

Taiwan Economic Forum

台灣經濟論衡



台灣從光復初期民生凋敝，靠著農業培養工業、工業發展農業，慢慢站穩經濟發展的腳步。因為政府經建政策規劃者的遠見，將我國經濟發展導向科技研究與技術密集產業，創造了令人稱羨的經濟奇蹟。

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台灣經濟統計



行政院經濟建設委員會

COUNCIL FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
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Taiwan Economic Forum

台灣經濟論衡

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編 | 者 | 的 | 話

FROM EDITOR FROM EDITOR

過去 60 年，台灣成功創造了舉世聞名的「台灣經驗」，達到經濟高成長、物價平穩、所得分配相對平均的境界。其間，平均經濟成長率達 7.4%；近 20 年來，消費者物價上漲率維持在平均 2.0%，所得五等分位差距倍數在 6 上下，優異的經濟表現令全球矚目。回首來時路，台灣能由農業、工業社會，茁壯成今日的科技大國，除了人民的努力外，政府在不同發展階段採行前瞻正確、循序漸進的發展策略，亦為重要因素。明年就是建國 100 年，是國家發展嶄新的開始。值此國家百歲生日前夕，全民尤應記取前人奮鬥的艱辛，重拾勤勉、踏實的核心價值，相信在近兩年整體大環境明顯改善的有利條件下，定能再創經濟發展的黃金十年。

為緬懷過去、策勵未來，本期「特別報導」單元特別專載經建會葉前副主任萬安〈台灣究竟創造哪些經濟奇蹟〉專文。葉前副主任不僅是「台灣經驗」的見證者，更是各項規劃的實際參與者。在專文中，葉前副主任以其自身對台灣經濟發展的研究及親身經歷，詳細闡述台灣經濟發展的歷程、所創造的經濟奇蹟，以及發展過程中政府所扮演的角色，諸多寶貴經驗與啓示值得作為規劃未來發展方向之借鏡。

此外，本期「經建專論」單元刊載兩篇研究專論。其中〈Taiwan Economy under President Ma's First Two Years in Office〉一文，深入分析馬總統就任以來，落實推動的財政與金融政策，並為勾勒未來經濟藍圖提供建言；另〈美元匯率是否為預測油價走勢之關鍵因素〉一文，則探討油價與美元名目有效匯率兩者之間的關係，深具實證與政策參考價值。

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不便之處，敬請見諒。



FACT FACT

重要財經政策紀實

經建會綜合計劃處

1. 99年7月1日依馬總統指示，行政院成立「行政院全球招商小組」，由吳院長敦義擔任召集人，並由經建會成立「行政院全球招商規劃推動委員會」。99年7月15日行政院吳院長敦義於行政院院會聽取經建會「全球招商規劃推動辦理情形」報告後，宣示成立「行政院全球招商聯合服務中心」，訂於今（99）年8月8日掛牌營運，提供單一窗口服務，協助解決廠商投資遭遇之困難。有關全球招商規劃的推動時程，經建會預計8月23日、27日、30日及9月3日、7日分別於台北、台中、高雄及花蓮、台東辦理投資台灣招商說明大會，廣邀各界人士參與；為擴大招商成效，將同時辦理全球招商（Taiwan Road-show）團，預計10-12月出團，赴日本、新加坡、香港及歐美等地招商。
2. 99年7月8日行政院吳院長敦義於行政院院會聽取「數位匯流發展方案」報告後表示，政府將加速推動數位內容文化創意產業，強化相關軟、硬體整合作業，鬆綁相關法規、研訂配套措施，以利產業掌握當前發展契機；同時成立「數位匯流專案小組」，協助規劃推動我國數位匯流工作，設定六大推動主軸包括：整備高速寬頻網路、推動電信匯流服務、加速電視數位化進程、

建構新興視訊服務、促進通訊傳播產業升級及調和匯流法規環境等。預期於2015年達到「80%家戶可接取100Mbps有線寬頻網路」、「光纖用戶數達600萬戶」、「無線寬頻用戶數達200萬戶」、「數位有線電視普及率達50%全國總家戶數」及「新興視訊服務用戶普及率可達50%」等多項目標。

3. 99年7月8日行政院院會通過《離島建設條例》第9條之3的修正草案，未來修法通過後，金馬地區雷區佈雷前原權利人、占有人或其繼承人於一定期限內，得就完成排雷且無公用必要之公地，可申請計價讓售，對離島的發展利用將有所助益。目前金門、馬祖地區列管雷區面積約352公頃，預計102年6月底前全面完成排雷。
4. 99年7月12日行政院經建會召開「人才培訓及引進會報」第1次會議，正式啓動會報運作機制。本會報係依據「人才培訓及引進會報設置要點」設置，由經建會劉主任委員憶如兼任召集人，並設工作小組，辦理本會報相關業務。預期會報運作機制正式啓動後，將結合產、官、學、研專業人士，作為訂定各產業人才資源發展，及加強培訓與引進人才等相關策略之協調整合平台，除執行依「人才培訓及引進會報設置要點」規定之任務外，並可配合《產業創新條例》第17條之規定，發揮積極協調整合功能，強化產業發展所需人才的供給。
5. 99年7月15日行政院院會通過《菸酒稅法》第2條修正草案，將主要供烹調用的料理米酒改按料理酒課稅，未來修法通過後，每瓶米酒稅負擔將由29.25元調降至5.4元。行政院吳院長敦義於該草案通過後表示，米酒稅負調降後，不僅減輕民衆負擔，同時降低廠商產製私劣米酒誘因，進一步阻斷私劣米酒流通市面，以維護國民健康，符合人民期待。
6. 99年7月15日行政院吳院長敦義於行政院院會聽取「智慧綠建築推動方案（草案）」報告後表示，推動智慧「綠建築」最重要的是要符合國家節能減碳總目標，大量節能減碳，改善庶民生活。因此，應積極推動對節能減碳有

極大的幫助的綠建築，其次，再追求建築的科技、智慧化，即綠是根本，智慧是附加價值。今後政府公有建築物的興建，在安全無虞又不大幅增加預算幅度的前提下，應採用綠建築的標準去興建、施工。

7. 99年7月15日行政院吳院長敦義於行政院院會聽取「行政院公共工程委員會協助各部會及縣市政府推動公共工程執行情形」報告後，宣示政府應提升各項公共建設之效率與品質，展現高度的行動力。吳院長指出，99年度公共建設預算規模高達6,540餘億元，各地方政府應互相合作積極執行預算，並確保各項公共建設的安全與品質。
8. 99年7月15日行政院院會通過「數位內容產業發展行動計畫」。本計畫將規劃推動軟硬整合、多元創作、國際拓銷及學研整合等四大發展策略，預期數位內容產業產值至102年達7,800億元，並於4年内促成產業投資達1,000億元、國際合作達140億元，並可新增31,500個就業機會。
9. 99年7月29日行政院吳院長敦義於行政院院會聽取「加強中小企業轉型升級之輔導對策」報告後表示，為掌握經濟復甦先機，應考量中小企業特質，主動協助業者掌握簽署ECFA所產生的市場機會，並密切觀察後續對國內產業造成影響，強化中小企業行銷與創新研發，協助轉型、升級與優化，以提供中小企業更堅實的發展基礎。
11. 99年8月5日台灣、新加坡兩國發表聯合新聞稿，台灣將以在WTO下的全名「台、澎、金、馬個別關稅領域（簡稱中華台北）」，與新加坡推動簽署《經濟合作協議》。這是兩岸簽署ECFA後，台灣首度跨出區域經貿整合的重要一步，在政治、經濟層面，均有重大意義。



FEATURE FEATURE

臺灣究竟創造哪些經濟奇蹟？

經建會前副主委 葉萬安

壹、前言

貳、臺灣經濟發展的歷程

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陸、結語

壹、前言

臺灣在光復初期，民生凋蔽、物資缺乏、外匯短缺、通貨膨脹、財政赤字及失業問題等均極為嚴重，為一純粹落後的農業社會。且在發展過程中，退出聯合國，與美國、日本斷交，更遭逢全球糧食危機、金融危機，以及兩次石油危機等的衝擊。但在政府有計畫的推動經濟建設，把握有利的內外在條件及經

濟環境，採取正確的經濟發展策略，激勵全國上下共同努力，並不斷的引進工業國家資本與技術，不僅迅速克服了所遭遇的問題與困難，而且獲得卓著的成就，被國際間譽為「經濟奇蹟」，開發中國家經濟發展的典範。

但臺灣過去究竟創造哪些「經濟奇蹟」，很少人能說清楚，根據筆者 60 年來對臺灣經濟發展的研究及親身參與規劃和體驗，認為有「十大成就」。不過，在介紹成就之前，應先了解臺灣經濟發展的歷程。

貳、臺灣經濟發展的歷程

臺灣自 1945 年 10 月光復至 2010 年的 65 年間，依當時經濟發展情形與重點，約可分為下列 6 個時期：

- 一、戰後經濟重建時期（1946-52年）
- 二、依賴美援時期，自農業為主轉向工業發展，又稱第一階段進口替代時期（1953-60年）
- 三、自力成長時期，也是推動勞力密集產品出口階段（1961-72年）
- 四、因應國際經濟劇變，同時由勞力密集工業轉向重化工業發展時期（1973-86年）
- 五、技術密集產業拓展時期（1987-迄今）
- 六、兩岸經貿交流時期（1992-迄今）

一、戰後經濟重建時期（1946-52年）

臺灣地區受日本占據 50 年，著重交通及農村建設，早期工業則以食品初級加工業為主，及至第二次世界大戰末期，為配合戰爭需要才建設重化工業。但因遭受盟機的轟炸，重要農工建設及交通設施遭受嚴重破壞。致光復後第一年（1946 年），農工生產及交通營運量不及日據最高時期的 40%，即 60% 遭受破壞不堪生產及營運。因此光復初期生產凋零，物資極端缺乏，加以大陸局勢惡

化，大量軍民遷入，需要激增，財政鉅額赤字、外匯短缺、大量失業，以及物價波動激烈。處於此一局勢下，穩定物價實重於一切，當時物價的不穩定，除供應不足外，社會大眾對當時的貨幣失去信心亦為重要因素。因此為穩定物價必須從加速重建工作、增加農工生產、充裕物資供應，及建立人民對貨幣的信心著手。

在當時雖財源、人力、物資極端缺乏的情況下，但政府仍盡全力進行重建工作，及早恢復生產及交通營運，充裕物資供應；同時，自 1949 年起推動了多項影響深遠的重大改革與措施。包括農地改革、幣制改革、稅制改革、及實施外匯管制等。並選定電力、肥料及紡織工業等 3 項工業為優先發展工業。

此外，美國經濟援助自 1951 年開始到達，加速重建工作進行，至 1952 年底農工生產及交通營運已恢復到日據時期最高水準；同年，物價漲幅已逐漸減緩，為未來經濟進一步發展奠定基礎。

二、依賴美援時期，自農業為主轉向工業發展，又稱第一階段進口替代時期（1953-60年）

在重建工作告一段落後，政府進一步從事有計畫的經濟建設。政府以「計畫性自由經濟」為最高指導原則，在尊重市場機能的體制下，自 1953 年開始實施第一、二期經濟建設 4 年計畫，其重要策略即為「以農業培養工業、以工業發展農業」。在此策略下，農業方面實施耕者有其田、改進農業技術、提高生產效率、增加農業生產；充分供應農產品，維持低廉之農產品價格與工資水準培養良好的經濟發展環境。並以剩餘農產品及農產加工品出口，賺取外匯支持工業發展所需要原料及機器設備之進口。在工業方面確立兩大原則：凡可以增加出口或減少進口，對國際收支有貢獻之工業，優先發展，亦即充分利用國產原料及進口原料，發展進口替代工業；凡屬可以民營之事業，盡量鼓勵民間投資興辦。

為發展進口替代工業，乃採取強力的產業干預及保護措施，包括關稅保

護、進口管制、複式匯率與外匯管制，以及限制設廠等，以促進國內工業加速發展。發展的進口替代工業，有紡織、麵粉、食油、食品罐頭、合板、玻璃、蔗漿、造紙、塑膠、橡膠製品、機械、金屬製品及電器等。在此時期，雖政府採取了各項措施，不過美援的支持，其功不可沒。由於美援農工原料、生活必需品及機械設備的充分進口，使農工業生產迅速增加，物資供應充裕，物價得予逐漸穩定。同時，美援物資出售所得之價款，一部分彌補政府財政赤字，一部分貸於農工交通建設作為投資之用，彌補了財源不足的困難，使經濟能在物價漸趨穩定下，維持快速的成長，此段時期又稱為依賴美援時期。

三、自力成長時期，也是推動勞力密集產品出口階段（1961-72年）

在上述進口替代保護與獎勵措施下，1950 年代臺灣進口替代工業迅速成長，並帶動整體經濟發展，成為當時經濟成長之原動力。惟進口替代工業發展侷限甚大，至 1950 年代後期，整體經濟發展已面臨若干困難，包括：

- (一) 臺灣本身市場狹小，進口替代工業之市場趨飽和，導致工業成長率減緩。
- (二) 農村中仍存在大量隱藏性失業人口，進口替代工業在市場有限下無法創造大量就業機會及解決嚴重失業問題。
- (三) 進口替代雖減少消費品進口，但所需資本設備及原材料之進口卻隨之大幅增加；另一方面，主要出口品之農產及農產加工品之出口，卻因農地擴張限制增加緩慢，鉅額貿易逆差仍然存在。
- (四) 在各種進口替代措施下，若干不具比較利益或非必需品、奢侈品等產業同受保護，造成資源配置扭曲，並造成消費者負擔。

鑑於上述問題，並考慮臺灣經濟發展之條件，政府在 1957 年初研擬第二期四年計畫時，乃改弦易轍，放棄強調進口替代工業發展之政策，代之以發展出口工業之政策，以擴張出口帶動經濟發展。為達成目標，自 1950 年代後期起，政府即進行多項改革措施，包括：外匯貿易改革方案，十九點財經改革措施、頒布《獎勵投資條例》及《加工出口區設置管理條例》等。

由於前述各項改革的有效執行，至本階段已產生顯著效果。該等改革，一方面解除部分不必要的管制措施，降低保護，使市場機能恢復，以價格調節供需，並創造新的投資機會；二方面大幅貶低新台幣至合理的價位，將消極的限制進口，進而改為積極的鼓勵出口；三方面採取財政與金融措施，鼓勵儲蓄、投資與出口。此外，加強人力培育，將國民教育自六年延長至九年，並積極擴展職業技術教育，以培養經濟發展所需之人力。因此，自前階段進口替代建立的勞力密集工業，轉向成出口工業，並獲得快速成長，帶動整體經濟蓬勃發展。

此階段雖美援於 1965 年 6 月 30 日停止，但由於政府採取有效政策，出口迅速擴張，自 1960 年的 1.6 億美元，至 1972 年驟增至 30 億美元，平均每年增加 27.3%，而且由入超轉為出超，刺激國內投資大幅增加（每年實質成長 16%），帶動工業快速增產（每年增加 17.4%），創造大量就業機會，製造業就業每年增加 7.5%，使失業率自 1950 年代初期 6% 以上，至 1960 年代末期降至 2% 以下，比工業國家充分就業標準 4% 的失業率還低，平均每年經濟成長率高達 10.2%。較工業國家成長 4.6%，高出一倍以上；而物價每年上升 3.3%，與工業國家的 3.5% 比較，毫不遜色。該階段臺灣達到快速經濟成長與物價穩定的雙重目標，而在經濟快速成長過程中，儲蓄大幅增加，彌補美援停止後財源不足的缺口，同時完成自力成長的任務。

四、因應國際經濟劇變，同時由勞力密集工業轉向重化工業發展時期（1973-86年）

不過，進入本階段後，國內外經濟發生極大的變化，在上階段由於進出口的快速成長，對外依賴程度大幅提高，因此，國際經濟的變化，對臺灣經濟將產生重大影響。在國際方面，首先是 1973 年初國際金融制度的崩潰，美元貶值，物價上漲；繼之受氣候變化的影響，全球糧食減產造成糧荒；至 1973 年 10 月中東戰爭再度爆發，波斯灣產油國家大幅提高油價，掀起了石油危機。國際經濟在連串劇變下，工業國家出現了「停滯膨脹」。據國際貨幣基金統計，1974 年工業國家經濟成長率，自上年高度繁榮的 5.9% 劇降為停滯的 0.8%，

1975 年更變為 -0.2%。另據世界銀行統計，國際初級產品物價指數，不包括石油在內，在 1973 及 1974 兩年內上漲了 1.1 倍，而石油價格更上漲四倍之鉅。因此工業國家消費者物價 1973-75 年平均每年上漲 10.7%，創第二次世界大戰結束以來最大漲幅。

在國內方面，由於國際經濟的繁榮，出口大幅增加，至 1971 年對外貿易由入超轉變為出超，連續三年出超不斷擴大，在外匯管制體制下，出超外匯全數由央行收購，外匯存底大量累積，釋出鉅額強力貨幣，導致貨幣供給額年增率激增，1971 年增加 31%，1972 年增加 34%，至 1973 年更提高至 50%，貨幣供給額的連續大幅上升，即使沒有石油危機，國內物價，亦難以維持穩定。

政府為因應國內外經濟情勢的劇變，於 1974 年 1 月 26 日宣布實施「穩定當前經濟措施方案」，為緩和對國內物價的衝擊，國內油品價格並未充分反映進口成本，平均僅調升 90%（遠落在進口成本上升四倍之後）；電價與交通運輸費率亦同步調漲，國內一般物價隨之大幅上升，致 1974 年國內物價暴漲 47.5%；但在政府同時採取緊縮措施下迅即穩定下來，1975 年物價上漲率已降至 5.2%。

但經濟成長率隨之自 1970-73 年平均每年成長 12.6%，急遽下降，1974 年降至 1.2%，為臺灣光復以來最低成長率。不過，在物價漸趨穩定後，政府隨即採取信用寬鬆措施，並積極推動「十項重要建設」，擴大公共投資，促進景氣早日復甦，以致國內經濟在 1976-78 年間在物價相對穩定下，恢復到平均每年成長 12.7% 的兩位數成長。

至 1979 年第二次石油危機爆發，石油價格又連續上漲兩倍，工業國家再度陷入停滯膨脹，且因工業國家唯恐物價膨脹再度死灰復燃，一直採取嚴厲的緊縮措施，致使國際經濟不景氣延續 4 年之久，至 1983 年由於美國刺激景氣措施有效經濟開始復甦，帶動工業國家的景氣復甦。

臺灣經濟在國際經濟長期不振之下，政府雖亦採取了許多促進景氣復甦措施，但受中美斷交（1979 年 1 月 1 日）的衝擊，民間投資意願低落，而政府財政呈現赤字，已無能力再像第一次石油危機時，推動類似十項建設大規模的政策與公營事業大量投資，以彌補民間投資的不足，以致整體景氣下滑，至 1982

年經濟成長率降至 3.6%。不過，1983 年隨著美國經濟復甦，臺灣對美出口快速增加，1983-84 年平均每年增加 30%，至 1984 年對美出口高占臺灣總出口的 48.8%，帶動 1983-86 年平均每年經濟成長率又恢復到 8.9% 的高度成長。

另方面，政府為因應第二次石油危機油價大幅上漲，已改弦易轍，為節約能源，採取以價制量對策，國內油品價格隨進口成本上升，即時充分反映，如此雖亦掀起國內物價波動，致 1978-81 年間消費者物價平均每年上漲 15%，但遠低於第一次石油危機時的漲幅。

前述政府於 1973 年宣布，1974 年執行的「十項重要建設」，包括高速公路、鐵路電氣化、國際機場及核能發電等七項基本設施建設與重化工業，此等建設在同一時間推動，工程浩大為臺灣前所未見，各國建設史上亦少見，其間可能遭遇困難與阻力，在所難免。不過，在政府堅強的意志與決心，蔣經國先生指出「今天不做，明天就後悔」名言的感召下，凝聚全民共識，共同努力，克服了一切艱難險阻，於 1978 及 79 年先後完成，為臺灣邁向現代化國家境界奠定基礎。其中一貫作業鋼鐵廠、石化工業的建設，以「逆向整體性發展」的方式，將上、中、下游產業予以結合，以紡織品—化纖—石化原料、塑膠製品—塑膠—石化原料，與機械、造船、汽車、金屬製品—鋼鐵，兩大體系的完成，建立了完整的重化工業體系。不僅重要工業原料自給率提高，又稱第二階段進口替代時期，減輕對外依賴及降低國外經濟變動對我經濟不利的影響；而且自進口初級原料後，至最終產品均在國內生產，延伸國內加工層次，提升對國家整體經濟的貢獻。

五、技術密集產業拓展時期（1987-迄今）

不過，所推動的石化原料及鋼鐵工業都是能源密集工業，而臺灣缺乏能源，在石油危機後，能源價格的高昂將為長期趨勢，不宜作為長期發展主力。因此，1974 年初行政院長蔣經國即指示秘書長費驛，研究產業發展如何做重大突破。費秘書長隨即邀請美國 RCA 研究部主任潘文淵返國，與經濟部、交通部、工研院、電信總局等負責人研商，會中一致通過潘文淵建議，從積體電路

(IC) 著手，發展電子工業，並指定工研院負責計畫之執行。會後即展開行動，一方面在美國邀請海外學人組成「電子技術顧問委員會」協助工研院技術發展工作；二方面選定與美國 RCA 技術合作，並分批派員前往接受實務訓練；三方面在工研院興建積體電路示範工廠，象徵臺灣電子工業將擺脫以往裝配型態，邁向技術密集型態發展。

1976 年 11 月，蔣經國院長復於行政院院務會議中宣布，行政院設立「應用科技研究發展小組」，聘請政務委員李國鼎擔任召集人，並指示會同有關部會，就我國科技研究發展與技術密集產業發展，作全盤的規劃及有效推動。行政院應用科技研究發展小組成立後，經研究規劃邀請政府有關部門、學術單位及企業界領導人士，先後於 1978 與 82 年召開全國科技會議，交換意見，研擬應著手進行之科技發展項目與配合措施，報請行政院通過「科學技術發展方案」，一方面確立能源、材料、資訊、生產自動化、生物科技、光電、食品科技與肝炎防治等八大重點科技，並積極全面推動；二方面，發展技術密集產業，包括前述電子工業發展，作全面性規劃，加強經濟建設；三方面，行政院成立科技顧問組，聘請世界一流科學家及工程師擔任顧問，針對臺灣科技研發，與產業發展的方向，予以評估並提供建議。

同時，行政院經建會為因應石油危機，調整產業結構，於 1979 年積極規劃未來十年長期計畫，經行政院於 1980 年 3 月核定，宣布積極發展機械、資訊、電子、電機與運輸工具等，附加價值率高、能源密度低的技術密集工業，明訂此等工業為策略性發展工業，並且選擇多項優先發展項目，給予獎勵積極推動，以促進臺灣產業朝技術密集型方向發展。另方面，則調整重化工業發展政策，以充裕供應內需為主；並以加強上、中、下游關聯產業整體發展為重點。至勞力密集工業，則加速設備更新，改善生產方法，以提高勞動生產力與產品品級為目標。

為促進技術密集工業發展，加速產業結構轉型，採取許多重要政策措施，包括：修正《獎勵投資條例》，將策略性工業納入獎勵項目，訂定「加強培育及延攬高級科技人才方案」、設置「新竹科學工業園區」，設立「資訊工業策進

會」等科技工業發展的周邊機構，及成立民營的聯華電子公司及臺灣積體電路公司，將臺灣半導體工業推進與世界最先進國家相當的層次。

至 1987 年底，蔣經國先生主政末期，臺灣技術密集產業發展的大方向與架構，大致底定，各項配套措施也已完成，及相關支援機構也先後成立，奠定今後科技工業全面發展的基礎。

在此需要特別強調的是，臺灣科技產業的發展，雖有政府主導，若不能獲得民間企業的有效配合、積極主動落實執行，其效果應屬有限。由於在以往勞力密集出口工業的長期快速發展過程中，民間企業不僅茁壯長大，財富大量累積；而且培養了一群具有前瞻性、國際觀、敢於冒險、勇於負責的企業家，以及能整合資源、洞察國際經濟動脈與高度應變能力的管理階層。尤其 1984 年政府全面推動經濟自由化、國際化、制度化，1987 年 7 月 15 日解除戒嚴，同年 11 月 2 日開放國人赴大陸探親，1988 年 1 月 1 日解除報禁，啓動民主改革的列車，民間的活力被大量釋放出來。再加於過去前往美國留學的大量留學生，經過長時期在國外歷練，技術或管理經驗豐富，在國際企業界有良好的人脈，有的還擁有相當財力，大量回到臺灣，共襄盛舉的將臺灣科技發展推向高峰，加速產業轉型的步伐。

六、兩岸經貿交流時期（1992-迄今）

大陸中共當局於 1979 年實施經濟改革開放政策，我政府亦於 1987 年正式開放兩岸民間交流，1992 年鄧小平南巡講話，採取積極開放政策後，兩岸經貿日趨熱絡，對臺灣產業發展已產生深遠影響。

臺灣與大陸間經貿往來的快速成長，主要是兩岸經濟條件具有強烈的互補性。臺灣資金充裕，行銷、管理及整合資源運用能力強，但缺少天然資源、土地狹小、勞力不足、且土地及勞動成本日高，傳統產業競爭優勢因之逐漸喪失，亟需前往外地發展。而大陸天然資源豐富、土地遼闊、勞力充沛且工資低廉，加以亟需外資，正好提供臺灣傳統產業的出路。此外，大陸科技發展已有

相當基礎，尤其在基礎研究方面；而臺灣長於科技應用及商品化，雙方結合亦具有無比的發展潛力。兩岸貿易及台商赴大陸投資的結構，皆明顯反映出兩岸經濟條件之差異，可謂完全受到市場力量的驅使。

就政府政策而言，對於台商與大陸廠商之間的經貿往來，係採許可制度，而且要透過第三地間接往來，顯見台商兩岸間經貿往來，政府並不鼓勵。尤其1996年前總統李登輝宣布「戒急用忍」後，對兩岸經貿往來採取一套管制措施；至2000年首次政權輪替，民進黨執政不僅以「意識型態」治國，更將經發會建議的「積極開放、有效管理」，改為「積極管理、有效開放」的「鎖國政策」。台商不得不以各種方式迂迴前往大陸投資，而且在大陸經濟快速發展過程中，台商亦隨著壯大，並帶動臺灣對大陸出口的快速成長，自2000年對大陸出口（包括香港）超過對美國出口成為臺灣第一大出口對象。而自大陸進口則在層層限制下，進展有限，因此對大陸貿易每年都有鉅額出超，近十多年來若不是對大陸的鉅額出超，臺灣早已成入超國家了。

2008年5月政權再度輪替，國民黨重新執政，馬英九總統在就職演說中，即呼籲：「期盼海峽兩岸能抓住當前難得的歷史機遇，共同開啓『和平共榮』的歷史新頁」。而大陸國家主席胡錦濤於2009年「十、一」紀念大會致詞中八度提到「和平」二字，兩岸領導人的願景，不謀而合。

在兩岸關係方面，馬總統秉持「正視現實、開創未來；擱置爭議、追求雙贏」，尋求兩岸共同平衡點。而且堅持「不統、不獨、不武」主張，維持臺灣現狀，也穩定了兩岸關係。

兩岸經貿採取「開放與鬆綁」政策，在兩岸協商的順序上，則採取「先易後難」、「先急後緩」、「先經後政」的策略，並以推動兩岸經貿關係正常化，及維護交流秩序作為最優先的考量。

兩年來已舉行四次「江陳會談」，簽署十二項協議，和一項共識，解決了兩岸的旅遊、通航、通郵、投資、金融、食品安全、共同打擊犯罪及司法互助、產業合作、漁業勞務與農產品貿易等問題。並且達成陸資來台投資的共識。此

外，鬆綁赴大陸投資上限，開放人民幣在臺灣兌換，促進海外企業來台上市等等。兩岸經貿關係正朝向正常化發展。

雖然兩岸官方公布台商在大陸投資只有數百億美元，但事實上，過去十多年因受到臺灣政府的限制，許多台商透過各種管道，包括免稅天堂的英屬維爾京群島、香港、新加坡、甚至美國等地轉投資大陸；還有台商在大陸賺錢後，多未將盈餘匯出，留在當地再投資，是一筆很大的金額，並未列入兩岸官方的投資金額中。因此，到目前為止，台商在大陸投資估計高達 3,000 億美元，帶動臺灣對大陸出口額，在 2007 與 2008 年都高達千億美元，高占總出口的 40%，出超亦高達 700 億美元上下。

