

# TAIWAN'S ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK



Council for Economic Planning and Development

Executive Yuan

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# I. CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## ***Economic Growth***

In the second quarter of 2006, exports of goods and services increased 12.4%, rising faster than expected and helping boost manufacturing growth to 8.7%. Despite improving performance in employment and the stock market, private consumption was held back by rising oil price and deteriorating consumer credit, growing 1.4%. Investment in construction rose 9.0% due to a recovery in the real estate market. Nonetheless, total private investment fell by 2.8% following the completion of purchases of heavy transport and capital equipment. The economy grew 4.9% and 4.6% in the first and second quarters of 2006, respectively, leading to a 4.7% growth for the first half of the year.

### **Contribution to Economic Growth (in percentage points)**

	Economic growth (yoy)	Domestic demand								Net foreign demand		
		Total	Consumption		Gross fixed capital formation				Increase in inventory	Total	Exports of goods & services	Less: Imports of goods & services
			Private	Gov't	Subtotal	Private sector	Public enterprises	Gov't				
2000	5.8	3.8	2.8	0.1	2.1	2.4	-0.1	-0.2	-1.2	2.0	8.5	6.5
2001	-2.2	-4.6	0.4	0.1	-4.7	-4.4	0.03	-0.3	-0.4	2.5	-4.2	-6.7
2002	4.3	1.6	1.5	0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.03	-0.6	-0.01	2.6	5.1	2.5
2003	3.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.03	-0.1	-0.04	0.3	2.7	5.7	3.0
2004	6.1	6.3	2.3	-0.1	3.1	3.7	-0.4	-0.2	1.0	-0.2	8.2	8.5
2005	4.0	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	-0.03	0.3	0.0	-0.4	2.5	4.6	2.1
Q3	4.2	3.3	2.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	4.3	3.3
Q4	6.4	-2.6	1.1	0.2	-2.5	-2.8	0.2	0.1	-1.4	9.0	10.0	1.0
2006	4.3	1.1	1.0	-0.02	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	3.2	5.9	2.7
Q1r	4.9	1.2	1.3	-0.01	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	3.7	8.2	4.5
Q2p	4.6	-0.8	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.6	5.4	8.2	2.8

p: Preliminary; f: Forecast; r: Revised.

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics (DGBAS), 194th Commission on National Income Statistics Meeting, August 17, 2006.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Foreign Trade

- ⇒ Exports and imports expanded by 14.1% and 10.7%, respectively, in the first seven months of 2006.
- ⇒ Trade surplus registered US\$9.5 billion in January-July 2006, up US\$4.4 billion from the same period last year.

### Foreign Trade

US\$ billion; yoy %

	Trade		Exports		Imports		Balance
	Value	Growth	Value	Growth	Value	Growth	
1999	234.9	7.9	123.7	9.9	111.2	5.7	10.9
2000	292.7	24.6	151.9	22.8	140.7	26.6	8.3
2001	234.3	-20.0	126.3	-16.9	108.0	-23.3	15.6
2002	248.6	6.1	135.3	7.1	113.2	4.9	22.1
2003	278.6	12.1	150.6	11.3	128.0	13.0	22.6
2004	351.1	26.0	182.4	21.1	168.8	31.8	13.6
2005	381.1	8.5	198.4	8.8	182.6	8.2	15.8
<b>2006 Jan-July</b>	<b>241.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>

Note: Trade data are adjusted according to the United Nations IMTS Compilers Manual (2004). Total exports include “exports” and “re-exports,” and total imports include “imports” and “reimports.”

Source: Ministry of Finance.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Major trading partners

- ⇒ Imports from and exports to Hong Kong and Mainland China have expanded the fastest during most of the last five years. Exports to ASEAN economies have gained momentum in the past two years.
- ⇒ Trade shares of the United States, Europe and Japan have narrowed in contrast to increasing shares of Hong Kong and China and ASEAN.

## Changes in Two-way Trade with Major Trading Partners

		Exports					Imports					Yoy %
		USA	Japan	Europe	Hong Kong and Mainland China	ASEAN 6*	USA	Japan	Europe	Hong Kong and Mainland China	ASEAN 6*	
2000		12.7	39.5	16.7	24.5	29.3	27.6	26	8.1	27.1	40.4	
2001		-20.6	-23.1	-16.5	-10.8	-21.6	-27.4	-33.0	-21.2	-7.8	-21.2	
	Share	25.4	9.8	16.7	23.5	10.4	17.8	27.6	15.9	6.0	12.7	
2002		-3.2	-6.1	-6.3	28.7	2.9	-0.7	5.5	-2.3	24.9	3.7	
2003		-3.1	-0.5	10.2	22.1	8.9	-7.0	19.6	10.9	31.0	5.4	
2004		8.4	10.8	14.6	28.3	33.7	28.6	33.7	31.1	48.0	16.1	
2005		1.4	9.7	-0.8	12.2	14.5	-3.0	5.3	2.3	16.2	3.9	
<b>2006 Jan-July</b>		<b>12.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>15.5</b>	
	Share	14.7	7.3	11.3	39.3	14.1	11.2	23.4	10.6	12.7	11.7	

\*ASEAN6 refers to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Domestic Investment

Private investment fell 3.8% in the first half of 2006 as a number of large construction engineering projects and the imports of airplane approached to end. It is expected to returned to a positive growth of 5.0% in the second half of 2006, with the anticipated expansion in semiconductor production capacity, leading to a growth of 0.5% for the entire year.

