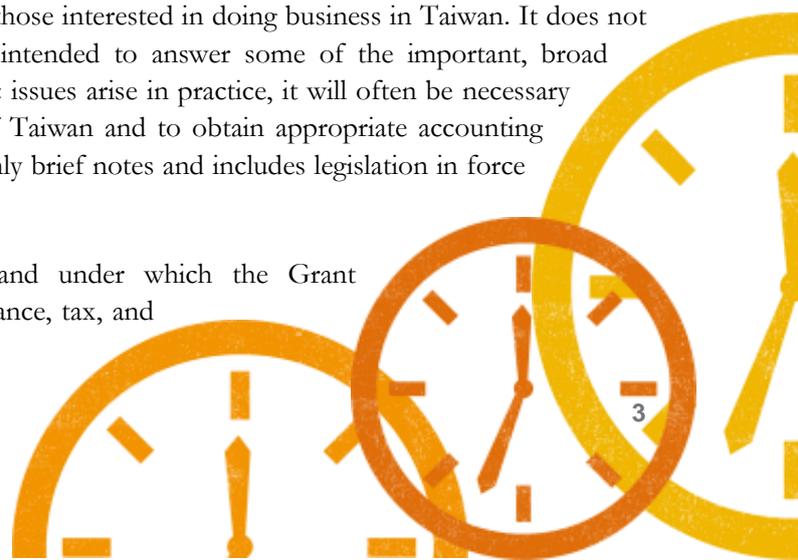
A dynamic, fast-growing company in our own right, we understand at a personal level the ambitions and aspirations of businesses seeking to be number one in their respective fields. Our reputation as one of Taiwan's top advisory firms allows us to attract an international team of the brightest, most dedicated assurance, tax, and advisory specialists, providing the quality of a Big 4 accounting firm at a fraction of the price. We care about building a solid team to service our clients. Our eNPS showed that more than 80% of our employees are willing to recommend us as an employer to their families and friends. We already serve some of the largest global enterprises in Taiwan and invite growing businesses of all sizes to explore what we can do to turn their aspirations into a reality.

Grant Thornton International is one of the world's leading organizations of independent assurance, tax, and advisory firms. These firms help dynamic organizations unlock their potential for growth by providing meaningful, forward-looking advice. Proactive teams, led by approachable partners in these firms, use insights, experience, and instinct to understand and help find solutions to complex issues facing privately owned, publicly listed, and public-sector clients. More than 76,000 Grant Thornton people, across 156 countries, are focused on making a difference to clients, colleagues, and the communities in which we live and work.

Globally, Grant Thornton received the Innovation Management Award from IdeaScale in 2021. We were also named as one of the Top 50 global employers for diversity and inclusion from Universum among others.

This guide has been prepared to assist those interested in doing business in Taiwan. It does not cover the subject exhaustively but is intended to answer some of the important, broad questions that may arise. When specific issues arise in practice, it will often be necessary to refer to the laws and regulations of Taiwan and to obtain appropriate accounting and legal advice. This guide contains only brief notes and includes legislation in force as of 1 January 2026.

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Country profile

Summary

Basic data	
(2026)	
Population	23,273,147 (2026 est.)
Area	35,980 sq. km
Government	Multiparty Democracy
President	Lai Ching-te
GDP purchasing power parity	NT 24,992.6 billion (2025)
Purchasing power parity per capita	USD 39,413.7 (2025)
Economic Growth	7.37% (2025)
Exports	\$5,857.5 mil (2025)
Imports	\$4,631.6 mil (2025)
Unemployment rate	3.36% (2025)
Literacy rate	98.5%
Languages	Mandarin Chinese, Taiwanese, Hakka, Austronesian Languages
Major Religions	Bushism, Taoism, Chinese Folk Religion, Christianity, Islam
Ethnicity	Han Chinese – 95%, Indigenous Malayo-Polynesian 2.5%, other 2.5% (mostly Southeast Asian)
Physicians per 1,000 people	1.9
Life expectancy at birth	80.6 years
Urbanization	75%
Local currency	New Taiwan Dollar (NTD)

Geography and population

The Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan) is an island country composed of one main island and a handful of sparsely-populated outlying islands located in East Asia, directly across the Taiwan Strait from the People's Republic of China (mainland China). Roughly 36,000 square kilometers (14,400 square miles) in size, the ROC is also neighbored by Japan in the north and the Philippines in the south. The main island, Taiwan, is shaped like a sweet potato that is narrow at both ends.

Taiwan's climate is subtropical in the north, tropical in the south, and high-elevation temperate in the mountains. Taiwan's Jade Mountain is the highest peak in East Asia. Two-thirds of the island is covered by a mountainous region and one-third of the island is covered by coastal plain. Its jurisdiction includes the islands of Kinmen, Matsu, Penghu, and other islands. Taiwan has mild, dry winters, and hot summers usually with a few typhoons every year. The north and east

of Taiwan are cooler and receive more rainfall, whereas the south and west are warmer and dryer.

Taiwan also has a diversity of flora and fauna, with over 120 species of mammals, 700 species of birds, 100 species of reptile, 40 species of amphibian, 400 species of butterflies, and nearly 3,000 species of fish, as well as nearly 800 species of ferns. The country also has nine national parks, 22 nature reserves, six forest reserve areas, 21 wildlife refuges, and 39 wildlife habitats. Some of the most famous of these include the Formosan Landlocked Salmon, Formosan Black Bear, Formosan Macaque, Taiwan Blue Magpie, Swinhoe's Pheasant, and Formosan Macaque.

The majority of Taiwan's inhabitants are descendants of Han Chinese immigrants, particularly from the southeastern coastal provinces of Fujian and Guangdong. Taiwan is also home to a small population of Austronesian aboriginal people, who have inhabited the island since pre-historic times. Spanish, Dutch, and Japanese colonists have also left important historical impacts on the island. As for Religion in Taiwan, most people have a Daoist-Buddhist mixed belief system -93%, while there is 5% Christianity and 2.5% other.

As the vast majority of the ROC's population and industry are located on the main island of Taiwan, in keeping with general practice, references to the island of Taiwan in this report should be understood to include the entire territory governed by the ROC government in Taipei.

Brief Historical Timeline of Taiwan:

- 1500 – Taiwan was first discovered by Europeans, and was infrequently visited by small numbers of Chinese fishermen
- 1624 – The Dutch East India Trading Company established a colony in Southern Taiwan
- 1642 – Spanish Colonists in northern Taiwan are ousted by the Dutch, giving Dutch control of most of western Taiwan
- 1662 – Ming Dynasty loyalist Koxinga defeats the Dutch in Taiwan and establishes the Kingdom of Tungning
- 1683 – The Qing Dynasty takes control of Taiwan
- 1885 – Taiwan is made an official province of Qing-ruled China
- 1895 – Taiwan and the Penghu Islands are ceded to Japan following the First Sino-Japanese War
- 1911 – The Republic of China (ROC) is formed after revolutionaries overthrow the Qing Empire in China
- 1945 – After the defeat of Japan following WWII, the ROC government takes control of Taiwan and its outlying islands.
- 1947 – In the wake of the February 27th incident, Taiwan ROC troops suppress local uprisings, leading to the world's longest period of martial law.
- 1949 – After losing the Chinese Mainland during the Chinese Civil War, The ROC government relocates to Taiwan.
- 1958 – Taiwan and China were involved in an artillery duel near Kinmen that lasted for 40 days.
- 1966 – Taiwan's first export processing zone is established in Kaohsiung

- 1971 – The U.N. chooses to recognize the People’s Republic of China instead of the Republic of China as the sole representative for China. The ROC withdraws from the U.N.
- 1987 – Martial law is lifted, which allows for further democratization in Taiwan.
- 1996 – Taiwan holds its first direct presidential election
- 2002 – Taiwan becomes a member of the WTO
- 2019 – Taiwan becomes the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage

Political and legal system

Taiwan is home to a multiparty democratic political system, with government administration divided into central, provincial, and county levels, each with well-defined roles and powers. Central government power is divided among the Office of the President and five “Yuans,” or branches – the Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, the Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan. The President of the Republic of China and members of the Legislative Yuan are chosen by popular election, while the members of the remaining four Yuans are nominated by the president and confirmed by the legislature.

The president serves as the head of state and, as such, is granted specific constitutional powers to conduct national affairs. An individual elected to the presidency serves a four-year term and may be re-elected once to serve a second term. Members of the Legislative Yuan are also elected to four-year terms and are not subject to term limits.

The Examination Yuan is responsible for vetting the qualifications of Taiwan’s civil servants through examinations. It is also charged with managing the administrative aspects of the civil service, such as performance evaluations, promotions, discharges, and transfers. The Control Yuan is an investigative agency responsible for monitoring the other government Yuans. Some of the Control Yuan’s powers include addressing complaints against public servants, conducting financial audits on government bodies, and investigating and impeaching elected or appointed officials.

Taiwan’s legal system is based on civil law. The court system has 3 levels – district courts, high courts (courts of appeal), and the Supreme Court.

International Relations

The ROC (Taiwan) is a sovereign and independent state that maintains its own defense and conducts its own foreign affairs. Taiwan has strong economic ties with countries in Asia, Europe, and the Americas. Despite lacking formal diplomatic relations with many of these countries, Taiwan has a strong relationship with many worldwide governments including the United States, which has reiterated security and trade commitments to Taiwan through numerous pieces of legislation, such as the Taiwan Relations Act and the Six Assurances.

Beginning in the 1980s, many trade and civil exchange restrictions between Taiwan and China began to be lifted, and many Taiwanese businesses started factories in Mainland China. Today, Taiwan is one of the biggest investors in China, totaling over 200 billion USD. However, political ties between China and Taiwan have remained strained as both countries officially claim one another’s territory, making official relationships difficult. The government of Taiwan’s official position is to maintain the status quo, addressing cross-strait issues based on the ROC

constitution and the Act Governing Relations Between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area.

Over 170 countries and territories have given visa free, landing visa, or e-visa privileges to ROC (Taiwan) passport holders. Taiwan has full participation in 45 international intergovernmental organizations including the WTO, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, World Organization for Animal Health, and Central American Bank for Economic Integration. It also has observer status in over 28 other international organizations, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Central American Integration System.