台商在大陸鉅額投資，善用大陸資源，優勢互補，互相合作，不僅開創事業第二春，也對兩岸的出口、就業與經濟成長，甚至對全球經濟都作出卓越貢獻，創造「多贏」局面。

七、對臺灣經濟貢獻

- (一) 2008 年對大陸（包括香港）出口 996 億美元，占總出口 39%，相當 GDP 的四分之一。
- (二) 2000-09 年間對大陸出超 4,922 億美元，是總出超 1,966 億美元的 2.5 倍；對大陸以外地區入超高達 2,956 億美元。顯然臺灣高達 3 千 4 百多億元美元外匯存底，都是對大陸出超所作的貢獻。
- (三) 2008 年對大陸出口 996 億美元，估計創造了 180 萬個就業機會，占總就業人口的 1/6 。
- (四) 對臺灣經濟成長作出重大貢獻。2001-08 年經濟成長率 3.4%，其中外需貢獻 71.5%；而外需的增加，全賴對大陸出超擴大所支應 。

八、對大陸經濟貢獻

- (一) 台商在大陸投資估計約 3,000 億美元 。
- (二) 2008 年台商在大陸出口，估計超過 2,500 億美元，占總出口的六分之一 。

- (三) 估計台商在大陸投資，直接創造超過 1,000 萬人以上就業機會；間接就業人數更大，疏解嚴重失業問題。
- (四) 2008 年台商在大陸生產總額，估計約為 3,000 億美元，加速經濟成長。
- (五) 大陸 2.4 兆美元外匯存底中，估計台商貢獻四分之一。(其中估計投資 3,000 億美元，歷年在大陸台商出超累計超過 2,000 億美元)
- (六) 台商在大陸培訓大量產業員工，不僅提升生產技術，也提升企業現代化經營管理能力，與國際觀和前瞻性思維。
- (七) 兩岸交流，臺灣許多菁英份子前往大陸參訪演講、研討、教書，提供許多新的知識、新的觀念以及新的思維，對大陸朝向現代化發展，應有助益。

九、對世界經濟貢獻

- (一) 製造價廉物美產品，供全世界消費者享用，並有利於物價的穩定。
- (二) 提升大陸人民所得，提高消費能力，擴大進口；近年來大陸進口大幅增加，成為各國出口動能主要來源，促進各國出口增加，創造就業，對東亞各國提前擺脫金融風暴陰霾，及全球經濟復甦，作出重大貢獻。
- (三) 台商低價電腦問世，使全球落後地區大多數窮苦兒童都能有電腦可用，對第三世界提高人力素質及謀生能力，大有助益，對全人類和平發展作出重大貢獻。

叁、所創造的經濟奇蹟

二次世界大戰後的前 50 年間，臺灣自農業社會轉變成世界高科技產業重鎮；平均每人 GDP 自不到 50 美元提高到 13,500 美元（目前為 17,900 美元）；其間 1952-91 年的 40 年間，平均每年經濟成長率高達 9%。

臺灣經濟發展被國際間譽為「經濟奇蹟」，開發中國家經濟發展的典範，究竟創造哪些「經濟奇蹟」，根據筆者 60 年來對臺灣經濟發展的研究及親身參與規劃和體驗，認為下列「十大成就」，可稱為「奇蹟」：

一、自惡性通貨膨脹，達成穩定且快速的經濟成長

臺灣光復初期，由於物資缺乏，而需要增加，致物價膨脹迅速，加於受到當時大陸惡性物價膨脹的影響，物價飛漲。至 1948 年 7 月到 1949 年 6 月的 1 年間，臺灣物價指數上升 8,351%，即一年間上漲 82.5 倍，平均每月上漲 45%，物價問題極為嚴重。但在政府於 1949 年 6 月 15 日實施幣制改革及一連串有效措施後，物價漲幅逐漸減緩。至 1961 到 72 年的 12 年間，臺灣平均每年物價上漲率，降到 3.3%，與工業國家同時期每年上漲 3.5%，毫不遜色；而臺灣同期間平均每年經濟成長率高達 10.2%，是工業國家經濟成長率 4.6% 的兩倍以上，詳如表 1。

表1 臺灣早期物價上漲率與經濟成長率

| 時 間 | 每年物價上漲率 (%) | 每年經濟成長率 (%) |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 台灣 | | |
| 1948年7月- 49年6月 | 8,451 | |
| 1950年 | 305 | |
| 1951年 | 66 | |
| 1952年 | 23 | |
| 1953年-60年 | 9.7 | 7.6 |
| 1961年-72年 | 3.3 | 10.2 |
| 工業國家（1961-72年） | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| 開發中國家（1961-72年） | 9.7 | 5.6 |

資料來源：1.《臺灣省物價統計月報》，1955 年 1 月。
2. 行政院經濟建設委員會，《Taiwan Statistical Data Book》，1989。
IMF,《International Financial Statistics Yearbook》，1989。

根據諾貝爾經濟學獎得主顧志耐教授研究各國經濟發展經驗，凡在快速經濟發展時期，由於需要大幅增加，隨同而來的即是通貨膨脹，各國為了抑制通貨膨脹，不得不採取緊縮措施，犧牲經濟成長。雖經濟快速成長與物價的穩定，是每個國家經濟發展所追求的目標，但無法同時達成，而臺灣於 1961-72 年 12 年長時期同時達成經濟快速成長與物價穩定的雙重目標，在世界經濟發展

史上，還是首例，故被顧志耐教授稱為「經濟奇蹟」。

二、自落後的農業社會，快速進步為新興工業化國家

根據各先進國家經濟發展史，一個國家的進步，除經濟不斷成長外，產業結構的轉型應是不可或缺的條件。在歐洲國家從以農業為主的社會，進步為工業國家，都需 100 年以上時間，英國甚至超過 200 年，美國也經歷了 100 年，日本也花了 70 年，而臺灣則不足 30 年，也是一個了不起的成就。

表2 從農業社會進步為工業國家所需時間

| | |
|-----|--------|
| 英國 | 200年以上 |
| 法國 | 127年 |
| 德國 | 104年 |
| 義大利 | 100年以上 |
| 美國 | 約100年 |
| 日本 | 70年 |
| 臺灣 | 28年 |

資料來源：1. 日本野村陸夫及久保恭一合著，《日本工業結構的分析》，1967。
2. 行政院經建會編印，《Taiwan Statistical Data Book》，1980。

三、自依賴美援，達到自力成長

一個國家或地區經濟要持續成長，必需不斷的投資，而投資主要財源，應是國民儲蓄。但臺灣在早期，由於所得低，能夠儲蓄的極少；在 1950 年代所得的 90% 用於消費，儲蓄僅占國內生產毛額（GDP）的 10%，但當時投資卻占 GDP 的 16%，其差額占 GDP6%，是靠美國的經濟援助。

1965 年 6 月 30 日美援停止後，大家都擔心投資財源不足、投資率（即投資占 GDP 比率）會大幅下降影響經濟成長。實際上，早在美援停止前，政府即預料美援不可久恃，隨時都有停止的可能，故在 1950 年代末期，即進行未雨綢繆對策，採取全盤經濟改革，故在美援停止後，由於儲蓄率的大幅提升，不僅投資率沒有下降，反而更加提高，加速經濟成長，達成自力成長目標。

表3 投資與儲蓄占國內生產毛額（GDP）百分比

| 時 間 | 投 資 | 儲 蓄 | 差 額 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1950年代 | 16 | 10 | - 6 |
| 1960年代 | 22 | 20 | - 2 |
| 1970年代 | 30 | 32 | 2 |

資料來源：行政院主計處，《國民所得統計摘要》，1990年2月。

四、突破資源貧乏、市場狹小限制，出口大幅增加，貿易由入超變為出超，成為出口大國

臺灣自然資源極為貧乏，光復初期工業也極落後，所需能源、農工原料幾乎全賴進口供應，而出口以糖、米為主，且受耕地面積及氣候影響，增加有限，故年年出現鉅額入超，幸在1951-65年間有美援物資支援，解決了外匯短缺問題。

政府於1950年代中期，即採取了以出口為導向的政策，至1960年代正逢國際經濟繁榮及美國主導自由貿易政策，臺灣把握此有利機會出口迅速擴張，自1961至80年的20年間臺灣出口增加123倍，不僅由入超轉變為出超，至1985年臺灣更成為世界第11位出口大國，列為四小龍之首，當年大陸排第16名，落後臺灣5名。

表4 臺灣進出口金額

(單位：億美元)

| | 出 口 | 進 口 | 入 超 | 出 超 |
|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| 1952年 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | |
| 1960年 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | |
| 1970年 | 14.8 | 15.2 | 0.4 | |
| 1971年 | 20.6 | 18.4 | | 2.2 |
| 1980年 | 198.1 | 197.3 | | 0.8 |
| 1985年 | 307.2 | 201.0 | | 106.2 |

資料來源：行政院經濟建設委員會，*Taiwan Statistical Data Book*, 1990。

五、突破人口快速增加的瓶頸，加速每人所得的增加

臺灣在經濟發展早期，由於人口的大幅增加，每年經濟成長的一半，被增加的人口所吸收，因此每人所得的增加大幅下降，僅及經濟成長率的一半，與主要國家比較，相對增加緩慢。

但進入 1970 年代，臺灣人口增加率大幅下降，顯然政府推動的家庭計畫所採取的「節育政策」成功，致使每人所得增加率大幅升高，儲蓄率與投資率亦隨之大幅上升，更加速了經濟成長。在 1971-80 年臺灣不論平均每年經濟成長率與每人所得增加率，在表列的八個國家中，均列前茅。

表5 1953-1958年各國國民所得、人口及每人所得平均每年增加率比較

(單位：%)

| | 臺灣 | 日本 | 美國 | 英國 | 西德 | 義大利 | 荷蘭 |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 實質國民所得 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 6.5 |
| 人口 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 實質每人所得 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 |

資料來源：行政院美援運用委員會，《*Taiwan Statistical Data Book*》，1961 年 6 月。

表6 1971-1980年各國國內生產毛額、人口及每人生產毛額平均每年增加率比較

(單位：%)

| | 臺灣 | 日本 | 美國 | 英國 | 西德 | 義大利 | 荷蘭 | 南韓 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 實質國內生產毛額 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 8.3 |
| 人口 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| 實質每人生產毛額 | 7.7 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 6.2 |

資料來源：1. IMF:《*International Financial Statistics Yearbook*》，1993。

2. 行政院經濟建設委員會，《*Taiwan Statistical Data Book*》，1981。

六、自貧窮的低所得者，邁向中高國家所得之林

臺灣在重建完成的 1952 年，其每人所得（GNP）不及 100 美元，在國際間應屬低所得者；不過到 1988 年提高到 6,318 美元。根據國際貨幣基金

(IMF) 當時將每人 GNP 超過 6,000 美元，屬中高所得者，所以臺灣自 1988 年開始，已進入中高所得國之林。

另值得一提的是，臺灣自每人所得 100 美元，提高到 1,000 美元，共經歷了 19 年之久；但自 1,000 美元，提高至 10,000 美元，才花費 16 年。在歐美國家需要 20 年以上，時及其他亞洲三小龍也要 18 年，因此臺灣當時每人所得也是提升最快的國家。

表7 臺灣每人所得（GNP）

| 時 間 | 美 元 |
|-------|--------|
| 1947年 | 不足50 |
| 1957年 | 100 |
| 1976年 | 1,159 |
| 1988年 | 6,318 |
| 1992年 | 10,856 |
| 1996年 | 13,614 |
| 2008年 | 17,941 |

資料來源：除 1947 及 57 年係作者估計外，餘係來自行政院主計處《國民所得統計年報》，2008。

七、克服嚴重失業問題，實現充分就業

臺灣光復初期，經濟相當落後，失業問題極為嚴重，除城市有大量失業人口外，在農村更隱藏大量失業人口。因此，當時政府施政主軸，在穩定物價與積極進行重建工作，當 1952 年重建工作完成後，1953 年起推動有計畫的經濟建設開始，就將創造就業機會列為第一要務。不論農業推動複作制度及精耕，工業方面則推動勞力密集產業發展，創造大量就業機會，不僅吸納了每年增加新勞力，也增用既有的失業人力，至 1968 年失業率降至 2% 以下，1970 年代平均失業率僅 1.5%，1980、90 年代也不過 2% 上下，達到充分就業階段。

表8 臺灣失業率

(單位：%)

| | |
|------------|-----|
| 1950年代（估計） | 6.0 |
| 1960年代 | 3.0 |
| 1970年代 | 1.5 |
| 1980年代 | 2.1 |
| 1990年代 | 2.0 |

資料來源：行政院主計處編印之《國民經濟動向統計彙編》，2001年2月。

八、自貧富差距懸殊，改善為所得分配差距最小的地區之一

貧富差距，在國際間是採用五分位法中最高與最低所得者間的差距來比較。所謂五分位法是將所有家庭按所得大小排列起來，從收入最少的開始，第一組 20% 家庭是最低所得者，以次類推，第二組 20% 家庭是較低，第三組是中間，第四組是較高，第五組 20% 家庭是最高所得者。以最高所得組平均每戶所得與最低組比較，其倍數即代表高低所得者間的差距。

該等所得資料是靠調查而來，早期在臺灣政府未正式調查前，臺灣大學統計學教授張果為曾接受國民黨中央黨部委託，調查臺灣 1954 年的所得差距，其調查報告指出高低所得差距是 15 倍，貧富差距相當懸殊。後政府開始調查，1964 年調查的結果是 5.33 倍，到 1980 年下降到 4.17 倍，成為全世界所得差距最小的國家之一。

顧志耐教授根據他多年研究開發中國家經濟發展經驗指出，多數開發中國家從事經濟發展後是有錢人更有錢，窮的更窮。因為以錢賺錢容易，以勞力賺錢較難，貧富差距擴大了，惡化了。臺灣不但沒有惡化反而大幅改進，是臺灣一項了不起的成就，他在國際間很多場合，對臺灣經濟發展的成就，大加讚譽。

表9 臺灣高低所得差距

| 時 間 | 按五分位法最高所得組與最低所得組平均每戶所得差距 |
|-------|--------------------------|
| 1954年 | 15.00倍 |
| 1980年 | 4.17倍 |
| 1990年 | 5.18倍 |
| 2001年 | 6.39倍 |
| 2008年 | 6.05倍 |

資料來源：除 1954 年外，餘係來自行政院主計處 2008 年家庭收支調查報告。

九、由財源不足，變成世界投資大國之一

臺灣在 1950 年代及 1960 年代時，投資財源中有 40% 依賴美援支持。後經歷經濟的快速成長不僅所得提高，儲蓄亦大幅增加，自 1970 年代達到自力成長目標。迨至 1980 年代下半期，在新台幣大幅升值的有利對外投資的條件下，臺灣已有能力對外投資，尤其在 1992 年後，台商到大陸投資極為踴躍。根據經濟部核准台商到大陸投資至 2008 年底止僅 756 億美元，但因政府的種種限制，台商透過維爾京群島、香港及美國到大陸投資，亦有相當大金額；前文指出台商在大陸所賺到的盈餘多未匯出，留作當地再投資，故筆者估計，台商在大陸投資總額超過 3,000 億美元。

另據中央銀行統計，臺灣對外投資淨額，至 2008 年底為 5,767 億美元，高居世界第六位對外投資大國。

表10 2008年12月底止對外投資總額（經濟部核准統計）億美元

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 對中國大陸投資 | 756 |
| 對其他國家投資 | 589 |
| 合 計 | 1,354 |
| 央行外匯存底（2008年底） | 2,917 |
| 至2008年底對外投資淨額（央行統計） | 5,767 |

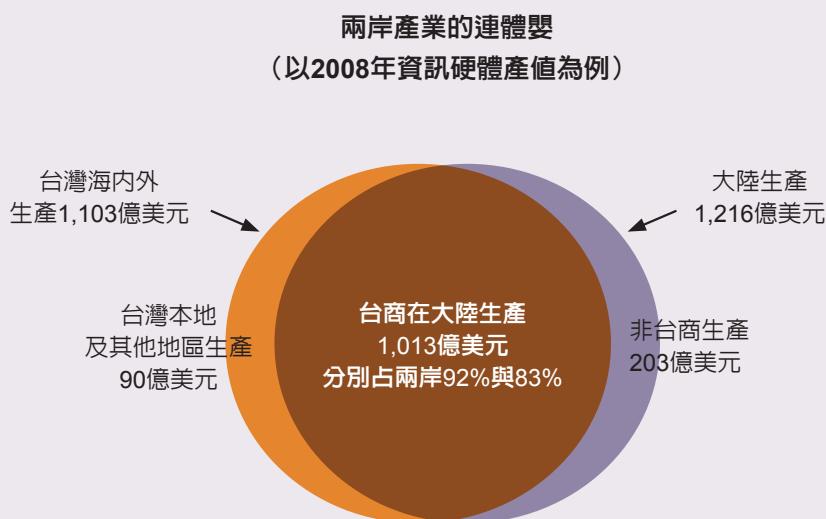
資料來源：1. 經濟部外人及華僑投資審議委員會。
2. 中央銀行國際收支平衡表季報，2009 年 8 月。

十、自勞力密集產業進展為世界科技產業重鎮

臺灣自 1970 年代後半期，積極規劃推動高科技產業發展，歷經 30 年的努力，已獲得相當成就，2008 年臺灣出口高科技產品 1,263 億美元，已成為高科技產業國家。

另以資訊硬體生產為例，兩岸十多年來，分別被國際間稱呼：大陸是資訊硬體生產王國，臺灣是資訊硬體重鎮，在國際間都有舉足輕重的力道。而兩地資訊硬體產業能夠受到如此之稱道，最大的貢獻者則是台商。以 2008 年為例，如下圖所示，臺灣 2008 年海内外生產 1,103 億美元，其中很多產品產量都高居世界第一或第二位，故被國際稱為資訊硬體重鎮，但其中在大陸台商生產 1,013 億美元，高占臺灣海外生產的 92%。而中國大陸去年生產資訊硬體產值 1,216 億美元，故被稱為生產王國，其中台商生產 1,013 億美元，高占 83%。

下圖中間重疊部分就是大陸台商的生產，顯現了兩岸資訊硬體產業，是你泥中有我，我泥中有你，已到密不可分的境地。若沒有台商生產，則大陸只生產 203 億美元，臺灣本地及在其他國家生產更只有 90 億美元，產值微不足道，誰還會重視？更談不上「生產王國」與「重鎮」的讚譽了。此例充分顯現兩岸優勢互補，合則兩利、分則皆輸的局面。



資料來源：除大陸生產總額為筆者推估外，其餘係財團法人資策會資訊市場情報中心提供

另再以筆記型電腦為例，2001 年全球生產筆記型電腦 2,500 萬台，其中臺灣生產 1,400 萬台，占 56%，高居世界第一。因該年網路泡沫破滅，全球經濟不景氣，筆記型電腦的行銷跨國大企業，如 Dell、IBM、HP 都要求臺灣代工廠降價推銷，以突破經濟的不景氣。該時，筆記型電腦生產已是微利事業，不可能削價推銷。但在這些跨國大企業的壓力下，正好臺灣開放筆記型電腦赴大陸投資生產，於是臺灣所有生產筆記型電腦的生產線，很快轉移到大陸生產，由於兩岸的優勢互補，成本大幅降低，符合跨國企業的要求，削價推銷的結果，在全球經濟不振的情況下，2002 及 2003 年筆記型電腦銷售量一枝獨秀，高達兩位數的成長。

至 2008 年筆記型電腦全球生產 1.22 億台，與 2001 年相比較，七年間平均每年成長率高達 25%，而其中在大陸台商生產 1.12 億台，平均每年增加率更高達 35%。而在七年間全球生產增加 97 百萬台，但台商生產增加 98 百萬台。顯然全球筆記型電腦市場的迅速擴大，全部都是台商增加生產所做的貢獻。

同時，全球筆記型電腦在過去七年間生產及市場能如此快速的擴大，如右圖所示，其主因是每台出廠價格，自 2001 年的每台 860 美元，2008 年降為 510 美元，降價高達 41% 的貢獻。

此例，台商不但為大陸爭取了 573 億美元外匯收入及大量就業機會，也為跨國企業貢獻了巨額銷售利潤，且為臺灣帶動零組件及配件出口，並創造三角貿易的服務收入，以及大量就業機會。同時由於大幅降價，使全球消費者享受到價廉物美的電腦，創造了「多贏」的局面。

以上分析，兩岸經貿合作所獲得的巨大成果，還是在過去政府長期打壓之下，由台商忍氣吞聲打拼，歷經千辛萬苦所打造的。這也充分顯現市場力量的巨大，台商冒險犯難的偉大精神。幸而馬政府兩年來，在兩岸關係上秉持「開放與鬆綁」的大方向，加速促進兩岸經貿交流與合作的正常化與秩序化發展。今後更期望兩岸在簽署 ECFA 後，政府再進一步爭取與東協、歐盟、美國、日本、南韓等國簽署區域貿易協定（RTA）或自由貿易協定（FTA），排除所有障礙，為臺灣創造更有利的投資環境。

擴大世界市場

(以筆記型電腦(NB)生產為例)



資料來源：根據財團法人資策會資訊市場情報中心資料計算

肆、政府重要經濟政策與改革

臺灣經濟能獲得以上成就，其因素固多，但政府在不同階段，推動的各項改革、採取的不同政策與重大建設，並能貫徹執行，充分發揮公共政策領導經濟發展的功能，應為其關鍵所在。

一、幣制改革（1949）

誠如前文所說，臺灣光復初期物價大漲，人民對當時使用的舊臺幣完全沒有信心，錢一到手趕快將它用掉，多放一點時間就會貶值。因此，在1949年初，當時臺灣省政府財政廳長嚴家淦向省主席陳誠報告，舊臺幣無法維持，建議改革幣制，廢舊臺幣發行新臺幣。不過為爭取人民對新臺幣的信心，必須要

有充足黃金或外匯做準備。估計發行新臺幣 2 億元，需黃金 80 萬兩做準備，但臺灣銀行金庫既無外匯，更無黃金。於是陳誠主席親自前往大陸面見蔣中正總統，報告臺灣為穩定物價，要實施幣制改革，為鞏固幣信，需要黃金作準備，請中央支援，獲得蔣中正總統同意。

結果，中央政府撥給 80 萬兩黃金，作為發行新臺幣的十足準備，並另借外匯 1,000 萬美元，供進口調度之用。所以臺灣在 1949 年 6 月 15 日實施幣制改革，廢除舊臺幣發行新臺幣，而且是限額發行，當時額度是新臺幣 2 億元，並成立新臺幣發行監理委員會，邀請民意代表主持，每月底檢查發行額及黃金存量並公告，以取信於民。

若僅改革幣制而不採取有效配合措施，其效果將有限，因此，臺灣銀行創辦高利率存款及黃金儲蓄存款以資配合。高利率到什麼程度，現在卡奴向銀行借款的年利率是 18%，高得驚人。當時優利存款一月利息 7%，按複利計年息更高達 125%，這種利率下的存款，存 100 元，一年下來連本帶利是 225 元，比現在卡奴的 18%，高了 5、6 倍。這些還不夠，還創辦黃金儲蓄存款，當時黃金一市兩是新臺幣 280 元，存款人每存入新臺幣 280 元，存滿一個月後就可以提領黃金一兩。

當時大陸運來臺灣黃金，估計約 300 萬兩。臺灣銀行先後賣出約 200 多萬兩收回新臺幣約 6 億元。臺灣銀行創辦優利存款及黃金儲蓄存款，其目的在收縮通貨，對物價穩定產生積極作用。

二、農地改革（1948-53）

陳誠先生擔任臺灣省政府主席時，推動土地改革，分三階段進行：即 1. 實施三七五減租，2. 公地放領，3. 實施耕者有其田。特別強調的是三七五減租。以前佃租都是 50% 以上，一個佃農把土地租來種植作物生產後，要將收穫量一半以上歸地主，剩下的不到 50%，要花費在肥料、種籽、勞力、資金，還要付利息，佃農幾乎沒有錢可賺，佃農生活甚為艱苦，也無力改善生產技術，提

高產量。當時政府要改善農民生活，提高農業生產，先實施三七五減租，地租由過去的 50% 減到 37.5%。過去的佃租是每年收穫量的 50% 歸地主，所以生產量增加，繳的佃租也提高。可是改革後是按 1948 年生產量的 37.5% 計算佃租給地主，剩下的全部歸佃農所得。也就是以後每年佃農繳給地主的佃租是按 1948 年產量的 37.5% 計算，固定下來。佃農不但第一年拿到 62.5%，第二年增產了，增產的部分全部是佃農的所得，所以農業增長很快。然後實施公地放領和耕者有其田，即政府將持有的農地賣給佃農，大地主將其持有超過政府規定面積的農地，也要賣給佃農，其地價按 1948 年收穫量的 2.5 倍計算，分十年償還，每年 25%，比地租還便宜，佃農當然踴躍購地。所以在 1950 年代及 60 年代，臺灣的農業生產每年增加 5%，全世界不到 3%，增產率很高。

三、有計畫的推動經濟建設（1953-60）

在擬訂計畫之前先訂定幾項基本準則：

- (一) 以「計畫性自由經濟」為推動經濟發展的基本原則
- (二) 「以農業培養工業，以工業發展農業」的農工相輔相成發展政策
- (三) 第一期四年計畫期間以「進口替代工業」優先發展
- (四) 第二期四年計畫期間，改以出口工業為發展主軸（即後來所稱的出口導向政策）

第一期四年計畫研擬期間，社會上有二派主張，一派主張是計畫經濟，因為大陸時代經濟一直在管制，到臺灣也要繼續管制下去；另一派認為臺灣經濟發展一定要走自由化這條路。兩派爭論不休，後來有認為國父的民生主義既不是計畫經濟，也不是自由經濟，而是「計畫性自由經濟」。何謂「計畫性自由經濟」，在民間力量沒有建立起來的時候，政府多做事，由政府主導經濟發展，並建立市場機制；待民間力量壯大，市場機制逐漸形成，就由民間按市場機制運行。所以在第一期四年計畫序言中開宗明義說，新興計畫以民營為原則，以臺塑生產 PVC 塑膠為例，原為公營事業臺肥與臺碱公司要生產。當時筆者所服務

的經安會工業委員會研究認為這是極有前途的計畫，但因在全世界屬於新進的技術，風險很大，而且臺灣市場小，早期不合經濟規模，因此建廠要快，成本必須最低，而且要有能力推廣，公營事業沒有辦法在市場上競爭，所以一定要由民間經營。

後來由王永慶與趙廷箴合夥投資，成立臺灣塑膠公司（當初成立名為福懋塑膠公司）負責進行。但該公司並無專業人才，就由工業委員會專家及邀請公營臺肥公司人力共同幫忙規劃設計，並爭取美援貸款。後採購機器設備，招開國際標，結果是日本廠商得標，而美國反對，臺灣用美援的錢，怎麼去買日本機器，美國國務院提出抗議。後來工業委員會說服美國，因其價格比日本貴了一倍。重點是買美國設備成本高，根本無法生存競爭。日本為何便宜呢？派員去日本察看的結果，日本已有一個小工廠一天只做 4 噸 PVC，現在照原設計模型再做一個而已，不用另行設計。而美國是大量生產，做如此小規模，從新設計，成本當然高，說服美國後決定買日本機器設備。建廠完成以後生產出來的塑膠粉、塑膠粒銷路有限，不能完全賣掉，如不全力開工成本更高，好在臺塑迅即投資新設南亞塑膠公司，用臺塑 PVC 加工做塑膠布、塑膠杯、塑膠筷、塑膠雨衣、雨鞋等，再一步步打開市場。因此，台塑設備不斷擴充，不僅合於經濟規模，而且在二十年前臺塑就成為世界第一大的 PVC 塑膠工廠。如果當時不是堅持由民間經營的話，絕沒有今天的臺塑。

四、外匯貿易改革（1958）

外匯貿易改革於 1958 年開始實施，有以下三大重點：

（一）新臺幣大幅貶值後，實施單一匯率維持 12 年未變。

改革前的 1 元美金兌 24.78 元臺幣，貶值到 40 元，貶值約 50% 強。改革前的匯率雖稱複式匯率，實際上多達一百多種，極為複雜，廠商事前不知道適用那種匯率，已到非改不可的時候。改革過程，先改為雙元匯率，至 1961 年改為單一匯率，1 美元兌 40 元臺幣，一直維持到 1973