## Gross Fixed Capital Formation: Real Growth and Current-price Value

NT\$ billion; yoy %

	Total		Private investment		Public enterprises investment		Government investment	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
2000	2394.0	9.0	1670.4	15.6	233.9	-3.0	489.7	-4.1
2001	1910.0	-19.9	1218.6	-26.8	234.6	1.4	456.8	-6.4
2002	1878.7	-0.6	1252.2	4.1	226.8	-1.3	399.7	-12.8
2003	1874.9	-0.9	1253.1	-0.3	219.2	-4.1	402.6	-1.1
2004	2279.6	17.5	1686.2	31.0	181.6	-18.2	411.8	-5.7
2005	2282.2	1.2	1660.0	-0.2	204.8	16.3	417.3	-0.1
Q3 <sub>r</sub>	554.2	1.8	402.3	0.4	47.5	13.1	104.4	2.9
Q4 <sub>r</sub>	602.7	-10.9	401.4	-16.7	73.2	9.0	128.2	1.6
2006 Q1	514.3	-4.8	395.2	-5.0	34.0	-4.4	85.0	-3.7
Q2 <sub>p</sub>	581.3	-4.2	445.2	-2.8	39.9	-17.4	96.2	-4.2

Note: All national account data are revised according to System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA).

f: Forecast. p: Preliminary. r: Revised.

Source: DGBAS, 194th Commission on National Income Statistics Meeting, August 17, 2006.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## *Production*

Industrial production has displayed greater strength since August 2005. It grew 7.5% in the period of January to July 2006, with manufacturing and construction industries increasing 7.8% and 14.4%, respectively.

### Growth of Industrial Production %

	Total	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, and water	Construction
2001	-7.8	0.1	-8.4	1.1	-11.2
2002	7.9	8.3	9.4	3.3	-20.7
2003	7.1	-7.4	7.4	3.8	8.9
2004	9.9	-4.4	10.6	3.0	4.9
2005	3.4	-9.9	3.2	3.8	11.4
<b>2006 Jan-July</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>14.4</b>

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## *Employment*

Nonagricultural employment growth decelerated in 2005 and slightly further in the first seven months of 2006. The unemployment rate continued to display a declining trend, dropping to 3.89% in January-July 2006.

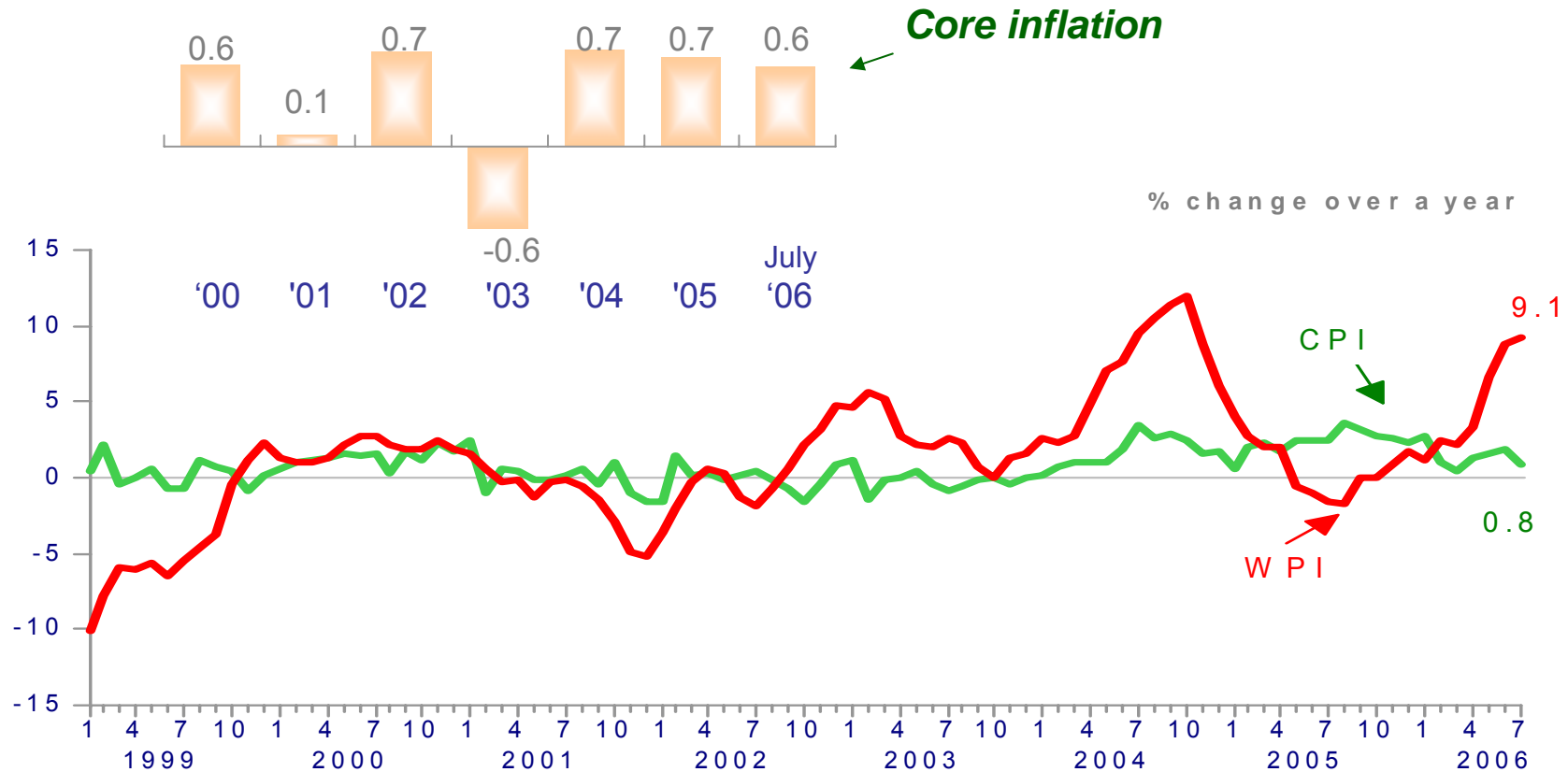
	Labor Force		Unemployment		Nonagricultural employment	
	1,000 persons	Participation %	1,000 persons	Rate %	1,000 persons	yoy, %
2001	9,832	57.2	450	4.57	8,677	-0.9
2002	9,969	57.3	515	5.17	8,745	0.8
2003	10,076	57.3	503	4.99	8,877	1.5
2004	10,240	57.7	454	4.44	9,144	3.0
2005	10,371	57.8	428	4.13	9,351	2.3
<b>2006</b>						
<b>Jan-July</b>	<b>10,464</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Prices

Prices increased moderately in 2005, with consumer prices up by 2.3%. Thanks to higher prices of energy, mineral and basic metal products, wholesale prices in July 2006 increased 9.1% from a year ago. Consumer prices rose 0.8%, with increases in oil, household electric power, and tobacco offsetting a fall in vegetables and fruits. Core prices (excluding fresh food and energy prices) rose 0.6%.