Language

Taiwan's official language is Mandarin Chinese. Taiwanese (also referred to as Hokkien or the southern Min dialect originating in Fujian, China) is also widely spoken on the island, as the greater part of Taiwan's inhabitants descend from settlers of Fujianese descent. Smaller groups of Hakka people and various indigenous tribes have also preserved their native languages. In addition, many elderly people are conversant in Japanese, having been subjected to Japanese education during the half-century of colonization by Japan prior to 1945. English is widely spoken among Taiwan's business community

Business hours/time zone

Entities	Days/Hours of Operation	
Government Offices	Weekdays	8:30~12:30 13:30~17:30
	Weekends	Closed
Businesses	Weekdays	09:00~18:00
Department Stores	Open most days	11:00~21:30
Shops	Open most days except for Chinese New Year.	10:00/11:00 ~ 21:00/ 22:00
Convenience Stores	Open daily	24 hours a day (some stores are open from 07:00-23:00)
Restaurants	Most open daily	Lunch 11:00~14:00 Dinner 17:00~22:00 (many open from 14:00-17:00 for afternoon tea)

Taiwan is in the same time zone as China, Hong Kong, and Singapore: Taiwan Standard Time is 8 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT+8). Taiwan does not observe Daylight Savings Time.

Public holidays

Date	Holiday Information
January 1	New Year's Day / Foundation Day of the ROC
Lunar New Year	Lunar New Year's Eve; first, second, and third days of the first month of the lunar calendar
February 28	Peace Memorial Day
April 4	Tomb Sweeping Day
May 1	International Workers' Day

5th day of the 5th month of the lunar calendar	Dragon Boat Festival
15th day of the 8th month of the lunar calendar	Mid-Autumn Festival
September 28	Teacher's Day
October 10	"Double Ten"/National Day
October 25	Taiwan Restoration Day
December 25	Constitution Day

Economy

One of the original "Four Asian Tigers," so-named for their rapid economic growth and high level of prosperity, Taiwan has a developed economy that in 2025 ranked 21st in the world in GDP, purchasing power parity (PPP), and 21st in per capita GDP PPP.

Taiwan is a global leader in manufacturing products for the information technology sector, and its economy relies heavily on exports of high-tech and consumer goods. According to Taiwan Business TOPICS Magazine, Taiwan's exports have performed strongly, especially in advanced silicon chips and artificial intelligence data servers; Taiwan commands nearly 90% of the global market share for these products. Recently, Taiwan's economy has become one of the biggest beneficiaries of the AI Boom.

Taiwan's government has been actively promoting exports to emerging markets. At the same time, the government is accelerating the implementation of projects aimed at drawing investment into Taiwan by foreign and overseas Taiwanese businesses. These include plans to establish better transportation infrastructure and more Free Economic Pilot Zones as well as science parks in various strategic locations throughout the island. In addition, government authorities have made policies to foster higher education, adding to the quality of Taiwan's manpower and global competitiveness.

Economic growth

The global economy is projected to grow in 2025. Economists are cautiously optimistic that the AI boom will continue to push Taiwan's economy forward. Experts project Taiwan's GDP growth is expected to be within the range of 2.3% in 2025. Taiwan's economic outlook is also dependent upon advanced economies, where many end buyers of Taiwan's tech products are located. In recent years, central banks in advanced economies have tightened monetary policies to combat inflation, slowing down economic growth. Furthermore, the deceleration of these economies comes at a time of geopolitical uncertainty. Geopolitical tensions, including U.S.-China relations, Taiwan-China tensions, and global supply chain shifts, add to economic uncertainties. The election of Donald Trump in America could also bring new trade wars and uncertainty to markets in the near future.

Taiwan's exports equal around 60% of its GDP which is a strong indication of its overall economic health. Export growth in 2025 is still optimistic as the AI boom is leading to demand for Taiwan chips. Global semiconductor shipments are expected to grow by 12.5% in 2025, which means there is a bright outlook for Taiwan's economy during the next year.

Taiwan is actively working to position itself as a leading research and development (R&D) hub in Asia, leveraging its strong technological foundation, skilled workforce, and government support. To achieve this goal, Taiwan has developed several major science parks, including the Hsinchu Science Park in the north, the Central Taiwan Science Park, and the Southern Taiwan Science Park. These hubs serve as innovation ecosystems, attracting global and domestic technology companies, startups, and research institutions. They provide state-of-the-art infrastructure, tax incentives, and collaborative opportunities to drive advancements in industries such as semiconductors, biotechnology, and artificial intelligence. By fostering a robust R&D environment, Taiwan aims to enhance its global competitiveness and solidify its role as a key player in the high-tech sector.

Employment levels

Taiwan has a relatively low unemployment rate when compared to most other countries. The CIA World Factbook ranks Taiwan 43rd among countries with the lowest unemployment rates, based on its 2024 estimate. As explained above, COVID-19 had a minimal effect on the local economy, and unemployment levels stayed low. In 2024, the unemployment rate was estimated at 3.32%. Despite a 72% increase in the number of professional employees, underemployment, however, remains a problem for many highly educated and skilled workers, who are unable to find sufficiently challenging jobs in their fields of expertise. However, salaries are expected to increase in 2024 as employers are pressured to make better remuneration packages for skilled employees, due to inflation, economic growth, and the struggle for many employers to find suitably skilled staff.

Living standards

Taiwan is a highly developed country and home to some of the highest living standards in the world and has nearly eliminated poverty within its borders. Due to its lack of membership in the United Nations, the ROC has been excluded from the ranking system of the Human Development Index, a composite of quality-of-life indices such as life expectancy, education, and income. Nevertheless, in studies carried out using the same methodology employed by the UN, Taiwan consistently ranks in the top quartile ("Very High Human Development"), alongside countries such as Norway, Australia, and Sweden.

Taiwan is also one of the most convenient countries in the world. There are almost 10,000 convenience stores, an average of one for every 2,000 people. These convenience stores are usually within walking distance for most Taiwanese people. These shops offer a range of everyday items, as well as the ability to buy tickets for travel, pay bills, and ship small packages.

In addition, Taiwan's transportation system makes it easy to go to any destination on the island within a few hours. Its railway circles the entire island, along with a high-speed rail on the west side of the island. There are also airports in most major cities, with 4 international Airports across the island. Major highways also cover most of Taiwan, along with an advanced bus network, making it easy to get to most places on the island by bus or by car. Transportation is so seamless, that one can have a business meeting in Taipei in the morning, take a train to a tropical beach in southern Taiwan, and spend the afternoon there for a vacation.

Taiwan is also one of the safest countries in the world; in the 2025 Global Peace Index it ranked 40th out of 163 countries, reflecting strong domestic stability despite regional tensions. Gun violence rates are among the lowest globally, with Taiwan posting a gun-death rate far below that of many other nations. When walking on major streets or in crowded places, visitors

generally need not worry about their personal belongings being stolen, as crime rates remain very low and safety perceptions very high.

Expatriate life

According to surveys by ECA International, Taipei was ranked in the top 10 most livable cities in Asia multiple times in the last decade, out of 54 cities. Taiwan features an excellent transportation system as well as a world-class medical care system, which includes inexpensive and high-quality treatment. Taiwan is also home to numerous tourist destinations, from vast mountain landscapes such as Taroko Gorge, to tropical beaches at Kenting, to bustling and vibrant metropolises and shopping centers. Also, there are many culinary delights, cultural events, and nature parks that visitors can enjoy and explore endlessly. Expatriates living in Taiwan also have access to 20 schools geared for foreign nationals, including 14 American schools, the Taipei European School, three schools for overseas Japanese students, and two schools for Korean students.

Cost of living

Taiwan is a relatively inexpensive place to live and do business. According to a survey by ECA International, the capital city, Taipei, ranked 28th on the list of the most expensive cities in Asia for international assignees, far behind the metropolises of Seoul, Tokyo, and Shanghai but well ahead of developing Southeast Asian cities such as Bangkok and Manila. The table below highlights the expected price of certain goods in Taipei, which can be used to compare living expenses to those of one's home city.

Item	2026 Cost
Meal at a Low-end Restaurant	100~300 NTD (3.04-9.13 USD)
Combo Meal at McDonald's	160 NTD (4.87 USD)
Starbucks Grande Latte	150 NTD (4.57 USD)
Gasoline/Liter	30 NTD (.91 USD)
Basic Utilities (Electricity, Heating, Water, Garbage) for 85 Square Meter Apartment	1,500~4,500 NTD (45.67-137.00 USD)
Apartment (1 Bedroom) in City Centre	12,000~30,000 NTD (365.38-913.44 USD)



Regulatory environment

Summary

In recent years, the Taiwanese government has followed a policy of deregulation to increase the transparency of laws related to foreign investment. The government is constantly reviewing and amending relevant laws to bring them into line with international practices with the aim of liberalizing investment activities and creating a business environment friendly to foreign investors.

Foreign ownership

There are generally no restrictions on foreign ownership in Taiwan.

Government approvals and registration

Any foreign profit-seeking enterprise with a fixed place of business or a business agent in Taiwan is required to register a legal entity in the ROC.

A fixed place of business means a fixed location for the operation of business and includes administrative offices, branch or sub-branch offices, business offices, factories, workshops, warehouses, mining fields, and construction sites. It excludes warehouses or storage sites used exclusively for purchasing goods, and maintenance shops not used for processing or manufacturing products.

The term "business agent" carries the same tax implications as a fixed place of business. The Income Tax Act defines the term "business agent" as an agent fulfilling any of the following functions: 1) the agent, in addition to representing its principal in the purchase of goods, is authorized to regularly represent the principal in making business arrangements and in signing contracts; 2) the agent regularly keeps in store goods of its principal and delivers the same, for its principal, to others; or 3) the agent regularly accepts orders of goods for its principal.

Business registration is a relatively straightforward process in Taiwan, although generally two to three months are required to complete every step of the process. Please contact your nearest Grant Thornton office for further information about setting up a business in Taiwan.