年2月升為38元兌1美元。

(二) 自消極限制進口，改為積極鼓勵出口。

(三) 解除部分進口及外匯管制。出口增加後外匯收入多了，就將原有的進口及外匯管制，部分解除。

很多國內外學者專家都認為，該次外匯貿易改革，是臺灣自管制經濟走向自由化經濟邁出一大步，是重要的轉捩點。也是從1958年至今五十多年，臺灣出口如此大幅擴張，它是最大功臣之一。

五、加速經濟發展方案（1960）

加速經濟發展方案是在1960年公布，其作用在加速經濟成長，俾在美援停止後，能達到自力成長目標。在配合措施方面有二大重點：

(一) 推動十九點財經改革

1. 將以往為應付非常狀態的措施盡量予以解除，使一切經濟活動正常化，以恢復市場機能。在過去通貨膨脹及物資缺乏時期，所採取的經濟管制包括物價管制、進口管制及外匯管制、投資限制等，都影響市場機能的運作，而且在積極管理下就成為腐敗貪汙的溫床，必須革除。
2. 以國民儲蓄作為經濟發展的主要資金來源；並整頓租稅，控制預算。國防費用按固定幣值凍結，使增加的所得，能多用於投資，投資才能大幅增加。
3. 創立資本市場，確立獎勵辦法、調整金融體系，進一步放寬外匯貿易管制，期能使新臺幣自由兌換。可見在1960年就希望臺幣自由化兌換，但到1980年代20多年後才實現。

(二) 頒布《獎勵投資條例》

改革方案很多措施要立法或修法才能實施，如採取減稅、免稅與退稅來鼓勵儲蓄、投資和出口，依據稅法規定要徵稅的，現在要減、免、退稅都是要修法的；又如出售公營事業收入，不繳國庫，設立開發基金，徵

收土地成立工業區，這些都要修法或立法。一談到立法、修法，每一個法都要三、五年不一定完成，拖延時日，改革不能落實。後來就想到特別法優於普通法，祇要訂一個特別法，排除現有法律的規定。最後擬訂了《獎勵投資條例》，把減免稅的措施、設立開發基金、設置工業區等都納入《獎勵投資條例》。不用等到有關法規慢慢修訂或新立法了，祇要《獎勵投資條例》很快通過就可落實改革。

加速經濟發展方案可說也是一項重大且全面性的經濟改革，奠定未來五十年經濟發展的基礎。

六、有效利用美援（1951-65）

1950 年 7 月韓戰爆發，美國除派第七艦隊進駐臺灣海峽外，並自是年底恢復對我國經濟援助，至 1965 年 6 月底的 15 年間，共援助約 15 億美元，相當當時 GDP 的 6%。美援除解決臺灣當時外匯及資金短缺外，更對臺灣的物價穩定、經濟建設、技術人員培訓及政策建議，均做出重大貢獻。

由於臺灣政府有效利用美援，經濟成長快速，所得與儲蓄大幅提高。在美國援助的衆多國家中，臺灣是少數利用美援有效的國家之一，而與以色列與希臘同被美國判定「有自力成長能力」的三個國家，而於 1965 年 6 月底，第一批被停止美援。

七、人力發展計畫的推動（1965-90）

臺灣天然資源缺乏，惟人口衆多，人口密度偏高，早期原是「生之者寡、食之者衆」的局面。在 1965 年經合會草擬第四期四年經建計畫時，同時提出十年長期計畫，其中重點之一即是「人口政策」建議抑制人口的快速成長，惟在報行政院時，遭到關鍵官員的反對，致使院會決議「四年計畫」照案通過，「十年計畫」供作內部參考的命運。

惟經合會於 1966 年 7 月召開「第一屆全國人力資源研討會」，邀請產、

官、學界精英代表 150 餘人參加研討，獲得共識，建議政府推動人力發展計畫。於是經合會原擬議中「第一期人力發展計畫」，根據研討會建議，整理修正報行政院正式核定實施。

自 1965-90 年間在人力發展政策方面，先後採取重要政策，包括：(1) 制訂「人口政策綱領」，(2) 實施「家庭計畫」，(3) 延長至九年國民教育，(4) 建立技術與職業教育體系，(5) 實施工業職業訓練計畫，(6) 高等教育之改進與發展，由於人力發展計畫之適時推動，對臺灣經濟能穩定且快速的發展貢獻良多。

八、財稅金融改革

財稅金融改革大大小小進行許多次，歸納來說：

(一) 建立預算制度

中央政府遷臺之初沒有預算制度，賣黃金，寫條子拿錢，1950 年嚴家淦初任財政部長認為沒有預算制度，國家建設無從談起，乃向先總統蔣中正陳詞分析利弊，詳述政府預算制度的重要性與緊迫性，並面請蔣中正，以後需款也按預算支用，以樹立預算的權威。蔣中正總統從善如流竟然同意，預算制度才得以建立。

(二) 賦稅改革

政府曾進行多次賦稅改革，而其中以 1967 年行政院成立的賦改革委員會，請旅美學人劉大中博士主持，進行的全面性賦稅改革，最具成效，對日後經濟發展及財政收支的改善，助益甚大。

(三) 中央銀行復業

中央銀行於 1961 年 7 月 1 日在臺復業，之前係由臺灣銀行代理部分央行業務。央行復業後，完全負起金融調節，穩定經濟，並輔助經濟發展的任務。

(四) 建立資本、貨幣及外匯市場

使所有的市場都慢慢的經營起來，才真正成為市場經濟的國家。

(五) 全面翻修《銀行法》

1975 年公布《新銀行法》，對銀行種類及業務均有明確劃分，即採取長短期金融劃分原則，規定商業銀行以提供短期信用為主要任務，各種專業銀行則以提供中長期信用或特定部門的中長期信用為主要業務。

(六) 利率自由化先行

過去的利率都是中央銀行訂定，各銀行遵照辦理，在中央銀行宣布今後利率不再統一規定，由各銀行自己訂定。但銀行都是公營的，每家銀行都不敢動，怕業務跑掉，三至五年時間才習慣，才真正落實自由化。

九、十大建設（1974-78）

十大建設也是一項重大政策，包括：

(一) 交通運輸建設：

有 1. 中山高速公路，2. 鐵路電氣化，3. 北迴鐵路，4. 臺中港，5. 擴建蘇澳港，6. 中正國際機場。

(二) 能源：7. 電力—核能發電

尤其中山高速公路、中正國際機場及鐵路電氣化，使臺灣的交通建設走上現代化。而能源建設是核能發電，使能源朝向多元化發展，且可降低污染。

(三) 重化工業：

有 8. 一貫作業鋼鐵廠（中鋼），9. 大造船廠（中船），10. 石化工業。重化工業方面可說是從勞力密集產業走向重化工業為主的一個轉捩點。十大建設也奠定了臺灣經濟邁向現代化的基石。

十、推動高科技產業發展

推動高科技產業發展，包括以下各項：

- (一) 成立工業技術研究院（1973）
- (二) 策劃積體電路（IC）工業發展（1974），奠定電子工業邁向高科技產業發展的契機。
- (三) 召開全國科學技術會議（1978-87），研訂「科學技術發展方案」，推動八大重點科技、能源、資訊、材料、自動化、光電、生物科技、B型肝炎防治與食品。
- (四) 創設「新竹科學園區」（1980）
- (五) 設置「資訊工業策進會」（1980）
- (六) 成立「聯華電子公司」（1980）
- (七) 公布「加強培育及延攬高級科技人才方案」（1983）
- (八) 成立「臺灣積體電路公司」（1986）

在 1980 年代初期，有關高科技產業發展的政策、方向已完成規劃，及其周邊機構、法令規章等都制定好了，近 20 多年來享受發展成果。

十一、全面經濟自由化的推動（1980年代）

1984 年，俞國華就任行政院長，宣布將以「自由化、國際化、制度化」為經濟發展的基本政策。包括：1. 外匯自由化，2. 金融自由化，3. 投資自由化，4. 貿易自由化，5. 公營事業民營化。於 1984 年提出來，卻受到相當大的阻力，1985 年政府成立「經濟革新委員會」，邀請產學界及官方代表參加，溝通研究，最後提出 50 多項革新建言，才使經濟全面自由化逐步落實。由於全面自由化的實施，因而進入 WTO 世界貿易組織，與國際接軌；所受到的衝擊，大為減輕。

十二、建設臺灣成為亞太營運中心（1993）

1993 年行政院為面對國內外經濟情勢的變化，實施「振興經濟方案」，其中目標有二：一為促進產業升級，二為建設臺灣成為亞太營運中心，後者係當

時研擬該方案的經建會主委蕭萬長接受筆者的建議納入，其基本精神在以臺灣為根據地吸引跨國企業到臺灣投資或策略聯盟，共同到大陸投資及技術合作，進軍世界市場，以凸顯臺灣在亞太地區經濟整合中扮演關鍵角色，同時可以在先進國家與開發中國家間，擔負承先啓後的「中繼者」角色。

此一政策於 1995 年公布整套實施方案後，在不到一年間，即有多家跨國企業到臺灣與當地企業策略聯盟，等待兩岸直航後，到大陸投資，充分發揮臺灣在資

本、技術、行銷以及地理區位的優勢。此「亞太營運中心」政策如能順利推動，不僅可以開拓臺灣經濟新局，亦可促進大陸經濟進一步發展，為開創中國人世紀創造契機。但不幸的是，1996 年李登輝祭出「戒急用忍」政策，訂定限制臺灣與大陸經貿合作的條款，致使此極具前瞻性的「亞太營運中心」政策胎死腹中，阻斷臺灣經濟的進一步發展。



1993 年 7 月 3 日，時任經建會主委的蕭萬長先生召開記者會，說明「振興經濟方案」實施計畫。

十三、經發會兩岸組共識（2001）

2000 年政權輪替，民進黨執政在無預警情況下，突宣布已興建三分之一的第四核能發電廠（簡稱核四）停建，震驚海內外，嚴重衝擊臺灣經濟。加以 2001 年網路泡沫破滅，致使臺灣淪為 50 年來首次經濟負成長。

當時陳水扁總統為挽救此劣勢，邀朝野代表及產學界成立經發會，共分五

組謀求對策。其中最關鍵重要的是兩岸組所獲得的「共識」，如下：

- (一) 兩岸協商問題：建議政府儘速凝聚朝野共識，化解「九二共識」之分歧，依據中華民國憲法定位兩岸關係，擱置政治爭議，儘速與大陸方面協商「三通」及其他攸關人民福祉的議題。
- (二) 兩岸經貿發展以「積極開放、有效管理」為基本原則。積極推動兩岸經貿關係正常化，開放兩岸三通（直接通航、通商及通郵）；開放企業赴大陸直接投資與資金的限制；開放對大陸投資產業及產品項目；開放金融業赴大陸進行業務投資，設立分行及子公司；推動簽署兩岸投資保障協定及兩岸租稅協定等。
- (三) 開放陸資來台投資產業及不動產、積極推動大陸人士來台觀光等。

但實際上，以上共識很遺憾一直到第二次政黨輪替後才落實執行，拖延了 8 年，致經濟一蹶不振，怎不讓人嘆惜！

伍、創造臺灣經濟奇蹟的功臣

以上政策與改革的推行，根據筆者親身經歷，認為陳誠、蔣夢麟、俞鴻鈞、徐柏園、尹仲容、嚴家淦、蔣經國、李國鼎、孫運璿、俞國華等十位應是大功臣。而其中嚴家淦、尹仲容、李國鼎、孫運璿、俞國華五位，專業技術官員對財經貢獻最為卓著，其所主導的政策分述如下：

一、嚴家淦先生對臺灣經濟發展的貢獻

（1905 年生於江蘇蘇州，1926 年畢業於上海聖約翰大學化學系，1993 年 12 月 24 日逝世，享年 89 歲。）

- (一) 主導改革、決策方面，最主要的：幣制改革、預算制度建立、賦稅改革。
- (二) 協調或支持通過的重要改革與決策：農地改革、外匯貿易改革、19 點財經改革方案、獎勵投資條例、加工出口區的設立、新竹科學園區設立等等。

二、尹仲容先生對臺灣經濟發展的貢獻

(祖籍湖南邵陽人，1903 年生於江西南昌，1925 年畢業於南洋大學（交大前身）電機工程科，1963 年 1 月 13 日逝世，享年 61 歲。)

- (一) 負責規劃光復初期臺灣經濟的重建。
- (二) 確定未來經濟發展的方向。
- (三) 第一期四年經建計畫工業及交通運輸部門計畫的設計與推動。
- (四) 推動外匯貿易改革，確立出口導向政策。
- (五) 主持十九點財經改革方案。
- (六) 訂頒獎勵投資條例。

三、李國鼎先生對臺灣經濟發展的貢獻

(1910 年生於南京，1930 年畢業於中央大學物理學系，1934-37 年在英國劍橋大學物理研究所進修，2001 年 5 月 31 日逝世，享年 92 歲。)

- (一) 研擬十九點財經改革方案。
- (二) 起草獎勵投資條例。
- (三) 推動投資環境改善。
- (四) 出口導向政策的推動。
- (五) 加工出口區設立。
- (六) 計畫家庭及人口政策的推動。
- (七) 人力資源的培育與教育政策的調整。
- (八) 十大建設財源籌措。
- (九) 研擬高科技產業發展方案與推動。

四、孫運璿先生對臺灣經濟發展的貢獻

(1913 年生於山東省蓬萊縣，1934 年哈爾濱工業大學電機系畢業，2006 年 2 月 15 日逝世，享年 93 歲。)

- (一) 電力的重建與發展－普及率高達 99.7%。
- (二) 十大建設：交通建設－高速公路、鐵路電氣化、桃園國際機場、北迴鐵路、台中港與蘇澳港的規劃。
- (三) 能源－核能發電的興建。
- (四) 重化工業－中鋼、中船、石化工業建設的推動。
- (五) 克服台美斷交的衝擊、穩定台美經貿關係、建立國人信心。
- (六) 第二次世界石油危機期間採取以價制量政策，安度危機，並以機械、電機、電子、資訊及精密工業等為策略性產業，納入第八期四年經建計畫（1982-85）發展重點，全力推動。
- (七) 推動高科技產業發展（其中多項與李國鼎共同研擬、決策與推動）—
1. 成立工業技術研究院（1973），成為臺灣高科技人才及產業孕育的搖籃。
 2. 積極策劃積體電路（IC）工業發展（1974），做為未來電子、資訊等相關高科技產業發展的引擎。
 3. 邀請在美國對 IC 技術學有專精的海外學人，組成電子技術顧問委員會（1974），協助臺灣技術引進的工作，以縮短研發時間，早日建立臺灣的電子工業。
 4. 召開全國科學技術會議（1978-84），研定「科學技術發展方案」，推動八大重點科技—能源、資訊、材料、自動化、光電、生物科技、B 型肝炎防治與食品。
 5. 設置新竹科學園區（1980），作為發展高科技產業基地。
 6. 成立資訊工業策進會（1980），推廣資訊的應用。
 7. 成立科技顧問組（1980），邀請世界一流科學家參與審查科技方案，並提供建言。
 8. 成立「聯華電子公司」（1980）與美國 RCA 同步量產 4 吋晶片，奠定 IC 發展基礎。
 9. 實施「加強培育與延攬高科技人才方案」，使任用高科技人才更富彈性。

10. 1983 年開始籌劃超大型積體電路的建設，於 1986 年成立的臺灣積體電路公司（即稱台積電），成為世界最大的 IC 代工廠。

五、俞國華先生對臺灣經濟發展的貢獻

（1914 年生於浙江省奉化，1934 年清華大學畢業，1944-47 年在哈佛大學及倫敦經濟學院進修經濟三年，2000 年 10 月 4 日逝世，享年 86 歲。）

- (一) 筹措九年國民教育經費。
- (二) 賦稅改革方案的有效執行，包括實施加值型營業稅。
- (三) 建立中央銀行為「銀行之銀行」，發揮中央銀行應有的功能。
- (四) 建立外匯市場與貨幣市場，並為外匯自由化及利率自由化奠立基礎。
- (五) 因應兩次石油危機及退出聯合國與美日斷交的衝擊，保持經濟的穩健發展。
- (六) 確立「自由化、國際化、制度化」為經濟發展基本原則，推動經濟發展全面自由化。
- (七) 將教育經費提高到憲法規定的 15%。
- (八) 落實執行解除戒嚴、開放黨禁、解除報禁、開放人民前往大陸探親，以及制定第一屆中央民意代表自願退職條例，以便新民意代表的產生。

六、政府精英們的風範

政府精英們雖都處威權時代，但有主見、有執著、有擔當、具中國古代大臣風範：

- (一) 謀國求治心切，一切為國家為人民，絕不為個人權位考量，且具有無私、無求的基本精神，及追求國家現代化的強烈企圖心。
- (二) 都兼具中國傳統與西方文化知識的修養、心胸開闊、尊重專業與幕僚意見，作正確決策，並全力以赴，貫徹執行。

(三) 都是操守廉潔、生活簡樸、公私分明，而且都有鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已的精神。

七、政府精英們的特質

- (一) 積極主動，勇於面對問題，敢於改革；明知困難，阻力重重，但有千萬人吾往矣的氣概。
- (二) 進取心特別強，不斷汲取新知、新觀念，也不時提出前瞻性看法，推動新制度、新計畫。
- (三) 以國家整體利益為重，絕無本位主義，各部會間團結合作，真正為國家經濟打拼。

八、結語

一、回顧1990年以前的40多年間，臺灣經濟發展較東南亞國家及韓國順利，且獲得較高成就，其原因筆者認為有下列幾點：

- (一) 臺灣有一個高效率的政府，在民間力量尚未壯大、市場條件尚未完全具備前，採取正確發展方向與策略，全力主導經濟發展，培養民間力量。待民間力量逐漸壯大，市場條件逐步完善過程中，逐步開放，讓所培養的民間潛在力量，有條不紊的釋放出來，真正落實「計畫性自由經濟」的最高指導方針。
- (二) 在產業發展方面採取量能為力，循序漸進的發展策略。自農業—輕工業替代進口—輕工業出口拓展—重化工業—再向技術密集產業發展。
- (三) 政府在各階段所採取因應對策，在克服所面臨困難同時，還能為下一階段發展，創造有利條件，使下一階段發展更上一層樓。
- (四) 臺灣率先訂頒《人口政策綱領》，有效推動家庭計畫，降低人口增加率。同

時在人力培訓方面，尚能配合各階段人力的需要，不致因人才的不足而阻礙經濟發展。

二、前述所舉政府採取的十三項重大政策與改革，其中七項是由經建會及其前身提出，經行政院核定實施，另六項也多是經建會及其前身領導階層主持或參與而完成者。

三、創造臺灣經濟奇蹟的十大功臣中，貢獻最卓著的五位，都是經建會及其前身的領導階層。他們的成就雖都具備特殊的條件，但經建會及其前身幕僚同仁的努力奉獻，其功也不可沒。亦顯現經建會在臺灣過去經濟發展中，扮演的重要角色。

四、不幸的是，1990年以後，臺灣經濟不論是經濟成長率、出口金額及出口增加率都是每下愈況，其中出口金額在全球排名更自第11名倒退到目前的第17名。自亞洲四小龍之首，淪為敬陪末座；唯一上升的是失業率。更嚴重的是每人所得（GDP），自1992年超過一萬美元後，即停滯不前，陷人民於痛苦之中，怎不令人痛心疾首。

五、臺灣經濟淪落到今天這個地步，用一句話來表達，就是「政黨惡鬥」的結果。希望這種「政黨惡鬥、內耗」的局面盡早結束，讓政府施政順利進行。相信以臺灣的條件及民間的潛力，政府只要創造優良的投資，生活居住環境，臺灣未來還是有光明遠大的前程，大家繼續努力吧！



THESSIS THESSIS

Taiwan Economy under President Ma's First Two Years in Office*

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Abstract

This article reviews the proposed economic policies of President Ma Ying-Jeou during his campaign, Taiwan's economic performance in the past two years and the related economic policies that have been carried out. In addition, the future economic blueprint is outlined by linking his campaign pledges and recent policies. Regarding President Ma's economic plans, this article considers (1) the "6-3-3" policy target can be possibly reached; (2) to achieve the goal, the original plan included four faucets: 12 basic infrastructure projects, Global connection, Industry restructuring and Tax reform. Though President Ma announced a comprehensive strategy for Taiwan's economy during the campaign, he faced a series of economic and political crises soon after assuming his presidential duties, including removing the gasoline price freeze,

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eruption of the global financial tsunami, the Sanlu contaminated milk powder incident, and the disaster from Typhoon Morakot. Consequently, most of the first two years of his term centered on crisis management. The global economic developments during that time made the "6-3-3" campaign pledge to be seemingly unattainable. Among which, the financial tsunami was the greatest among the crises. Accordingly, this article will elaborate on the economic policy measures that were introduced in coping with the financial crisis.

Separately, as the global economy started to recover in the second half of 2009, coupled with the proper measures taken during the recession, the Taiwan economy was able to weather the recession and head towards a path of recovery. Given the gradual recovery in the economy, the economic policies of the Ma administration may shift towards a more long term economic perspective from the previous crisis management mode. Hence, this article will also elaborate on the future economic blueprint. The conclusions are as follows: (1) Connecting both sides of the Strait, Envisioning the world and Internal economic development is the core policy of Ma's administration, (2) within this framework, the Asian supply chain development model has already become the major driving force of economic development in Asian nations, which is a trend Taiwan can not resist, (3) joining the international division of labor aggressively will force industries at a disadvantage to relocate, thus causing unemployment. Under these circumstances, Ma's administration will respond in three different ways: industrial innovation, deregulation, and develop emerging industries. The current economic policies appear to be following such a mindset.

This paper is separated into three sections. The first is a description regarding President Ma's campaign pledges; the second addresses the Taiwan economy since Ma took office. For this section, the paper delineates the crisis he encountered when he took office and the measures that were adopted in handling them. Finally, the third portion provides some viewpoints regarding the prospect of Taiwan's economy.

1. President Ma's Campaign Pledges

President Ma's economic policy prospects during the campaign mainly centered on the "6-3-3" pledge, a vision of what Taiwan would become under his governance. Specifically, "6-3-3" means an average annual economic growth rate of 6 percent or more; unemployment rate lowered to 3% percent or less before 2012; per capita income reaching \$30,000 USD before 2016 (Figure 1).

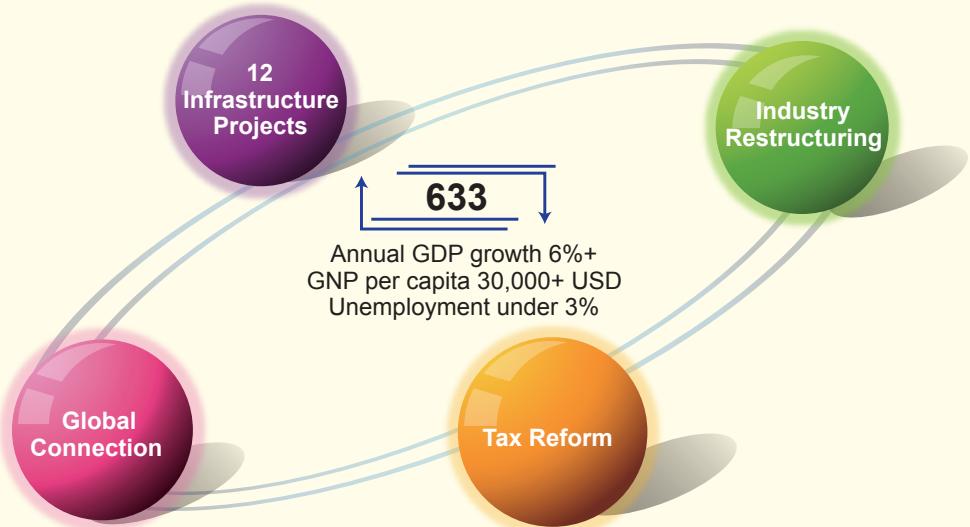


Figure 1 The 6-3-3 pledge

To achieve his goals, his economic blueprint had four dimensions: 12 basic infrastructure projects, Global connection, Industry restructuring and Tax reform.

The reason behind the 12 infrastructure projects was due to the long term sluggishness of the domestic demand. In addition, during Ma's election campaign, most of the major economies were showing signs of weakness and the possibility of slipping into recession. Hence, he believed that the future administration must increase public investment to enhance domestic demand.

The mindset behind his global connection policy is that, for a long time foreign trade has been the lifeline and source of vitality of Taiwan. Although Taiwan joined the WTO in 2002, given the minimal progress of the Doha round, the trend of global free trade has transformed into respective regional integrations. In light of the political reality, Taiwan was unable to directly participate in many international economic activities. As Taiwan greatly relies on foreign trade, the danger of becoming marginalized has steadily grown. Therefore, during Ma's campaign, global connection was a core dimension of his future economic policy.

As for the industry restructuring policy, he hopes to gradually upgrade Taiwan's industrial sector through incentives and deregulations in coping with the challenges of globalization. Lastly, the goal of tax reform is to deal with the problems regarding Taiwan's income tax being over-concentrated on salary receivers, and unfair tax rates between different industries.

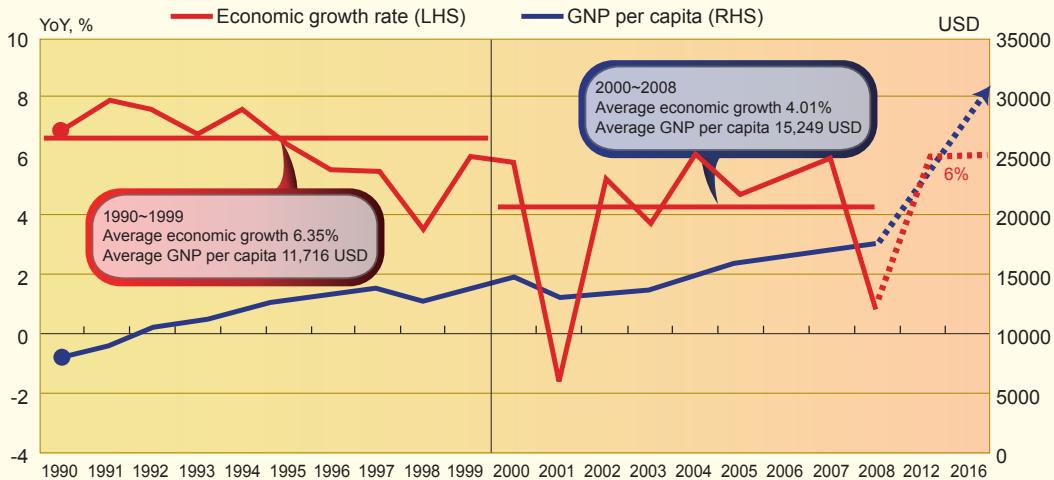


Figure 2 Taiwan's average GDP growth was 4.01% during 2000~08, lower than the 6.35% average in the 1990s.

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan, R.O.C.

Although during the campaign, his "6-3-3" target faced enormous suspicion, such goals were not unreachable. In fact, the logic behind "6-3-3" is that Taiwan's economy may return to the growth momentum it once enjoyed in the 1990s. During the 1990s, the average annual GDP growth was 6.35%, which is significantly higher than the 4.01% average during 2000~2008. If Taiwan's economy can grow at an annual 6% with a 2% annual inflation, based on Taiwan's per capita GDP of 17,507 USD in 2008, Taiwan's per capita GDP could top 32,000 USD in 2016 (Figure 2). In fact, if Taiwan's economy can grow by more than 6% annually, the unemployment rate can drop to the late 1990 levels, which is 3% (Figure 3).