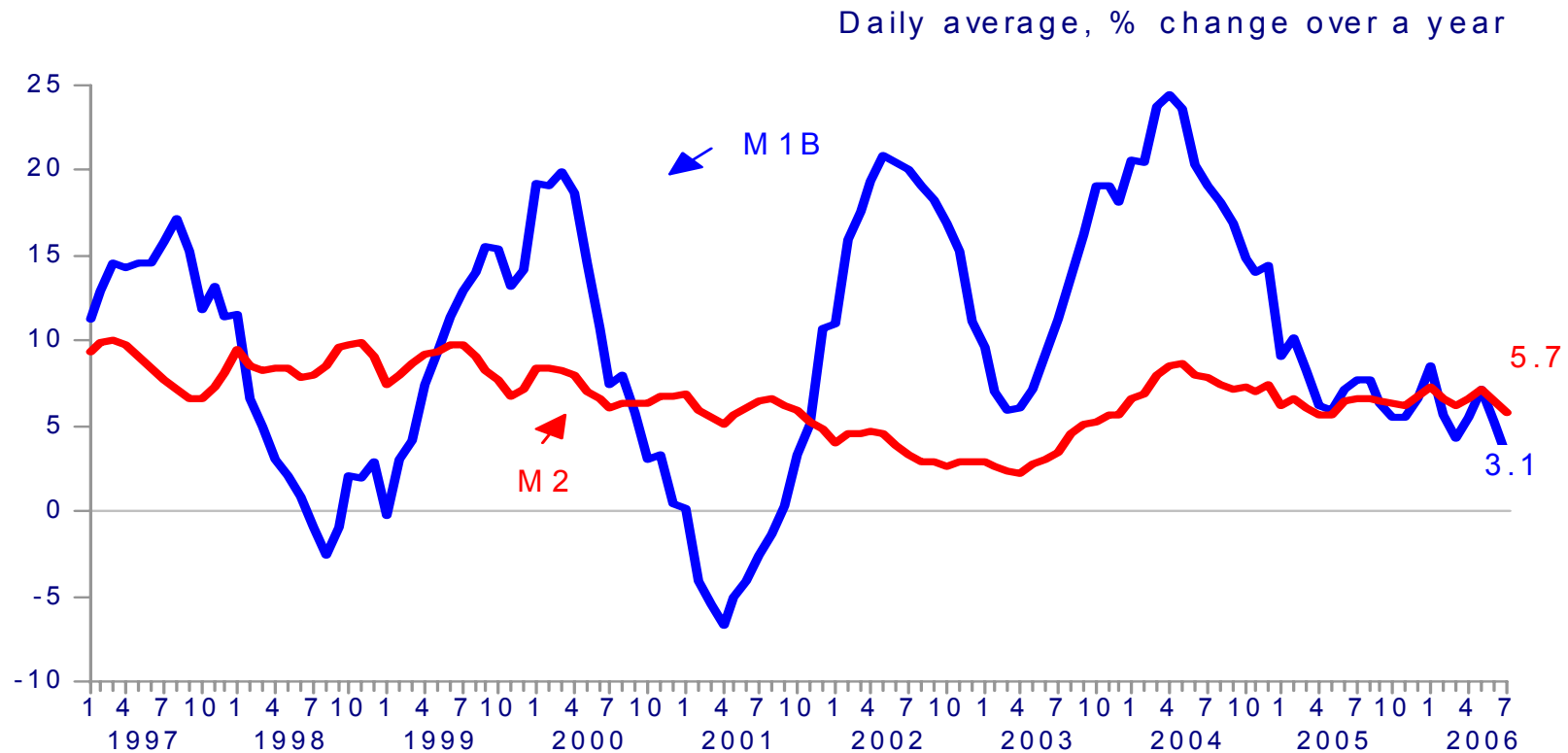


Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Money Supply

In July 2006, M1B and M2 growth from the previous year recorded 3.1% and 5.7%, respectively. For the first six months in 2006, M1B and M2 expanded 5.6% and 6.5%, respectively.