Competition regulations/consumer protection

The Fair-Trade Commission (FTC) was established in January 1992 as the central authority in charge of formulating competition policy and enforcing the 1991 Fair Trade Act, sometimes in consultation with other commissions and ministries. An independent agency subordinate to the Executive Yuan, the FTC is responsible for drafting fair trade policy and legislation, as well as investigating illegal competition-restricting activities, such as monopolies, predatory pricing, and other unfair trade practices on the part of businesses. The FTC is also responsible for directing and supervising municipal and county authorities in dealing with matters arising under the Fair Trade Act.

To protect the interests of consumers, the Taiwanese government enacted the Consumer Protection Law in 1994 and established the Consumer Protection Commission as an independent regulator under the Executive Yuan. The Consumer Protection Commission is charged with developing regulations related to consumer interests, educating consumers regarding their rights, handling consumer complaints, ensuring product safety, and protecting consumers from Internet scams, false advertisements, and other fraudulent practices.

Import and export controls

An import/export permit is required for transporting any items into or out of Taiwan. Stricter controls are in place for the import and export of certain strategic technologies, as outlined in the “Regulations Governing Export and Import of Strategic High-Tech Commodities.” In order to import or export controlled products, one must first obtain the proper certification.

Import Controls

Any party seeking to import controlled commodities must first obtain an International Import Certificate. In applying for International Import Certificates importers must submit the following documents to the Bureau of Foreign Trade (BOFT) or another appointed government agency:

- A. A complete set of application documents
- B. A statement declaring the intended use of the import commodities in question
- C. Relevant transaction documents
- D. Other documents as required by applicable regulations

Export Controls

Exporters seeking to export strategic high-tech commodities must file an application for an export permit with the BOFT or other appointed government authority.

Price controls

In general, there are no price controls in Taiwan. However, utility prices and public transportation prices are closely monitored and regulated by the government.

Use of land

Per Article 18 of the Land Law, a foreign individual or business may acquire land in Taiwan subject to the condition that his or her home country also grants the same right to Taiwanese citizens.

In general, foreigners may acquire land for personal use, investment, or public welfare purposes, and can use it to house residences, business offices, shops, factories, churches, hospitals, schools for children of foreigners, diplomatic and consular buildings, buildings of organizations for the promotion of public welfare, or cemeteries. In addition, foreigners may acquire land for investments approved by the relevant government authorities that benefit major infrastructure projects, overall economic development, or the agricultural and animal husbandry industries (see Article 19 of the Land Law).

Article 17 of the Land Law prohibits the transfer, encumberment, or lease to foreigners of lands used for agriculture, forestry, fishery, pasture, or hunting; salt or mineral deposits; water sources; military areas, and lands adjacent to the national frontiers.

Exchange controls

Taiwan’s government has in place foreign exchange controls to restrict the outward remittance of funds that exceed certain prescribed amounts. A resident individual may remit up to USD 5 million out of Taiwan per annum without requiring prior approval from the Central Bank of China. However, the individual’s bank must obtain consent from the Central Bank of China before completing any single remittance in excess of USD 1 million. A resident corporation may remit up to USD 50 million out of Taiwan per annum without having to obtain prior approval from the Central Bank of China.

Any overseas investment in excess of USD 50 million requires prior approval from the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (ICMOEA). In addition, any

investment in the People's Republic of China, regardless of the monetary value, requires prior ICMOEA approval even if the investment is made through a third country.

Taiwan introduced anti-money laundering regulations in 2018. This means that banking activities carried out in Taiwan are now subject to anti-money laundering scrutiny. Banks in Taiwan may want to check the nature of the fund transfer and the details of the beneficiary before agreeing to process an international fund transfer.

Government incentives

The incentives that the government offers include tax-related incentives and non-tax-related incentives. Most of the tax-related incentives are provided under the Statute for Industrial Innovation (SII), the Act for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises, and the Act for the Development of Biotech and New Pharmaceuticals Industry. Tax incentives offered generally cover R&D tax credits (full time R&D staff salaries, R&D spendings and trainings), reinvestment of after-tax profits into capital assets (excluding land), special tax deferrals for beneficiaries obtaining capital stock from contributing technical know-how, and special tax deductions for hiring local additional staff or adjusting local staff salary upwards. The R&D tax credit allows companies to take a tax credit of up to 15% of qualified R&D expenditures against their corporate income tax payable for the current year. The tax credit is capped at 30% of the corporate income tax payable for the current year and may not be carried forward. Alternatively, companies can choose to take a tax credit of up to 10% of qualified R&D expenditures against their corporate income tax payable for the current year, with unutilized R&D tax credits carried forward for two consecutive years. The 30% cap on a maximum tax credit that can be used to offset a current period corporate income tax is still applicable.

For individuals that transfer their intellectual property rights to companies in exchange for newly issued shares, the individuals can elect to defer paying income tax till such time that the shares are sold or transferred to a 3rd party.

Non-tax incentives aim to make it easier for developing companies to succeed in Taiwan by reducing operating costs. These incentives include the Industrial Technology Development Program, land lease incentives in industrial parks, government participation in investment, and low-interest loans.

Finance

Summary

Mature and active securities market

Compared to many neighboring countries, Taiwan's securities market remains mature and active. As of January 1, 2025, there were 1,045 companies listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE), reflecting a well-developed and diverse market.

By early 2026, the total market capitalization of TWSE-listed companies reached approximately NT\$104.18 trillion, highlighting the continued growth and scale of Taiwan's capital markets.

Stable exchange rate and fair capital fund costs and interest rates

Taiwan maintains a stable exchange rate, and its capital fund costs and interest rates are low compared with other Asian countries. Foreign investment in the capital market is further promoted by the comparatively low cost for a company to list on Taiwan's stock exchange. Foreign investment in Taiwan's stock market accounted for 40~45% of the total market value of Taiwan's listed companies.

Financial reporting standards gradually converging with international norms

All public companies in Taiwan have adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Such conformity to international standards will continue to increase transparency in financial reporting, reduce capital fund costs, and save assets that have traditionally had to be spent re-doing financial reports.

High-quality research professionals and protection of intellectual property rights

Compared to both the mainland Chinese and Hong Kong stock markets, Taiwan possesses highly trained research professionals and greater protection for intellectual property rights. Due in part to Taiwan's role as the center of high-tech supply chains, the island's researchers are better experienced and more reliable than their Hong Kong counterparts at evaluating technology companies.

Banking system

In general, Taiwan's banking system is fairly simple and can be divided into three major categories - corporate finance, consumer finance, and wealth management. Corporate finance services encompass working capital funds, medium-to-long-term loans, factoring, trade financing, and bank guarantees. In addition to these regular services, Taiwanese banks also offer off-shore banking units (OBUs) that are free from the restrictions of local exchange controls and banking laws, thus allowing corporations greater freedom and flexibility in their funding operations. However, OBUs are still regulated through legislation such as the Offshore Banking Act, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Offshore Banking Act, and the Rules Governing Offshore Banking Branches. Taiwan introduced anti-money laundering regulations in 2018. Banks now require their customers to disclose much more information relating to the nature of the business and details of beneficiaries owning the business. Most banks in Taiwan now require the responsible person for the business to come to Taiwan in person for the account opening.

Capital markets

Efforts to become an Asia-Pacific financial center

In recent years, Taiwan's government has been seeking to redefine the island as a financial center for the Asia-Pacific region. In addition to maintaining a relatively stable economic environment, Taiwan has four key advantages that the government hopes will help the island become a regional financial center.

Highly Internationalized Capital Market - Taiwan's Stock Market is highly sophisticated and considered a good investment tool. The active nature of the stock market is highlighted by the TWSE's turnover rate of 125.80 and price-to-earnings ratio of 22.37. Taiwan's capital market has become increasingly liberal and internationalized in recent years, as nearly one-third of the total market value of Taiwan's listed companies is currently held by foreigners.

Active Stock Exchange Market - The TWSE has recently been developing new products to enhance the diversification of securities and provide investors with tools for hedging. TWSE-listed securities currently include stocks, convertible bonds, entitlement certificates of convertible bonds, government bonds, beneficiary certificates, call warrants, put warrants, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), and Taiwan Depository Receipts (TDRs). In addition, Taiwan's exchange rate is stable, and capital fund costs and interest rates are relatively lower than those of other Asian countries. Moreover, the approximately NTD 10 million required to list on the Taiwan Stock Exchange is lower than the costs involved in listing on the Hong Kong or Singapore exchanges. This advantage helps attract foreign investment to the capital market.

Healthy Investment Environment - There are generally no restrictions on the industries in which foreigners can invest, with the exception of funds or capital sourced from mainland China or investments in a few certain industries that are prohibited due to national security concerns. Legislation may, in a few instances, limit the percentage of equity foreign nationals and companies can hold in certain industries (such as posts, telecommunications, and shipping) to meet policy needs related to national interests in the economic, social, or cultural spheres. Most developed countries have similar policies, and the practice in Taiwan is in line with Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) developed-market standards.

Other sources of finance

Other sources of finance include the following:

- Private capital
 - Debt factoring
 - Lease financing
 - Venture capital
- Borrowing from financial institutions



Imports

Summary

Taiwan's economy is dominated by international trade. China (including Hong Kong), Japan, and the United States are Taiwan's largest trade partners, while trade with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has played an increasingly important role since 2000. A major producer of both agricultural products and electronics, Taiwan consistently enjoys a large trade deficit with most of its partners. Taiwan's total import value reached 483.61 billion USD in 2025. The following chart highlights some of the year-on-year increases or decreases in imports among five of the ROC's key trading partners for each year from 2013 through 2025.