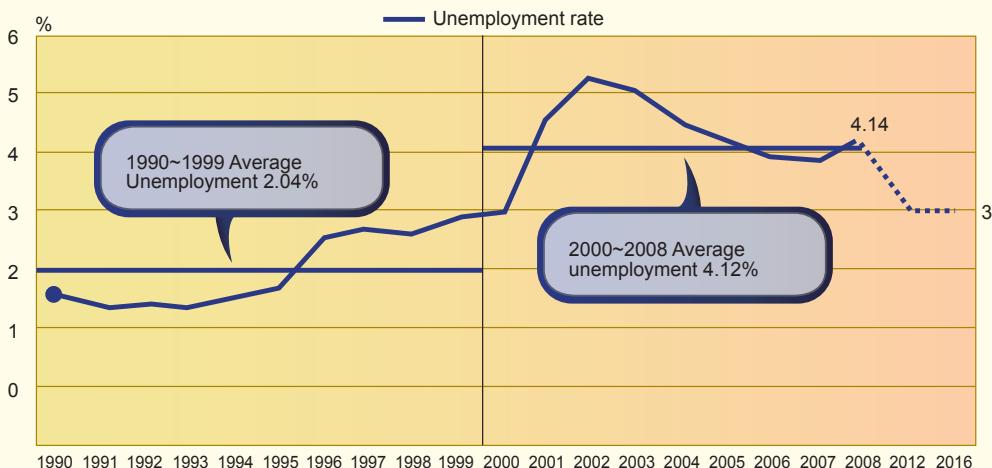


Figure 3 The average unemployment rate was 4.12% during 2000~08, higher than the 2.04% average in the 1990s.

Source: DGBAS

2. Taiwan Economy since Ma Took Office

2.1. Economic Picture: Crises

Though President Ma was keen in promoting the "6-3-3" vision during his campaign, the challenges he encountered after taking office rendered such a realization to be nearly unattainable. The first challenge that Ma's administrative team faced was lifting the gasoline price freeze that was in place since Nov. 6 of 2007 and allowing it to be exposed to the actual market mechanisms. Noteworthy, due to the removal of the price freeze on May 30, 2008, Taiwan's CPI inflation once hiked to 5.81% in July 2008 (Figure 4). In addition, owing to the rise in international commodity prices, a key focus was containing the inflation in the initial periods of Ma's administration.

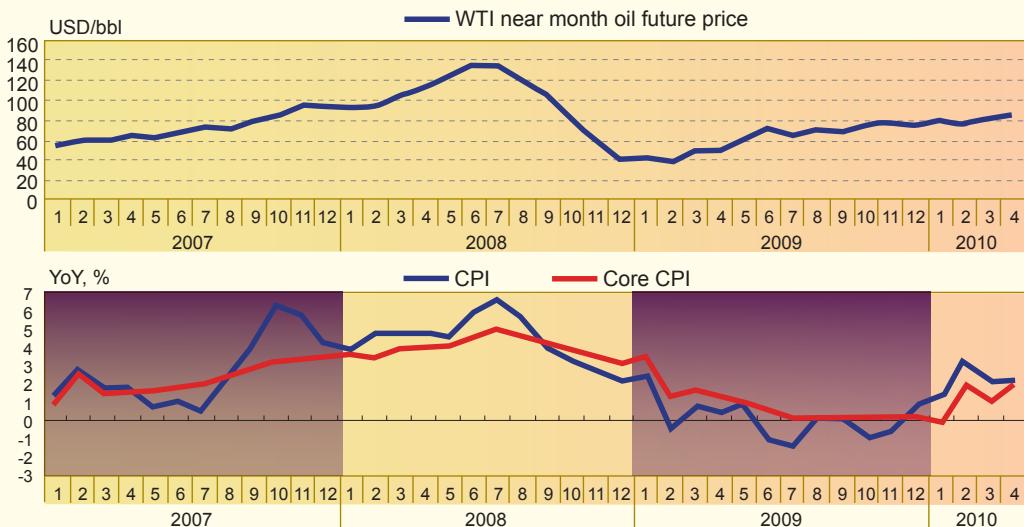


Figure 4 Removing the gasoline price freeze pushed up inflation.

Source: EIA, DGBAS

Although international commodity prices fell sharply since July 2008, a bigger sub-prime turmoil and the following financial crisis seriously struck Taiwan, which has always relied heavily on external demand. Noteworthy, the correlation coefficient of Taiwan export annual growth and the world trade volume annual growth during 2000 thru 2010 has been at a high of 0.87. This naturally explains why Taiwan's exports fell sharply by 9.21% in 2009 (Figure 5).

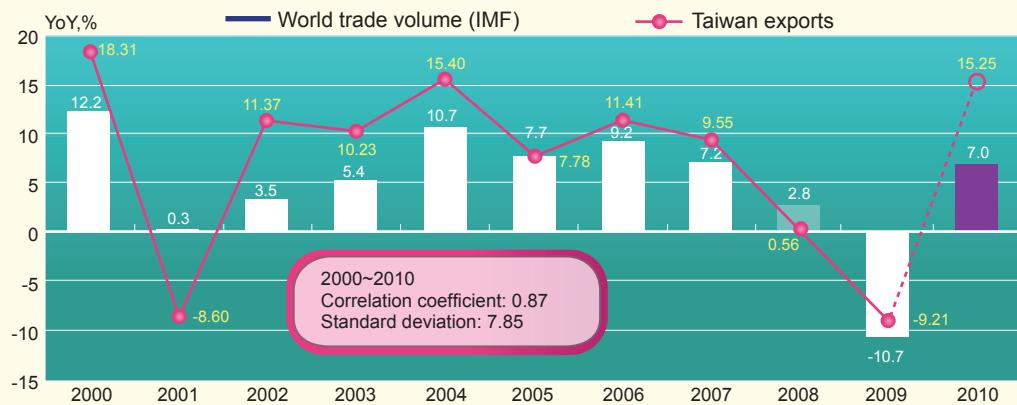


Figure 5 Taiwan exports are closely linked to world trade; the financial crisis seriously battered Taiwan's exports.

Note: 2010 World trade volumes forecasted by IMF in April 2010; 2010 Taiwan exports forecasted by the PRI in March 2010.

Source: IMF, DGBAS, Polaris Research Institute (PRI)

The sharp export declines significantly impacted Taiwan's manufacturing industry, which dragged Taiwan into a recession for 5 consecutive quarters. The trough seems to have occurred during 1Q09, when the GDP declined 9.08% year-on-year. Amid the deepening recession, the unemployment rate worsened as well, rising from 3.84% in May 2008 to 6.13% in Aug 2009 (Figure 6).

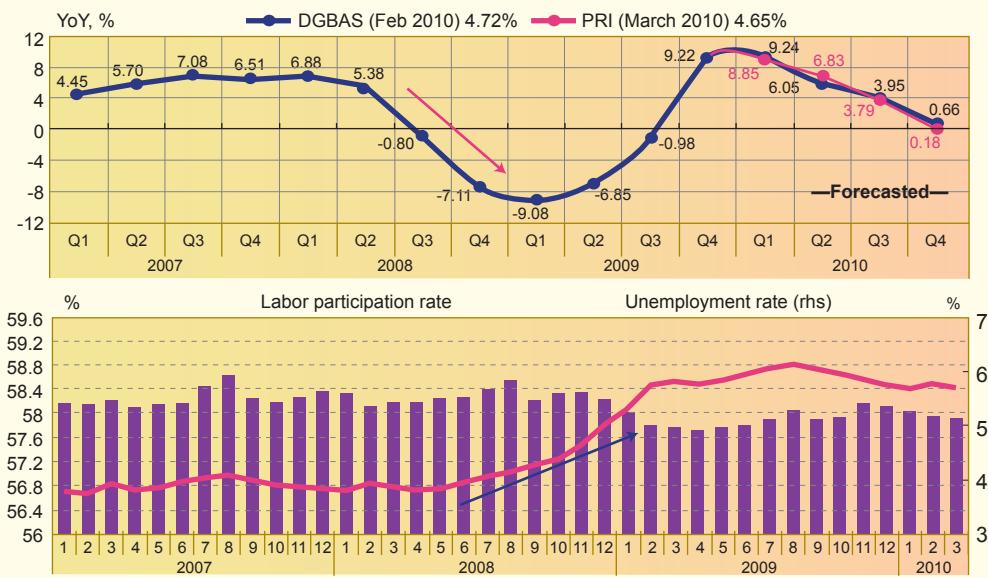


Figure 6 The economic recession and rising unemployment rate.

Source: DGBAS, PRI

In addition to the crisis of lifting the price freeze and eruption of the global financial crisis, the Sanlu contaminated milk powder event of Sept. 2009, the H1N1 flu pandemic of Mar. 2009, the disaster inflicted by Typhoon Morakot in Aug. 2009 and the internal controversy over the agreement to loosen the limits on US beef imports all contributed to the drop of President Ma's approval rates, resulting in Ma's administration to be unable to focus on realizing his campaign prospects (Figure 7).

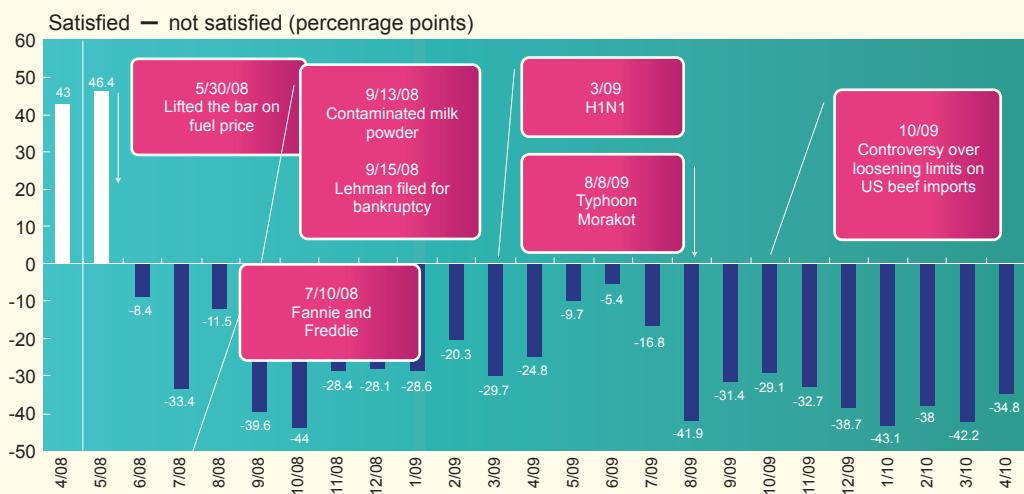


Figure 7 Ma's satisfaction polls was hurt by a number of crisis events since taking office.

Source: Global Views Survey Research Center

2.2. Crisis Management

Ma's team faced hiking oil prices and the eruption of the global financial crisis soon after taking office. In response to the oil price hikes, the government introduced various stimulus and financial stabilization policies. First, the oil price freeze was lifted, allowing it to return to the normal market price mechanisms. Meanwhile, subsidies were introduced for specific seriously impacted industries and low income households. But most of the effort concentrated on the stimulus policies in weathering the financial crisis. The policies covered four aspects, which were fiscal, employment, monetary and finance, and tax reform policies. The fiscal policy not only focused in expanding public infrastructure, a 3600 NTD per person consumption voucher was introduced prior to the Chinese New Year of 2009, which enhanced the domestic demand of Taiwan. Employment policy was divided into short term employment programs and

vocational training to help retain relevant working skills, as jobs were unfortunately cut. The slogan of monetary and financial policy was "Three Supports", which meant the government supported banks, banks supported firms and firms supported workers. A significant share of Taiwan's industrial structure was SMEs and they provided a large portion of the employment opportunities. But most of their finances were from bank loans. If banks tightened credit in light of the financial crisis, unemployment matters would worsen and thereby deepen the recession. Therefore, during this period, the government provided full deposit guarantee to prevent bank runs due to depositors' fear over solvency, while the central bank beginning on Sept. 18 of 2008 lowered the interest rate for 7 times to a historic low of 1.25%. Finally, in terms of the tax reform, through bequest and gift tax reform, Ma's government attracted back funds held overseas by Taiwanese people. In addition, through income tax reform, it helped make the domestic burden of tax fairer (Figure 8).

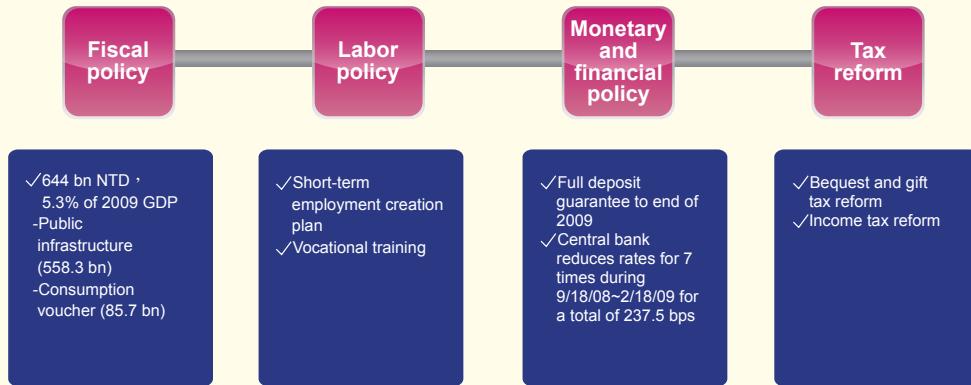


Figure 8 Policy responses to the financial crisis.

Benefiting from the sprouts of recovery in the global economy and the government stimulus package taking effect, the Taiwan economy started to recover in 2Q09. More importantly, with the recovery gradually getting back on track, the DGBAS has for four times revised upward the forecast of Taiwan's economic growth for 2010 since Aug. 2009 (Figure 9).



Figure 9 DGBAS revised upward its 2010 Taiwan GDP growth forecast to 6.14%.

Source: DGBAS

Aside from the DGBAS, recently other major institutes have also revised upward their Taiwan economic growth forecasts. Among which, Global Insight raised their forecasts for Taiwan's growth in 2010 to 6.6% on June 2010 from the 5.3% on May 2010, and the Polaris Research Institute revised upward its forecasts for Taiwan's growth in 2010 to 6.82% on June 2010. The ADB and the IMF also further lifted their forecasts to 4.9% and 6.5% respectively, on April 2010 (Figure 10).

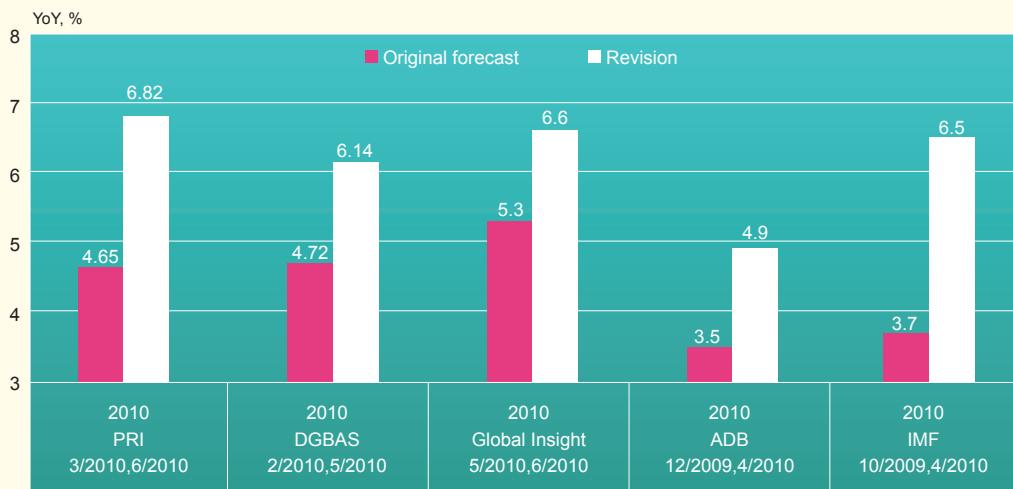


Figure 10 Major Institutes revised upward 2010 Taiwan Economy Forecast.

Battered by the recession, the number of accumulated job losses amounted to 238,000 people from Aug 2008 to April 2009. But thanks to the gradual recovery that started in 2Q09, the number of accumulated job losses fell to 80,000 people, which marked a big improvement. Although the unemployment rate remains high, conditions have improved evidently (Figure 11).

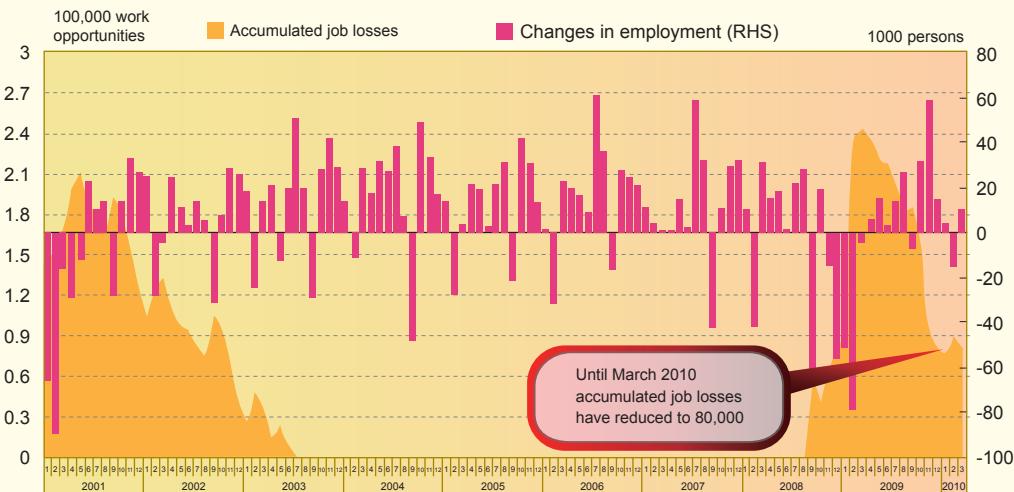


Figure 11 Accumulating unemployment

Source: DGBAS

It should be noted that, the policy measures and their success come at a cost. Although Taiwan is gradually recovering from the impact of the global financial crisis, it still faces the challenge of long term increasing public debt resulting from policies made in response to the crisis. Noteworthy, the government deficit to the GDP ratio was 3.8% in 2009, the highest since 1995. This caused the government debt to GDP ratio to increase to 33.1% in 2009 from 29.8% in 2008 (Figure 12).

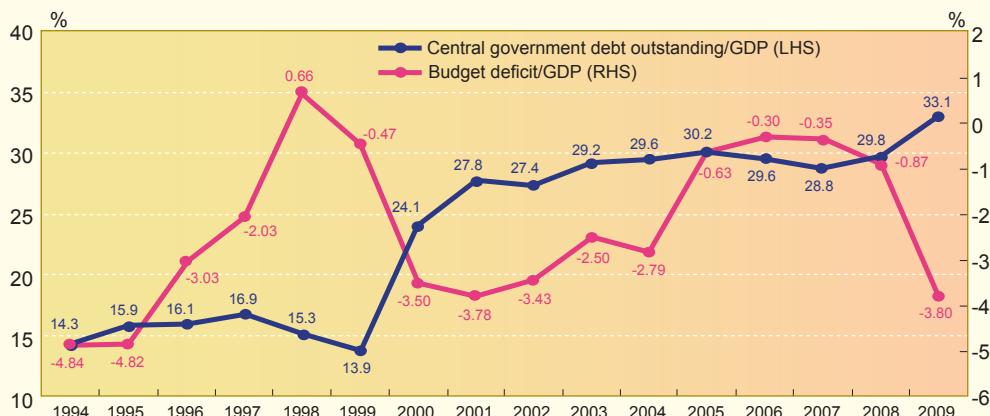


Figure 12 Accumulating central government debt

Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of finance

3. Prospects of the Taiwan Economy

3.1. Ma's Economic Strategy

Amid the gradual recovery of the economy, we can expect the economic policy of Ma's government to return to a more longer term perspective. If we review President Ma's campaign promises and recent policies, we can find that the core of Ma's economic policy is on balancing internal and external developments. On the external side, policies include aggressively pursuing ECFA with China and signing FTAs with major trade partners to reach the goal of "Connecting both sides of the Strait, Envisioning the world." On the internal side, industry upgrade is achieved by tax reforms, supporting selective emerging industries and deregulations (Figure 13).

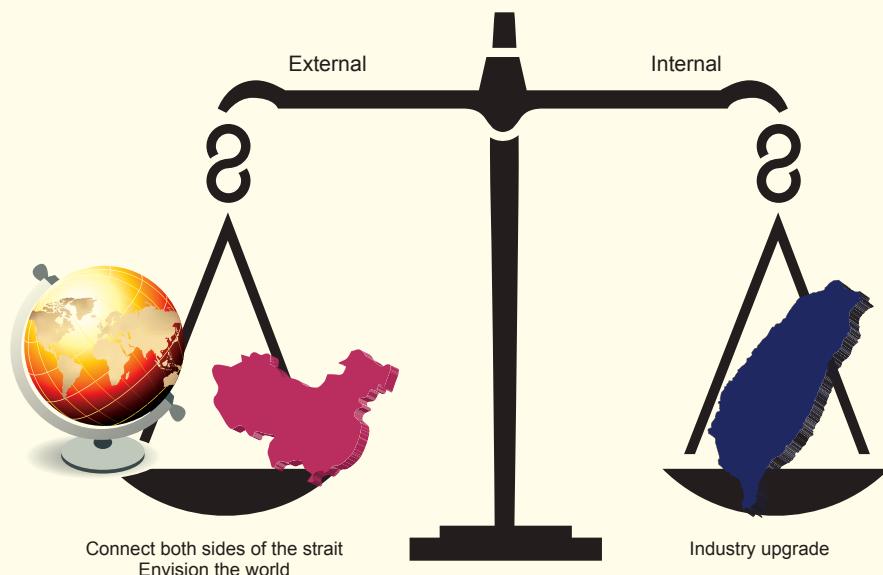


Figure 13 Ma administration wishes to balance external trade and internal economic development.

These two policies are both vital to Taiwan. Afterall, in the pursuance of freer trade, based on comparative advantage considerations, the migration of various labor intensive industries is a natural outcome. However, if Taiwan can at the same time take advantage of the expanded overseas market space and aggressively support industrial upgrade and play critical roles in the global supply chain, it may prove to be beneficial to the sustainable development of the island.

In further detail, as international trade becomes more convenient, division of labor among exporting industries have grown increasingly apparent, where such division of labor is most efficient in Asia. Asian nations import high value added ingredient materials and machinery from Japan, and the NIEs (Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore). They facilitate their comparative advantage by producing the intermediate components required to make the final goods, and subsequently moving them to China and the ASEAN for final assembly. After the final goods are manufactured in the emerging Asia economies, not only are they sold back to neighboring Asian nations, but also to the major markets of the US and Europe. Such a production system is a key reason as to why Asian trade has flourished in recent years (Figure 14).

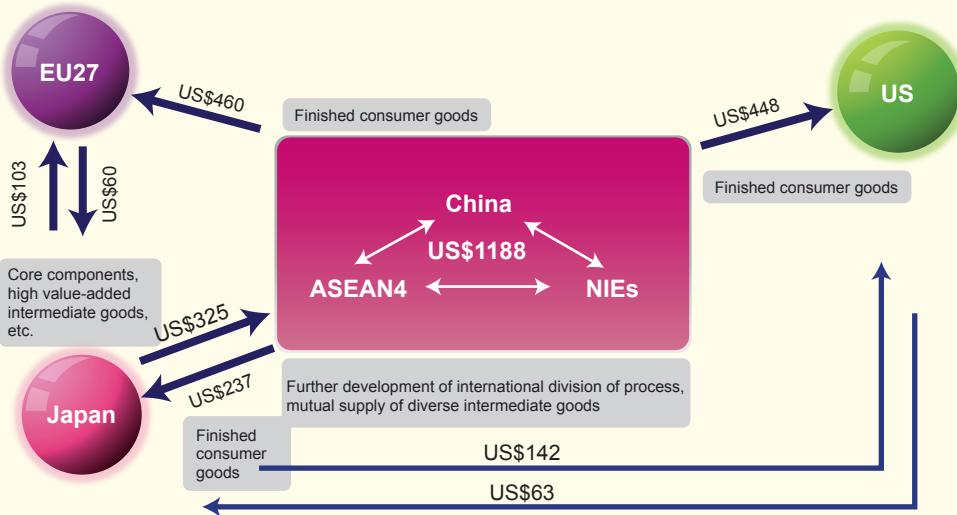


Figure 14 Intra-regional Trade is the Key to Boost Asian Exports.

Unit: billions

Source: WTO.

Noteworthy, by comparing the export destination of major economies, we can see the prosperous development of the manufacturing process division among Asian nations. In terms of Asia as a whole, intra-Asia trade has accounted for over 57.5% of total trade. Although slightly lower than the 67.2% of the European Union, it is 11.9 percentage points higher compared to 1990, and is much higher than the -0.3 percentage point change in the EU and the 8.1 percentage point increase in NAFTA over the same period. Among Asia, the share of NIEs and Japan exports to Asia have reached 63.6%, which is a 20.1 percentage point increase from 1990, thereby showing that these nations have actively joined the intra Asia manufacturing process division (Chart 1).

Chart 1 More than 50 percent of Asian trade is intra-regional.

| | | Export Origin | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | Asia | NIEs+Japan | ASEAN | Developing Asia | NAFTA | EU |
| Export Destination | Asia | 57.5 (11.9) | 63.6 (20.1) | 69.7 (11.9) | 58.1 (7.9) | 22.2 (-5.0) | 11.5 (1.0) |
| | NIEs+Japan | 35.2 (-0.6) | 35.0 (0.5) | 49.9 (0.0) | 35.7 (-3.0) | 13.9 (-9.4) | 4.9 (-1.4) |
| | ASEAN | 12.3 (1.9) | 16.2 (4.3) | 25.4 (6.4) | 12.3 (2.3) | 3.6 (-0.2) | 1.4 (-0.1) |
| | Developing Asia | 47.2 (13.9) | 55.2 (22.1) | 54.7 (17.9) | 46.5 (13.2) | 16.3 (2.0) | 9.4 (2.2) |
| | NAFTA | 12.8 (-15.6) | 15.5 (-15.0) | 12.3 (-8.1) | 16.2 (-6.6) | 49.5 (8.1) | 7.4 (-0.7) |
| | EU | 11.7 (-5.0) | 13.1 (-5.9) | 11.7 (-4.4) | 16.2 (-1.8) | 15.9 (-5.9) | 67.2 (-0.3) |
| | Rest of the word | 18 (-6.2) | 7.8 (-3.2) | 6.3 (3.0) | 9.5 (-6.1) | 12.4 (2.2) | 13.9 (3.5) |

Note: Number in parentheses is changes in shares from 1990 to 2008.

Source: UNCTAD

If we further look at the structural change in intra-Asian trade, we can see that China is the key influencing factor. In 2008, exports to China increased the most compared to 1990 from all the NIEs, ASEAN and developed Asia (mainly Japan), where the share increased by 15.9, 7.8 and 12.9 percentage points, respectively. In

relative terms, during the same period China's exports to the rest of the world grew much faster than the exports to Asia, where in 2008 the export share to areas other than Asia reached 56% of total exports, amounting to a 10.4 percentage point increase in contrast to the 1990s (Chart 2). To sum up, as the development of the Asian supply chain system has become the main driver of export development for all Asian nations, Taiwan cannot exclude itself from such a system, and moreover, Taiwan should actively participate in such a process.

Chart 2 China is the interface of Asian trade to the world, importing more from Asia and exporting more to rest of the world.

| | | Export Origin | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | NIEs | ASEAN | China | Developed Asia |
| Export Destination | NIEs | 25.4 (3.5) | 34.8 (6.0) | 25.9 (-24.7) | 29.3 (2.7) |
| | ASEAN | 17.8 (5.3) | 25.4 (6.4) | 7.8 (1.2) | 12.4 (1.2) |
| | China | 22.4 (15.9) | 9.6 (7.8) | | 15.0 (12.9) |
| | Developed Asia | 10.8 (-5.7) | 15.1 (-6.1) | 10.3 (-5.2) | 2.8 (-0.4) |
| | Rest of the world | 23.6 (6.2) | 15.1 (2.3) | 56.0 (10.4) | 40.5 (4.2) |

Note: Number in parentheses is changes in shares from 1990 to 2008.

Source: UNCTAD

Refocusing on the internal side, aggressive participation in the process of global division of labor will inevitably cause some industries with comparative disadvantages to move out. Since many of these are traditional manufacturing industries that employ a great number of workers, the government must take the issue seriously or it may cause panic over unemployment concerns. To cope with the challenge, Ma's team has planned three dimensions for industrial restructuring: industry renewal, emerging industries and deregulation (Figure 15). Among which, there are two goals in industry renewal, which is: 1. Upgrade of the service sector to absorb the excessive labor during the process of industry transition; 2. Increase the added value of manufacturing industries and developing agricultural technologies to cope with the competition from nearby countries once trade is freer.