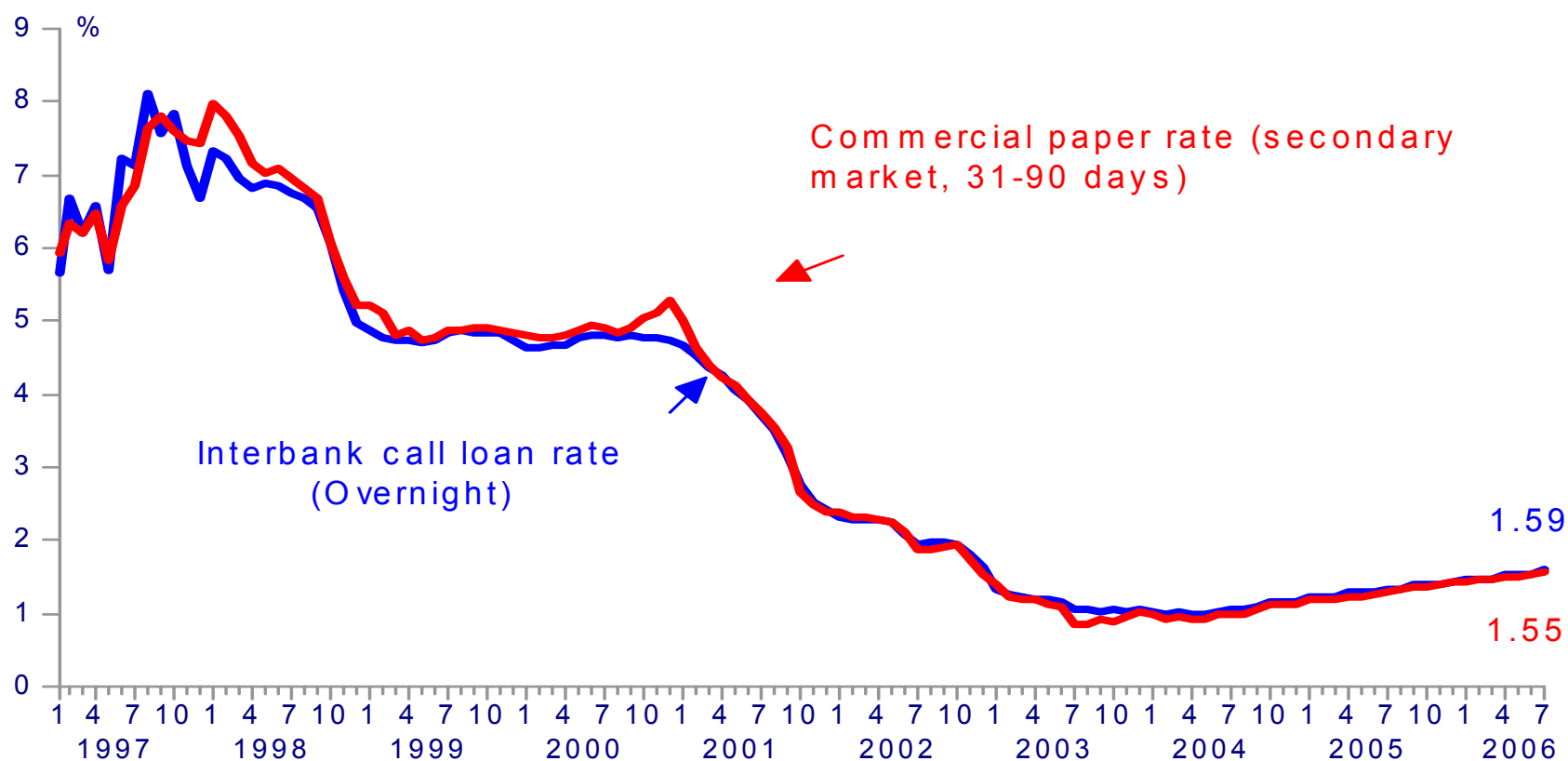


Source: Central Bank of China (Taiwan).

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Short-term Interest Rates

Market interest rates have seen a slightly upward trend since the second half of 2004, but are still considered below their normal levels. In July 2006, commercial paper rate and interbank rate recorded 1.55% and 1.59%, respectively. The Central Bank has raised the rediscount rate eight times since October 2004 from 1.625% to 2.5%.



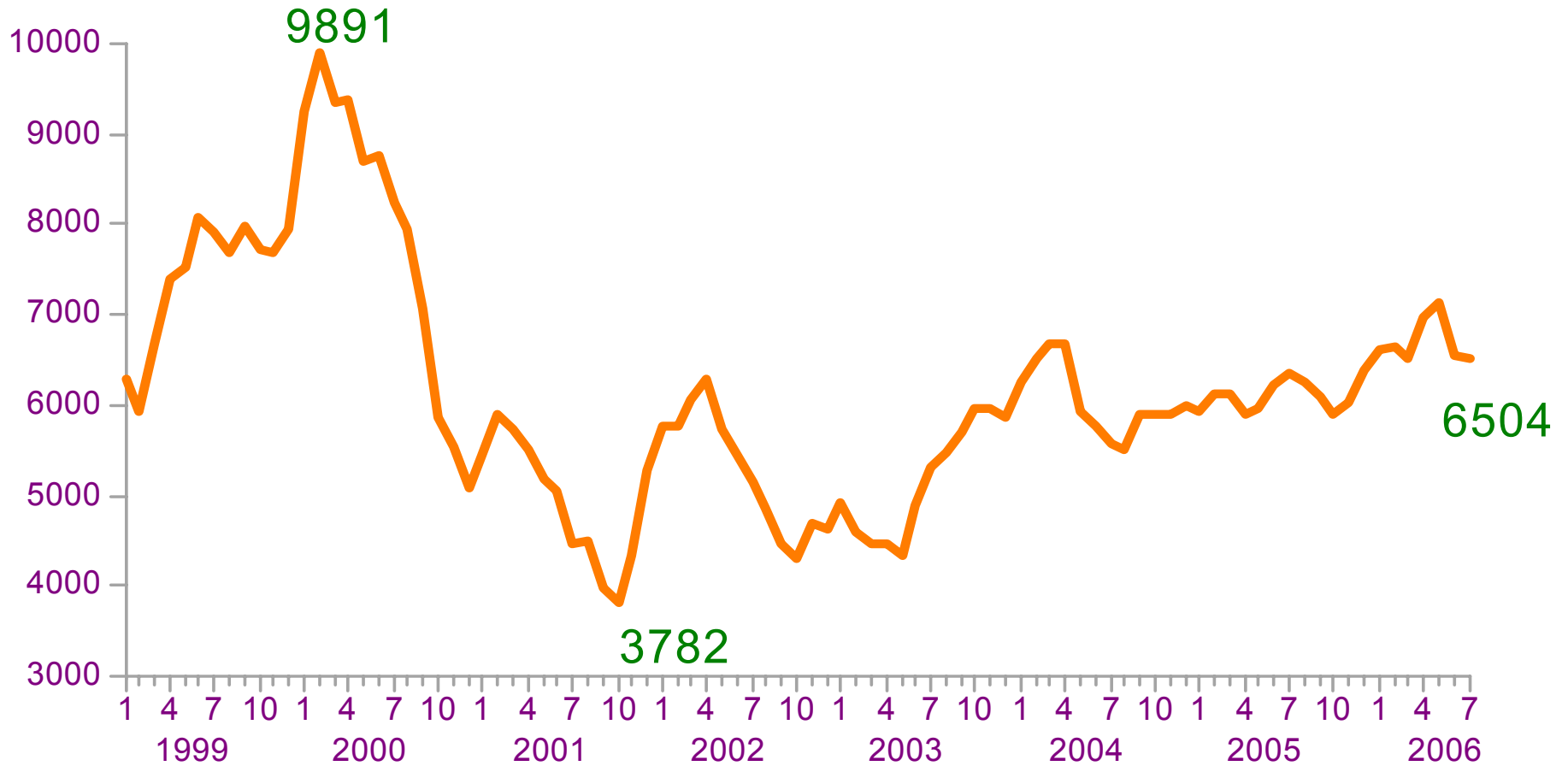
Source: Central Bank of China (Taiwan).

