

Statistical Term Explanation

Part I · Public treasury revenues and expenditures and debt

- 1 . Revenues and expenditures of public treasury :
Public treasury includes the Treasury, municipality treasuries, county and city treasuries and township treasuries. This refers to the treasury that acts as the agency on behalf of the government in charge of receiving and disbursing notes, securities and other financial instruments. Revenues denote receiving collected by agencies of all levels of treasury; expenditures denote payments made by agencies of all levels of treasury or checks drawn by central disbursement agency.
- 2 . Surplus or deficit of the public treasury :
The difference between public treasury revenues and expenditures. A "positive" figure means surplus, while a "negative "figure means deficit.
- 3 . Balance of the public treasury :
The remaining sum of the public treasury after the execution of budget. The extra-budgetary revenues, retaining fund and the accumulation of cash balances all included. This is the total sum of accumulated balance of last period plus the surplus and deficit of the public treasury in this period.
- 4 . Current revenues and expenditures :
Current revenues include tax revenues, fees, fines, and surplus and income of subsidiary agencies, interest from properties and the current transfer receipts. Current expenditures include the salary expenses for civil servants, annual fixed term purchase of goods and services expenditures, debt interest payment and the current transfer payment.
- 5 . Capital revenues and expenditures :
Capital revenues refer to the revenues when the government reduces the assets and withdraws the investment. Expenditure incurs due to expansion or addition, improvement of assets and the increase in investment by the government all refers to as capital expenditures.
- 6 . Extra-budget revenues and expenditures :
They are divided into three categories, first, by nature, belongs to government activities and not pass through budget procedure such as the refund of annual

revenue and the recall of annual expenditure in the previous year to list in the final audit at the end of budget period. Second, to list in the account temporarily and transfer out at the end of period without listing in the final audit, such as net income from treasury bills temporarily receivable, advances, special funds and the retaining funds. Third, the treasury revenue and expenditure with financing nature.

7 . Net income of treasury bill :

Treasury bills issued by the government for the purpose of balancing the revenue and expenditure of the Treasury, the remainder of bills issued at fixed period minus the repayment amount.

8 . Fund of financing :

Includes bond revenues and income by borrowing money.

9 . Expenses of financing :

Includes the principal payment of debt and excludes payment for debt interest.

10 . Net financing :

Refers to the balance between the fund of financing minus the expenditures of financing.

11 . Bonds of central government :

The central government construction bonds are issued by the central government to raise construction funds for major constructions, it is divided into two categories : Group A refers to bonds which support the non-self redeeming construction funds, Group B refers to bonds which support the self-redeeming construction funds.

(1) Actual sale amount :

Refers to the actual sale amount of bonds issued by the Government (since 2002 Group B category self-redeeming public bonds have been excluded in this publication).

(2) Actual interest burden :

Based on the actual issued amount of government bonds, the interest burden that the government shall pay by contract.

(3) Redemption amount :

In accordance with contract, up to a certain period of time, the amount which the government shall amortize the principal and pay for the interest.

(4) Outstanding amount of public bonds :

The unpaid debt amount of government issued public bonds up to a certain period of time (since 2002, Group B category self-redeeming public bonds have been excluded). The outstanding amount of public bonds denotes only the principal, excluding the interest, unless it is announced to be transferred into principal.

Part II · Taxes

1 . Tax revenues :

This refers to the government levies on the public (including people and property) part of their earnings, in support of attaining public objectives as permitted by law. By nature, it is compulsory, without consideration, and non-redeemable. The means of collection is direct tax levy by the tax collection agency or by consigned levy. Current tax revenues include the revenues from tax, the financial enterprises business tax, and the health and welfare surcharge on tobacco.

2 . Actual net amount levied :

This refers to the sum of tax levies minus the sum of tax rebates of a fiscal year, including those of the current fiscal and the previous fiscal years, meaning the sum of gross levy minus the sum of rebates.

3 . National taxes :

The tax revenues as defined by the government revenues/expenditures allocation law, denotes that all kinds of taxes that classified under the central government is referred to as the national taxes, and under the current system, national taxes consist of nine categories, i.e. income tax, estate and gift tax, customs duties, business tax, commodity tax, tobacco and alcohol tax, securities transactions tax, futures transactions tax, and mining concession tax. Since Dec.31, 2003, the mining concession tax has been changed to mining royalty, and not included in national taxes.