Changes in Imports from Major Trading Partners (year-on-year %):

Imports					
Year	TOTAL	USA	Japan	China (incl. H.K)	ASEAN
2013	-0.1	6.8	-9.2	1.6	3.4
2014	3.0	8.8	-2.4	13.4	4.4
2015	-15.8	-2.8	-7.4	-8.3	-11.1
2016	-3.03	-6	1.7	-1.4	-1.2
2017	12.0	-0.7	-0.8	0.2	10
2018	9.7	14.2	5.0	7.6	9.3
2019	1.3	5.0	-0.1	6.6	3.4
2020	.01	-7.0	0.4	10.0	3.0
2021	33.3	21.9	24.5	29.7	76.5
2022	11.4	16	-2.6	1.8	12.5
2023	-9.8	0.1	-13.6	1.9	-9.1
2024	12.2	13.6	4.8	12.4	20.1
2025	22.6	3.2	18.0	15.5	27.0

Import restrictions

Imports of goods into Taiwan are regulated by a series of legislative controls. These include the Foreign Trade Act, Enforcement Rules of the Foreign Trade Act, Rules Governing Import Commodities, Regulations on the Export and Import of Strategic High-Tech Commodities, and Consolidated List of Commodities Subject to Import Restriction and Commodities Entrusted to Customs for Import Examination. Furthermore, imports into the ROC from mainland China are required to comply with the Regulations Governing Permission of Trade between the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, the Consolidated List of Conditional Import Items of Mainland China Origin, and Regulations Governing Import of Mainland China Origin Commodities.

In an effort to accelerate trade liberalization and bring trade administration in line with international norms, the Ministry of Economic Affairs' Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) in 1994 introduced the "negative list" system. This system attempts to minimize import restrictions by creating lists of banned and controlled import goods. While most controlled goods can be imported after certain conditions are met, banned goods can only be imported on an

exceptional basis with a special permit issued by the BOFT. All goods not included on the negative list can be imported free of any restrictions.

Customs duties

Goods imported into Taiwan are subject to import duties and taxes. Duties and taxes levied on imports are calculated based on the CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight) method, meaning that the calculation takes into account the complete shipping value, including the cost of the imported goods, transportation of the goods to Taiwan, and any applicable insurance. In addition to duties, imports are subject to sales tax, commodity tax, trade promotion tax, and in the case of certain products, excise in the form of liquor, tobacco, and health welfare tax.

Additional Information	
Duty Rates	Duty rates in Taiwan range from 0% to 30%, with an average rate of 6.52%. Some products, including books, laptops, and certain electronics, can be imported duty-free.
Sales Tax	Imports are subject to 5% VAT, calculated based on the sum of the CIF value, duty, commodity tax, and excise, if applicable.
Minimum Threshold	Imports with a CIF value not exceeding NTD 2,000 are duty-exempt. Sales tax and other taxes still apply.
Other taxes and customs fees	A trade promotion tax of 0.04% of the CIF value is levied when this amount equals or exceeds NTD 100. Commodity tax is levied, with rates calculated based on the product type and the sum of the CIF value plus the applicable duty. Liquor tax levied on alcoholic beverages is calculated based on units of measurement (liters or liters of alcohol). Tobacco imports are subject to tobacco tax at a rate of TWD 590 per kg and health welfare tax at a rate of TWD 250 per kg.

Business entities

Summary

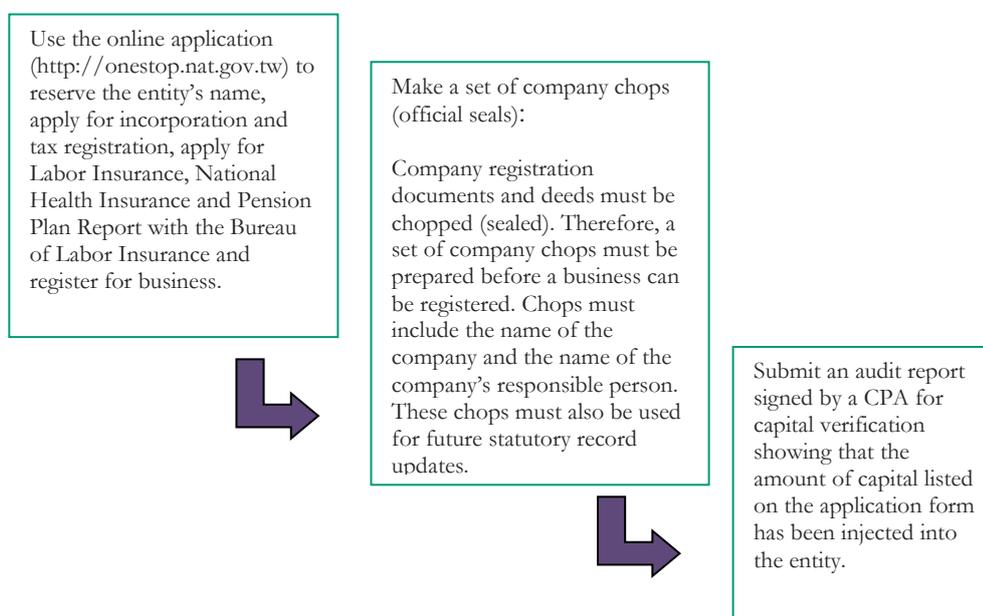
According to data published by the Commerce Industrial Service Portal in January 2025, there are currently more than 792,511 companies and roughly 987,866 registered businesses in Taiwan.

Business entities

The most common business unit structures for foreign investment in Taiwan include:

- Branch of a foreign entity
- Subsidiary of a foreign entity
- Representative Office of a foreign entity
- Sole Proprietorship

Entity registration process



Corporations

Establishing a corporation

A foreign investor seeking to establish a corporation in Taiwan must first obtain approval under the Statute for Investment by Foreign Nationals (SIFN). Foreign investment is welcome in most industries, except those industries in which it is deemed illegal or to pose risks to Taiwan's national security or public order. All applications for foreign investment in such restricted industries require special approval from the government authority overseeing that particular industry.

Capital stock and shareholders

Independent companies in Taiwan can be established either as limited companies (LCs), companies limited by shares (CLSs), or close corporations. The main features of these companies are summarized as follows:

	LC	CLS	Close Corporation
Minimum number of shareholders:	1 juristic person or 1 natural person	1 juristic person or 2 natural persons	1 juristic person or 1 natural person
Maximum number of shareholders:	No limit	No limit	50
Shareholders who are domiciled Taiwanese nationals:	No requirement	No requirement	No requirement
Limitation on foreign ownership:	No limit	No limit	No limit
Minimum capital requirement			
- General:	See note below	See note below	See note below
- Special industry:	Depends	Depends	Depends
Minimum number of directors:	1 (not exceeding 3)	1	1
Minimum number of supervisors:	not required	If there are multiple shareholders, then at least 1	not required

Note: There is no minimum capital requirement in most cases. However, the amount of paid-in capital needs to be sufficient to cover company setup costs.

Foreign workers

A newly established company seeking to sponsor a foreign national for a work permit will need NTD 5 million in paid-in capital (however, legislation regarding this requirement is due to change soon). Work visas will be required for foreign employees. Typically work visas must be completed outside of Taiwan, and various documents are required for this visa application. For an updated list of requirements, you should contact the Taiwanese embassy or consulate nearest you.

Foreign nationals who invest substantially, create substantial turnover, or have a high enough yearly income can apply for a foreign domestic helper. Also, speedy immigration is offered to foreigners who invest at least NTD 50 million in Taiwan, who are general managers or supervisors of overseas enterprises or Taiwanese enterprises, or who make significant contributions to the economy of Taiwan.

On February 8th, 2018, the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals took effect. The act is aimed at attracting foreign professionals to come and stay in Taiwan by building a friendlier work and residency environment for them, through the relaxation of visa, work, and residency regulations and the enhancement of insurance, tax, and retirement benefits. The act's recruitment targets are foreign professionals, foreign special professionals, and foreign senior professionals. Professionals who meet the requirements for the employment gold card will not be subject to the NTD 5 million dollar paid-in capital requirement for a new company to sponsor a work permit in Taiwan.

Management and officers

Companies are managed by directors. At least one directors' meeting and one shareholders' meeting must convene annually.

Filing requirements

Companies should on an annual basis report the information of directors, supervisors, and managers where shareholding is more than 10% of the total issued shares. The reporting period is from March 1st to March 31st each year (Company Act Article 22-1).

Dissolution

In accordance with Article 10 of the Company Act, the competent government authority may order a company to be dissolved under one of the following circumstances:

1. The company fails to commence its business operations six months after the date of its company incorporation registration (except where the company has registered for an extension); or
2. After commencing its business operations, the company discontinues, at its own discretion, its business operations for a period of more than six months (except where the company has registered for business discontinuation).

Accumulated deficit

Article 211 of the Companies Act states the following:

“In case the loss incurred by a company aggregates to one-half of its paid-in capital, the board of directors shall convene and make a report to a meeting of shareholders. Subject to the provisions set out in Article 282 of this Act, if the assets of a company are insufficient to set off its liabilities, the board of directors shall apply to the court for pronouncement of its bankruptcy.”

Legal and other reserves:

Taiwan does not impose significant restrictions on the repatriation of profits. The Companies Act requires a company to reserve 10% of the current year's profit as a legal reserve which may not freely be distributed as dividends. Laws are also in place that require reservations of part of the profit as a special reserve. With the exception of the above requirements, Foreign Investment Approval (FIA) companies, as companies established under the SIFN are often called, may remit dividends freely as they see fit.

Sole proprietorships/partnerships

Establishing a sole proprietorship/partnership

Foreign nationals are permitted by the SIFN to invest in Taiwan either on their own or through partnerships with one or more other individuals. In such a partnership, all partners are held jointly and severally liable for any liabilities. As with LCs and CLSs, no minimum capital requirement applies to either sole proprietorships or partnerships.

Branches of foreign companies

Foreign companies may apply to establish branch offices in Taiwan to conduct essentially the same general business activities as the other entity types discussed above.

Unlike the other entity types introduced above, branch offices have neither directors, supervisors, nor shareholders. Instead, the foreign head office is required to appoint one or more individuals to serve as its branch manager and its agent for litigious and non-litigious matters (legal representative) in Taiwan. The branch manager and legal representative run the branch under the direction of the foreign head office. The same person often serves simultaneously as both the branch manager and the legal representative, although some companies choose to assign two separate individuals to fill the two roles.

A branch office of a foreign company is considered an appendage of the foreign head office and, as such, does not have an independent legal identity. Therefore, by opening a branch in Taiwan, a foreign company effectively subjects itself and all the assets housed in its head office to the jurisdiction of the ROC courts. Thus, while many foreigners choose to invest in Taiwan via branch offices of foreign companies for tax reasons (branches are exempt from withholding tax on repatriated income), anyone seeking to open a branch in Taiwan should take precautions to limit the assets housed in the branch's foreign head office.

