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# Chapter 1

## 231

### 1.1 231.guide

Texified version of data for Taiwan.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock  
Neuhäuselerstr. 12  
D-66459 Kirkel  
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134  
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de  
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet)    hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet, Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCImail).

Taiwan

### 1.2 231.guide/Taiwan

Taiwan  
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Geography (Taiwan)  
 People (Taiwan)  
 Government (Taiwan)  
 Government (Taiwan 2. usage)  
 Economy (Taiwan)  
 Economy (Taiwan 2. usage)  
 Communications (Taiwan)  
 Defense Forces (Taiwan)

### 1.3 231.guide/Geography (Taiwan)

Geography (Taiwan)

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Location:

East Asia, off the southeastern coast of China, between Japan and the Philippines

Map references:

Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia

Area:

total area:

35,980 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

32,260 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than Maryland and Delaware combined

note:

includes the Pescadores, Matsu, and Quemoy

Land boundaries:

0 km

Coastline:

1,448 km

Maritime claims:

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

involved in complex dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; Paracel Islands occupied by China, but claimed by Vietnam and Taiwan; Japanese-administered Senkaku-shoto (Senkaku Islands/Diaoyu Tai) claimed by China and Taiwan

Climate:

tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to August);

cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Terrain:

eastern two-thirds mostly rugged mountains; flat to gently rolling plains ↔  
in

west

Natural resources:

small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Land use:  
  arable land:  
    24%  
  permanent crops:  
    1%  
  meadows and pastures:  
    5%  
  forest and woodland:  
    55%  
  other:  
    15%  
Irrigated land:  
  NA km2  
Environment:  
  subject to earthquakes and typhoons

## 1.4 231.guide/People (Taiwan)

People (Taiwan)  
=====

Population:  
  21,091,663 (July 1993 est.)  
Population growth rate:  
  1% (1993 est.)  
Birth rate:  
  15.88 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Death rate:  
  5.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Net migration rate:  
  -0.38 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
Infant mortality rate:  
  5.7 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
Life expectancy at birth:  
  total population:  
    75.04 years  
  male:  
    71.84 years  
  female:  
    78.39 years (1993 est.)  
Total fertility rate:  
  1.81 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
Nationality:  
  noun:  
    Chinese (singular and plural)  
  adjective:  
    Chinese  
Ethnic divisions:  
  Taiwanese 84%, mainland Chinese 14%, aborigine 2%  
Religions:  
  mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist 93%, Christian 4.5%, other 2.5%  
Languages:  
  Madarin Chinese (official), Taiwanese (Min), Hakka dialects

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Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1980)  
 total population:  
 86%  
 male:  
 93%  
 female:  
 79%  
 Labor force:  
 7.9 million  
 by occupation:  
 industry and commerce 53%, services 22%, agriculture 15.6%, civil  
 administration 7% (1989)

## 1.5 231.guide/Government (Taiwan)

Government (Taiwan)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 none  
 conventional short form: Taiwan  
 local long form:  
 none  
 local short form:  
 T'ai-wan  
 Digraph:  
 TW  
 Type:  
 multiparty democratic regime; opposition political parties legalized in  
 March, 1989  
 Capital:  
 Taipei  
 Administrative divisions:  
 some of the ruling party in Taipei claim to be the government of all China;  
 in keeping with that claim, the central administrative divisions include 2  
 provinces (sheng, singular and plural) and 2 municipalities\* (shih, ←  
 singular, and plural) -  
 Fu-chien (some 20 offshore islands of Fujian Province  
 including Quemoy and Matsu), Kao-hsiung\*, T'ai-pei\*, and Taiwan (the island ←  
 , of Taiwan and the  
 Pescadores islands); the more commonly referenced  
 administrative divisions are those of Taiwan Province - 16 counties (hsien,  
 singular and plural), 5 municipalities\* (shih, singular and plural), and 2, ←  
 special  
 municipalities\*\* (chuan-shih, singular and plural); Chang-hua,, Chia-i, ←  
 Chia-i\*, Chi-lung\*,,  
 Hsin-chu, Hsin-chu\*, Hua-lien, I-lan,, Kao-hsiung, Kao-hsiung\*\*, Miao-li, ←  
 Nan-t'ou, P'eng-hu,,  
 P'ing-tung,  
 T'ai-chung, T'ai-chung\*, T'ai-nan, T'ai-nan\*, T'ai-pei, T'ai-pei\*\*, T'ai ←  
 -tung, T'ao-yuan, and