In addition to the industries where Taiwan has a strong competitiveness, the government has also laid out plans for the recreation and culture segments, green energy and low emissions sector, smart living industry, and biotech and health care sectors to serve as Taiwan's long term industry development. To make this achievable, in addition to the subsidies given to specific industries by the Executive Yuan, the more important task is to deregulate relevant restrictions.

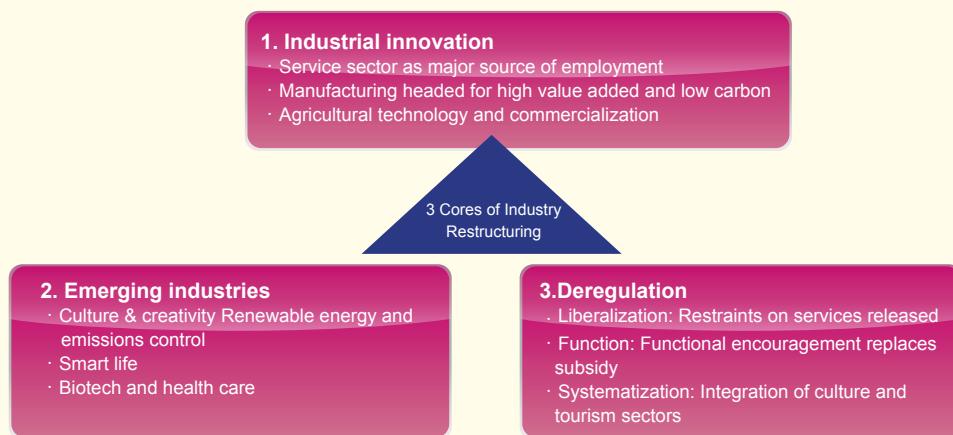


Figure 15 Three themes for industry upgrade

Another aspect of deregulation which recently has become a frequently discussed issue is the tax reform. The planned tax reform has four dimensions (Figure 16). In addition to the previously mentioned income tax and bequest and gift tax, in the newly passed corporate profit tax reform, the industry specific grants were replaced by functionality based subsidies that provided incentives for investment. In addition, the corporate profit tax rate was lowered to 17% from 25% to enhance international competitiveness. The government has also planned for a green taxation system for the future to promote Taiwan's development in green technology and low emissions industry.

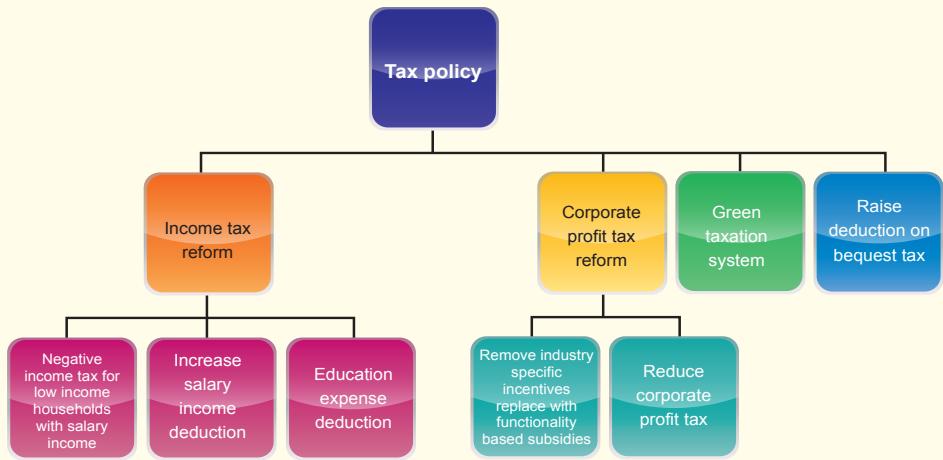


Figure 16 Enhance Taiwan's competitiveness via tax reform.

3.2. Outlook of Taiwan Economy for 2010 & 2011

The financial crisis could have a lagging effect on Taiwan. According to estimates by the PRI, the crisis has lowered Taiwan's potential GDP growth rate by 1.92 percentage points. In other words, the average potential economic growth rate in 2010~2012 would be a mere 3.9%. However, if the economic policies can take effect and provide new growth potential to Taiwan's economy, its potential economic growth rate may return to pre-crisis trends, which would be an average of 5.9% for 2010~2012 (Figure 17).

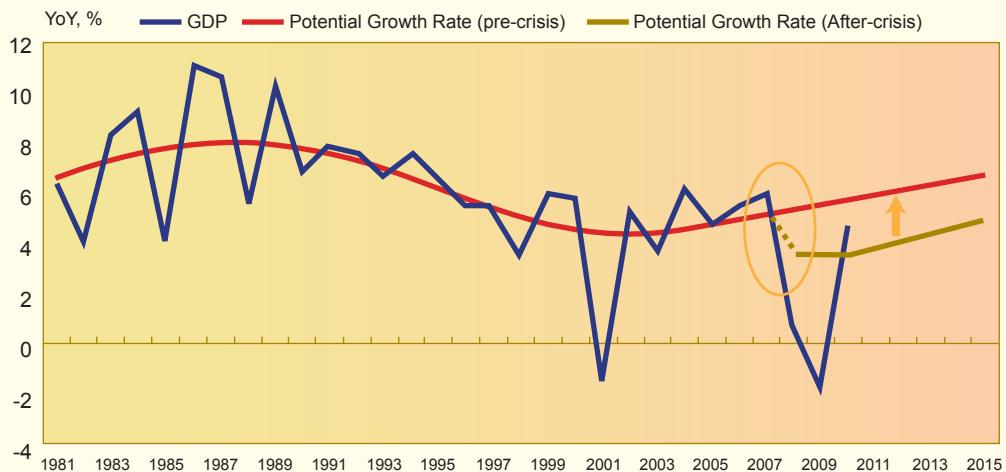


Figure 17 Taiwan's potential economic growth rate is affected by the financial crisis.

Note: Potential growth rate is computed by the HP Filter

Source: PRI's predictions

In fact, IMF has been holding a more optimistic view among currently available opinions regarding Taiwan's economic growth for the next few years. According to the World Economic Outlook report it released in April 2010, Taiwan's average growth rate during 2010~2015 is projected to reach 5.20%, higher than the projections for Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea for the same period, at 5.0%, 4.4% and 4.3%, respectively. Based on IMF's projections, Taiwan's per capita GDP could reach 28,000 USD and unemployment rate could fall to 3.1% in 2016 (Figure 18). 

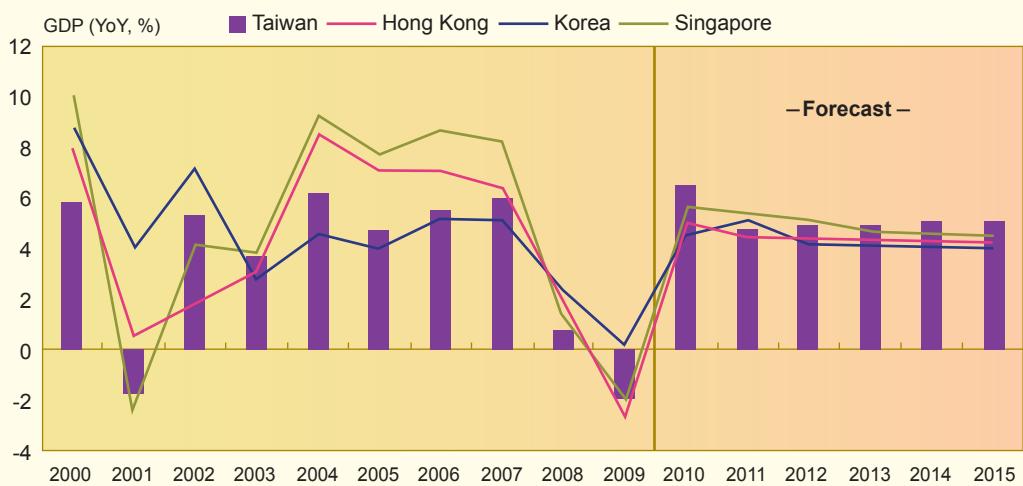


Figure 18 IMF predicts Taiwan's GDP growth rate during 2010~15 to be the best among "4 Tigers."

Note: 2010~2015 figures are IMF's predictions.

Source: IMF

摘要

本文回顧馬英九總統競選時的經濟政策、近兩年台灣經濟表現以及相應的經濟施政，並試圖透過其從參選時的政見到近期的施政方向，闡述其未來經濟政策的藍圖。首先就馬總統的經濟政策言，本文認為：(1) 政見中 6-3-3 的經濟政策目標並非遙不可及；(2) 為了達到這個目標，原先的政策規劃主要有 4 個面向：12 項基本建設、全球連結、產業再造及租稅改革。雖然馬英九總統在競選時對台灣經濟作了這樣的規劃，但其甫一上任即面臨解除油價凍漲、全球金融海嘯、三鹿毒奶粉事件及莫拉克風災等一連串經濟及政治危機事件，因此在任期前兩年中有相當的時間係陷於危機處理的狀態，內外經濟環境劇變致競選時推出之 6-3-3 的長期目標看似難以達成。其中，全球金融海嘯是所有危機中最大者，為此，本文特別詳述馬政府因應該危機所推出的各項經濟政策。

其次，由於從 2009 年下半年起全球經濟逐漸復甦，加以這段期間的政策得宜，台灣經濟乃逐漸從衰退的泥淖走向復甦。在經濟逐漸復甦下，預期馬政府的經濟政策可望從危機處理模式轉為長期發展模式，因此本文另闡述其經濟施政藍圖。結論為：(1) 連結兩岸及布局全球與國內經濟發展是馬政府施政的核心；(2) 這一論點的內涵主要在於亞洲生產鏈的發展模式已為亞洲各國經濟發展的主要動力，台灣不能自免於其外；(3) 積極的參與國際經濟分工，勢必會造成部分不具備比較生產利益的產業外移，進而產生失業問題。對此，馬政府的因應之道主要有 3 個層面：產業創新、政策鬆綁以及新興產業，而目前政府所推出的各種經濟政策也正是依循這樣的思維規劃。

美元匯率是否為預測 油價走勢之關鍵因素？

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摘要

由於大部分之文獻皆主張油價變化會導致匯率波動，進而影響全面性的經濟體系。然而，油價與匯率的互動關係尚未研究出完整的結論，換句話說，匯率是否影響油價依然尚未定論。有鑑於油價與匯率皆為重要的總體經濟指標，因此本研究主要著重在探討油價與美元名目有效匯率兩者之間的關係。藉由向量自我回歸模型（VAR model）執行必要的樣本外預測程序（Out-of-sample forecasting）與 DM 統計量檢定，實證結果指出美元名目有效匯率不論在短期預測（逐季預測）或是在長期預測（逐年預測）下，皆是良好的預測指標。

關鍵詞：油價、美元名目有效匯率、向量自我回歸模型、樣本外預測

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Does U.S. Exchange Rate Matters in Oil Price Forecast?

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Abstract

Most of the previous researches confirm that the oil price shock result in exchange rate fluctuation and further affect the overall economic system. However, it is inconclusive that exchange rate would also derives the movement of oil price. Due to the importance of oil price and exchange rate, the main purpose of this thesis is to disentangle the relationship between two time series: oil price and U.S. dollar nominal effective exchange rate (NEER). By employing the VAR model to access out-of-sample (OOS) forecasting and DM statistics, the empirical results indicated that under one-step-ahead and four-step-ahead condition, the U.S. NEER index is a good factor to predict oil price.

Keywords: Oil Price; U.S. NEER Index; VAR Model; Out-of-Sample Forecasting

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1. Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Obviously, there is a growing attention on how the oil price fluctuation influences the overall performance such as issues of macroeconomics and international trade, and even the political affairs in the world. According to Hamilton's (1983) research, the results indicated that the energy crisis caused crude oil prices shock, which lead to a strong impact on the U.S. business cycle after World War II because of cost-push inflationary effects. In the past, lots of forerunners tended to study the relationships between oil (or energy) and different macroeconomic performances such as exchange rate (Pindyck and Rotemberg, 1990), GDP (Rautava, 2004), consumer price indices and wage indices (Burbidge and Harrison, 1984). But as the time goes by, more and more researchers start to determine how the effect of change of oil price influenced other dimension such as international trade (David and Mario, 2000), stock market (Huang et al., 1996; Jones and Kual, 1996) or even the political elections issue (Decker and Wohar, 2007).

Recently, some scholars have started to discuss the issue by extending the scope into countries other U.S., which is related to the oil price shock. For instance, Jiménez-Rodríguez and Sánchez (2005) discussed the inverse relationship between GDP and oil price across G7 by employing the multivariate regressions. In addition, Cunado and Perez de Gracia (2003) focused on the shocks of oil price for the industrial production and consumer price indices in 14 European countries. Meanwhile, another trend of the research was that if the oil price and real economic activity follow the linear relationship or not. For instance, in the beginning of 1980s, most of the empirical studies (e.g. Rasche and Tatom, 1981; Darby, 1982; Hamilton, 1983) suggested that there was a linear negative relationship between oil prices and real economy, especially in oil importing countries. However, by the mid-1980s, some scholars claimed that linear relationship between oil price and real economic activity was invalid. Therefore, the non-linear model was established to re-assess the negative relationship between increases in oil price and economic downturns. Until recently, Adrangi et al. (2001) discussed about the oil price movement from the early 1980s, and they classified their data into three different groups, including crude oil, heating oil and unleaded gasoline futures price. The results indicated that the oil price movement followed the non-linear dependence, and the evidence was not consistent with chaos.

To sum up, all the previous paragraphs convey one conclusion: the oil price

fluctuation is very important, no matter in macroeconomic performance or other aspects. However, less attention has been paid to the impact of the US dollar exchange rate on formation of the crude oil price. By applying VECM model, Indjejehagopian et al. (2000) concluded that the variation in exchange rates had an immediate impact on the variation in oil price. Sadorsky (2000) also suggested that exchange rate transmitted a shock to energy future price of crude oil, heating oil, and unleaded gasoline. Therefore, exchange rate also derives the movement of oil price. In particular, this thesis contributes to enlighten the relationship between U.S. NEER index and oil price. In addition, by designing the suitable VAR model to access out-of-sample (OOS) forecasting and DM statistics, it's easy to evaluate which variables combination may improve the oil price forecast. The rest of thesis is organized as follows. A brief review of studies on the relation amount crude oil, exchange rate and other macroeconomic variables is conducted in next section, and the methodology of this paper is presented in section 2. Empirical outcomes are discussed in section 3 and the last section concludes the research.

1.2 Literature Review

1.2.1 Oil Price Fluctuation Affects Macroeconomic Performances

A large numbers of literatures suggested that oil price fluctuation has considerable consequences on economic activity. Indeed, some researchers claimed that a change in oil price altered the equilibrium allocation across various sectors, which was so-called dispersion hypothesis (Lilien, 1982; Loungani, 1986). In the near future, there is lots of attention on how the oil price movement influences the specific macroeconomic variables. For instance, Yoshikawa (1990) suggested that the long-run equilibrium exchange rate would be depended on the relative price of natural resources, such as oil, and the result was also supported by the similar researches (Throop, 1993; Camarero and Tamarit, 2002). On the other hand, the role of oil price is also an important factor to influence the countries' economy. According to the Rautava's (2004) research, the results revealed that the Russian economy was influenced significantly by fluctuations in oil prices. More specific, as the international oil price increases (decreases) by 10%, the level of Russian GDP will grow (decline) by 2.2% in the long run. But as for Jiménez-Rodríguez and Sanchez's (2005) research, they provided different aspects in the relationship between oil price shock and the real economic activity across OECD countries. Compared with previous literatures, they extended their research by classifying the OECD countries into two groups, net oil

importing countries and exporting countries respectively. By using VAR model, it is found that real GDP growth of oil importing economies except Japan was negatively affected by increases in oil prices. Even in the same net oil exporting countries, the magnitude of oil price fluctuation is totally different for the countries, for instance, Norway benefits from oil price hikes while UK suffers from negative impact on GDP growth.

1.2.2 Oil Price Fluctuation Affects Other Aspects

Compared with the previous research, more recently, some scholars began to analyze the relationship between oil price shock and other different aspects. For instance, Sadorsky (1999) considered that oil price as a valid factor to explain most of the forecast error variance in real stock returns than do interest rates. Papapetrou (2001) mainly discussed the relationship among oil prices, real stock prices, interest rates, real economic activity and employment for Greece, the results indicated that oil price changes influence real economic activity, employment and stock price movement. Both of them all supported that oil price plays a key factor in explaining the stock price movement by using VAR model. However, according to Cong et al. (2008) research, they found out that the relationship between oil price and most of the Chinese stock market indices are weak, except for manufacturing index and some oil companies by using VAR model.

Recently, more interestingly, Christopher and Mark (2007) even found out the relationship between oil price change and political elections in United States, the main findings of their research is that probability of the incumbent party lose a state previously carried increases with increases petroleum product prices but only in those states which have primarily energy consuming economies. Therefore, due to the importance of oil price fluctuation, lots of attentions start to focus on the factors, which would affect the petroleum price and cause the fluctuation (Indjehagopian et al., 2000; Sadorsky, 2000).

1.2.3 Exchange Rate Affects Oil Price

According to the previous research, the exchange rate movement would also affect the oil price, because oil is denominated in dollar. Lots of forerunners have done the research related to the relationship between exchange rate and the oil price. For instance, Pindyck and Rotemberg (1990), who indicated that an equally weighted index of the dollar value of British pounds, German marks, and Japanese Yen impacts

the price of crude oil negatively in both ordinary least squares regressions and latent variable models. Indjejehagopian et al. (2000) also investigated the relationship between the specific countries' (German, French and Rotterdam) heating oil price and the DM/US, FE/US exchange rate by using VECM. They claimed that variation in the exchange rates had an instantaneous impact on variations in oil price. On the other hand, Sadosky (2000) suggested that exchange rates transmitted a shock to energy future price by examining the cointegrating and causal relationship between energy futures price for crude oil, heating oil and unleaded gasoline and trade-weighted index of various US dollar exchange rates.

Otherwise, Yousefi and Wirjanto (2003) applied exchange rate pass-through model to examine the effects of U.S. dollar exchange rate on trade balance of three oil-exporting countries (Iran, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, respectively). The results indicated that even through the U.S. dollar fluctuation, the three oil-exporting countries could manipulate the price of their primary export (e.g. crude oil). Yousefi and Wirjanto (2004) documented significant impact of U.S. dollar exchange rate fluctuation on the formation of OPEC oil export price. The author provided evidences which OPEC oil producers exercise market power in setting the export prices according to shocks of U.S. exchange rate. Zhang et al. (2008) indicated significant influence of U.S. dollar exchange rate in the international crude oil market in the long term, while its short-term and instant influences turn out to be quite limited.

2. Modeling And Methodology

In sum, the previous literature concluded that oil price fluctuation certainly influence U.S. dollar exchange rate. However, it is inconclusive in determining the effect of exchange rate on oil price. Therefore, the main purpose of this thesis is to disentangle the relationship between two time series: oil price and U.S. dollar nominal effective exchange rate (NEER). Thus, the vector autoregression model (VAR) can be applied to investigate the interactive relationship between oil price movements and exchange rate. In general, the detail of $\text{VAR}(\rho)$ model can be represented in following:

$$y_t = A_0 + A_1 y_{t-1} + \cdots + A_p y_{t-p} + Bx_t + \varepsilon_t, \quad (1)$$

where y_t is a multivariate stochastic time series in vector notation; A_i , $i = 1, 2 \dots, p$ are the deterministic $n \times n$ matrices; ε_t is multivariate white noise with variance covariance matrix Ω , and A_0 is a vector of deterministic terms, and x_t represents the exogenous

variable. In order to examine the performance for oil price movement prediction, we design the benchmark model which base on U.S. NEER index and a series of alternative models. But before designing the benchmark and alternative model, the selection of variables is necessary. But before introducing the variables in this thesis, the basic concept of VAR model is presented in section 2.1.

2.1 Variable Selection

The table 1 contains the summary of endogenous and exogenous variables as well as the model application in recent literature. Indeed, most of the researchers tended to adapt exchange rate to discuss the interrelationship with oil price. Compare with previous research, the goal of this thesis is to investigate the interrelationship between oil price and U.S. dollar nominal effective exchange rate (NEER). By definition, the NEER index represents the trade-weighted relative value of a home currency compared to the other major currencies. The reasons for us to employ U.S. NEER are that it is a weighted average and comprehensive indicator. Adapting one of the certain exchange rates such as EU / US may lead to bias.

On the other hand, four other variables are used to explain oil need: G20 population, U.S. nominal GDP, U.S. consumer price index (CPI) and U.S. industrial production (IP). Obviously, the population is expected to have positive relationship with oil need, in other words, the more people, the more usage given that the fact that oil is the primary source. Therefore, G20 population is expected positive significant relationship with oil demand because of higher developed and industrial performance. Moreover, higher economic performance also requires larger need of oil. Thus, nominal GDP, especially for developed countries, have positive correlation with oil need. Because U.S. occupies more usage (approximate 24%) in oil and play a dominant role in the economic system; the CPI and industrial production of U.S. would be expected positive relationship with oil demand.

Recently, China's demand in oil also increases¹ by the time, which suggests that we should adapt China exchange rate, GDP, CPI or IP in this research. However, due to data limitation, the suitable way is to choose US data.

¹ In 2008, the Top 10 World Oil Consumers (thousand barrels per day) are include U.S. (19,498), China (7831), Japan (4785), India (2962), Russia (2916), Germany (2569), Brazil (2485), Saudi Arabia (2376), Canada (2261) and Korea, South (2175), respectively. Source: EIA.

Table 1 Summary of Variables in Previous Literature

| Resource | | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables |
|----------|---|--|---|
| Topic | Dynamics of heating oil market prices in Europe | 1. Oil price 2. Exchange rate | Dummy variables |
| Author | Indjehagopiana et al. (2000) | | |
| Model | VECM | | |
| Topic | Spillover effect of US dollar exchange rate on oil prices | 1. Crude oil price 2. Exchange rate | None |
| Author | Yue-Jun et al. (2008) | | |
| Model | VAR, ARCH model | | |
| Topic | The empirical relationship between energy futures prices and exchange rates | 1. Oil futures price 2. Trade-weighted US exchange rate | None |
| Author | Sadorsky (2000) | | |
| Model | VECM | | |
| Resource | | Explained Variables | Explanatory Variables |
| Topic | The empirical role of the exchange rate on the crude-oil price formation | Crude oil price | 1. Effective exchange rate 2. Domestic price index 3. Competitors' Index of crude prices 4. Dummy variable |
| Author | Yousefi and Wirjanto (2004) | | |
| Model | The destination specific best-response function | | |

Note:

- According to Indjehagopiana et al., they classified the oil price variable into three categories. More specific, the spot heating oil quotation on the Rotterdam market and before tax prices in dollars per tonne of heating oil in Germany and France. Otherwise, they applied monthly DM and FF exchange rates against the dollar. As for the dummy variables, the Gulf War also caused some impact amount three different markets.
- By Y.-J. Zhang's definition, the WTI crude oil price is one of the primary representatives of an international crude oil price. As for the exchange rate variable, the spot (nominal) exchange rate of euro against US dollar is adapted in this research. And both of the crude oil price and exchange rate were daily price data.
- In the Sadorsky's research, crude oil futures prices, heating oil futures prices and unleaded gasoline futures prices were used to represent oil futures price variable.
- According to Yousefi and Wirjanto, WTI, Brent and OPEC can be the major oil representatives. They also applied effective exchange rate of the US dollar in terms of other major currencies, domestic price index and competitors' Index of crude prices. And the dummy was Kuwait war.

2.2 Unit Root Tests

Before applying proper estimates of time series data in VAR model, the issue of stationary and non-stationary of time series data is important. If all the variables are stationary I(0), the VAR model can be applied to estimate by using least squares. If, however, all the variables are non-stationary I(1) and not cointegrated, then the first differences is the suitable solution in this case. Proper examination can be applied for stationary clarification is Unit Root Tests. And the most common method is Dickey-Fuller Test (DF) and augmented Dickey-Fuller Test (ADF). In order to explain stationary examination, Dickey and Fuller (1979) proposed three kinds of regression functions:

$$\begin{aligned}y_t &= \rho \cdot y_{t-1} + \mu_t, \\y_t &= a + \rho \cdot y_{t-1} + \mu_t, \\y_t &= a + \rho \cdot y_{t-1} + \delta \cdot t + \mu_t,\end{aligned}$$

Where a is constant, δ is trend and $\mu_t \sim$ i.i.d. $N(0, \sigma^2)$. If consider $-1 < \rho < 1$, then y_t is stationary. What if $\rho = 1$, then y_t is non-stationary. Therefore, we can test for stationary by testing the null hypothesis that $\rho = 1$ against the alternative that $\rho < 1$. This one-side test is put into more convenient form by deducting y_{t-1} from both sides of regression functions above to obtain:

$$\text{Random walk: } \Delta y_t = \gamma \cdot y_{t-1} + \mu_t, \quad (2)$$

$$\text{With Drift: } \Delta y_t = a + \gamma \cdot y_{t-1} + \mu_t, \quad (3)$$

$$\text{With Trend: } \Delta y_t = a + \rho y_{t-1} + \delta t + \mu_t, \quad (4)$$

where $\gamma = \rho - 1$, and the null hypothesis can be rewrite as $\gamma = 0$, alternative is $\gamma < 1$.

The DF test only holds as the time series is AR(1), which means the $\mu_t \sim$ i.i.d. $N(0, \sigma^2)$. However, if the time series exists highly lags AR(ρ), it will violate the principle of $\mu_t \sim$ i.i.d. $N(0, \sigma^2)$. Therefore, the augmented Dickey-Fuller Test (ADF) can be applied to solve this problem. The tests can be inferred with t-test under $H_0: \gamma = 0$ against $H_1: \gamma < 1$. In this thesis, the ADF test is applied to examine the stationary of the variables. The main reason to detect the time series is stationary or non-stationary before analyzing the regression is that there is a potential possibility to get the spurious regression, which means although the regression results is significant, the interpretations is meaningless or spurious.

In addition, in order to reduce the "nonstationary" and "seasonality" effect, all the time series data must be transformed into the year growth rate form. For instance, let's denote y is a time series variable, the proper way to calculate year growth rate is:

$$g_t^y = \left(\frac{y_t}{y_{t-4}} - 1 \right) \times 100\%, \quad (5)$$

where g_t^y is the year growth rate of variable y in time t (quarter). Even though the data are transformed into the year growth rate data, the ADF test must be applied to investigate the stationary clarification again to ensure the proper estimation of $\text{VAR}(\rho)$ model. However, the data will be cut by 4 samples due to the frequency is quarter.