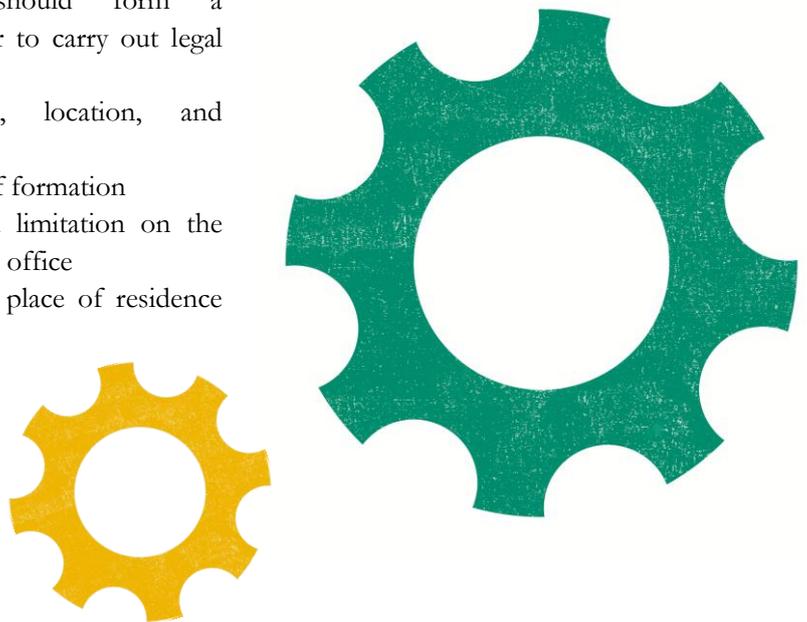
Representative Office

Companies that require a presence in Taiwan but do not intend to carry out business activities may elect to establish a representative office instead of any of the above business structures. A representative office acts as a foreign company's agent for matters such as sourcing information and procuring goods in Taiwan. In general, representative offices are only permitted to carry out liaison activities. They are not authorized to conduct other business on behalf of the foreign head office and, as such, do not need to file corporate income tax or VAT returns.

Article 386 of the Companies Act states:

“Foreign companies not intending to conduct business in Taiwan by means of forming a branch should report the following basic information to the government and should form a representative office in order to carry out legal activities in Taiwan.

- Name of company, location, and nationality
- Share capital and date of formation
- Scope of business and limitation on the activities of the representative office
- Name, nationality, and place of residence for the legal representative”



Labor

Summary

As is often the case in democratic societies, Taiwan's government places particular emphasis on safeguarding working conditions and protecting labor rights. This priority is enshrined in the country's highest law, with Articles 152, 153, and 154 of the Constitution of the Republic of China defining the improvement of labor conditions as one of the government's basic responsibilities. Over the years, government bodies have continued developing laws and regulations aimed at improving labor conditions in the country.

The Labor Standards Act was adopted to set minimum standards for labor conditions, secure labor rights, strengthen employer-employee relations, and facilitate social and economic development. It serves as the main legal framework regulating labor rights, including among other matters labor contracts, wages, working hours, child and female labor protection, retirement, and occupational hazard compensation.

This act includes leave-taking provisions that cover national holidays, maternity leave, sick leave, menstruation leave, personal leave, family leave, leave for pre-natal check-ups, paternity leave, wedding leave, and mourning leave. It also provisions a 40-hour work week, which can be extended as long as overtime is provided, and employees do not work more than 12 hours in a given day. Penalties for violation of this act depend on the severity of the violation and range from fines and forfeiture to imprisonment.

Wages

Taiwan has in place a basic minimum wage, which has slowly increased over the past few years. The minimum wage was last adjusted on **Jan. 1, 2026**, and currently sits at **NTD 29,500** per month or **NTD 196** per hour.

Taiwan's annual salaries are usually paid monthly. Monthly salaries include variable wages such as overtime, bonuses, and attendance bonuses. The average annual bonus is usually given before the Chinese Lunar New Year and is equivalent to roughly one month's wage.

Social security and pensions

Under Taiwan's social security system, all employers are required to provide employees with National Health Insurance (NHI), and employers with five or more employees must provide their employees with Labor Insurance (LI). In addition to benefits covered by social security, the Labor Pension Act (LPA) requires private companies to make pension contributions to applicable employees.

For reporting purposes, companies must register with the relevant government bureaus (including the Bureau of Labor Insurance and Bureau of National Health Insurance) using a combined application form (combined LI, NHI, and LPA Contribution) for initial set-up, enrollment, salary, and information updates (if any), and termination, as well as for making monthly contributions. The application can be submitted online.

Fringe benefits

In addition to social security and pensions, Taiwan's government requires that employers provide employees with the following fringe benefits:

Holiday pay

The minimum requirements according to the Labor Standards Act:

Article 36	A worker shall have two regular days off every seven days. One day is a regular leave and the other one is a rest day.
Article 37	A worker shall be granted recess on all national holidays, Labor Day, and other days prescribed by the Central Competent Authority.
Article 38	A worker who has worked continually for the same employer or business entity for a certain period of time shall be granted annual paid leaves on an annual basis based on the following conditions: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Three days for service of six months or more but less than one year.2. Seven days for service of one year or more but less than two years.3. Ten days for service of two years or more but less than three years.4. Fourteen days for service of three years or more but less than five years.5. Fifteen days for service of five years or more but less than ten years.6. One additional day for each year of service over ten years up to a maximum of thirty days.
Article 39	Wages shall be paid by an employer to a worker for taking leaves for regular leaves and rest days as stipulated by Article 36, for holidays as stipulated under Article 37, and annual paid leaves as stipulated by Article 38. When an employer has obtained the consent of a worker to work on a holiday, the employer shall pay the worker at double the regular rate for such work. This shall also apply when, with the consent of the worker or the labor union, the worker is required to work to meet seasonal needs.

Sick pay

According to the Labor Standards Act:

Article 59	When a worker under medical treatment is not able to work, the employer shall pay him compensation according to his/her pre-existing wage.
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Profit sharing

According to the Labor Standards Act:

Article 29	After closing the books of account at the end of the business year, a business entity shall, after paying taxes, covering losses for the previous year, and setting aside stock dividends and legal reserves, pay allowances or bonuses out of the balance of net profits, if any, to workers who have worked the entire preceding year without committing fault and misconduct.
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Workers' compensation

Additional forms of compensation required by the Labor Standards Act include:

1. When a worker is injured or suffers from an occupational disease, the employer shall compensate him/her for any necessary medical expenses.
2. When, after the termination of medical treatment, the designated hospital has definitively diagnosed that the worker is disabled for life, the employer shall pay the worker a lump sum as disability compensation, taking into consideration his/her average wage and the degree of the disability.

3. When a worker dies of an occupational injury or disease, his/her employer shall pay a funeral subsidy equal to five months of average wage and a lump sum survivors' compensation equal to forty months of average wage to his/her survivors.

Healthcare

The Bureau of National Health Insurance is responsible for managing the National Health Insurance (NHI) program. The NHI system is a compulsory social insurance program. The benefits provided under the scheme include hospital care, medical consultation and treatment, and maternity and general health care benefits. According to the National Health Insurance Act, participation in the scheme is compulsory for businesses with a permanent establishment in Taiwan, and fines can be imposed for non-compliance. Non-resident companies, however, are not entitled to participate in the NHI program.

Any Taiwanese citizen with a local ID card or foreign national residing in Taiwan with an Alien Resident Certificate (ARC) is required to enroll in the program. Eligible individuals must participate in the system, unless they lose eligibility by, for example, being convicted of a crime, moving abroad, disappearing, giving up their Taiwan citizenship (in the case of a Taiwan national), or (in the case of a foreign national) allowing their ARC to expire.

A foreigner and his/her dependents who hold ARCs may enroll in the National Health Insurance program after fulfilling a four-month residency requirement. No waiting period is required if the foreign ARC holder works as an employee of a business duly registered in Taiwan.

Financial reporting and auditing

Summary

- Companies that have paid-in capital in excess of NTD 30 million, annual sales reaching NTD 100 million, or the number of employees participating in labor insurance reaching 100, then they are required to have their financial statements audited annually by certified public accountants.
- The Ministry of Finance (MOF) has put in place a collection of requirements and suggestions regarding independence, reporting and disclosure, audit procedures, and other matters related to reviewing a company's internal control systems. These requirements and suggested practices are housed in the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants."
- The same filing requirements, accounting standards, and audit requirements apply to entities in Taiwan whether the entity is a domestic Taiwanese corporation or a branch of a foreign company. Only representative offices are immune from these filing requirements, as they do not conduct business and, thus, do not have transactions to report in Taiwan.

Filing/publication requirements

In most cases, the fiscal year for a Taiwan entity begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December. Newly registered entities are automatically set to these dates by default; however, a company may, with permission, apply to adopt a fiscal year that differs from the calendar year.

Each year before the end of the fiscal year, the following corporate documents must be prepared and approved at a shareholders' meeting:

- (i) Business Report
- (ii) Balance Sheet
- (iii) Statement of Profit and Loss
- (iv) Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
- (v) Statement of Cash Flows
- (vi) Proposal for Allocation of Net Income and Retained Earnings

Accounting standards

When preparing annual financial statements, companies must follow the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards published by Taiwan's accounting standard-setting body, the Financial Accounting Standards Committee. Public companies are also bound by additional requirements put in place by the Securities and Futures Bureau (SFB) of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). Furthermore, applicable regulations require that all public companies adopt IFRS reporting standards.

Audit requirements

All public companies and financial institutions registered in Taiwan, as well as private companies with paid-in capital of NTD30 million, annual sales reaching NTD 100 million, or the number of employees participating in labor insurance reaching 100, must have their annual financial statements audited and certified by a Taiwan-licensed certified public accountant (CPA). For public companies, annual financial statements must be audited and certified within four months

following the end of the fiscal year. Semi-annual financial statements must be audited and certified within two months after the last day of each fiscal half-year. The deadline for the reviews of first and third-quarter financial reports is one month following the end of the first and third fiscal quarters.