4 . Municipality and county (city) taxes :

The tax revenues as defined by the revenues/expenditures allocation law, denotes that all kinds of taxes that classified under municipality and county (city) tax is referred to as municipality and county (city) tax. The current municipality and county (city) taxes consist of land tax, house tax, vehicle

license tax, amusement tax, deed tax, stamp tax, etc.

5 . Central government tax revenues :

According to the government revenues/expenditures allocation law, the central government tax revenues are include the following :

- ✧ 90% of the total revenue of income and commodity tax.
- ✧ 100% of the total revenue of custom duties, securities transactions tax and futures transactions tax.
- ✧ 50% of the revenue of estate and gift tax levied by the Municipality, 20 % of estate and gift tax levied by county (city).
- ✧ 80% of the revenue of tobacco and alcohol tax
- ✧ 60% of the total revenue of business tax which minus payout for the uniformed commercial invoice prizes.

6 . Custom duties :

Goods imported from abroad shall be collected the custom duties (import duties) unless otherwise prescribed by law. The duty-payer shall declare imported goods to the Customs within fifteen days after the arrival date of the cargo carrier.

7 . Profit-seeking enterprise income tax :

Profit-seeking enterprise income tax shall be levied on any profit-seeking enterprise operating within the territory of the Republic of China, in accordance with the Income Tax Act. A taxpayer shall declare annual income tax return of the preceding year within the period from May 1 to May 31 of each year and declare provisional payment within one month from September 1 to September 30 of each year.

8 . Individual income tax :

An individual income tax shall be levied on any individual having income from sources in the Republic of China, in accordance with this Act.

Unless otherwise provided by law, in the case of an individual who is a nonresident in the Republic of China but who has derived income from sources in the Republic of China, the income tax payable by him on all such income shall be withheld and paid respectively by sources.

The tax withholder shall declare withholding tax in accordance with the Income Tax Act. A taxpayer shall declare annual income tax return of the preceding year within the period from May 1 to May 31 of each year.

9 . Estate tax :

All property of a decedent who was a ROC citizen and resided in the ROC continuously shall be subject to estate tax, irrespective of whether the estate is located within or outside the ROC. Property left by a decedent who was a ROC citizen but resided outside the ROC continuously or who was a non-ROC citizen shall be subject to estate tax only to the extent that such estate is located within the ROC. An estate tax return reporting the property left by the decedent shall be filed by the taxpayer with the competent tax authority where the decedent had his/her household registration record within six (6) months from the date of death.

10 . Gift tax :

Property given away by a donor who is a ROC citizen and resides in the ROC continuously shall be subject to gift tax, irrespective of whether the property is located within or outside the ROC. Property given away by a donor who is a ROC citizen but resides outside the ROC continuously or who is a non-ROC citizen shall be subject to gift tax only to the extent that the property is located within the ROC. Donor shall file a gift tax return with the competent tax authority where the donor has his/her household registration record within thirty (30) days from the date of a gratuitous transfer for gifts made during the calendar year in excess of the annual exemption.

11 . Commodity tax :

Commodities whether manufactured domestically or imported from abroad shall be subject to commodity tax in accordance with the Commodity Tax Act except as otherwise provided by any other laws. Manufacturers of domestically taxable goods are required to pay the commodity tax by the fifteenth of the next month, for imported taxable goods, the Customs shall collect the commodity tax at the same time customs duty is collected.

12 . Tobacco and alcohol tax :

Tobacco and alcohol products listed in the Tobacco and Alcohol Tax Act, whether manufactured domestically or imported from abroad, shall be subject to tobacco and alcohol tax in accordance with the Act. The manufacturers of domestic products shall pay the tax payable on the tobacco or alcohol products removed from the factory in the current month, before

the 15th of the following month.

13 . Securities transactions tax :

Trading of securities shall be subject to securities transaction tax in accordance with the Securities Transaction Tax Act. A tax collection agent shall collect the securities transaction tax on the date of transaction according to the specified tax rate and paid to the national treasury on the following day.