2.3 Out-of-Sample Forecasting

In order to capture and evaluate the overall performance in applying U.S. dollar exchange rate for oil price movement prediction. Therefore, the benchmark model and several alternative models are designed as follows:

Table 2 Benchmark Model and Alternative Model

| Research Model | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Benchmark Model | Oil Price / U.S. dollar NEER | None |
| Alternative Model 1 | Oil Price / U.S. CPI | None |
| Alternative Model 2 | Oil Price / U.S. GDP | None |
| Alternative Model 3 | Oil Price / U.S. dollar NEER / U.S. real GDP | None |
| Alternative Model 4 | Oil Price / U.S. dollar NEER / U.S. IP | None |
| Alternative Model 5 | Oil Price / U.S. dollar NEER | G20 Population |

In addition, we also apply VAR model to investigate the performance of benchmark model and alternative model. Here, as the beginning of modeling has mentioned, the general form of $\text{VAR}(\rho)$ model can be written as equation (1). According to the theory, by estimating the parameters of $\text{VAR}(\rho)$, we can infer the prediction value of endogenous variables and evaluate the prediction performance. On the other hand, because of the same explanatory variable in $\text{VAR}(\rho)$, the OLS is a good estimation for the parameters in the model. Therefore, base on the any time t information, if we want to infer h-step-ahead prediction value of $\hat{y}_{t+h,t}$ ², the proper steps as follows:

² Here, " \wedge " represents the least squares estimators of parameters or inference value of endogenous variables

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y}_{t+1,t} &= \hat{A}_0 + \hat{A}_{1,t} y_t + \hat{A}_{2,t} y_{t-1} + \cdots + \hat{A}_{p,t} y_{t+1-p} + \hat{B}_t \hat{X}_{t+1,t}, \\ \hat{y}_{t+2,t} &= \hat{A}_0 + \hat{A}_{1,t} \hat{y}_{t+1} + \hat{A}_{2,t} y_t + \cdots + \hat{A}_{p,t} y_{t+2-p} + \hat{B}_t \hat{X}_{t+2,t}, \\ &\vdots \\ \hat{y}_{t+h,t} &= \hat{A}_0 + \hat{A}_{1,t} \hat{y}_{t+h-1,t} + \hat{A}_{2,t} \hat{y}_{t+h-2,t} + \cdots + \hat{A}_{p,t} y_{t+h-p} + \hat{B}_t \hat{X}_{t+h,t},\end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{A}_{q,t}$ is the least squares estimator of \hat{A}_q base on the time t information, and $\hat{y}_{t+j,t}$ is the inference value of y_{t+j} (only when $h - j \leq 0$, the $\hat{y}_{t+h-j,t} = y_{t+h-j}$). According to theory, the mean absolute forecasting error (MAE) and square root of mean square forecasting error (RMSE) are a proper way to evaluate the performance of model predictability. Therefore, we intend to adapt MAE and RMSE to compare prediction performance amount benchmark model and a series of alternative models. For instance, let's denote y as an endogenous variable, the MAE of h-step estimators as well as RMSE can be written as:

$$MAE(y,h) = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |y_{t+h+n} - \hat{y}_{t+h+n,t+n}|}{N}, \quad (6)$$

$$RMSE(y,h) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (y_{t+h+n} - \hat{y}_{t+h+n,t+n})^2}{N}}, \quad (7)$$

By comparing the prediction performance amount benchmark model and a series of alternative models, it's obviously to distinguish that whether the exchange rate accomplish the oil price prediction. In order to evaluate the prediction performance, we can assign some of period as prediction target and by recursively regression. In addition, the mean absolute forecasting error (MAE) of the prediction period can be calculated to evaluate the prediction performance.

More specific, the procedures of out-of-sample forecast are: (1) Dividing all the time series (T) into two parts, including in-sample observations (from $t = 1$ to R) and out-of-sample observations (from $t = R + 1$ to $R + Q$, otherwise, $R + Q = T$). (2) Starting from in-sample period ($t = R$), we can infer back and forth the endogenous, exogenous variables and residuals within the out-of-sample period. Further, we can apply the equation (8) and (9) to calculate the MAE and RMSE within the out-of-sample period. (3) Comparing with the prediction performance between benchmark and a series alternative models, we can observe which model's MAE and RMSE is the smallest one. By applying DM test, we can evaluate whether or not the predictability of

the model with the smallest MAE surpasses other models. On the other hand, in this thesis, the out-of-sample period is 20 (total sample period = 191).

2.4 DM Test

In order to evaluate the prediction performance of different models, the previous research suggested that DM test (Diebold and Mariano, 1995) as a common method to detect the predictability. The proper detail of DM test as follow. At first, let's denote the total out-of-sample period as T, and apply 2 different models to predict the value under the same time series y_t , and the prediction value for different models are $\hat{y}_{1,t}$ and $\hat{y}_{2,t}$, respectively. Therefore, the error is $e_{j,t} = y_t - \hat{y}_{j,t}$ ($j = 1, 2$). Further, the loss function can be defined as the format: $g(e_t) = |e_t|$, the statistics $d_t = g(e_{1,t}) - g(e_{2,t})$. As a result, the $MAE(j) = E|e_{j,t}| = E[g(e_{j,t})]$. As for the null hypothesis " H_0 : $MAE(1) = MAE(2)$ " or " H_0 : The prediction performance is the same between model 1 and model 2", the DM test can be calculated as follows:

$$DM = \frac{\bar{d}}{\sqrt{\frac{\gamma(0) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^q \gamma(j)}{T-1}}}, \text{ where } q = 1, \bar{d} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T d_t. \quad (8)$$

the q represents the truncation lag, $\gamma(j)$ is the auto-covariance of $d_{t,j}$. Diebold and Mariano (1995) suggested that the DM statistics would asymptotically close to normal distribution, only when the out-of-sample period is finite sample, the DM statistics would tend to non-traditional distribution. Therefore, Monte Carlo must be applied to simulate the critical value under finite sample condition.

3. Empirical Results

3.1 Data

In this thesis, quarterly market prices of Dubai, UK Brent, WTI series and NEER are applied between 1957 Q1 and 2008 Q4, except WTI series began at 1959 Q1. Both of the oil series and NEER all extracted from the International Financial Statistics (IFS) service of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Otherwise, the consumer price index (CPI) of U.S. is also applied in the same period from IMF. Especially, Due to the population series is calculated only in annual form, in order to transform the G20 population from annual form to quarter form, the "Imputation" is adapted to reform

the G20 population series³, and the period began from 1951 to 2008. The following table is the summary of variable in this thesis. In order to get the good estimation, the sample period is from 1959 Q1 to 2008 Q4 in this thesis.

Table 3 Source of Variable Selection

| Variable | | Resource | Period (Frequency) |
|----------------|-------|-----------|--------------------|
| Oil Price | Dubai | IMF (IFS) | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| | Brent | | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| | WTI | | 1959 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| U.S. NEER | | IMF (IFS) | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| U.S. CPI | | IMF (IFS) | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| U.S. GDP | | IMF (IFS) | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| U.S. IP | | IMF (IFS) | 1957 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |
| G20 Population | | IMF (IFS) | 1951 Q1 – 2008 Q4 |

3.2 Summary Statistics

In this thesis, quarterly prices of time series data DUBAI, BRENT, WTI, U.S. CPI, U.S. NEER index, U.S. GDP, G20 population and U.S. IP are applied between 1959 Q1 and 2008 Q4. All of the time series variables are extracted from IMF IFS databank. Table 4 presents the summary statistics of the quarter series for all variables from DUBAI to U.S. IP (U.S. industrial production). During the sample period (1959 Q1 and 2008 Q4), the 200 quarterly price of DUBAI have average as 17.12 (U.S. dollars per barrel) with standard deviation 15.34 and the range from 1.74 to 83.21. The 200 quarterly prices of BRENT have average as 18.70 (U.S. dollars per barrel) with standard deviation 16.33 and range from 1.93 to 89.01. As for the WTI, the average is 19.32 (U.S. dollars per barrel) with standard deviation of 16.32 and the range from 2.92 to 90.67. Based on the summary statistics and figure 2, the three series of oil prices tend to synchronized due to the similar key statistics. The 200 quarterly U.S. CPI have average as 58.37 (index) with standard deviation of 33.93 and range from 16.81 to 121.79. The U.S. NEER series average is 98.06 (index) with standard deviation of 11.60 and range from 73.11 to 135.96. As for U.S. GDP quarterly data, the

³ The IMF IFS databank provides the annual population data, which means we only know the year end population (Q4). Due to the population geometry growth rate, we can denote the growth rate is r and calculate each quarterly population base on each Q4 data.

average is 4711.04 (billion) with standard deviation of 3938.69 and range from 495.42 to 14031.20. And the G20 population quarterly data have average as 3083.13 (million) with standard deviation of 653.52 and the range from 1997.27 to 4165.04. The U.S. IP quarterly data have average as 61.50 (index) with standard deviation of 24.02 and range from 24.35 to 108.79. On the other hand, from the summary statistics, several traits can be identified. We also found that neither all the time series data follow a normal distribution except U.S. NEER index according to the JB test.

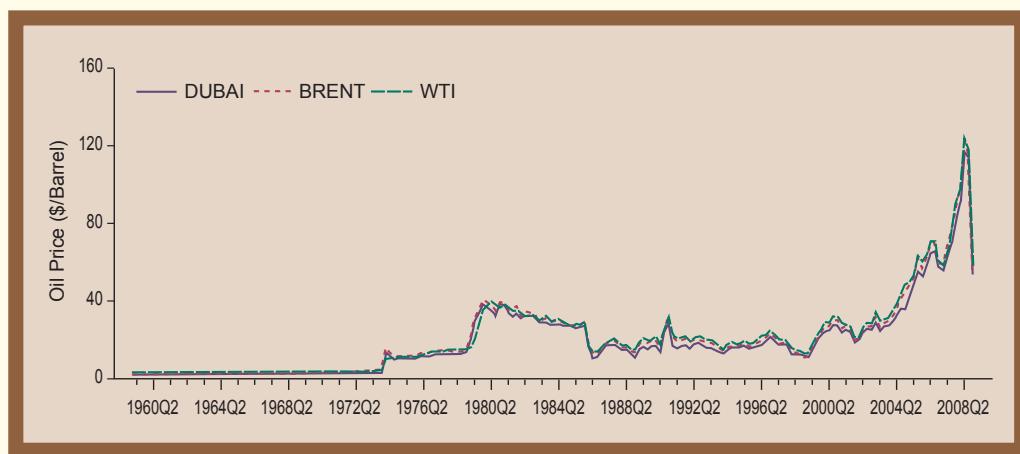


Figure 1 Time Series of Oil Prices

Table 4 Summary Statistics of All Variables

| Statistics | DUBAI | BRENT | WTI | U.S. CPI | U.S. NEER | U.S. GDP | G20 POPU | U.S. IP |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Descriptive Statistics (Observations = 200)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Mean | 17.12 | 18.70 | 19.32 | 58.37 | 98.06 | 4,711.04 | 3,083.13 | 61.50 |
| Std. Dev. | 15.34 | 16.33 | 16.32 | 33.93 | 11.60 | 3938.69 | 653.52 | 24.02 |
| Maximum | 83.21 | 89.01 | 90.67 | 121.79 | 135.96 | 14,031.20 | 4,165.04 | 108.79 |
| Median | 15.16 | 16.35 | 17.72 | 57.91 | 97.52 | 3,536.70 | 3,075.74 | 55.99 |
| Minimum | 1.74 | 1.93 | 2.92 | 16.81 | 73.11 | 495.42 | 1,997.27 | 24.35 |
| Skewness | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.72 | -0.01 | 0.41 |
| Kurtosis | 5.63 | 5.63 | 5.66 | 1.63 | 2.77 | 2.32 | 1.74 | 2.08 |
| JB Statistics | 123.30 (0.0000) | 122.92 (0.0000) | 124.79 (0.0000) | 17.06 (0.0002) | 4.18 (0.1234) | 20.73 (0.0000) | 12.89 (0.0016) | 12.42 (0.0020) |

Note:

This table presents the summary statistics of all variables in this thesis (from oil price time series DUBAI to U.S. IP). Quarterly prices of time series data DUBAI, BRENT, WTI, U.S. CPI, U.S. NEER index, U.S. GDP, G20 population and U.S. IP are applied between 1959 Q1 and 2008 Q4. All of the time series variables are extracted from IMF IFS databank. The descriptive statistics reveals the mean, standard deviation, maximum, median and minimum value for all time series data. Otherwise, the JB statistics is used for normal distribution test.

3.3 Unit Root Tests

Three of the unit root tests (ADF, PP and KPSS test) are applied to determine the stationarity of all variables in this thesis, and table 5 summarizes the outcomes. Obviously, there are overwhelming evidences to support all the variables are nonstationary. More precisely, none of the three models (random walk model, RW with intercept and RW with intercept and trend) for all seven time series data totally reject the unit root null hypothesis. It is particular true for oil price series where *p*-values of the test statistics are all close to 1. Therefore, we conclude all the variables are nonstationary and not suitable for VAR model estimation.

Table 5 Unit Root Test of Variables

| Variable | Unit-Root Test | Random Walk (RW) | RW with Intercept | RW with Intercept & Trend |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| DUBAI | ADF | 0.2581 (0.7600) | -0.7652 (0.8262) | -2.0150 (0.5892) |
| | PP | -0.4713 (0.5103) | -1.5278 (0.5176) | -2.7520 (0.2164) |
| | KPSS | | 1.0949 (C:0.4630) | 0.1453 (C:0.1460) |
| BRENT | ADF | 0.1268 (0.7215) | -0.9330 (0.7761) | -2.1850 (0.4948) |
| | PP | -0.4424 (0.5220) | -1.5287 (0.5172) | -2.8340 (0.1869) |
| | KPSS | | 1.1100 (C:0.4630) | 0.1457 (C:0.1460) |
| WTI | ADF | 0.7205 (0.8698) | -0.3338 (0.9162) | -1.7335 (0.7326) |
| | PP | -0.2763 (0.5854) | -1.4027 (0.5804) | -2.7066 (0.2352) |
| | KPSS | | 1.1764 (C:0.4630) | 0.1486 (C:0.1460) |
| U.S. CPI | ADF | 2.0923 (0.9914) | 1.0910 (0.9974) | -3.1118 (0.1066) |
| | PP | 8.4883 (1.0000) | 2.6953 (1.0000) | -3.2796 (0.0727) |
| | KPSS | | 1.7551 (C:0.4630) | 0.2949 (C:0.1460) |
| U.S. NEER | ADF | -0.6725 (0.4247) | -2.0525 (0.2644) | -2.7374 (0.2229) |
| | PP | -0.7304 (0.3991) | -2.0070 (0.2839) | -2.7385 (0.2224) |
| | KPSS | | 0.7589 (C:0.4630) | 0.0505 (C:0.1460) |
| U.S. GDP | ADF | 2.2303 (0.9940) | 1.9218 (0.9998) | -1.2159(0.9039) |
| | PP | 13.9691 (1.0000) | 7.9582 (1.0000) | -0.0803 (0.9949) |
| | KPSS | | 1.6669 (C:0.4630) | 0.4239 (C:0.1460) |

| Variable | Unit-Root Test | Random Walk (RW) | RW with Intercept | RW with Intercept & Trend |
|----------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| G20 POPU | ADF | 0.3034 (0.7725) | -0.8724 (0.7953) | -0.1222 (0.9942) |
| | PP | 18.6946 (1.0000) | -0.2167 (0.8638) | -1.1316 (0.9201) |
| | KPSS | | 1.7720 (C:0.4630) | 0.2040 (C:0.1460) |
| U.S. IP | ADF | 1.3390 (0.9545) | -1.0809 (0.7232) | -2.2296 (0.4701) |
| | PP | 2.9724 (0.9993) | -0.6164 (0.8629) | -1.9921 (0.6017) |
| | KPSS | | 1.6957 (C:0.4630) | 0.2890 (C:0.1460) |

Note:

This table reveals stationary examination of all variables in this thesis (from oil price time series DUBAI to US IP). And all the three functional forms of ADF, PP and KPSS unit root test are applied, and values inside parenthesis are p-values, the capital letter C represents critical value.

Both of the AIC and SBC are suitable method to investigate the autoregressive lags, however, the outcomes from both statistics might be different. Otherwise, due to none of the variable reject unit root null hypothesis for three different unit root tests. Therefore, before VAR model analysis, all the variables must be transformed into the year growth rate form as well as reduce the nonstationarity. The table 6 summarizes the outcomes of ADF test. All variables reject the unit root null hypothesis under 5% level, so it is suitable for $\text{VAR}(\rho)$ estimation. Final, in order to capture the short-term dynamic characteristic for year growth rate quarterly data, the length of lag (ρ) is set up by 4 (Kuan, C.M. et al., 2000 ; Hsu, S.H. and Kuan, C.H., 2001; Tseng, Y.H. and Tsaur, T.W., 2008) in this thesis.

Table 6 Unit Root Test of Year Growth Rate Variables

| Variable | Unit-Root Test | Random Walk (RW) | RW with Intercept | RW with Intercept & Trend |
|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| DUBAI | ADF | -4.4932 (0.0000) | -4.9017 (0.0001) | -4.8868 (0.0005) |
| | PP | -5.2906 (0.0000) | -5.3178 (0.0000) | -5.2922 (0.0001) |
| | KPSS | | 0.0975 (C: 0.4360) | 0.1025 (C: 0.1460) |
| BRENT | ADF | -4.4569 (0.0000) | -4.9323 (0.0000) | -4.9158 (0.0004) |
| | PP | -4.9218 (0.0000) | -4.9045 (0.0001) | -4.8759 (0.0005) |
| | KPSS | | 0.1006 (C: 0.4360) | 0.1057 (C: 0.1460) |

| Variable | Unit-Root Test | Random Walk (RW) | RW with Intercept | RW with Intercept & Trend |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| WTI | ADF | -4.0934 (0.0001) | -4.5150 (0.0003) | -4.4930 (0.0020) |
| | PP | -4.1115 (0.0001) | -4.0590 (0.0014) | -4.0220 (0.0095) |
| | KPSS | | 0.1094 (C: 0.4360) | 0.1027 (C: 0.1460) |
| U.S. CPI | ADF | -6.2421 (0.0000) | -6.2155 (0.0000) | -6.3240 (0.0000) |
| | PP | -8.4871 (0.0000) | -8.4585 (0.0000) | -8.4601 (0.0000) |
| | KPSS | | 0.0813 (C: 0.4360) | 0.0330 (C: 0.1460) |
| U.S. NEER | ADF | -4.2765 (0.0000) | -4.2703 (0.0007) | -4.2484 (0.0046) |
| | PP | -4.0556 (0.0001) | -4.0445 (0.0015) | -4.0207 (0.0095) |
| | KPSS | | 0.0713 (C: 0.4360) | 0.0476 (C: 0.1460) |
| U.S. GDP | ADF | -6.5867 (0.0000) | -6.5667 (0.0000) | -6.7686 (0.0000) |
| | PP | -11.0789 (0.0000) | -11.0326 (0.0000) | -11.7425 (0.0000) |
| | KPSS | | 0.1608 (C: 0.4360) | 0.0535 (C: 0.1460) |
| G20 POPU | ADF | -9.4599 (0.0000) | -9.5291 (0.0000) | -6.1139 (0.0000) |
| | PP | -14.3677 (0.0000) | -4.0728 (0.0015) | -3.8779 (0.0147) |
| | KPSS | | 1.6957 (C: 0.4360) | 0.3707 (C: 0.1460) |
| U.S. IP | ADF | -2.7967 (0.0053) | -3.8839 (0.0026) | -5.0242 (0.0003) |
| | PP | -3.5075 (0.0005) | -4.2126 (0.0008) | -4.3415 (0.0034) |
| | KPSS | | 0.2589 (C: 0.4360) | 0.0610 (C: 0.1460) |

Note:

The gray area represents the year growth rate variables are I(2) stationary. In order to fit the VAR model requirement, the first difference must be applied for year growth rate variables. By ADF test, PP and KPSS, all variables reject the unit root null hypothesis under 5% level, so it is suitable for VAR(ρ) estimation.

3.4 Prediction Performance Evaluation

At first, we will examine the performance for the benchmark model and a series of alternative models, on the other hand, the "out-of-sample" period is set up by 5 years (2004 Q1-2008 Q4, 20 quarters) and the h-step ahead is set up for 1, 4 steps respectively to observe the effect under different step-ahead conditions. Basically, the previous literatures all suggested that exchange rate cause the oil price fluctuation (Pindyck and Rotemberg, 1990; Indjehagopian et al., 2000; Yousefi and Wirjanto, 2004). Therefore, in our VAR(4) model, the "oil price" and "U.S. NEER index" are chosen for endogenous variables as well as the benchmark model; on the other

hand, we also add other variables such as "G20 population," "U.S. CPI" and "U.S. GDP" to investigate how those variables improve the prediction performance of the benchmark model. In general, most of the researches institutes focus on the quarterly and yearly forecast (e.g. Business Indicators of Council For Economic Planning And Development), therefore, in this thesis, we estimate the MAE with applying DM test under one-step and four-step forecast condition. The table 7 summarizes the outcome of prediction performance for benchmark model and a series of alternative models under different endogenous and exogenous variables combination.

Table 7 Out of Sample Forecast Evaluation (One-Step Ahead)

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (Dubai) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER | None | 13.3039 (593.10) |
| Alternative Model | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. CPI | 16.4408 (570.78) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. GDP | 15.0588 (580.95) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 14.4646 (630.67) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 12.6671 (529.72) | 0.8832 |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 13.3051 (593.62) | -- |

Table 7 (Continued) Out of Sample Forecast Evaluation (One-Step Ahead)

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (Brent) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER | None | 14.3034 (520.59) |
| Alternative Model | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. CPI | 16.7050 (482.41) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. GDP | 16.3551 (527.24) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 14.9826 (544.51) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 14.0770 (484.75) | 0.1417 |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 14.3118 (520.17) | -- |

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (WTI) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER | None | 16.0554 (551.63) |

| Alternative Model | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. CPI | 17.5687 (513.92) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. GDP | 17.0930 (542.26) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 16.5295 (575.54) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 15.6936 (515.52) | 0.7234 |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 16.0693 (551.15) | -- |

Table 7 (Continued) Out of Sample Forecast Evaluation (Four-Step Ahead)

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (Dubai) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER | None | 21.3208 (882.33) |
| Alternative Model | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. CPI | 31.3836 (1542.47) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. GDP | 27.6908 (1186.34) | -- |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 21.2954 (899.26) | 0.0432 |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Dubai U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 20.8848 (819.88) | 0.5535 |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 21.3026 (882.10) | 1.9668 |

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (Brent) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER | None | 19.6376 (825.89) |
| Alternative Model | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. CPI | 32.0357 (1554.74) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. GDP | 29.2236 (1229.40) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 19.0300 (835.13) | 1.1132 |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | Brent U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 19.6496 (772.80) | -- |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 19.6720 (827.02) | -- |

Table 7 (Continued) Out of Sample Forecast Evaluation (Four-Step Ahead)

| Benchmark Model | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Predicted Endogenous Variable: Oil Price (WTI) | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER | None | 21.5888 (1002.86) |
| Alternative Model | | | | |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Endogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. CPI | 33.2504 (1679.47) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. GDP | 31.1053 (1473.57) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER U.S. real GDP | 22.1213 (1017.34) | -- |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | WTI U.S. NEER U.S. IP | 21.4456 (935.58) | 0.2184 |
| In-Sample Observation | Out-of-Sample Observation | Exogenous Variables | MAE: (%) (RMSE) | DM |
| 1959Q1 – 2003Q4 | 2004Q1 – 2008Q4 | G20 Population | 21.6174 (1005.81) | -- |

Note:

1. The benchmark endogenous variables include oil price (Dubai, Brent and WTI) and U.S. dollar NEER index.
2. The purpose of alternative model is to investigate the prediction performance by comparing benchmark model and a series of alternative models under different endogenous and exogenous variables conditions. The alternative variables include G20 population, U.S. CPI, U.S. GDP and US IP.
3. By comparing the MAE and RMSE amount benchmark model and a series of alternative models, if one of the alternative models surpass benchmark model (MAE smaller than benchmark model), then we mark the gray area on the table. Further, the DM test must be applied to examine the prediction performance. The null hypothesis of the DM test is " H_0 : The MAE (benchmark model) \leq MAE (one of the alternative model)".
4. In order to avoid the collinear problem, we adjust U.S. GDP into U.S. real GDP in alternative model 3.

More specific, all the variables in VAR(4) model have been transformed into year growth rate form. Meanwhile, the MAE and RMSE are also calculated to evaluate the out-of-sample forecast performance. However, due to the RMSE would be easily influenced by “outlier”, so we tend to adapt MAE as a standard to evaluate the prediction performance amount benchmark and alternative models in this thesis. Otherwise, the examination of prediction performance must be adapted by DM test and the results also present in table 7. Final, according to the DM statistics, the benchmark model surpass all the alternative models, which indicate that US NEER is a good factor to predict oil price movement. Moreover, the figure 3 also summarizes the pattern for oil time series and a series of prediction models. The shading area represents out-of-sample period (from 2004 Q1 to 2008 Q4).

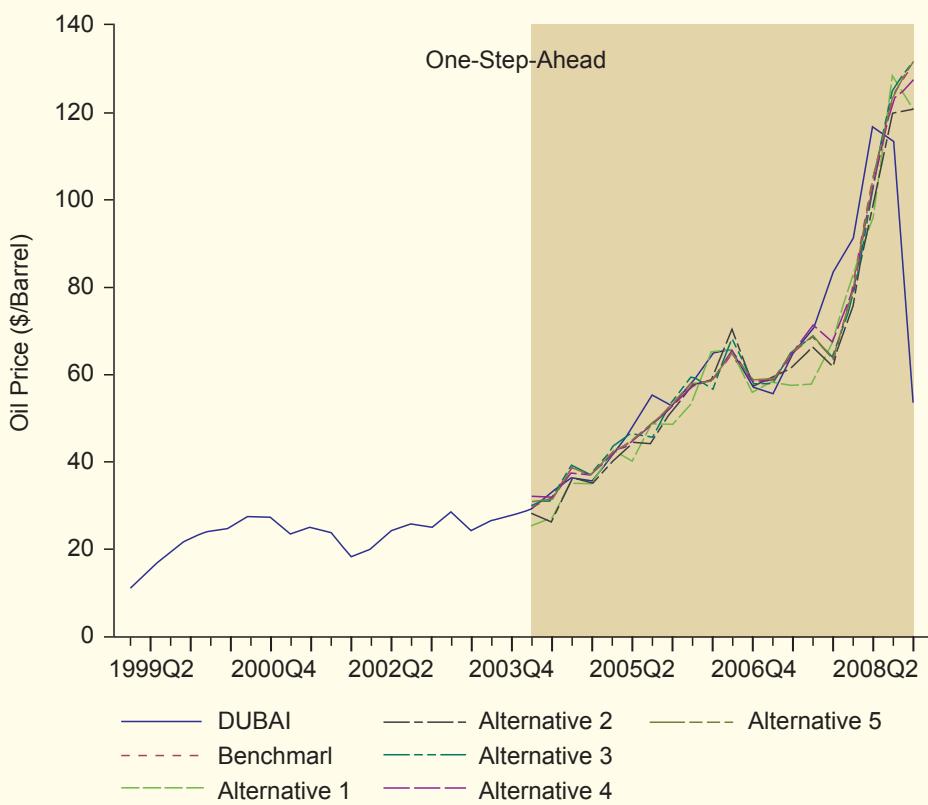


Figure 2 Prediction Performance of Benchmark and Alternative Model

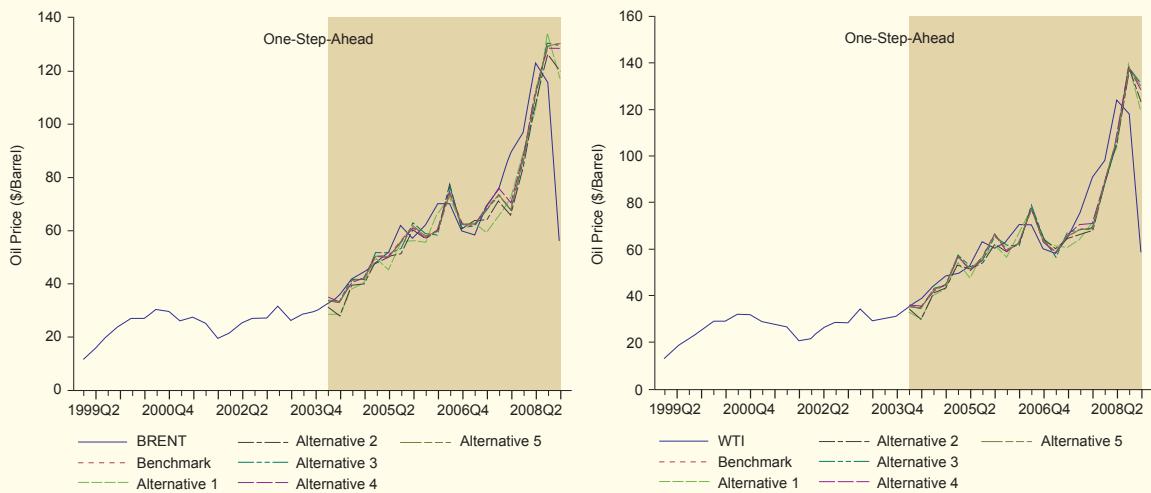


Figure 2 (Cont.) Prediction Performance of Benchmark and Alternative Model

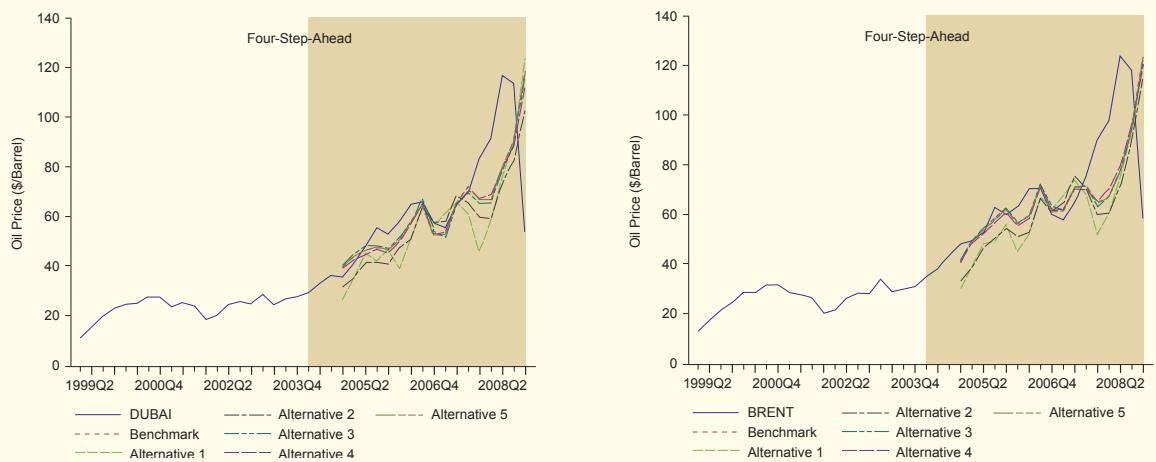


Figure 2 (Cont.) Prediction Performance of Benchmark and Alternative Model

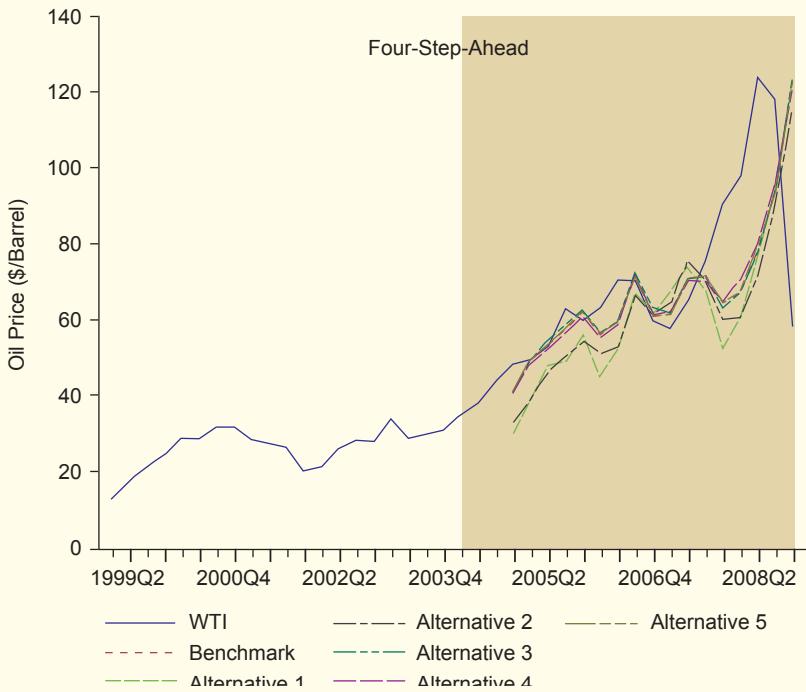


Figure 2 (Cont.) Prediction Performance of Benchmark and Alternative Model

4. Concluding Remarks

According to the previous researches, both oil price and exchange rate are key macroeconomic variable, however, less attention has been paid on the role of the US dollar exchange rate in formation of the crude oil prices. Basically, the oil is denominated in dollar, once the U.S. exchange rate fluctuation onset; the oil price will be affected directly. Therefore, in order to enlighten the role of the U.S. exchange rate in oil price forecast, we tend to investigate the prediction performance of oil price, which apply U.S. dollar NEER index as a benchmark and further to compare with several alternative models. Basically, the benchmark endogenous variables include oil price (Dubai, Brent and WTI) and U.S. dollar NEER index. And other exogenous variables are added to evaluate the improvement of the prediction performance for oil price.