# Current Domestic Situation

## Stock Price

### Taiwan Stock Exchange Index

Capitalization weighted, monthly average, 1966 Avg=100



Source: Taiwan Stock Exchange.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Monitoring Indicators

The monitoring indicators flashed “yellow-blue” in July 2006, for the second consecutive month after ten months of “green.” Whether the change signals a shift to a slower pace of the economy remains to be seen.

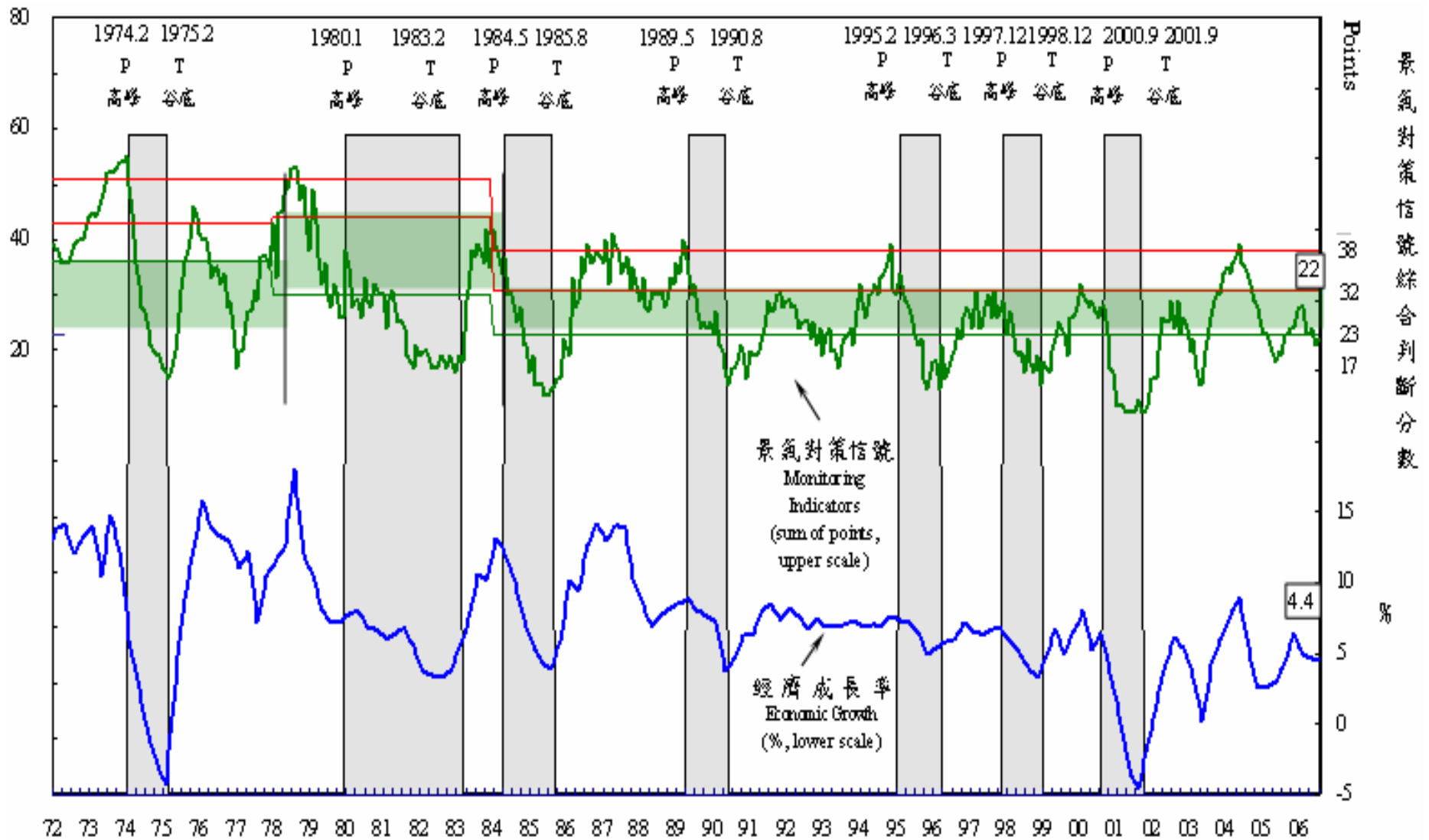
		2005						2006							
		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Total Scores															
		19	23	23	24	24	27	28	28	23	23	24	21	22	
Financial Sector	Monetary Aggregates M1B, yoy %														3.1
	Direct and Indirect Finance, yoy %														5.3
	Bank Clearings and Remittance, yoy %														-2.1
	Stock Price Index, 1966=100, yoy %														2.7
Real Sector	Manufacturing New Order Index, 1996\$, 1976.1=100, yoy %														-2.3 <sub>p</sub>
	Exports, 2001\$, yoy %														14.8
	Industrial Production Index, 2001=100, yoy %														7.9
	Manufacturing Inventory-to-Sales ratio, %														64.8 <sub>p</sub>
	Nonagricultural Employment, yoy %														2.5

Overheating 
 Transition in need of watching 
 Steadily moving forward 
 Transition in need of watching 
 Transition in need of watching

Note: All data, except stock price index, have been seasonally adjusted.