Tax

Summary

The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the highest taxation authority in the ROC, and it enforces tax laws and regulations through a series of taxation bureaus scattered throughout the country. In general, Taiwan's tax code is straightforward transparent, and filing procedures are relatively simple, compared to those of some other advanced economies.

In an effort to address domestic challenges and enhance the ROC's international competitiveness, Taiwan's government has enacted significant tax reforms in recent years, and additional changes are expected in the coming years. Recent reforms have included lowering both personal and corporate income tax rates, increasing standard tax exemption amounts, introducing transfer pricing regulations, doubling the loss carry-forward period, and concluding double taxation treaties with a number of countries.

Tax regulations for companies

- Non-resident companies are taxed on income derived from Taiwan sources only, while resident companies are taxed on worldwide income.
- Undistributed retained earnings of a corporation are subject to a 10% undistributed profits tax. This additional tax paid can be franked out to shareholders to offset personal income tax.
- A head foreign head office may allocate administrative expenses to a Taiwan branch, subject to a prescribed formula.
- A company or branch seeking to claim a loss and carry it forward must have its tax returns audited by a CPA for both the year reporting the loss and the year the loss is used.
- Representative or liaison offices are generally not subject to corporate tax.
- More details of the tax system and computation of taxable income are included in the Grant Thornton publication "Taiwan Corporate Tax Guide."

Any enterprise with a fixed place of business or a business agent in Taiwan is required to register a legal entity and file a corporate income tax return in Taiwan.

Tax rates

The income of profit-seeking enterprises is taxed at the following rates:

Taxable Income Bracket (NTD)	Current Tax Rate
120,000 or less	None
Over 120,000	20% of total taxable income, but income tax liability may not exceed 50% of the portion of taxable income over 120,000

Tax base and foreign income

A profit-seeking enterprise with its head office in Taiwan is subject to income tax on its worldwide income. This is true even if the profit-seeking enterprise is a joint venture or a wholly-owned subsidiary of a foreign company. Enterprises with a tax base in Taiwan can claim foreign tax credits for taxes paid abroad on income derived outside Taiwan by branches or

agents of a Taiwan-based enterprise. The credit may only be used to offset foreign tax paid against the business's income tax liability in Taiwan; it may not exceed the incremental tax liability that would result if the foreign-source income were added to the Taiwan taxable income and taxed at the applicable domestic rate.

Taxpayers seeking to claim foreign tax credit must present documentation issued by the other country's tax authority certifying that the tax was paid. This documentation must be certified by the local embassy or other institution authorized by the Taiwan government.

Profit-seeking enterprises with head offices outside Taiwan, such as branches of foreign companies, are considered non-residents for tax purposes. Such enterprises are subject to income tax only on their Taiwan-source income.

Any profit-seeking enterprise organized as a corporation must utilize the accrual basis of accounting. Enterprises organized according to any other structure may seek approval from the Taxation Bureau to utilize the cash-basis method. In the case of differences in revenue, cost, expense, and loss recognition based on the applicable tax laws and accounting standards, the enterprise should make tax adjustments off the accounting books according to the applicable tax law.

Filing of tax returns

Interim corporate income tax filing is due prior to the end of the ninth month of the fiscal year, which for most companies is September. The company's filing is assessed based on one-half of the prior year's tax liability. Year-end corporate income tax filing is due prior to the end of the fifth month after fiscal year-end, which for most companies translates to May 31 of the following year.

Use of losses

In general, Taiwan's tax law does not allow for previous years' losses to be applied to profits/losses of a later year. An exception is made, however, either when a Taiwan company (or a Taiwan branch of a foreign company) maintains a complete set of accounting books and files a "blue return" (a tax form printed on blue paper and designed to encourage honest reporting of income) for the years the losses were incurred and the years the losses were declared, or where a CPA certifies the tax losses and declares within a prescribed time period that the losses may be carried forward for ten years. The carry-back of losses is not permitted under any circumstances.

Withholding taxes

Taiwan charges withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties payable to residents and non-residents, per the table below. Withholding tax rates for non-residents range from 15%~21%. However, treaties are in place to offer reduced withholding tax rates of 5~15% to residents of applicable foreign countries. A list of treaty countries is provided at the end of this report under the heading "Tax treaties."

	Resident/Taiwan	Nonresident/Source
Dividends	0 %	21%*
Salaries and wages, Commissions	5%/Table	6% /18%
Interest	10%	15%/20%
Rental, Royalties, Professional fees	10%	20%
Prizes	10%	20%
Pension income	6%	18%

Other income	10%	20%
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Tax regulations for individuals

- Individuals are liable for income tax on all income generated in Taiwan.
- Taxable income includes earnings from dividends and partnerships; remuneration for services, interest, rent, and royalties; gains from the disposition of long-term assets (except land); prizes and lump-sum retirement payments.
- Tax returns should be filed each year between 01 May and 31 May.
- Insurance payments and gains from the disposition of land are excluded from income tax (legislation is currently being considered that would change this).
- Allowances and exemptions are regularly adjusted based on increases in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- Tax is charged on net assessable income, less the higher of the following two amounts:
 - Sum of the special deduction for salaries and wages, standard or itemized deductions, and personal exemptions
 - Basic living deduction is computed at NT\$210,000 times the number of people in the family covered by the tax return.

Individual income tax table

The net taxable income of an individual is subject to the following progressive tax rates for the year 2025:

		2025	
Exemption	General	\$101,000	
	Lineal ascendants above the age of 70	\$151,500	
Standard Deduction	Single	\$136,000	
	Married	\$272,000	
Special deduction for salary/wages		\$227,000	
Deduction for disability		\$227,000	
Progressive Tax Rate	5%	0 – 590,000	
	12%	590,001 -1,330,000	
	20%	1,330,001 – 2,660,000	
	30%	2,660,001 – 4,980,000	
	40%	4,980,001 or above	
Retirement pay, Severance pay, Separation pay, Resignation pay, Lifetime pension	By Lump sum payment	Fully tax exempted	Termination payment \leq (\$198,000 x N)
		50% taxable	(\$198,000 x N) < Termination payment \leq (\$398,000 x N)
		Fully-taxable	(\$398,000 x N) < Termination payment
	By installments		Termination payment received in one fiscal year - \$859,000
Remarks: N = Years of Service			

Personal Exemptions

Each year, the government sets allowable personal exemptions. The personal exemption can be applied to the taxpayer and each of his/her dependents. Personal exemptions double for taxpayers or dependents who are 70 years of age or older.

Deductions

A taxpayer may either select the standard deduction or declare itemized deductions. In either case, the taxpayer may also declare special deductions. Please refer to the table above for the standard deduction amounts allowed for the 2025 tax year.

- Allowable itemized deductions:
 - *Contributions and donations* made to officially registered educational, cultural, public welfare, and charitable organizations are deductible up to a maximum of 20% of the taxpayer's combined gross income. This limit does not apply to donations made to the government, to national defense, or troop-cheering.
 - *Insurance premiums* paid by or for the taxpayer, his/her spouse, and dependents for life insurance, labor insurance, national annuity, and insurance for military personnel, public servants, or teachers are deductible up to NTD 24,000 per person per year. Premiums paid for National Health Insurance are not subject to the NTD 24,000 limit.
 - *Medical and childbirth expenses* incurred by the taxpayer, his/her spouse, or dependents are deductible as long as the expenses are paid to public or private hospitals or clinics appointed under National Health Insurance, or hospitals with complete and accurate accounting records recognized by MOF. There is no upper limit on medical and maternity expenses. However, no deduction shall be made for the portion of expenses covered by an insurance payout.
 - *Casualty losses* incurred by the taxpayer, his/her spouse, or dependents from a disaster caused by force majeure are deductible. No deduction is allowed for any portion of such a loss for which insurance benefit or relief has been received. To claim deductions, one should apply to the tax authority for an investigator to appraise the losses within 15 days after the disaster's occurrence.
 - *Interest paid on a home mortgage* for an owner-occupied primary residence is deductible. This deduction can only be applied to one residence. Up to NTD 300,000 can be deducted per year per tax return. However, if the taxpayer also claims a special deduction for savings and investment, the special deduction should be subtracted from the above-mentioned interest.

- Special deductions:
 - *Special deduction for losses from property transactions*: Losses from property transactions incurred by a taxpayer, his/her spouse, or dependents may be deducted up to the amount of declared gains from property transactions in the same year. If the deductible amount exceeds the gains, the difference may be carried forward for three years. This deduction does not apply to losses sustained from selling land or securities.
 - *Special deduction for salaries/wages*: Each person receiving a salary may claim a deduction for his/her salary up to a maximum of NTD

218,000 for the tax year 2025. One may deduct the full salary amount if it is less than the deductible amount.

- *Special deduction for savings and investment:* Interest derived from deposits in financial institutions, income from trust funds in the nature of savings, or earnings and dividends derived at the time of transfer, gift, distribution of estate or upon giving up a tax-deferring right or delivering the stock to the custodian, on tax-deferred publicly issued and traded stocks acquired on or before December 31, 1998, by a taxpayer, his/her spouse or dependents may be deductible up to NTD 270,000. However, this deduction does not apply to tax-exempt interest on postal pass-book savings under the Post Savings Act or interests subject to separate taxation as stipulated in applicable laws or regulations.
- *Special Deduction for rental expenses* in Taiwan paid by a taxpayer, his/her spouse, or dependents is deductible as long as the rental is used as a residence (not for business use). Up to NTD 180,000 can be deducted per year per tax return. This deduction is not available to taxpayers who have claimed the deduction for interest paid on a home mortgage on the same tax return. This deduction is subject to the following conditions:
 - The taxpayer is not in the 20% or higher tax bracket
 - Income subject to alternative minimum tax is less than NT\$7.5 million.
 - The taxpayer did not elect to use a fixed 28% tax rate for paying tax on investment income.
- *Special deduction for the disabled and handicapped:* A taxpayer, his/her spouse or dependent who is disabled or handicapped or is a mentally ill patient as defined in Article 3, Paragraph 4 of the Mental Health Act and holds the proper certification can enjoy a deduction of NTD 218,000 per year.
- *Special deduction for education tuition:* A deduction of up to NTD 25,000 per student per year may be made for the tuition of children of a taxpayer who are studying in a college or university. The deduction does not apply to tuition paid to the Open University, vocational colleges, or for the first three years of five-year vocational colleges, or to students who have accepted government subsidies.
- *Special deduction for preschool children:* A taxpayer may claim a special deduction of up to NTD 150,000 for the first child aged six or younger, and NTD 225,000 for the second child onward aged six or younger.
- *Special deduction for incapacitated dependents under long-term care programs:* A taxpayer may claim a special deduction of up to NT\$120,000 per incapacitated dependent who is under a long-term care program. This deduction is subject to the following conditions:
 - The taxpayer is not in the 20% or higher tax bracket
 - Income subject to alternative minimum tax is less than NT\$7.5 million.
 - The taxpayer did not elect to use a fixed 28% tax rate for paying tax on investment income.