Mainly, the contributions for this thesis focus on one dimension. By assessing out-of-sample forecast and DM statistics, we conclude the recommended VAR model for oil price prediction. More precisely, according to empirical results (see table 7), we found that under the one-step-ahead and four-step-ahead condition, the benchmark

model surpasses all alternative models, which provide evidence to show that U.S. NEER index plays an important role on oil price forecast. The reasonable explanation is that the U.S. occupies the most of the world oil consumption (see figure 4), which indicate that the relationship between oil price and U.S. dollar exchange rate is close. At present, many countries (e.g. Middle East, China and Hong-Kong) still adapt dollar-pegged exchange rate policy; therefore, once the U.S. dollar exchange rate depreciates (appreciate), the countries which pegged U.S. exchange rate would also depreciate (appreciate) and further affect the oil demand. In sum, this research concludes that U.S. exchange rate matters in oil price forecast (see figure 5).

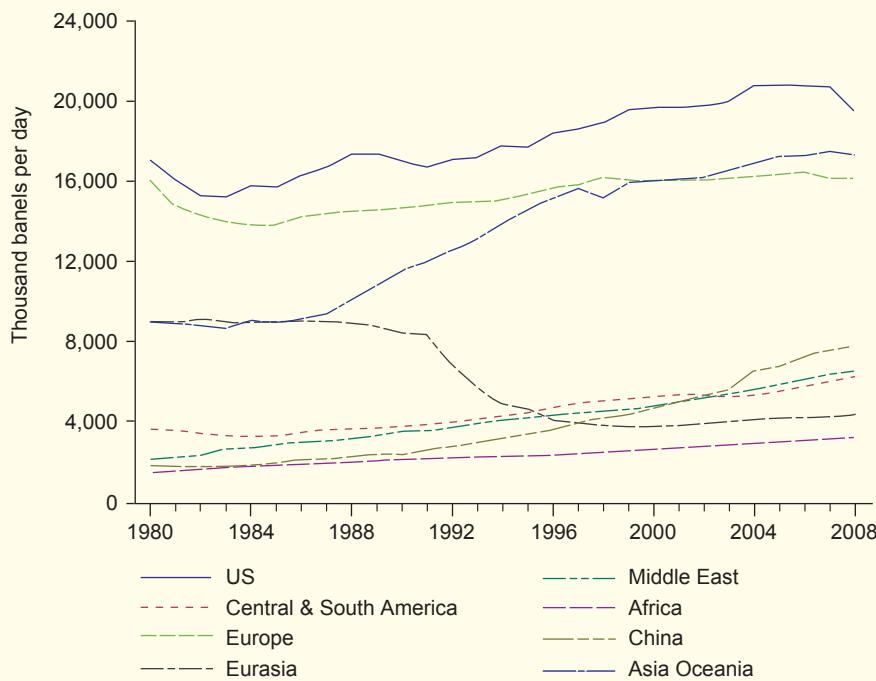
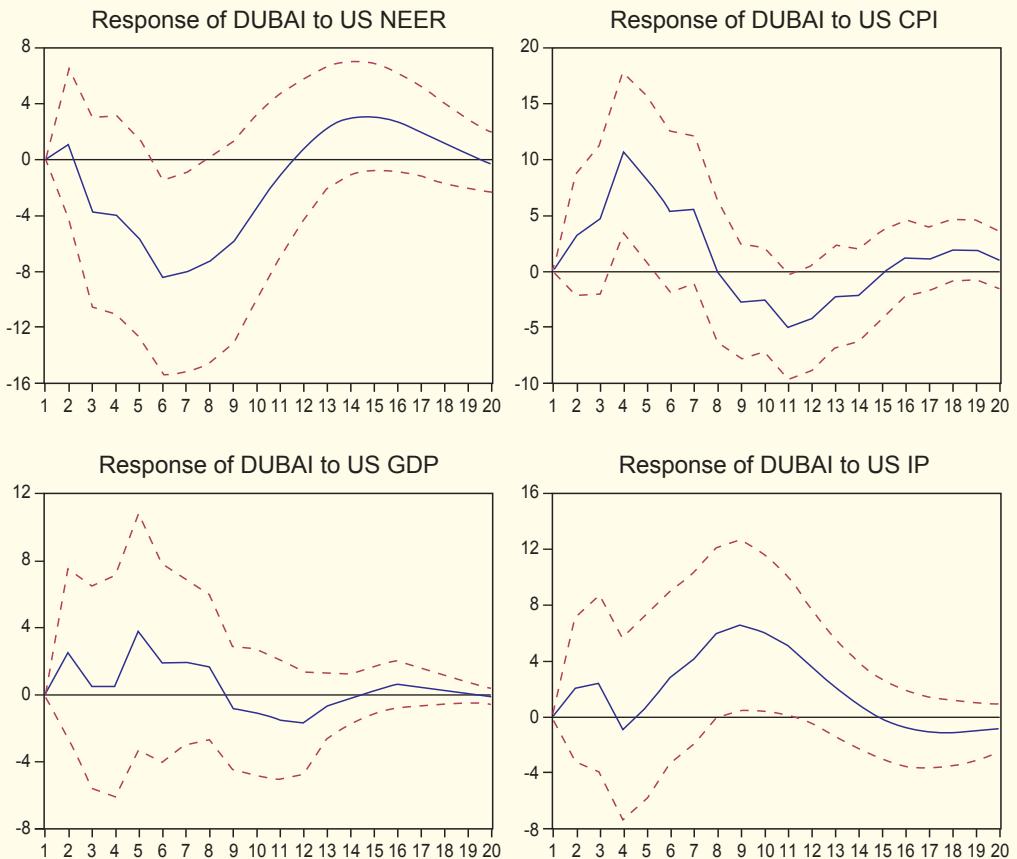
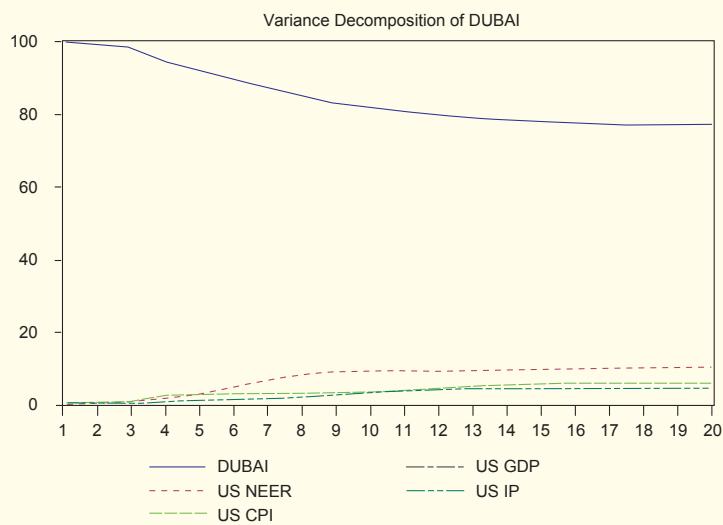


Figure 3 Oil Consumption Amount Different Region and Countries

On the other hand, the impulse response is a dynamic system is its output when presented with a brief input signal, called an impulse. Due to the results across 3 oil price (Dubai, Brent and WTI) are broadly similar, therefore, the figure 4 only presents the responses of Dubai case. These suggest that the positive response of US CPI, US GDP and US IP, and the negative reaction of US NEER.

**Figure 4 Responses for the Oil Price****Figure 5 Variance Decomposition of Dubai**

Recently, the R&D of green products has become a global tendency, which indicated that every product will be related to the conscious of green or environment protection, in other words, the growing attention has been paid on "environment preservation" spirit nowadays. Therefore, lots of countries devoted to developing replacement energy such as wind, water and solar energy etc. However, even the prospect development of replacement energy, the oil price still remains high recently (high cost of replacement energy is one of the reasons). Therefore, at present, the price of replacement energy is not a direct factor to influence oil price movement. But it is worth to expect that replacement energy will continue to develop, and in the near future, the price of replacement energy issue will be a potential factor to effect the oil price fluctuation. 

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Critical Value of DM Statistics (Normally Distributed)***

| Sample Size (T) | ρ | $\theta = 0.0$ | $\theta = 0.5$ | $\theta = 0.9$ |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10 | 0.0 | 2.2603 (4.4939) | 2.2821 (4.3460) | 2.2754 (4.2230) |
| 10 | 0.5 | 2.2591 (4.4574) | 2.2694 (4.3609) | 2.2835 (4.3039) |
| 10 | 0.9 | 2.2416 (4.4944) | 2.2965 (4.3563) | 2.3125 (4.2742) |

*** The 100,000 times of Monte Carlo is applied to calculate the critical value under normal error condition.
(see Diebold and Mariano, 1995)

| Sample Size (T) | ρ | $\theta = 0.0$ | $\theta = 0.5$ | $\theta = 0.9$ |
|-----------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 20 | 0.0 | 1.9902 (3.3116) | 1.9544 (3.1320) | 1.9358 (3.0600) |
| 20 | 0.5 | 1.9943 (3.3519) | 1.9463 (3.1600) | 1.9357 (3.0799) |
| 20 | 0.9 | 1.9975 (3.4198) | 1.9534 (3.1624) | 1.9477 (3.1192) |
| 30 | 0.0 | 1.8703 (2.9661) | 1.8293 (2.7573) | 1.8126 (2.7220) |
| 30 | 0.5 | 1.8698 (2.9648) | 1.8448 (2.7917) | 1.8264 (2.7360) |
| 30 | 0.9 | 1.8658 (2.9460) | 1.8405 (2.8045) | 1.8334 (2.7825) |
| 40 | 0.0 | 1.8069 (2.7477) | 1.7865 (2.6582) | 1.7790 (2.6145) |
| 40 | 0.5 | 1.8058 (2.7469) | 1.7913 (2.6511) | 1.7833 (2.6300) |
| 40 | 0.9 | 1.8156 (2.7411) | 1.7830 (2.6514) | 1.7870 (2.6611) |
| 50 | 0.0 | 1.7544 (2.5915) | 1.7333 (2.5609) | 1.7372 (2.5445) |
| 50 | 0.5 | 1.7565 (2.6223) | 1.7491 (2.5513) | 1.7415 (2.5366) |
| 50 | 0.9 | 1.7620 (2.6438) | 1.7543 (2.5570) | 1.7494 (2.5585) |
| 100 | 0.0 | 1.7022 (2.4439) | 1.6985 (2.4259) | 1.6923 (2.4298) |
| 500 | 0.0 | 1.6493 (2.3526) | 1.6536 (2.3324) | 1.6504 (2.3416) |



POLICY EXPRESS

POLICY EXPRESS

投資台灣全球招商 開啓台灣黃金十年

經建會部門計劃處

一、8大投資優勢開啓台灣全球招商契機

過去十多年來台灣經濟發展表現，國內民衆較少感受到，其根本原因在於這段時間經濟發展太倚賴出口，而出口又太倚賴大陸，因此即便成長數字亮眼，但成長果實卻是台灣人民「看得到，吃不到」，多年來薪資無法成長，即是民衆無法分享經濟成長好處之最佳例證。2008年馬總統就職以來，即致力於改革整體經濟體質及調整產業結構，將台灣重新帶回到「雙引擎」時代，過去十幾年來，台灣只有「外需」這一個引擎，未來將增加「內需」這個引擎。由民間投資帶動就業，再拉動薪資成長，薪資成長後，民間消費就起來了，將可帶動內需。

這2年來的努力，政府陸續推動兩岸直航、陸客來台、開放陸資、遺贈稅由50%降至10%、營所稅由25%降至17%，兩岸經濟合作架構協議(ECFA)完成簽署，加上充沛的國內資金及近一年來國際評比屢創佳績等8大有利的環境改善，有助於台灣吸引國際投資。政府適時推動全球招商，促進民間投資將

改變未來經濟的成長動力來源，並讓「台灣走向世界、世界走進台灣」。

二、行政院訂定投資台灣全球招商方向

政府以往招商工作係由部會各自分別進行，往往基於本位立場，較無法全面考量整體產業發展的立場，亦即缺乏整體性，未能凸顯台灣整體優勢。本次政府爰集結行政團隊整體力量，全力推動全球招商，訂定方向及分工如次：

- (一) 行政院成立「行政院全球招商專案小組」，由 吳院長親自擔任召集人，督導統籌招商事宜。
- (二) 經建會負責整體招商規劃，由劉主委憶如召集成立「行政院全球招商規劃推動委員會」，並邀請民間企業領袖共同參與；於 8 月下旬至 9 月上旬辦理國內（北、中、南、東 5 場）招商說明大會，10 ~ 12 月赴海外辦理國際招商說明大會。
- (三) 經濟部提供單一窗口服務，由施部長顏祥召集成立「行政院全球招商聯合服務中心」；將承接各部會招商之案源，結合現有行政協調之機制，提供海內、外投資人在台投資之全程專人服務。
- (四) 各部會分別成立「招商專案辦公室」，負責擬訂招商計畫、簽約與執行，並配合解決招商障礙與修正法規等事宜，對於重大投資案件將提供「專人、專責、專業、專心」的客製化服務。

三、第一波全球招商主軸及計畫帶動超過4,000億元商機

招商主軸及計畫之選定，為本次招商之成功關鍵。各相關部會針對政府推動之愛台 12 建設、6 大新興產業、10 項重點服務業及 4 大新興智慧產業等 32 項重大建設，研提初步招商主軸及計畫。另為瞭解潛在投資人意向及民間企業意見，經建會亦徵詢「行政院全球招商規劃推動委員會」委員意見，共同選定第一波民間招商主軸及計畫，招商金額初估超過 4,000 億元，10 項主軸則涵蓋

桃園國際航空城、都市更新、中部高科技產業新聚落、文化創意及數位內容、生技及國際醫療、美食國際化、雲端運算及 WiMAX、智慧電動車、綠色能源及智慧綠建築、智慧型手持裝置等產業。

四、投資台灣全球招商8月23日從台北出發

行政院陸續於 8 月 23 日假台北君悅飯店、8 月 27 日假台中福華飯店、8 月 30 日假高雄漢來飯店、9 月 3 日假花蓮美侖飯店及 9 月 7 日假台東娜路彎飯店辦理 5 場國內招商說明大會。邀請外國駐台代表、外僑商會、外國投資銀行、國際創投基金、國內金融業者、相關潛在投資者、地方首長及民意代表與會，依所在區域特性，規劃符合當地需求之招商計畫。

本（2010）年 10 到 12 月，行政院將展開國際招商工作，分別向海外之日本、新加坡、香港、歐美等地舉辦全球招商大會，並將因地制宜，參考業者、各國商會及駐外人員之建議，推出具針對性的招商主軸及產品，以提供「專人、專團、專程、專案」之服務。

五、排除投資障礙、營造友善投資環境

經建會為瞭解業界需求、營造友善投資環境，特邀請工商協進會、工總、商總、中小企業協會、工業協進會、電電公會、工商建研會及工業區廠商聯合總會等 8 大工商團體理事長，與半導體、電機電子、面板、IC 設計、通訊、營建、法律、美食、生技、醫療、教育、觀光、數位內容、文創、連鎖暨加盟、金融等產業領袖，共同擔任「行政院全球招商規劃推動委員會」委員，定期會商提出招商策略諮詢及關鍵性的投資與經商障礙，供經建會整合，俾提出具體對策，改善投資環境。目前經 7 月 26 日、8 月 9 日、12 日 3 次會議，初步蒐集主要問題如次：

(一) 放寬勞動彈性與人員流動：簡化中國大陸商務人士來台手續、檢討外國人薪資所得稅制、放寬外籍專業人士來台工作經驗門檻、放寬定期僱用契約規定等。

(二) 鬆綁產業管制：健全金融法規架構、檢討國產化產品政策、鬆綁電信價格管制、避免產品重複認證、建立自有品牌、強化國際行銷通路等。

(三) 便利公共工程的參與：強化公共工程爭端解決機制、明定公共工程賠償責任上限、鼓勵採購單位採用最有利標、解決公共工程土方存放等。

(四) 落實保障智慧財產權：改善專利審查時效、有效防範專利、商標侵權、防範平行輸入不公平競爭、建立專利連結制度、延長資料專屬權年限等。

上述問題將請各主管部會先行檢視處理；涉及跨部會事宜由「行政院全球招商規劃推動委員會」討論解決，以期藉由積極推動經商法制之現代化及國際化，創造國內更佳的經商環境，並與國際接軌，提升國家競爭力。



全球招商中心 2010 年 8 月 8 日掛牌營運，行政院長吳敦義（前排右起）、經濟部長施顏祥、經建會主委劉憶如、財政部長李述德揭牌，將 24 小時服務廠商。

六、結語

台灣現階段正處於經濟結構轉型的關鍵時刻，兩岸 ECFA 的簽署，已成功提升台灣國際能見度，吸引國內外投資人的目光。行政院全球招商計畫之推動，可吸引國內外資金投入國內公共建設與產業發展，啓動「內需」這個巨大的引擎，除提振民間投資、激勵經濟成長外，亦可透過生產面之調整，發揮帶動國內產業升級、創造就業機會、調整經濟結構之效益，打造新一波經濟成長動能，將台灣塑造成為全球經貿新亮點，開啓台灣黃金十年新榮景。◎

99 年縮減婦女數位落差 實施計畫

經建會人力規劃處

一、前言

為縮減婦女數位落差，提供婦女基礎電腦使用相關訓練，行政院經濟建設委員會（以下簡稱本會）於 96 年度運用中美基金推動「縮減婦女數位落差試辦計畫」，補助民間非營利團體 / 學校辦理電腦相關訓練課程，以創造婦女社會與經濟方面的多重機會，進而提升其受僱或創業的能力。96 年、97 年、98 年各訓練約 1 萬、1.6 萬、2.0 萬名婦女，訓練人數逐年增加，由於過去 3 年來執行成效良好，99 年度爰續辦理「99 年縮減婦女數位落差實施計畫」（以下簡稱本計畫）。

二、辦理方式

(一) 申請資格

依法設立許可或登記之非營利團體，或教育部核准設立之各級學校，辦理免費提供婦女 24 小時基礎電腦訓練計畫，經本會公開評選，核定補助當年度各該申請補助人數。

(二) 補助金額

每位受訓者所需訓練費用，本會補助 1,500 元。

(三) 訓練對象

1. 以未具電腦基本能力之婦女為訓練對象，並以非都會區婦女為優先。
2. 為使政府資源充分有效利用，並考量公平性，「縮減婦女數位落差實施計畫」每人以參加 1 次為限，不得重複接受訓練。參訓者免費受訓，惟參訓

期間不得參與其他政府部門相關電腦基礎課程訓練計畫，參訓時間亦需達 20 小時以上，方符合本計畫之補助規定。

(四) 訓練人數

申請補助單位訓練人數不得低於 200 人，並需將參訓學員資料造冊，做為申請補助款項之憑據。自 99 年起，為落實本計畫非都會區婦女優先之目標，要求申請補助單位訓練人數達 1 千人以上者（包含 1 千人），偏遠程度高之鄉鎮及離島地區¹ 結訓學員比率不得低於 5%。此外，為確保開課品質，避免過多學員以致影響上課成效，規定每班人數不得超過 50 人。

(五) 課程規劃

申請補助單位應規劃 24 小時基礎電腦課程，至少應包括表 1 所列核心課程，並應以生活化課程內容為主。

(六) 師資與設備

本計畫要求訓練單位應聘請能從事教學之人士擔任講師及助教，每班應聘請講師 1 名，為確保教學品質，每班學員人數超過 20 名者，則依規模逐步增聘助教名額，並規定訓練單位應提供每位學員以配有 1 台電腦為原則。



為縮減婦女數位落差，提供婦女基礎電腦使用相關訓練，經建會補助民間非營利團體/學校辦理電腦相關訓練課程，以創造婦女社會與經濟方面的多重機會，進而提升其受僱或創業的能力。

¹ 係指開班地點包含行政院研考會民國 91 年「偏遠地區設置公共資訊服務站策略規劃」報告書定義之偏遠程度高鄉鎮及離島地區。

表1

| | 學習單元名稱 | 學習內容 | 建議授課時數 |
|---|-------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 基礎電腦概論 | 1. 電腦硬體基本介紹（如螢幕、滑鼠、鍵盤、喇叭、印表機、主機等） 2. 基礎電腦操作（如開機、滑鼠、鍵盤、桌面及圖示、工作列及開始功能表、視窗介紹、列印操作、當機及關機、檔案管理與操作等） 3. 文字輸入 4. 其他 | 6 |
| 2 | 連結上網及收發電子郵件 | 1. 網際網路世界導覽 2. 網際網路入口網站介紹 3. 政府及其他網路資源介紹（如政府婦女服務資源網站、成人或兒童數位學習網站、生活應用網站等） 4. 電子郵件之申請及收發信件操作介紹 5. 網路安全簡介及常見問題（如社交工程、網路釣魚程式或家長協助及防護子女的方式等） 6. 其他網際網路應用 | 10 |
| 3 | 數位相機使用及相片上傳 | 1. 數位相機簡介 2. 數位相機操作 3. 拍照技巧 4. 相片存取及管理 5. 相片上傳及網路相簿介紹 6. 其他：如網路銷售簡介及網路拍賣實務操作（帳號註冊、刊登拍賣物品、拍賣期間維護、結標作業等） | 8 |

三、本計畫預期效益

- (一) 運用政府資源，結合民間力量，共同訓練未具電腦基本能力之婦女，提升婦女數位素養，99 年預計訓練 2 萬名婦女。
- (二) 透過基礎電腦訓練，創造婦女社會與經濟方面的多重機會，進而提升其受僱或創業的能力。
- (三) 增進政府縮減數位落差計畫既有硬體建置使用效率，提升教育部數位機會中心等資訊設備民衆使用率。
- (四) 募集企業資源，徵求軟硬體及寬頻網路之供應，共同提升電腦與網路普及率，降低婦女數位落差。

四、過去執行成效

(一) 受惠婦女人數逐年增加，且以婦女數位落差較嚴重的地區為主，98 年結訓婦女地區分布情形如圖 1 所示。

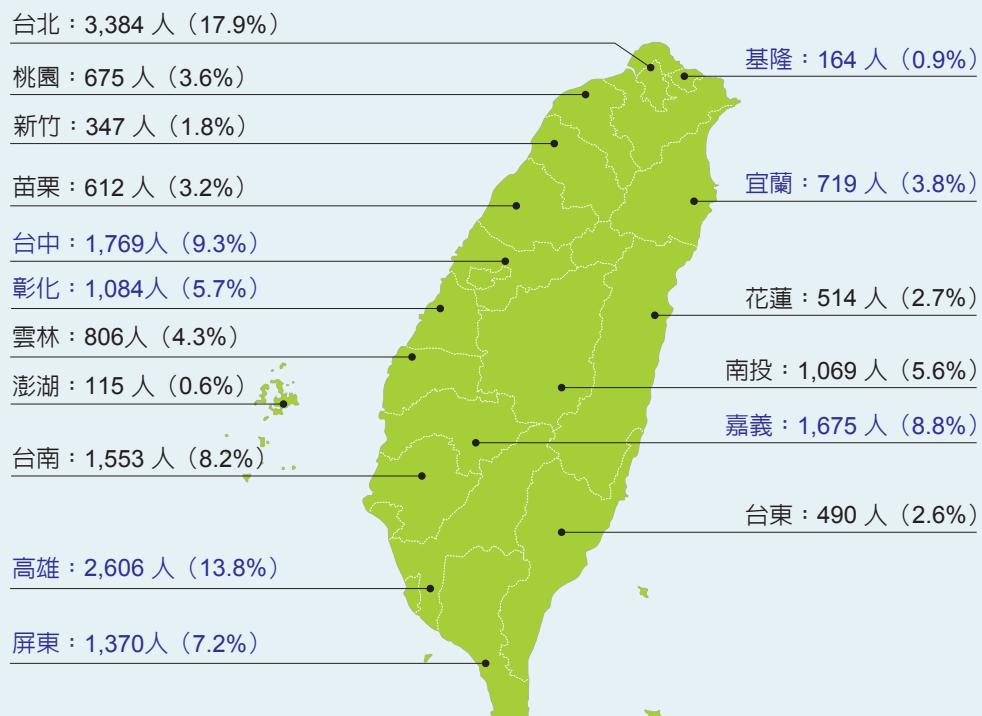


圖1

(二) 改善中高年齡婦女資訊應用能力

依研考會調查資料顯示，我國整體之資訊素養普遍存在年齡障礙與教育障礙，亦即年齡愈大及教育程度低者，其資訊應用能力愈低。由參加本會 98 年計畫學員資料觀之，婦女學員年齡層以 45 至 54 歲最多，占全體學員比率達 40.1%；學員教育程度則以高中、職最多，比率達 47.6%，顯示對於改善中高年齡與教育程度較低之婦女的資訊應用能力與素養有所助益。