Source: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

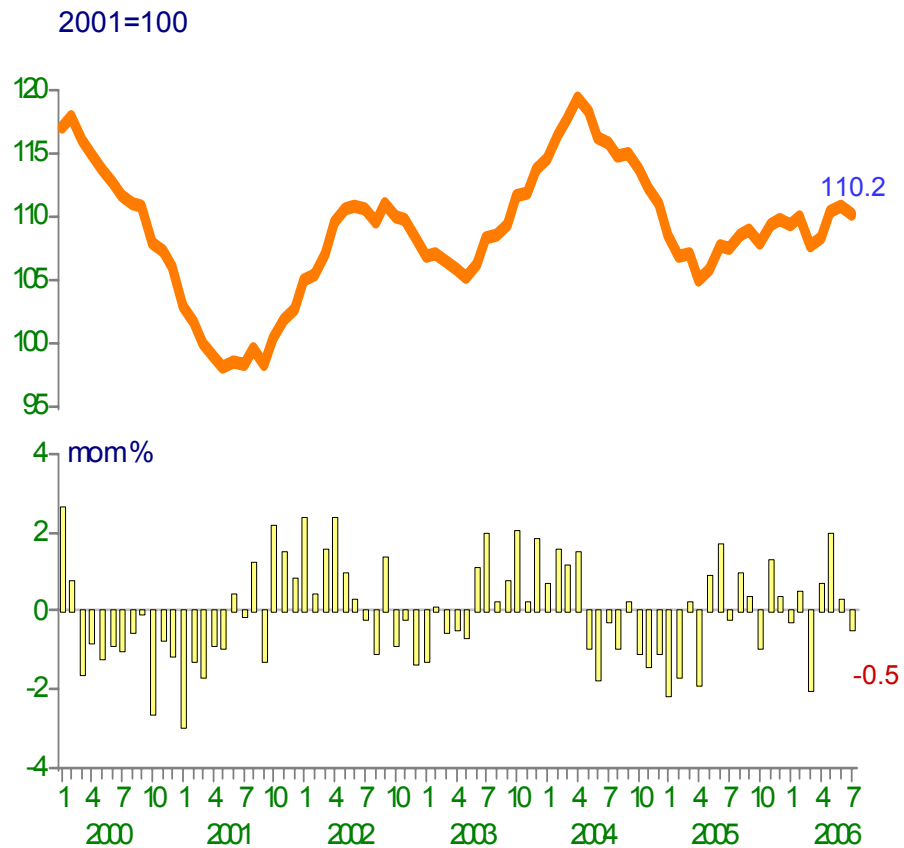
# Monitoring Indicators and Economic Growth



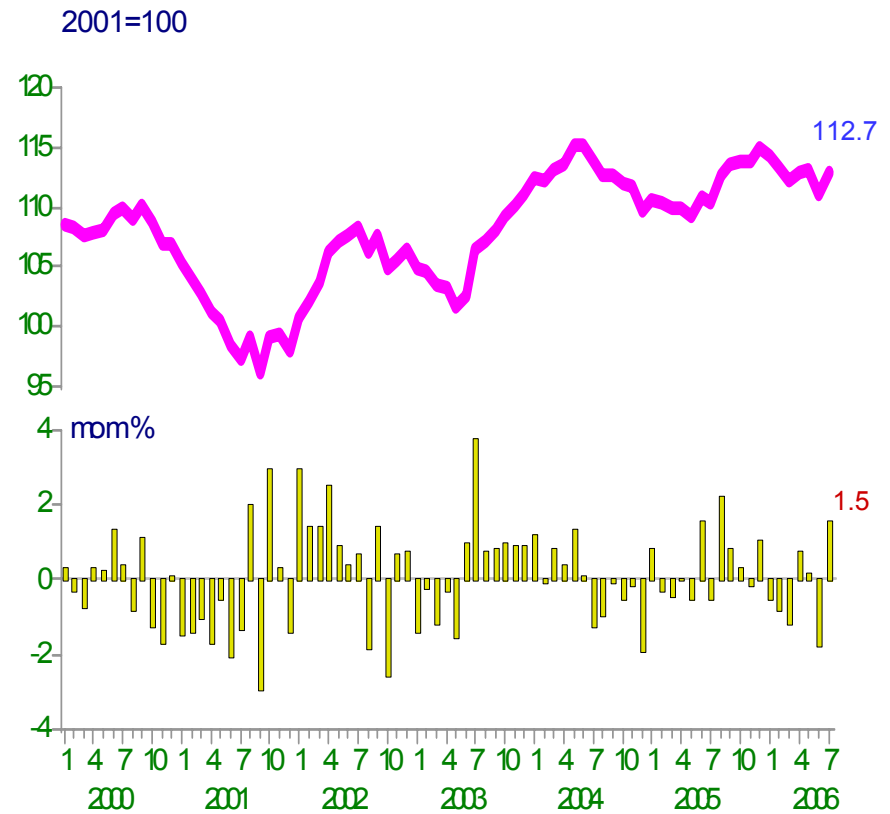
Source: Council for Economic Planning and Development.

# CURRENT DOMESTIC SITUATION

## Composite Leading Index



## Composite Coincident Index



Source: CEPD.

## II. POLICY INITIATIVES

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### Mid-range Economic Development Plan (2005-2008)

- 1) Expand investment in infrastructure to improve living environment.
- 2) Develop industrial clusters such as Hsinchu biology park, science parks in central and southern Taiwan.
- 3) Promote such major industries as semiconductor, image display, digital content, and biotech, while keeping up the development of communications, petrochemical, machinery and equipment, and iron and steel.
- 4) Step up value-adding efforts for such traditional industries as high-tech textile, health food, high-end materials, chemicals for optic electronics.
- 5) Carry out the guidelines and action programs for service sector development.
- 6) Develop free port zones and encourage businesses to set up operations headquarters in Taiwan.
- 7) Build up a regional financial services center that will help increase the share of financial services in GDP from 11.5% in 2003 to 13% in 2008, expand assets of financial institutions by more than 30%.