Residence criteria

Taiwan enforces its individual income tax regulations on a territorial basis. All Taiwan source income is subject to income tax, although the percentage of income withheld as tax depends on the residence status of the taxpayer. A resident individual in Taiwan is someone who is:

- Domiciled or ordinarily residing in Taiwan; or
- Not domiciled but resides in Taiwan for 183 days or more in the taxable year

Taxation of non-residents

Expatriates residing in Taiwan for less than 183 days in a tax year are considered non-residents. Non-residents are required to pay taxes on Taiwan source income only, which includes but is not limited to, employment salary or compensation for services rendered in Taiwan, subject to exceptions discussed later.

Taiwan-source employment income of non-residents is taxed at a flat rate of 18%. Other income, such as income from interests and dividends, is subject to withholding tax at the time of distribution by the local payer. All non-residents residing in Taiwan for more than 90 days in a tax year must file tax returns declaring all their Taiwan-source income, which includes compensation received for services rendered in Taiwan, regardless of payment location.

Non-residents residing in Taiwan for 90 days or less in a calendar year are generally not required to file tax returns as long as withholding taxes are properly assessed on onshore Taiwan-source income. A special tax exemption applies to offshore Taiwan-source income received by non-residents residing in Taiwan for 90 days or less in a tax year, provided that such income is not charged back to a Taiwan entity. The 90-day threshold may be extended to 182 days for individuals who are tax residents of a treaty country and are employees of a company located within the treaty country. There is no pre-approval requirement for enjoying the aforesaid treaty benefit in Taiwan.

- A. Incomes of foreign workers who reside in Taiwan for 183 days or more within a tax year are subject to a tax rate between 5% and 40%, per the individual income tax table above. If the employer is the withholding agent and the income withheld does not exceed NTD 2,000, the foreign worker may request that the employer withhold 5% of his/her monthly salary in accordance with applicable income tax withholding regulations.
- B. In the case of a foreign worker who resides in Taiwan for less than 183 days in a taxable year, income tax is withheld upon salary payment. If a foreign worker's monthly income is below one and one-half (1.5) times the minimum wage as authorized by the Executive Yuan (NTD 42,885, based on a minimum wage of NTD 28,590 effective from Jan. 1, 2025), 6% of income will be withheld for income tax purposes. If monthly income exceeds this figure, 18% of income will be withheld for income tax purposes.
- C. If a foreign worker resides in Taiwan for less than 183 days in a tax year and the employer is not a withholding agent under the Income Tax Act, the foreign worker still must file an annual tax return.
- D. A foreign worker who resides in Taiwan for a period of 183 days or more in a tax year is considered a tax resident and must file an income tax return between 1 May and 31 May of the following year. The tax return must include the income, exemptions, and deductions of the taxpayer and his/her spouse and dependents. If the foreign employee needs to depart the country prior to the tax filing period stated above, then the tax return should be filed a week prior to the date of departure.

Payment dates

Year-end individual income tax is due prior to the last day of May of the following year.

Value Added Tax/Sales Tax

Value Added Tax (VAT) is levied on the supply of goods and services within the territory of Taiwan, according to the table below.

Rates

Type of Business	Tax Rate
Regular rate	5.0%
Export sales and services	0%
Income from reinsurance premiums	1.0%
Nightclubs and restaurants with entertainment	15.0%
Coffee shops and bars offering companionship services	25.0%
Wholesale agricultural traders or small agricultural product suppliers	0.1%
Small-scale businesses	1.0%

Returns

In general, businesses must file VAT returns on a bi-monthly basis, although one may apply for permission to file monthly if preferred.

Property taxes

Taiwan imposes taxes on transfers of property located in Taiwan. These include land incremental value tax and deed tax, as well as stamp tax. There are also annual assessment taxes related to property holdings. The amount of tax levied on rental income depends on the residency status of the beneficial property owner and whether withholding tax is levied on cross-border payments. Typically, rental income is included with the investor's other assessable income and taxed at the applicable marginal rate. Withholding is deducted from payments to non-resident investors and is treated as a prepayment of the investor's income tax liability.

Resident or non-resident individuals or companies may invest in property located in Taiwan. Per Article 18 of the Land Act, a foreign national can acquire land in Taiwan subject to the condition that his or her home country grants this same right to Taiwanese nationals. Article 17 of the Land Act states that lands for agriculture, forestry, fishing, pasturing, or hunting; salt or mineral deposits; water sources; military areas, and lands adjacent to the national frontiers shall not be transferred, encumbered, or leased to foreigners. Article 19 of the Land Act states that the usage of land leased or purchased by foreigners is limited to residences, shops, factories, churches, hospitals, schools for children of foreigners, diplomatic and consular buildings, buildings of organizations for the promotion of public welfare, and cemeteries.

Purchasing property is one of the biggest and most difficult investment decisions one can make, especially in a foreign country. The tax and legal systems that apply to property transactions differ from one jurisdiction to another, making it imperative that investors understand the local implications of any proposed transaction.

Residency status, as well as whether an individual chooses to hold the property in his/her name or in the name of a local or offshore entity, will impact the tax planning opportunities available and the level of tax compliance required.

Tax implications

Taiwan imposes taxes on transfers of property located in Taiwan. These taxes include land value increment tax, deed tax, and stamp tax. There are also annual assessment taxes relating to property holding. The amount of tax levied on rental income depends on the residency status of the property's beneficial owner and whether withholding tax is levied on cross-border payments. Typically, rental income is included with the investors' other assessable income and taxed at the applicable marginal rate.

Tax Breakdown

A property owner/investor needs to consider the following taxes:

- Taxes on acquisition – deed tax (DT) and stamp tax (ST) are payable on the purchase of a property.
- Taxes on disposal – land value increment tax is payable by the seller upon disposing of land.
- Taxes on holding – land assessment (LA) and building assessment (BA) are payable on the assessable value of a property.
- Taxes on rental income – rental income from Taiwan property is generally included with investors' other Taiwan source income and taxed at a marginal rate. Withholding tax is deducted from payments to non-resident investors and is treated as a prepayment of the investor's income tax liability.

	Acquisition	Holding	Rental income
Individual (Taiwan resident)	DT 6% on the assessed value of the building (Building only) ST (0.1% of the contract value)	LA BA Rates depend on the location and usage of the property.	Included in individual's gross income and taxed at marginal rate. (5 - 40%). Individuals can also claim either deemed expenses or actual expenses incurred to offset income
Individual (non-resident)	As above	As above	Taxed at a fixed rate of 20%
Taiwan resident corporation	As above	As above	Included with the company's gross income and taxed at 20%
Foreign corporations deemed to have PE in Taiwan.	As above	As above	Included with the company's gross income and taxed at 20%
Foreign Corporation (no PE in Taiwan)	As above	As above	Taxed at 20% (no local taxes levied)

Profits earned from selling real estate in Taiwan

Profits earned from selling real estate in Taiwan are subject to land value increment tax and capital gains tax. Changes to the application of these taxes took effect on 1 January 2016. Whether the old or new rules apply in a given situation depends on the period of holding and the date of purchase. These are explained further below.

Old rules: The old rules apply to real estate purchased before 1 January 2016 and held for more than 2 years before disposal.

- *Land value increment tax*: Capital gains from land sales are subject to land value increment tax. Land value increment tax is computed based on the monetary value of the land value increment, which is defined as the incremental increase in the assessed value of the land since the last ownership transfer. Tax rates vary from 20% to 40%. Losses from land sales cannot be reserved or utilized to offset against land value increment tax on other properties.
- *Capital gains tax*: Profits earned from selling buildings are subject to capital gains tax, which is levied at the taxpayer's personal income tax rate. For non-residents, the tax rate is 20%. In the case of corporations, this is included in the company's taxable income and is also subject to a 20% corporate income tax rate.

