# News Release

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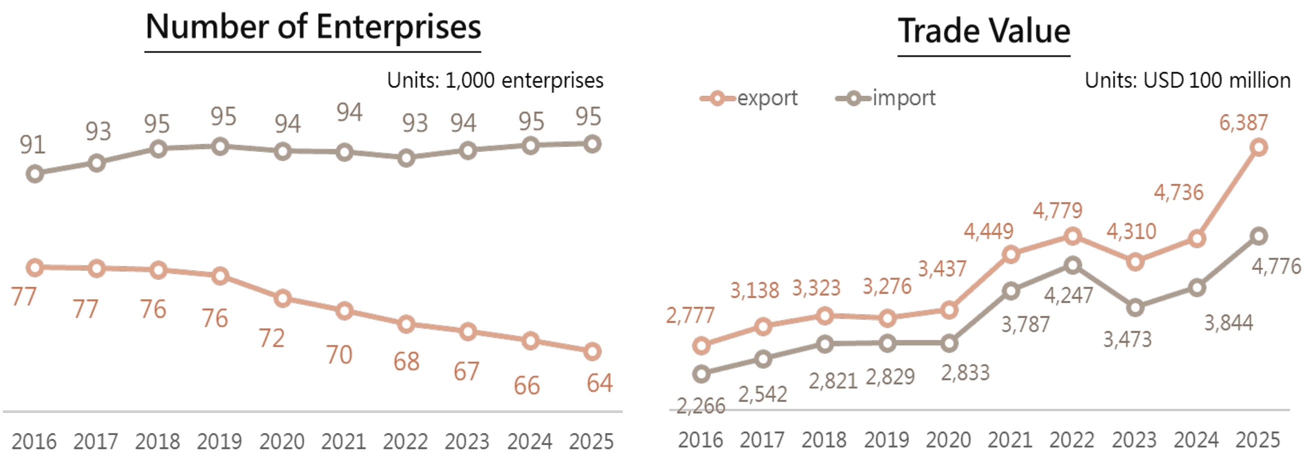
## Trade Statistics by Enterprise Characteristics (TEC), 2016–2025

### Highlights

1. Starting in 2026, Taiwan's TEC statistics will be published annually, with historical series retrospectively compiled for 2016–2025. Beginning in 2027, the statistics will be released by the end of July each year, including data for year t−1 and revised data for year t−2.
2. The number of exporting enterprises declined from 76,819 in 2016 to 64,231 in 2025, while importing enterprises increased from 90,843 to 95,390 over the same period.
3. The export value reached US$638.7 billion and import value US$477.6 billion in 2025, both more than doubling compared with 2016.
4. Between 2016 and 2025, enterprise exports accounted for 99.5% of total merchandise exports, while the share of enterprise imports generally ranged between 98.8% and 99.2% of total merchandise imports.

Figure 1 Overview of Importing and Exporting Enterprises



## By Employment Size

1. In 2025, there were 61,935 small and medium-sized exporting enterprises (SMEs), accounting for 96.4% of all exporters. Among them, enterprises with 1–9 employees represented the largest group, at 46.4%. SMEs generated 21.0% of total enterprise export value, with enterprises employing 50–249 and 10–49 persons contributing 9.4% and 9.3%, respectively. By contrast, only 2,296 large enterprises (250 or more employees) engaged in exporting, representing 3.6% of all exporters, yet accounting for 79.0% of total export value.
2. In 2025, small and medium-sized importing enterprises (SMEs) numbered 92,458, accounting for 96.9% of all importers, with 1–9 employees constituting the largest group (47.0%). SMEs generated 25.2% of total enterprise import value, while enterprises with 50–249 employees accounted for the largest share (11.8%). In contrast, large enterprises with 250 or more employees numbered only 2,932, representing 3.1% of all importers, but contributed 75% of total import value.
3. Between 2016 and 2025, SMEs consistently accounted for 97% of both exporting and importing enterprises, while large enterprises represented about 3%. Over the same period, SMEs' share of total export value decreased by 11.3 percentage points and their share of total import value by 6.3 percentage points. Conversely, the shares of export and import value attributable to large enterprises both increased.