14 . Futures transactions tax :

Trading of futures within the Republic of China shall be subject to futures transaction tax in accordance with the Futures Transaction Tax Act. Transaction tax shall be collected by the futures commission merchant (FCM) on the date of transaction at the specified tax rate and paid to the national treasury on the following day.

15 . Business tax :

Business tax, in the form of value-added or non-value-added, shall be levied, in accordance with this Act, on the sale of goods or services and the imported goods within the territory of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). A business entity, whether or not it has sales, shall file a bimonthly tax return prior to the fifteenth day of the following period.

16 The Specifically Selected Goods and Services Tax :

A specifically selected goods and services tax shall be imposed on the sale, manufacture, and import of specifically selected goods or the sale of specifically selected services within the territory of the Republic of China. Manufacturers of domestically made specifically selected taxable goods shall pay the tax by fifteenth of next month. For imported specifically selected taxable goods, the Customs shall collect the tax at the same time when the Customs duty is collected. A business entity shall pay the tax on its sales of specifically selected services by the fifteenth of next month.

17 . Land value tax :

A tax which takes the land as a taxable object for collection, its nature belongs to the property tax. Every year in November is the beginning of tax levying date.

18 . Land value Increment tax :

A tax levy at the transfer of land ownership, based on the total land

increment value and use the multiple progressive tax rate for computation. The so-called total land increment value refers to the total current value of land at the time of transfer of land ownership minus the original value when the land was acquired or the original regulated land price. A tax declaration shall be filed within 30 days after the conclusion of the contract.

19 . House tax :

A property tax levies on the owner of a house during the period of his/her ownership. Every year in May is the beginning of tax levying date.

20 . Vehicle license tax :

A tax levies on the transportation vehicles based on the types of classification. For private car, every year in April is the beginning of tax levying date; for business vehicle every year in April and in October are the beginning of tax levying dates.

21 . Deed tax :

A tax that needs to be filed and paid when the acquisition of ownership occurs by trading, renting or exchange, gift separation and occupation of a real property. A tax declaration shall be filed within 30 days after the conclusion of the contract.

22 . Amusement tax :

A tax levies on the customer based on ticket price or fees. The entrepreneur who provides the recreation place, facilities or the activity sponsor shall be the collection agent. The tax shall be filed and paid before the 10th of next month. For those that need to be approved for collection the tax shall be paid within 10 days after the tax bill is delivered. For those recreational activities of temporary nature, tax shall be levied based on the number of attendance within 5 days after the conclusion of activities.

23 . Stamp tax :

Based on the tax law, only the taxable certificate needs to pay stamp tax, Stamp tax shall be filed from 1st to the 15th days on the odd-month (2 months for one term).

24 . Education surtax :

Refers to the county/city local authorities which raise the expending fund for education, culture and science, such local education surtax shall not exceed

30% of the original county/city tax.

25 . The execution of cases of tax omission and punitive fines :

Refers to the statistical scope where taxpayers violate the tax law causing omission in tax payment and the amount of punitive fines incurred.

(1) Not indictable by law :

Refers to cases which violate the regulations causing omission in tax payment, such cases are dismissed after deliberation.

(2) Fine free :

Refers to cases which violate the regulations causing omission in tax payment ; after deliberation, the violation part is affirmed, but by tax law it is exempted from fines.

(3) Fined :

Refers to cases which are affirmed of violation of regulations after deliberation and are imposed fines.

(4) Paid voluntarily :

Refers to cases adjudicated to punitive fines which voluntarily pay the fine before court enforcement.

(5) Transferred to law court :

Refers to cases adjudicated to punitive fines but not yet pay the amount and was sent to the court by tax collection agency.

(6) Revised or cancelled :

Refers to the correction after given the penalty, including the correction after the affirmation of administrative remedy, cancelled cases after the lapse of levy period and collection period.

(7) Not yet transferred or paid the fine :

Refers to cases given penalties by the tax collection agency which not yet paid the fines and was not yet sent to the court for enforcement including cases pending administrative remedy, cases given enforcement certificate due to enforcement and rejected or withdrawn cases.