Yun-lin; the provincial capital is at  
 Chung-hsing-hsin-ts'un  
 note:  
 Taiwan uses the Wade-Giles system for romanization  
 Constitution:  
 25 December 1947, presently undergoing revision  
 Legal system:  
 based on civil law system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with  
 reservations  
 National holiday:  
 National Day, 10 October (1911) (Anniversary of the Revolution)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 Kuomintang (KMT, Nationalist Party), LI Teng-hui, chairman; Democratic  
 Progressive Party (DPP); China Social Democratic Party (CSDP); Labor Party  
 (LP)  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 Taiwan independence movement, various environmental groups  
 note:  
 debate on Taiwan independence has become acceptable within the mainstream ↔  
 of  
 domestic politics on Taiwan; political liberalization and the increased  
 representation of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party in Taiwan's  
 legislature have opened public debate on the island's national identity;  
 advocates of Taiwan independence, both within the DPP and the ruling  
 Kuomintang, oppose the ruling party's traditional stand that the island ↔  
 will  
 eventually unify with mainland China; the aims of the Taiwan independence  
 movement include establishing a sovereign nation on Taiwan and entering the  
 UN; other organizations supporting Taiwan independence include the World  
 United Formosans for Independence and the Organization for Taiwan Nation  
 Building

## 1.6 231.guide/Government (Taiwan 2. usage)

Government (Taiwan 2. usage)

=====

Suffrage:  
 20 years of age; universal  
 Elections:  
 President:  
 last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - ↔  
 President  
 LI Teng-hui was reelected by the National Assembly  
 Vice President:  
 last held 21 March 1990 (next to be held NA March 1996); results - LI  
 Yuan-zu was elected by the National Assembly  
 Legislative Yuan:  
 last held 19 December 1992 (next to be held near the end of 1995); results ↔  
 -  
 KMT 60%, DPP 31%, independents 9%; seats - (304 total, 161 elected) KMT 96,  
 DPP 50, independents 15  
 National Assembly:



first National Assembly elected in November 1946 with a supplementary election in December 1986; second and present National Assembly elected in December 1991; seats - 403 total, KMT 318, DPP 75, other 10; (next election to be held in 1997)

Executive branch:

president, vice president, premier of the Executive Yuan, vice premier of the Executive Yuan, Executive Yuan

Legislative branch:

unicameral Legislative Yuan and unicameral National Assembly

Judicial branch:

Judicial Yuan

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President LI Teng-hui (since 13 January 1988); Vice President LI Yuan-zu (since 20 May 1990)

Head of Government:

Premier (President of the Executive Yuan) LIEN Chan (since 23 February 1993); Vice Premier (Vice President of the Executive Yuan) HSU Li-teh ( ← since 23 February 1993)

Member of:

expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; seeking to join GATT; attempting to retain membership in INTELSTAT; suspended from IAEA in 1972, but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development, APEC, AsDB, ICC, ICFTU, IOC

Diplomatic representation in US:

none; unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of the ← US

are maintained through a private instrumentality, the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) with headquarters in Taipei and field offices in Washington and 10 other US cities

US diplomatic representation:

unofficial commercial and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan are maintained through a private institution, the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), which has offices in Taipei at #7, Lane 134, Hsiu Yi Road, Section ← 3,

telephone [886] (2) 709-2000, and in Kao-hsiung at #2 Chung Cheng 3d Road, telephone [886] (7) 224-0154 through 0157, and the American Trade Center at Room 3207 International Trade Building, Taipei World Trade Center, 333 Keelung Road Section 1, Taipei 10548, telephone [886] (2) 720-1550

Flag:

red with a dark blue rectangle in the upper hoist-side corner bearing a white sun with 12 triangular rays

## 1.7 231.guide/Economy (Taiwan)

### Economy (Taiwan)

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Overview:

Taiwan has a dynamic capitalist economy with considerable government

guidance of investment and foreign trade and partial government ownership ←  
of  
some large banks and industrial firms. Real growth in GNP has averaged ←  
about  
9% a year during the past three decades. Export growth has been even faster  
and has provided the impetus for industrialization. Agriculture contributes  
about 4% to GNP, down from 35% in 1952. Taiwan currently ranks as number 13  
among major trading countries. Traditional labor-intensive industries are  
steadily being replaced with more capital- and technology-intensive  
industries. Taiwan has become a major investor in China, Thailand,  
Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia. The tightening of labor markets  
has led to an influx of foreign workers, both legal and illegal.