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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## Conference on Sustaining Taiwan's Economic Development (COSTED)

- The conference and relevant meetings were held between May and July, with a view to bringing together diverse views concerning the economy's controversial, longer-term, structural issues.
- The Conference reached a total of 516 consensus policy recommendations for stepping up social security, business competitiveness, fiscal and financial reform, global positioning and cross-strait relations, and government efficiency.
- The implementation of these policy recommendations require passage of 17 new laws and revision of 37 existing laws. Amendments to existing laws will be submitted to the legislature for review by December 2006; and new laws, by June 2007. For policy recommendations within the scope of the executive responsibility and authority, the ministries concerned will submit specific implementation plans or programs within by September 15.
- The CEPD expects that by implementing these policy recommendations, the Taiwan economy will continue to grow at a rate near 5% per year until 2015, with the unemployment rate kept below 4% and per capita GDP reaching over US\$30,000 by 2015. Moreover, it is hoped that the new prosperity will be shared by all citizens and will not be at the expense of environment.

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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## ⇒ *Social security*

### Closing Income Gap

- Increase educational and job opportunities for the poor and in the rural area

### Population Aging

- National pension system by 2007
- Establish long-term care for the elderly
- Extend the mandatory retirement age to 65

### Low Birth Rate

- Paid maternity leave
- Subsidy for child care

### National Health Insurance

- Financial soundness
- Close the black hole in drug pricing
- Pricing of new drug to award IPR

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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⇒ *Enhancing business competitiveness*

- Place equal emphasis on manufacturing and service sectors as engines for economic growth
- Increase effort to recruit talent from overseas
- Establish a mechanism to control greenhouse gas emissions
- Enact an “energy tax law” (to gradually increase the tax on gasoline)
- Provide incentive for developing renewable energy and energy saving industries
- Liberalize the prices of gasoline, fuel, electricity and water.

# POLICY INITIATIVES

## ⇒ *Fiscal reform*

- Balanced budget by 2011.
- Closing tax loopholes for teachers and military personnel.
- Improving the management of state-owned properties and enterprises to help increase government revenues.
- Implementing the alternative minimum tax to achieve equality of taxation while tending industrial development.
- Possible revenue source: increase in the energy tax.
- Continue to encourage private participation in public construction projects to reduce budget deficit.

Unit: %

	Tax Burden	<u>Outstanding Debt as a</u>	
		<u>Percent of GDP</u>	
		Government Central	All levels
Japan	15.9 (02)	140.3 (03)	-
UK	29.7 (02)	48.9 (00)	50.3 (02)
USA	19.6 (02)	33.2 (02)	44.8 (01)
Germany	21.5 (02)	-	62.8 (02)
Singapore	13.0 (03)	111.5 (02)	-
Taiwan	13.6 (04)	33.7 (04)	39.0 (04)

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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## ⇒ *Financial reform*

- Internationalize Taiwan's financial market, and develop Taiwan as a regional fund raising and asset management center
- Strengthen financial supervision and corporate governance
- Establish a fair and open environment conducive to financial consolidation
- Promote non-banking financial institutions to enhance the overall competitiveness of the financial sector
- Enact the "financial company law."

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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⇒ *Global positioning and cross-strait economic and trade relations*

- Seek free trade agreements and bilateral tax agreements with strategic trade partners
- Strengthen international trade negotiation mechanisms.
- Providing assistance to Taiwanese businesses to deploy globally while avoiding over dependence on a single market
- Review the possibility of easing restrictions on setting bank branches in China
- Establish a sound mechanism for cross-strait financial supervision on which basis to gradually promote cross-strait financial interactions
- Push for direct flights
- Lift the ban on Chinese tourists traveling *directly* from China

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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⇒ *Global positioning and cross-strait economic and trade relations (continued from previous page)*

- Consensus has not been reached on the issue regarding a “review of the 40% ceiling on business investment in China for possible adjustment.” However, the government will carefully study this item and continue dialogue with different interest groups.
- Negotiations on chartered flights are already underway. To work out complicated details is time-consuming. Hopefully satisfactory results will be achieved by the end of the year.
- Facilitate mobility of personnel. (Some more than 300 Chinese staff members of Microsoft were already allowed to attend the company’s staff meeting in August.)

# POLICY INITIATIVES

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## ⇒ *Promoting government efficiency*

- Fight corruption by establishing a code of ethics and increase administrative efficiency and launching action plans to fight against corruption
- Strengthen local government organizations and promote the effectiveness and efficiency of policy implementation.
- Strengthening the cooperation between central and local governments in attracting private investment
- Strengthen the mechanism for evaluating the environmental impact of public and private development projects
- Create a financial and economic institutional environment conducive to improvement of businesses competitiveness:  
Reform tax laws to meet international norms
- Impose fiscal discipline norm to ensure fiscal stability.

### III. PROSPECTS

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- ⇒ In 2006, two-way trade is expected to expand at about the same pace as 2005, while private consumption will increase with improving job market. Private investment is estimated to see a more moderate rate of growth. In the public sector, government investment will keep up a positive growth, while public enterprise will undergo a contraction.
- ⇒ Growth in 2006 is forecasted to be around 4% by major domestic research institutions.

# FORECASTS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH

Forecasting institution	Release time	2005	2006	Difference from last projection
		%	%	
World Bank	Mar 2006	4.1	4.1	0.0
IMF	Apr 2006	4.5	4.5	+0.2
Global-Insight	Apr 2006	4.1	3.7	0.0
CIER	Jul 2006	4.09	4.11	-0.06
TIER	Jul 2006	4.09	3.95	+0.04
DGBAS	Aug 2006	4.03	4.28	-0.03
Academia Sinica	Jun 2006	-	4.13	-0.12