### Table 1　Enterprises and Trade Value by Employment Size, 2025

Units: %, percentage points

| | Number of Exporters | | Export Value | | Number of Importers | | Import Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 |
| SMEs | 96.4 | -0.4 | 21.0 | -11.3 | 96.9 | 0.2 | 25.2 | -6.3 |
| Unknown | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 9.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| 1-9 employees | 46.4 | -0.8 | 2.0 | -2.3 | 47.0 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 1.2 |
| 10-49 employees | 30.1 | -1.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 28.9 | -1.1 | 7.4 | -3.2 |
| 50-249 employees | 12.8 | 0.7 | 9.4 | -9.0 | 11.4 | -0.6 | 11.8 | -4.3 |
| Large enterprise | 3.6 | 0.4 | 79.0 | 11.3 | 3.1 | -0.2 | 74.8 | 6.3 |

Note: “Unknown” denotes enterprises whose employee-count information was unavailable during the data-linkage process. These enterprises are likely to consist primarily of small businesses or firms with no employees and contribute only a limited share of total trade value.

## By Industry

1. Of the 64,231 exporting enterprises in 2025, 49.8% were engaged in wholesale trade, 40.2% in manufacturing, and 10.0% in other industries. Among the 95,390 importing enterprises, wholesale trade also accounted for the largest share at 51.1%, followed by manufacturing at 27.2%, while other industries, including retail trade and transportation and storage, accounted for 21.7%. Over time, the

industrial composition of exporters has remained broadly stable. For importers, the share of enterprises in other industries increased the most, rising by 4.2 percentage points compared with 2016.

2. In terms of export value, manufacturing accounted for 63.8% of total exports in 2025, followed by wholesale trade at 8.4% and other industries at 27.8%. Within the manufacturing sector, the manufacture of electronic parts and components dominated, accounting for 31.0% of total exports and contributing nearly half of manufacturing exports. The manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products accounted for 15.2%, while traditional manufacturing industries, such as chemicals, petroleum and coal products, and machinery and equipment, each accounted for around 1.8%–3.0%. Compared with 2016, transportation and storage posted the largest increase in export value share, up 23.2 percentage points. Although the overall share of manufacturing declined by 17.3 percentage point, the share contributed by the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products increased by 8.4 percentage points.

3. In terms of import value, manufacturing generally accounted for around 65% of total imports, wholesale trade for about 24%, and other industries for approximately 10%. However, the share of wholesale trade declined to 17.9% in 2025. Within the manufacturing sector, the three largest importing industries were the manufacture of electronic parts and components, the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products, and the manufacture of petroleum and coal products, accounting for 28.8%, 12.8%, and 8.6% of total imports, respectively.

**Table 2 Enterprises and Trade Value by Industry, 2025**

Units: %, percentage points

| | Number of Exporters | | Export Value | | Number of Importers | | Import Value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 | share | change from 2016 |
| Manufacturing | 40.2 | 1.1 | 63.8 | -17.3 | 27.2 | -1.8 | 67.1 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 49.8 | -1.9 | 8.4 | -5.1 | 51.1 | -2.3 | 17.9 | -6.8 |
| Other | 10.0 | 0.8 | 27.8 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 4.2 | 15.0 | 3.3 |
| Retail Trade | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 1.9 | -0.8 |
| Transportation and Storage | 0.7 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 23.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 5.0 |