(8) Fined paid after transferred to court :

Refers to cases paid the fines after transferring to court for enforcement.

(9) Given execution certificate :

Refers to cases given the execution certificate after court enforcement.

(10) Withdrawn or rejected :

Refers to cases rejected by the court or withdrawn cases after they were sent to the court for enforcement.

(11) Unexecuted

Refers to cases sent by tax collection agency to court for enforcement, pending the execution of tax levy, but not including cases that were given execution certificates or rejected or withdrawn cases.

Part III· National Property

1 . National property :

Properties that are acquired by the provision of law, or at the exercise of government sovereignty, or through budget expenditure, or accepted through donations are collectively referred to as national properties as well as properties not belonging to private or local government shall also deem as national properties unless otherwise provided by law.

2 . According to the National Property Act, the scope of national properties is defined as follows :

(1) Real estate :

Refers to lands, its improvements and natural resources. Land improvements are classified in two: structural improvement and agricultural improvement. The former refers to buildings or related engineering works attached to the land; the latter refers to the improvement made to the agricultural products, plants, hydrology, soil that attached to the land. Natural resources refer to virgin forest, natural gas, geothermal energy, thermal springs, water resources, underground resources, seabed resources, etc. Valuable real estate pertains to those of historical significance as assessed by pertinent authorities, or real estate that offers cultural, historical or artistic value that has been duly assessed by custodian authorities or so recognized by the competent government authorities in consultation with appraisal authorities.

(2) Chattel :

Refers to mechanical facilities, transportation facilities and other miscellaneous facilities that indicates a durable life of over 2 years and

its value over a certain amount. A detail classification on personal property shall be determined in accordance with Property and Goods Standard Classification specified by the Executive Yuan. Valuable chattel pertains to artifacts of cultural, artistic or rare value, folklore artifacts, artistic works, publications, historical archives and natural artifacts, which are duly assessed as chattel by an appraisal agency or so assessed by a direct competent government agency in consultation with pertinent authorities of any of the foregoing to qualify as chattel in the event of dispute in assessment.

(3) Securities :

Refers to shares or stocks and bonds owned by the state.

(4) Right :

Refers to the property rights of superficies, easement, dien, mortgage, mining, fishery, patent, copyright, trademark and others.

(5) Aside from the scope mentioned above, the following state properties may be used or safe kept by the provision of other related rules.

(5.1) Military materials and equipments.

(5.2) Books, historic materials, antiques and contents in the National Palace museum.

(5.3) Productive materials of state-owned enterprises.

(5.4) Other tangible or intangible properties that could be provided for public use or preserved.

3 . The national property is divided into public use and non-public use property.

(1) Public use property :

Public use property includes office use, public use and enterprise use national properties.

(1.1) Office use property :

National properties used by government authorities, military offices, public schools, official operations and dormitories.

(1.2) Public use property :

National properties used directly for public facilities.

(1.3) Enterprises use property :

National properties used by state-owned enterprises. But if the state-owned enterprise is a company, the national property is only referred to as its shares.

(2) Non-public use property :

All national properties aside from public use property which may provide revenue or benefit or for disposal are referred to as non-public use property.

Part IV· Promotion of Private Participation

1 . Act for promotion of private participation in infrastructure projects :

In order to improve the environment for domestic private participation in infrastructure projects, the " Act for Promotion of Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects "(referred to as the Act) was promulgated by the President on February 9, 2000. A total of 13 items and 20 categories of the public Infrastructure projects were announced including transportation facilities and common conduit ducts, environmental pollution prevention facilities, sewerage, water supply and water conservancy facilities, sanitation and medical facilities; social and labor welfare facilities; cultural and education facilities; major facilities for tour-site; power facilities and public gas and fuel supply facilities; sport facilities; parks facilities; major industrial, commercial and hi-tech facilities; development of new town; and agricultural facilities. There were also incentives such as the relaxation of legal restrictions on land and financing, the provision of financing concessions and tax breaks as well as reasonable norms of inter-agency government and private investment contract rights and obligations, specification of the procedures for selection and supervision of the projects for the agency in charge.