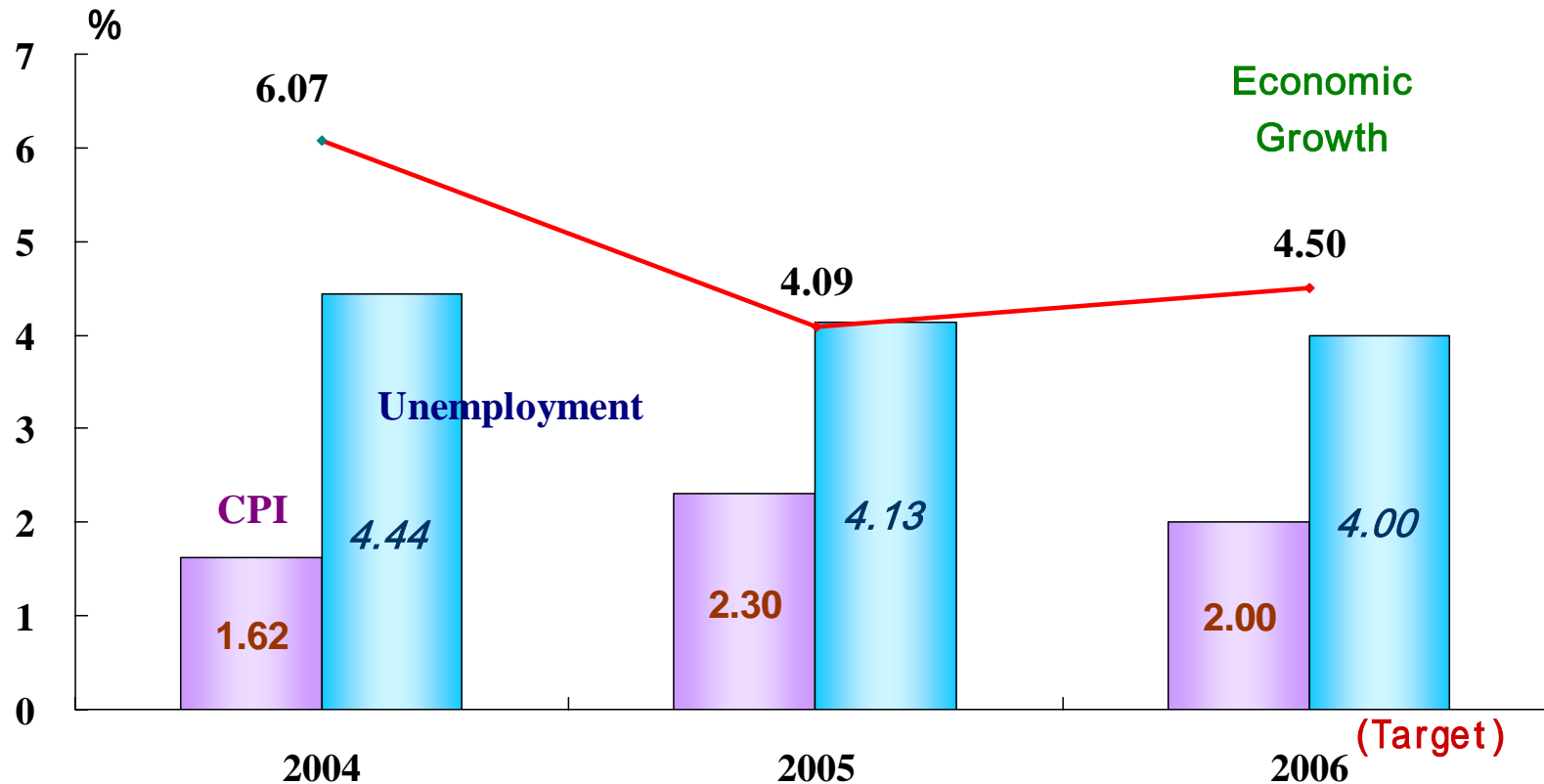
CIER: Chung-hua Institute for Economic Research, Taipei.

DGBAS: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, ROC.

TIER: Taiwan Institute of Economic Research, Taipei.

# Development Targets for 2006

- ▶ **Economic growth: 4.5%** with per capita GDP increasing to US\$16,280
- ▶ **Unemployment rate: 4.0%** with employment increasing 1.1%
- ▶ **Consumer price increase: less than 2.0%**



# Macroeconomic Targets for 2006

⇒ Sources of targeted growth mainly come from private consumption and exports.

	<b>Real Growth</b> Target*(Forecast)	<b>Percent of</b> <b>Nominal GDP</b> Target*(Forecast)	<b>Contribution</b> Percentage pt.
GDP	4.5 (4.3)	100.0 (100.0)	4.50
Private consumption	3.8 (2.5)	62.7 (62.8)	2.17
Government consumption	1.1 (0.3)	13.0 (13.1)	0.13
Fixed capital formation	3.8 (2.5)	20.6 (20.3)	0.74
Private	4.8 (3.6)	15.3 (14.8)	0.70
Public enterprises	-1.6 (-1.8)	1.7 (1.8)	0.07
Government	2.3 (0.3)	3.7 (3.7)	-0.03
Exports of goods and services	8.0 (8.1)	66.5 (64.8)	4.90
Less: Imports of goods and services	6.8 (5.7)	62.9 (61.1)	3.50

\*Based on results of the target scenario.

Sources: Council for Economic Planning and Development; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting, and Statistics.

# Vision for National Development up to the year 2015 (draft)

Advancing to

- ✓ 2007-2015 average growth: 4~5%
- ✓ Per capita GDP in 2015: US\$30,000
- ✓ Unemployment kept below 4%

## Economy -innovalue

- Innovation driven
- Manpower development
- Brand value
- Integration for value-added
- Fiscal & financial reform

## Society -fair, just, caring

- Social security
- Narrowing wealth gap
- Manpower policy



## Environment -green, sustainable

- Win-win-win for environment, energy, and industry
- Sustainable use of resources
- Friendly ecology

## Global -tolerant, open, multiplicity

- Invest Taiwan first
- Global positioning
- Cross-strait economic links

## Government -able, honorable, slim, professional

- Able and anti-corrupt
- Fiscal strength
- Legal reengineering

# Medium-term National Development Targets

Targets	2008	2015
Growth of potential Economic growth GDP	4.9%	5% Per capita GDP US\$30,000
Employment increase	1.4%	1.2%
Unemployment rate	< 4.0%	< 4.0%
CPI increase	< 2.0%	< 2.0%

# Thank you

This summary is prepared by the Department of Economic Research of the Council for Economic Planning and Development (CEPD). Monthly updates can be found on the CEPD's website at <http://www.cepd.gov.tw/encontent/index.jsp>. For inquiries call 886-2-2316-5681 or send an e-mail to [bci@cepd.gov.tw](mailto:bci@cepd.gov.tw).