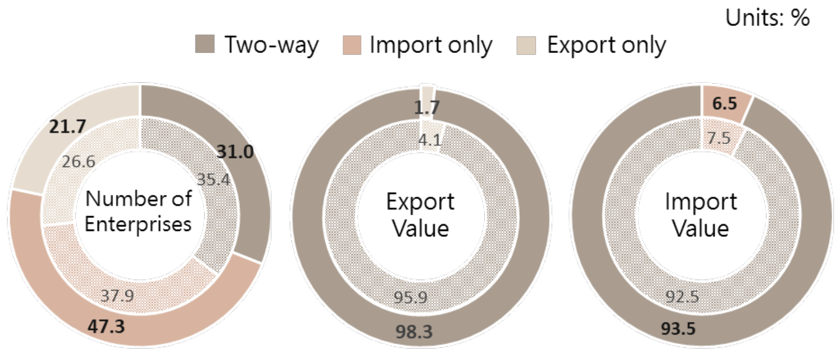
Note: Following the U.S. classification framework, enterprises are classified by principal economic activity into manufacturing (Section C), wholesale trade (Divisions 45–46), and other industries, including retail trade and transportation and storage.

## By Trader Type

1. By trader type, after removing the overlap between exporters and importers, 31.0% of all trading enterprises in 2025 were two-way traders, while export-only

and import-only traders accounted for 21.7% and 47.3%, respectively. Despite accounting for only one-third of all trading enterprises, two-way traders generated more than 90% of both export and import values.

Figure 2 Enterprises and Trade Value by Trader Type




Note: The inner ring represents 2016, and the outer ring represents 2025.

2. By employment size, SMEs were more likely to engage in one-way trade. In 2025, 70% of SMEs were one-way traders, predominantly import-only traders, while only 30% were two-way traders. In contrast, more than 70% of large enterprises were two-way traders. By industry, manufacturing recorded the highest share of two-way traders (47.3%), followed by wholesale trade (27.7%), whereas other industries recorded the lowest share (15.7%).

Table 3 Shares of Trader Types by Employment Size and Industry

Units: %

| | Number of Enterprises, 2016 | | | Number of Enterprises, 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One-way | | Two-way | One-way | | Two-way |
| | Export only | Import only | | Export only | Import only | |
| **Total** | **26.6** | **37.9** | **35.4** | **21.7** | **47.3** | **31.0** |
| **By Employment Size** | | | | | | |
| SMEs | 27.2 | 38.4 | 34.4 | 22.2 | 47.9 | 29.9 |
| Large | 2.5 | 20.7 | 76.8 | 2.0 | 23.3 | 74.7 |
| **By Industry** | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 30.2 | 20.4 | 49.4 | 26.1 | 26.6 | 47.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 27.4 | 40.6 | 31.9 | 22.9 | 49.4 | 27.7 |
| Other | 16.7 | 63.2 | 20.1 | 11.8 | 72.5 | 15.7 |

## Trade Concentration

1. The top 20 exporting enterprises accounted for 56.0% of total exports in 2025, while the top 1,000 exporters accounted for 88.4%, indicating that just 1.6% of exporters generated the vast majority of export value. Import value showed a similar degree of concentration. The top 20, top 50, and top 1,000 importers accounted for 47.4%, 57.8%, and 85.3% of total imports, respectively. As a result, only 1% of importers accounted for more than 85% of total import value.

2. Export value has become increasingly concentrated over time. The share of the top 20 exporters rose from 28.6% in 2016 to 56.0% in 2025, while that of the top 1,000 also increased. A similar trend was observed in imports, where the shares of the top 20 and top 50 importers rose by around 17 percentage points, and that of the top 1,000 increased by 8 percentage points to 85.3%.

### Table 4 Share of Trade Value by Top Enterprise Concentration

Units: %, percentage points

| | Export | | | Import | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2016 | 2025 | | 2016 | 2025 | |
| | | | change from 2016 | | | change from 2016 |
| Top 20 | 28.6 | 56.0 | 27.4 | 30.9 | 47.4 | 16.5 |
| Top 50 | 38.5 | 65.8 | 27.3 | 40.9 | 57.8 | 16.9 |
| Top 100 | 47.0 | 72.5 | 25.5 | 49.2 | 65.1 | 15.9 |
| Top 500 | 65.5 | 84.3 | 18.8 | 69.9 | 80.1 | 10.2 |
| Top 1,000 | 73.1 | 88.4 | 15.3 | 77.3 | 85.3 | 8.0 |