National product:  
GNP - purchasing power equivalent - \$209 billion (1992 est.)

National product real growth rate:  
6.7% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:  
\$10,000 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):  
4.4% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:  
1.6% (1992 est.)

Budget:  
revenues \$30.3 billion; expenditures \$30.1 billion, including capital  
expenditures of \$NA (FY91 est.)

Exports:  
\$82.4 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)

commodities:  
electrical machinery 18.5%, textiles 14.7%, general machinery and equipment  
17.7%, footwear 4.5%, foodstuffs 1.1%, plywood and wood products 1.1% (1992  
est.)

partners:  
US 29.1%, Hong Kong 18.7%, EC countries 17.1% (1992 est.)

Imports:  
\$72.1 billion (c.i.f., 1992 est.)

commodities:  
machinery and equipment 15.8%, chemicals 10.0%, crude oil 4.2%, foodstuffs  
2.1% (1992 est.)

partners:  
Japan 30.3%, US 21.9%, EC countries 17.1% (1992 est.)

External debt:  
\$620 million (1992 est.)

Industrial production:  
growth rate 6.5% (1992 est.); accounts for more than 40% of GDP

Electricity:  
18,382,000 kW capacity; 98,500 million kWh produced, 4,718 kWh per capita  
(1992)

Industries: electronics, textiles, chemicals, clothing, food processing, ←  
plywood, sugar  
milling, cement, shipbuilding, petroleum refining

Agriculture:  
accounts for 4% of GNP and 16% of labor force (includes part-time farmers);  
heavily subsidized sector; major crops - vegetables, rice, fruit, tea;  
livestock - hogs, poultry, beef, milk; not self-sufficient in wheat,  
soybeans, corn; fish catch increasing, reached 1.4 million metric tons in  
1988

Illicit drugs:

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an important heroin transit point; also a major drug money laundering center ↩

## 1.8 231.guide/Economy (Taiwan 2. usage)

Economy (Taiwan 2. usage)  
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Economic aid:

US, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), \$4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ↩  
ODA

and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$500 million

Currency:

1 New Taiwan dollar (NT\$) = 100 cents

Exchange rates:

New Taiwan dollars per US\$1 - 25.125 (1992 est.), 25.748 (1991), 27.108 (1990), 26.407 (1989) 28.589 (1988), 31.845 (1987)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

## 1.9 231.guide/Communications (Taiwan)

Communications (Taiwan)  
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Railroads:

about 4,600 km total track with 1,075 km common carrier lines and 3,525 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line ↩  
connection

was completed in late 1991; common carrier lines owned by the government ↩  
and

operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways:

20,041 km total; 17,095 km bituminous or concrete pavement, 2,371 km ↩  
crushed

stone or gravel, 575 km graded earth

Pipelines:

petroleum products 615 km, natural gas 97 km

Ports:

Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung (Keelung), Hua-lien, Su-ao, T'ai-tung

Merchant marine:

223 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 6,761,609 GRT/9,375,677 DWT; ↩  
includes

1 passenger-cargo, 43 cargo, 11 refrigerated cargo, 85 container, 19 oil tanker, 2 combination ore/oil, 1 specialized tanker, 57 bulk, 1 roll-on/roll-off, 2 combination bulk, 1 chemical tanker

## Airports:

total:

40

usable:

38

with permanent-surface runways:

36 with runways over 3,659 m:

3

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

16

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

7

## Telecommunications:

best developed system in Asia outside of Japan; 7,800,000 telephones; extensive microwave radio relay links on east and west coasts; broadcast stations - 91 AM, 23 FM, 15 TV (13 repeaters); 8,620,000 radios; 6,386,000 TVs (5,680,000 color, 706,000 monochrome); satellite earth stations - 1 Pacific Ocean INTELSAT and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; submarine cable links ↔ to Japan (Okinawa), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, Middle East, and Western Europe

## 1.10 231.guide/Defense Forces (Taiwan)

### Defense Forces (Taiwan)

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## Branches:

General Staff, Ministry of National Defense, Army, Navy (including Marines) ↔ ,

Air Force, Coastal Patrol and Defense Command, Armed Forces Reserve Command ↔ ,

Military Police Command

## Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 6,095,857; fit for military service 4,731,172 (1993 est.);

about 184,740 currently reach military age (19) annually

## Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$10.9 billion, 5.4% of GNP (FY93/94 est.)