New rules: The new rules apply to:

- Real estate purchased after 1 January 2016
- Real estate purchased before 1 January 2016 but held for less than two years prior to disposal.
 - *Land value increment tax*: Capital gains from land sales are subject to land value increment tax, computed based on the monetary value of the land value increment, which is defined above. Tax rates vary from 20% to 40%. Losses from land sales cannot be reserved or utilized to offset against land value increment tax on other properties.
 - *Capital gains tax for non-tax residents (Including individuals and companies)*: Taxable income is computed based on the following formula:
 - Taxable Income = Selling Price of Real Estate – Cost – Expenses – Land Value Increment Based on Assessed Values
 - For non-tax residents, if the holding period does not exceed two years, taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 45%. If the holding period is longer than two years then taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 35%.
 - *Capital gains tax for tax residents*: The above formula for computing taxable income also applies to tax residents. Taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at rates ranging from 15%~45%, depending on the holding period.
 - If the real estate sold was registered as a residential home for personal use and has been held for 6 years or longer, the taxpayer can claim a TWD 4 million exemption from taxable income and the capital gains tax rate can be reduced to a fixed rate of 10%. Please note that capital gains are taxed separately from personal income tax. A special tax return needs to be filed within 30 days after the transfer of the title deed has been completed. If the individual is forced to sell the real estate due to special financial circumstances or job retrenchment, they may apply to be taxed at the rate of 20% on capital gains earned.
 - *Capital gains tax on real estate sales for resident corporations*: Taxable income is computed based on the following formula:
 - Taxable income = Selling Price of Real Estate – Cost – Expenses – Land Value Increment
 - If the holding period does not exceed two years, taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 45%. If the holding period is longer than two years but less than 5 years, taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 35%. If the holding period is longer than 5 years then taxable income is subject to capital gains tax at a rate of 20%. The above tax computation is applicable irrespective of the date that the real estate was acquired. Please note that the capital gains tax is taxed separately from other business income.
 - *Capital gains on sales of shares in a property holding company*:

- Taiwan has implemented an anti-avoidance rule. If a non-tax resident directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the shares of a real estate holding company in Taiwan, and more than 50% of the value of the company is represented by real estate, then the transfer of Taiwan company shares is subject to special capital gains tax. Irrespective of the date that the real estate was originally acquired by the company, the profits earned from selling shares shall be taxed at a rate of either 45% or 35%, depending on the period of ownership. This rule does not apply to shares traded on the stock exchange.
- In the case of a tax resident (individual), the same set of rules would apply. However, capital gains tax would vary from 15% to 45%, depending on the period of holding.
- In the case of a tax resident (company), the same set of rules would apply. However, capital gains tax would vary from 20% to 45%, depending on the period of holding.
- *Profits earned from selling rights issued by Construction Companies relating to real estate under construction:*
 - Effective from 1 July 2021, profits earned from selling rights issued by construction companies shall be taxed in the same manner as real estate. Taxable income can be computed as the selling price – cost – deemed cost (3% of the selling price, capped at TWD 300,000).
 - If such a right is transferred within 2 years, then taxable income shall be taxed at 45%.

Restricting companies from buying residential properties

Effective from June 2023, companies wanting to buy residential properties will need pre-approval from the Taiwan Government. If approved, the applicant must commit not to transfer the real estate for at least 5 years. Approval to buy residential properties will only be granted if the purpose of the purchase meets one of the following conditions:

- To use it as an employee hostel
- To let it out as residential properties (the business scope of the applicant must include leasing residential real estate, and there is a minimum purchase requirement)
- To work with a construction company to reconstruct an old residential building
- Other purposes approved by the competent authority

The 5-years no-transfer commitment rule will not apply if the company is:

- Working with a construction company to reconstruct the existing residential property
- Participating in a reconstruction project to assist in demolishing high-risk residential property
- Acting by order of a Taiwan court to sell or dispose of the real estate

Pre-approval will generally be granted in a week.

Other taxes

Luxury Tax

In May 2011, Taiwan introduced a Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax (also known as the “luxury tax”). Items affected by the luxury tax include:

- Taxable value of automobiles of yachts in excess of NTD 3 million
- Taxable values of turtle shells, hawksbills, coral, ivory, furs, and their products in excess of NTD500,000
- Taxable values of furniture in excess of NTD500,000

The tax rate for most of these goods is fixed at 10%.

Stamp tax

Stamp tax is levied on any of the following types of documents subject to the Stamp Tax Act if the document is signed in Taiwan. This is true even when only one of the signing parties is in Taiwan.

- Receipts for monetary payments: documents, books, or records indicating receipt of money, including receipts, slips, releases, bank books, payment records, etc. issued to identify monetary payments. This excludes monetary receipts for commercial invoices or commercial invoices for monetary receipts.
- Deeds for sale of movables: deeds or receipts issued for sale of movables.
- Contracting agreements: agreements executed for the completion of a specific task (e.g. construction contracts, printing contracts, etc.).
- Contracts for sale, transfer or partition of real estate: pledges of liens on real estate or deeds or contracts for sale, exchange, gratuitous transfer, or partition of real estate to be submitted to government agencies for registration.

The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax

Taiwan introduced the Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax (luxury tax) mentioned above as a way of containing speculation in the property market. As discussed above, any transfer of land or buildings within a one-year period from the date of acquisition is subject to a 15% luxury tax computed based on the transaction price. If the transfer occurs after holding the property for one year but less than two years, the transaction is subject to a 10% luxury tax computed based on the transaction price. Luxury tax is payable irrespective of whether the seller made a profit or loss from the transaction.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

There is no capital gains tax on a non-resident's sale of shares in a company limited by shares. However, for tax residents, such profits are subject to the AMT. An individual's AMT for the year 2024 is computed based on the following two formulas:

taxable income + foreign source income + insurance payout portion in excess of TWD 33.3 million + net capital gains earned from selling none public company shares, units of privately placed investment trust funds + tax deduction claimed for non-cash based donations made = income subject to AMT

(Income Subject to AMT – TWD7.5 million)*20% = Alternative Minimum Tax Payable.

Tax treaties

Some of the general principles of taxation described in this guide may be modified for individuals and corporations from certain countries with which Taiwan has concluded treaties. A list of tax treaty countries is provided in the table below:

List of ROC Double Taxation Agreements

Countries	Date of Signature	Effective Date
Singapore	1981/12/30	1982/01/01
Indonesia	1995/03/01	1996/01/12
South Africa	1994/02/14	1996/09/12
Australia	1996/05/29	1996/10/11

<u>New Zealand</u>	1996/11/11/	1997/12/05
<u>Vietnam</u>	1998/04/06	1998/05/06
<u>Gambia</u>	1998/07/22	1998/11/04
<u>Eswatini</u>	1998/09/07	1999/02/09
<u>Malaysia</u>	1996/07/23	1999/02/26
<u>North Macedonia</u>	1999/06/09	1999/06/09
<u>The Netherlands</u>	2001/02/27	2001/05/16
<u>UK</u>	2002/04/08	2002/12/23
<u>Senegal</u>	2000/01/20	2004/09/10
<u>Sweden</u>	2001/06/08	2004/11/24
<u>Belgium</u>	2004/10/13	2005/12/14
<u>Denmark</u>	2005/08/30	2005/12/23
<u>Israel</u>	2009/12/18 2009/12/24	2009/12/24
<u>Paraguay</u>	1994/04/28 2008/03/06	2010/06/03
<u>Hungary</u>	2010/04/19	2010/12/29
<u>France</u>	2010/12/24	2011/01/01
<u>India</u>	2011/07/12	2011/08/12
<u>Slovakia</u>	2011/08/10	2011/09/24
<u>Switzerland</u>	2007/10/08 2011/07/14	2011/12/13
<u>Germany</u>	2011/12/19 2011//12/28	2012/11/07
<u>Thailand</u>	1999/07/09 2012//12/03	2012/12/19
<u>Kiribati</u>	2014/05/13	2014/6/23
<u>Luxembourg</u>	2011/12/19	2014/07/25
<u>Austria</u>	2014/07/12	2014/12/20
<u>Italy</u>	2015/06/01 & 2015/12/31	2015/12/31
<u>Japan</u>	2015/11/26	2016/6/13
<u>Canada</u>	2016/01/13 & 2016/01/05	2016/12/19

<u>Poland</u>	2016/10/21	2016/12/30
<u>Czech Republic</u>	2017/12/12	2020/05/12
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	2020/12/02	2021/11/01
<u>Korea</u>	2022/12/17	2023/12/27

List of Rates of Withholding Tax of Dividends, Interest and Royalties under the Respective Tax Treaties

Countries \ Income Items	Dividends	Interest	Royalties
Non-treaty Countries	21	15,20	20
Australia	10,15	10	12.5
Austria	10	10	10
Belgium	10	10	10
Canada	10 ³ ,15	10	10
Czech Republic	10	10	5,10
Denmark	10	10	10
Eswatini	10	10	10
France	10	10	10
Gambia	10	10	10
Hungary	10	10	10
Germany	10,15	10,15	10
India	12.5	10	10
Indonesia	10	10	10
Israel	10	7,10	10
Italy	10	10	10
Japan	10	10	10
Korea	10	10	10
Kiribati	10	10	10
Luxemburg	10,15	10,15	10
Malaysia	12.5	10	10
New Zealand	15	10	10
Netherlands	10	10	10
North Macedonia	10	10	10
Paraguay	5	10	10
Poland	10	10	3 ⁹ ,10
Saudi Arabia	12.5	10	4,10
Senegal	10	15	12.5
Singapore	40*	undefined	15
Slovakia	10	10	5,10
South Africa	5,15	10	10
Sweden	10	10	10
Switzerland	10,15	10	10
Thailand	5,10	10,15	10
UK	10,15	10	10
Vietnam	15	10	15

*The tax shall not exceed an amount which together with the corporate income tax payable on the profits of the company paying the dividends constitutes 40% of that part of the taxable income out of which the dividends are declared.

Concluding remarks

This guide has been prepared for the assistance of businesses and individuals interested in doing business in Taiwan. It was designed as a brief overview of Taiwan's business environment and, as such, does not attempt to cover exhaustively any of the subjects included herein. In preparing this guide, we took into account many of the important, broad questions that usually arise when foreigners begin contemplating doing business in Taiwan. We hope it has been effective at answering some of your basic questions as well.

When specific issues arise in practice, it will often be necessary to refer to the laws and regulations of Taiwan and to obtain appropriate accounting and legal advice. As regulatory matters are often complex and subject to amendment, and this guide contains only brief introductions of a few key pieces of legislation in force as of 1 January 2025, we advise readers to seek professional advice prior to acting on any of the information contained herein.

As one of Taiwan's top advisory firms, Grant Thornton Taiwan is able and prepared to assist with the questions and challenges you encounter as you seek to establish or expand your presence in Taiwan. Our international team of the brightest, most dedicated assurance, tax, and advisory specialists in the industry looks forward to serving you. To contact us, please refer to the contact information at the end of this guide, or get in touch with the nearest Grant Thornton office in your home country.

Contact details

Grant Thornton Taiwan

5th Floor, No. 21,
Zhongxiao East Road, Sec. 6
Taipei, 11575, R.O.C.
T +886 (2) 2789 0887
F +886 (2) 2789 1003
www.grantthornton.tw

Jay Lo

Partner
T +886 (2) 2789 0887 #1314
jay.lo@tw.gt.com

Trent Jackson

Manager
T +886 (2) 2789 0887
#1357
trent.jackson@tw.gt.com



Jay Lo

Partner



正大聯合會計師事務所

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