五、目前辦理現況

「99 年縮減婦女數位落差實施計畫」已於 6 月 8 日上網公告，至 6 月 25 日截止，共計 45 家單位申請，申請補助訓練人數達 49,477 人。經本會於 7 月 27 日至 29 日連續 3 天召開複審會議，審查結果核定通過 28 家非營利團體或學校，辦理 2 萬名婦女電腦訓練。本年並新增規定申請補助單位訓練人數達 1 千人以上者，偏鄉及離島地區結訓學員比率不得低於 5%，將使更多非都會區婦女獲得資訊應用能力，協助其創造社會與經濟方面的多重機會。

六、未來展望

- (一) 本計畫已納入行政院「創造數位機會四年計畫（2008 ~ 2011 年）」，預計持續推動 4 年。此外，明（100）年將加倍辦理，預計可訓練 4 萬名婦女，補助經費增為 6 千萬元，將使更多婦女因學習電腦而受益。
- (二) 增加婦女近用資訊機會、縮減婦女數位落差方法，除提供受訓機會之外，另一方面亦可增加婦女使用網路誘因，提供方便上網、快速查詢、舒適生活之各項網路資源（如：學校聯絡簿電子化）。研考會目前正積極推動電子化政府，可提供婦女方便、豐富、多元且生活化資訊。藉由提供使用網路誘因，讓已經學會上網的婦女有興趣並願意持續上網，與本計畫達到相輔相成的效果。
- (三) 鑑於師資的良莠與本計畫的成效息息相關，本計畫目前正積極進行師資的培訓與師資資料庫的建立等工作，98 年度於台北、台中、高雄各辦理一場師資回流教育研習會，並要求訓練單位配合建立師資資料庫，99 年度將持續推動，務必提供受訓婦女優良且耐心與專業並俱的完善師資社群。



STATISTICS

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1. 台灣重要 Major Indicators of

| 時期 PERIOD (1) | 人口 (期底數) Population (end of period) | | 就業 增加率 (%) Increase Rate of Employ- ment(%) | 失業率 (%) Unemploy- ment Rate (%) | 製造業平均 薪資增加率 Increase Rate of Average Earnings in Manufac- turing | 經濟 成長率 (%) Economic Growth Rate (%) (2) | 國民生產 毛額 (按當年價格 計算, 百萬 美元) GNP(at current prices, US\$ million) | 每人國民 生產毛額 (當年幣值, 折合美元) Per Capita GNP (at current prices, US\$) |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | 人數 (千人) Number (1,000 persons) | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 21,304 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 278,915 | 13,115 |
| 1996 | 21,471 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 291,900 | 13,614 |
| 1997 | 21,683 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 301,895 | 13,955 |
| 1998 | 21,871 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 277,129 | 12,692 |
| 1999 | 22,034 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 301,815 | 13,712 |
| 2000 | 22,216 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 330,674 | 14,906 |
| 2001 | 22,340 | 0.6 | -1.1 | 4.6 | -1.3 | -1.7 | 299,391 | 13,401 |
| 2002 | 22,453 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 5.2 | -0.1 | 5.3 | 308,101 | 13,716 |
| 2003 | 22,535 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 320,312 | 14,197 |
| 2004 | 22,615 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 351,104 | 15,503 |
| 2005 | 22,690 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 373,870 | 16,449 |
| 2006 | 22,790 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 385,957 | 16,911 |
| 2007 | 22,867 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 6.0 | 403,267 | 17,596 |
| 2008 | 22,943 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 4.1 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 412,592 | 17,941 |
| 2009 | 23,016 | 0.3 | -1.2 | 5.9 | -9.2 | -1.9 | 391,573 | 16,969 |
| 2008 July | 22,908 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 2.8 | | | |
| Aug. | 22,912 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.1 | -0.2 | -0.8 | 102,097 | 4,438 |
| Sept. | 22,914 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | | | |
| Oct. | 22,923 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.4 | -2.0 | | | |
| Nov. | 22,934 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 4.6 | -6.9 | -7.1 | 98,631 | 4,284 |
| Dec. | 22,943 | 0.3 | -0.3 | 5.0 | -5.8 | | | |
| 2009 Jan. | 22,952 | 0.3 | -0.9 | 5.3 | -4.3 | | | |
| Feb. | 22,954 | 0.3 | -1.2 | 5.8 | -39.9 | -9.1 | 91,733 | 3,980 |
| Mar. | 22,963 | 0.3 | -1.5 | 5.8 | -10.8 | | | |
| Apr. | 22,962 | 0.3 | -1.6 | 5.8 | -8.6 | | | |
| May | 22,965 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 5.8 | -7.6 | -6.9 | 92,882 | 4,027 |
| June | 22,970 | 0.3 | -1.6 | 5.9 | -10.0 | | | |
| July | 22,977 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 6.1 | -7.7 | | | |
| Aug. | 22,981 | 0.3 | -1.7 | 6.1 | -9.7 | -1.0 | 98,415 | 4,264 |
| Sept. | 22,985 | 0.3 | -1.2 | 6.0 | -6.2 | | | |
| Oct. | 22,996 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 6.0 | -1.7 | | | |
| Nov. | 23,006 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 108,543 | 4,698 |
| Dec. | 23,016 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 | | | |
| 2010 Jan. | 23,020 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 5.7 | -15.6 | | | |
| Feb. | 23,023 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 80.8 | 13.3 | 106,195 | 4,592 |
| Mar. | 23,026 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 10.1 | | | |
| Apr. | 23,028 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 6.7 | | | |
| May (3) | 23,031 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 | | | |
| June (3) | 23,033 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 5.2 | ... | | | |

(1) Monthly and quarterly changes are computed by comparison with figures in the corresponding periods of the previous year.

(2) Real growth rate of GDP.

(3) Estimate.

經濟指標

Taiwan Economy

政策紀實

特別報導

經建專論

政策快遞

經濟統計

| 工業生產 Industrial Production | | 產業結構 (占GDP%) Structure of Industry (as % of GDP) | | | | 消費者物價 Consumer Prices | | 時期 PERIOD |
|---|--|---|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|---|--------------|
| 總指數 General Index 民國95年 =100 2006=100 | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 合計 Total | 農業 Agriculture | 工業 Industry | 服務業 Services | 總指數 General Index 民國95年 =100 2006=100 | 與上年 比較 % % change from previous year | |
| ... | ... | 100.0 | 3.3 | 32.8 | 25.3 | 63.9 | 89.6 | 3.7 |
| ... | ... | 100.0 | 3.1 | 32.4 | 25.5 | 64.5 | 92.3 | 3.1 |
| 66 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 31.9 | 25.2 | 65.7 | 93.2 | 0.9 |
| 68 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 31.2 | 24.8 | 66.4 | 94.7 | 1.7 |
| 74 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 29.9 | 24.0 | 67.7 | 94.9 | 0.2 |
| 78.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 29.1 | 23.8 | 68.9 | 96.1 | 1.3 |
| 71.8 | -8.4 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 27.6 | 22.7 | 70.5 | 96.1 | -0.01 |
| 77.2 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 30.4 | 25.0 | 67.8 | 95.9 | -0.2 |
| 84.2 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 31.2 | 26.1 | 67.1 | 95.6 | -0.3 |
| 92.1 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 31.8 | 26.8 | 66.6 | 97.2 | 1.6 |
| 95.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 31.3 | 26.5 | 67.1 | 99.4 | 2.3 |
| 100.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 31.3 | 26.5 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 0.6 |
| 107.8 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 31.4 | 26.5 | 67.1 | 101.8 | 1.8 |
| 105.9 | -1.8 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 29.2 | 25.0 | 69.2 | 105.4 | 3.5 |
| 97.3 | -8.1 | 100 | 1.6 | 29.8 | 24.7 | 68.7 | 104.5 | -0.9 |
| 114.8 | 1.9 | | | | | | 106.8 | 5.8 |
| 114.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 30.6 | 26.3 | 68.1 | 107.0 | 4.7 |
| 107.3 | -1.2 | | | | | | 106.4 | 3.1 |
| 102.9 | -12.5 | | | | | | 107.9 | 2.4 |
| 82.8 | -28.3 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 28.2 | 23.8 | 70.0 | 106.8 | 1.9 |
| 77.7 | -32.0 | | | | | | 104.8 | 1.3 |
| 66.1 | -42.6 | | | | | | 104.4 | 1.5 |
| 71.5 | -26.3 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 26.5 | 21.7 | 72.0 | 102.8 | -1.3 |
| 86.4 | -24.7 | | | | | | 103.0 | -0.1 |
| 92.0 | -19.3 | | | | | | 103.7 | -0.5 |
| 95.2 | -18.1 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 29.7 | 24.5 | 68.5 | 104.2 | -0.1 |
| 101.1 | -10.7 | | | | | | 104.1 | -2.0 |
| 106.6 | -7.2 | | | | | | 104.3 | -2.3 |
| 103.9 | -9.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 31.5 | 25.9 | 67.1 | 106.2 | -0.8 |
| 110.3 | 2.8 | | | | | | 105.5 | -0.9 |
| 110.5 | 7.4 | | | | | | 105.9 | -1.9 |
| 109.2 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 31.1 | 26.3 | 67.4 | 105.1 | -1.6 |
| 114.8 | 47.8 | | | | | | 104.6 | -0.2 |
| 112.4 | 70.1 | | | | | | 104.7 | 0.3 |
| 96.9 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 30.0 | 25.5 | 68.7 | 105.3 | 2.3 |
| 120.6 | 39.5 | | | | | | 104.3 | 1.3 |
| 121.4 | 32.0 | | | | | | 105.1 | 1.3 |
| 124.7 | 31.0 | | | | | | 105.0 | 0.7 |
| ... | ... | | | | | | 105.3 | 1.2 |

(1) 月或季變動率係與上年同期增減百分比(%)。

(2) 實質GDP成長率。

(3) 估計數。

1. 台灣重要 Major Indicators of

| 時期 PERIOD | 躉售物價 Wholesale Prices | | 儲蓄與投資 Savings and Investment | | | | | | 貨幣供給額 Money Supply | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|------|
| | | | 儲蓄毛額 Gross Savings | | 投資毛額 Gross Investment | | 超額儲蓄 Excess Savings | | M _{1B} | | |
| | 總指數 General Index 民國95年 =100 2006=100 | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 金額 (新台幣 百萬元) amount (NT\$ mill.) | 占 GNP% as % of GNP | 金額 (新台幣 百萬元) amount (NT\$ mill.) | 占 GNP% as % of GNP | 金額 (新台幣 百萬元) amount (NT\$ mill.) | 占 GNP% as % of GNP | 金額 (新台幣 10億元) amount (NT\$ billion) | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | |
| 1995 | 90.2 | 7.4 | 1,978,072 | 26.9 | 1,827,756 | 24.8 | 150,316 | 2.0 | 3,163.1 | 0.8 | |
| 1996 | 89.3 | -1.0 | 2,134,857 | 26.5 | 1,834,507 | 22.8 | 300,350 | 3.7 | 3,426.1 | 8.3 | |
| 1997 | 88.9 | -0.5 | 2,275,293 | 26.2 | 2,072,505 | 23.8 | 202,788 | 2.3 | 3,715.3 | 8.4 | |
| 1998 | 89.4 | 0.6 | 2,505,663 | 27.0 | 2,392,515 | 25.8 | 113,148 | 1.2 | 3,854.8 | 3.8 | |
| 1999 | 85.4 | -4.6 | 2,667,219 | 27.4 | 2,409,154 | 24.7 | 258,065 | 2.7 | 4,507.2 | 16.9 | |
| 2000 | 86.9 | 1.8 | 2,894,974 | 28.0 | 2,615,640 | 25.3 | 279,334 | 2.7 | 4,492.1 | -0.3 | |
| 2001 | 85.7 | -1.3 | 2,610,940 | 25.8 | 1,970,319 | 19.5 | 640,621 | 6.3 | 5,025.9 | 11.9 | |
| 2002 | 85.8 | 0.0 | 2,917,950 | 27.4 | 2,013,786 | 18.9 | 904,164 | 8.5 | 5,491.6 | 9.3 | |
| 2003 | 87.9 | 2.5 | 3,116,515 | 28.3 | 2,129,586 | 19.3 | 986,929 | 9.0 | 6,552.8 | 19.3 | |
| 2004 | 94.1 | 7.0 | 3,356,282 | 28.6 | 2,693,089 | 22.9 | 663,193 | 5.7 | 7,368.0 | 12.4 | |
| 2005 | 94.7 | 0.6 | 3,339,961 | 27.8 | 2,667,855 | 22.2 | 672,106 | 5.6 | 7,871.1 | 6.8 | |
| 2006 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 3,709,512 | 29.6 | 2,776,953 | 22.1 | 932,559 | 7.4 | 8,222.4 | 4.5 | |
| 2007 | 106.5 | 6.5 | 4,090,675 | 30.9 | 2,855,809 | 21.6 | 1,234,866 | 9.3 | 8,220.0 | 0.0 | |
| 2008 | 112.0 | 5.1 | 3,728,542 | 28.7 | 2,879,208 | 22.1 | 849,334 | 6.5 | 8,153.4 | -0.8 | |
| 2009 | 102.2 | -8.7 | 3,635,565 | 28.1 | 2,177,299 | 16.8 | 1,458,266 | 11.3 | 10,511.4 | 28.9 | |
| 2008 | July | 119.0 | 11.4 | | | | | | 7,912.6 | -5.9 | |
| | Aug. | 117.7 | 9.3 | 860,010 | 27.0 | 764,231 | 24.0 | 95,779 | 3.0 | 7,957.6 | -4.4 |
| | Sept. | 115.5 | 6.1 | | | | | | 8,039.1 | -4.0 | |
| | Oct. | 110.8 | 1.5 | | | | | | 7,945.0 | -4.7 | |
| | Nov. | 104.1 | -5.7 | 916,988 | 28.2 | 680,632 | 20.9 | 236,356 | 7.3 | 7,858.8 | -2.8 |
| | Dec. | 99.8 | -9.7 | | | | | | 8,153.7 | -0.8 | |
| 2009 | Jan. | 99.2 | -10.8 | | | | | | 8,483.4 | 2.1 | |
| | Feb. | 100.3 | -9.3 | 796,572 | 25.6 | 384,301 | 12.3 | 412,271 | 13.2 | 8,531.7 | 3.5 |
| | Mar. | 100.1 | -9.3 | | | | | | 8,843.7 | 7.3 | |
| | Apr. | 99.5 | -11.1 | | | | | | 9,062.9 | 10.1 | |
| | May | 99.5 | -13.5 | 863,852 | 28.1 | 516,541 | 16.8 | 347,311 | 11.3 | 9,306.8 | 14.3 |
| | June | 101.1 | -13.7 | | | | | | 9,433.2 | 17.9 | |
| | July | 102.4 | -14.0 | | | | | | 9,604.3 | 21.4 | |
| | Aug. | 104.7 | -11.0 | 889,189 | 27.6 | 576,733 | 17.9 | 312,456 | 9.7 | 9,739.8 | 22.4 |
| | Sept. | 104.5 | -9.5 | | | | | | 9,833.2 | 22.3 | |
| | Oct. | 103.9 | -6.2 | | | | | | 10,153.6 | 27.8 | |
| | Nov. | 105.2 | 1.1 | 1,085,952 | 31.0 | 699,724 | 20.0 | 386,228 | 11.0 | 10,256.3 | 30.5 |
| | Dec. | 105.6 | 5.8 | | | | | | 10,511.6 | 28.9 | |
| 2010 | Jan. | 106.0 | 6.8 | | | | | | 10,534.7 | 24.2 | |
| | Feb. | 106.4 | 6.1 | 1,001,058 | 29.5 | 645,355 | 19.0 | 355,703 | 10.5 | 10,598.5 | 24.2 |
| | Mar. | 107.0 | 6.9 | | | | | | 10,526.9 | 19.0 | |
| | Apr. | 108.5 | 9.0 | | | | | | 10,638.3 | 17.4 | |
| | May | 108.9 | 9.4 | | | | | | 10,529.7 | 13.1 | |
| | June | 108.4 | 7.2 | | | | | | 10,644.5 | 12.8 | |

經濟指標（續）

Taiwan Economy (Continued)

| (期底數) (end of period) | | 存款(期底數) Deposits (end of period) | | 放款與投資(期底數) Loans & Investments (end of period) | | 準貨幣(期底數) Quasi-money (end of period) | | 時期 PERIOD |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---------------------|
| M ₂ | 金額 (新台幣 10億元) amount (NT\$ billion) | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 金額 (新台幣 10億元) amount (NT\$ billion) | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 金額 (新台幣 10億元) amount (NT\$ billion) | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 金額 (新台幣 10億元) amount (NT\$ billion) | |
| 12,805.4 | 9.4 | 13,130.9 | 9.1 | 12,100.3 | 10.4 | 9,642.3 | 12.6 | 84年 |
| 13,973.9 | 9.1 | 14,260.9 | 8.6 | 13,051.8 | 7.9 | 10,547.8 | 9.4 | 85年 |
| 15,094.4 | 8.0 | 15,421.3 | 8.1 | 14,352.0 | 10.0 | 11,379.1 | 7.9 | 86年 |
| 16,386.7 | 8.6 | 16,696.9 | 8.3 | 15,471.6 | 7.8 | 12,531.9 | 10.1 | 87年 |
| 17,745.0 | 8.3 | 18,064.2 | 8.2 | 16,024.9 | 3.6 | 13,237.8 | 5.6 | 88年 |
| 18,897.8 | 6.5 | 19,308.7 | 6.9 | 16,622.0 | 3.7 | 14,405.7 | 8.8 | 89年 |
| 19,736.9 | 4.4 | 20,160.7 | 4.4 | 16,489.3 | -0.8 | 14,711.1 | 2.1 | 90年 |
| 20,247.0 | 2.6 | 20,609.8 | 2.2 | 16,078.0 | -2.5 | 14,755.4 | 0.3 | 91年 |
| 21,425.5 | 5.8 | 21,746.9 | 5.5 | 16,535.1 | 2.8 | 14,872.7 | 0.9 | 92年 |
| 23,001.2 | 7.4 | 23,256.5 | 6.9 | 17,964.6 | 8.7 | 15,633.2 | 5.0 | 93年 |
| 24,508.0 | 6.6 | 24,709.5 | 6.2 | 19,360.2 | 7.8 | 16,636.9 | 6.4 | 94年 |
| 25,798.2 | 5.3 | 25,945.3 | 5.0 | 20,130.1 | 4.0 | 17,575.8 | 5.6 | 95年 |
| 26,039.4 | 0.9 | 26,208.8 | 1.0 | 20,626.9 | 2.3 | 17,819.4 | 1.4 | 96年 |
| 27,862.5 | 7.0 | 27,977.2 | 6.7 | 21,331.5 | 3.4 | 19,709.1 | 10.6 | 97年 |
| 29,461.2 | 5.7 | 29,557.0 | 5.6 | 21,487.0 | 0.7 | 18,949.8 | -3.9 | 98年 |
| 26,628.5 | 2.0 | 26,959.7 | 2.3 | 21,133.4 | 3.2 | 18,715.9 | 5.8 | 97年 7月 |
| 26,669.0 | 2.2 | 26,919.0 | 2.4 | 21,188.7 | 3.5 | 18,711.4 | 5.3 | 8月 |
| 26,844.7 | 3.1 | 27,076.8 | 3.2 | 21,343.5 | 4.0 | 18,805.6 | 6.5 | 9月 |
| 27,245.3 | 4.5 | 27,407.5 | 4.3 | 21,318.3 | 3.9 | 19,300.3 | 8.9 | 10月 |
| 27,399.9 | 5.5 | 27,563.3 | 5.3 | 21,331.0 | 4.2 | 19,541.1 | 9.3 | 11月 |
| 27,863.2 | 7.0 | 27,977.9 | 6.8 | 21,331.5 | 3.4 | 19,709.5 | 10.6 | 12月 |
| 28,159.0 | 6.2 | 27,958.7 | 5.4 | 21,345.4 | 2.9 | 19,675.6 | 8.1 | 98年 1月 |
| 28,318.1 | 6.3 | 28,265.5 | 6.0 | 21,185.0 | 2.5 | 19,786.4 | 7.5 | 2月 |
| 28,546.0 | 6.6 | 28,515.1 | 6.2 | 21,206.7 | 2.4 | 19,702.3 | 6.4 | 3月 |
| 28,667.1 | 6.7 | 28,667.6 | 6.4 | 21,219.0 | 1.8 | 19,604.2 | 5.2 | 4月 |
| 28,782.8 | 7.5 | 28,806.2 | 7.0 | 21,190.7 | 1.0 | 19,476.0 | 4.6 | 5月 |
| 28,739.7 | 8.2 | 28,862.5 | 7.4 | 21,095.2 | 0.1 | 19,306.5 | 4.0 | 6月 |
| 28,853.1 | 8.4 | 28,970.8 | 7.5 | 21,028.8 | -0.5 | 19,248.8 | 2.8 | 7月 |
| 28,796.4 | 8.0 | 28,906.6 | 7.4 | 21,014.6 | -0.8 | 19,056.6 | 1.8 | 8月 |
| 28,893.6 | 7.6 | 29,042.4 | 7.3 | 21,070.4 | -1.3 | 19,060.4 | 1.4 | 9月 |
| 29,107.4 | 6.8 | 29,237.8 | 6.7 | 21,088.0 | -1.1 | 18,953.8 | -1.8 | 10月 |
| 29,134.0 | 6.3 | 29,275.1 | 6.2 | 21,198.3 | -0.6 | 18,877.7 | -3.4 | 11月 |
| 29,462.9 | 5.7 | 29,555.9 | 5.6 | 21,490.6 | 0.7 | 18,951.3 | -3.8 | 12月 |
| 29,576.6 | 5.0 | 29,762.5 | 6.5 | 21,554.1 | 1.0 | 19,041.9 | -3.2 | 99年 1月 |
| 29,699.6 | 4.9 | 29,637.0 | 4.9 | 21,612.3 | 2.0 | 19,101.1 | -3.5 | 2月 |
| 29,696.7 | 4.0 | 29,693.6 | 4.1 | 21,513.2 | 1.4 | 19,169.8 | -2.7 | 3月 |
| 29,800.5 | 4.0 | 29,811.1 | 4.0 | 21,660.6 | 2.1 | 19,162.2 | -2.3 | 4月 |
| 29,762.5 | 3.4 | 29,869.2 | 3.7 | 21,833.7 | 3.0 | 19,232.8 | -1.2 | 5月 |
| 29,886.1 | 4.0 | 29,950.4 | 3.8 | 21,886.3 | 3.8 | 19,241.6 | -0.3 | 6月 |

政策紀實

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經濟統計

1. 台灣重要 Major Indicators of

| 時期 PERIOD | 中央銀行 重貼現率 (年息 百分率) Rediscount Rate of Central Bank of China (%) per annum) | 中央銀行 外匯存底 (期底數) 百萬美元 Foreign Exchange Reserves of Central Bank of China (end of period, US\$ million) | 新台幣匯率 (新台幣／美元) Exchange Rate of the NT\$ (NT\$/US\$) | 海關對外貿易統計 (百萬美元) Merchandise Trade (customs statistics, US\$) | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--|---|--|---------------------|--|-------|
| | | | | 進口 Imports (c.i.f.) | | 出口 Exports (f.o.b.) | | |
| | | | | 金額 amount | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | 金額 amount | 與上年 比較% % change from previous year | |
| 1995 | 5.500 | 90,310 | 26.4763 | 27.2650 | 104,011.6 | 21.4 | 113,342.0 | 20.2 |
| 1996 | 5.000 | 88,038 | 27.4576 | 27.4910 | 102,922.4 | -1.0 | 117,581.0 | 3.7 |
| 1997 | 5.250 | 83,502 | 28.6618 | 32.6380 | 114,955.4 | 11.7 | 124,170.2 | 5.6 |
| 1998 | 4.750 | 90,341 | 33.4447 | 32.2160 | 105,229.8 | -8.5 | 112,595.4 | -9.3 |
| 1999 | 4.500 | 106,200 | 32.2661 | 31.3950 | 111,196.1 | 5.7 | 123,733.3 | 9.9 |
| 2000 | 4.625 | 106,742 | 31.2252 | 32.9920 | 140,732.0 | 26.6 | 151,949.8 | 22.8 |
| 2001 | 2.125 | 122,211 | 33.8003 | 34.9990 | 107,970.6 | -23.3 | 126,314.3 | -16.9 |
| 2002 | 1.625 | 161,656 | 34.5752 | 34.7530 | 113,245.1 | 4.9 | 135,316.7 | 7.1 |
| 2003 | 1.375 | 206,632 | 34.4176 | 33.9780 | 128,010.1 | 13.0 | 150,600.5 | 11.3 |
| 2004 | 1.750 | 241,738 | 33.4218 | 31.9170 | 168,757.6 | 31.8 | 182,370.4 | 21.1 |
| 2005 | 2.250 | 253,290 | 32.1671 | 32.8500 | 182,614.4 | 8.2 | 198,431.7 | 8.8 |
| 2006 | 2.750 | 266,148 | 32.5313 | 32.5960 | 202,698.1 | 11.0 | 224,017.3 | 12.9 |
| 2007 | 3.375 | 270,311 | 32.8418 | 32.4430 | 219,251.6 | 8.2 | 246,676.9 | 10.1 |
| 2008 | 2.000 | 291,707 | 31.5167 | 32.8600 | 240,447.8 | 9.7 | 255,628.7 | 3.6 |
| 2009 | 1.250 | 348,198 | 33.0495 | 32.0300 | 174,370.6 | -27.5 | 203,674.6 | -20.3 |
| 2008 July | 3.625 | 290,898 | 30.4068 | 30.5900 | 23,143.1 | 11.6 | 22,859.4 | 7.9 |
| Aug. | 3.625 | 282,087 | 31.1915 | 31.5200 | 25,173.0 | 39.3 | 25,209.1 | 18.2 |
| Sept. | 3.500 | 281,130 | 31.9566 | 32.1300 | 20,937.0 | 9.9 | 21,845.1 | -1.6 |
| Oct. | 3.000 | 278,152 | 32.6889 | 33.0000 | 17,775.3 | -7.4 | 20,799.4 | -8.3 |
| Nov. | 2.750 | 280,685 | 33.1155 | 33.2950 | 15,180.1 | -13.7 | 16,770.4 | -23.3 |
| Dec. | 2.000 | 291,707 | 33.1459 | 32.8600 | 11,769.5 | -44.6 | 13,633.6 | -41.9 |
| 2009 Jan. | 1.500 | 292,676 | 33.3301 | 33.8010 | 8,936.0 | -56.7 | 12,367.3 | -44.1 |
| Feb. | 1.250 | 294,187 | 34.2772 | 34.9500 | 10,836.9 | -32.1 | 12,587.6 | -28.6 |
| Mar. | 1.250 | 300,122 | 34.3398 | 33.9170 | 12,125.0 | -49.7 | 15,563.0 | -35.8 |
| Apr. | 1.250 | 304,659 | 33.6952 | 33.2330 | 12,698.8 | -41.2 | 14,843.3 | -34.3 |
| May | 1.250 | 312,642 | 32.9072 | 32.6500 | 13,005.9 | -39.1 | 16,171.9 | -31.4 |
| June | 1.250 | 317,564 | 32.7916 | 32.8180 | 15,187.8 | -33.5 | 16,944.0 | -30.4 |
| July | 1.250 | 321,094 | 32.9199 | 32.8180 | 15,241.1 | -34.1 | 17,261.2 | -24.5 |
| Aug. | 1.250 | 325,417 | 32.8835 | 32.9230 | 17,028.8 | -32.4 | 18,996.2 | -24.6 |
| Sept. | 1.250 | 332,239 | 32.5878 | 32.2000 | 16,505.6 | -21.2 | 19,066.2 | -12.7 |
| Oct. | 1.250 | 341,222 | 32.3300 | 32.5350 | 16,581.2 | -6.7 | 19,843.3 | -4.6 |
| Nov. | 1.250 | 347,190 | 32.3366 | 32.1850 | 17,910.0 | 18.0 | 20,012.7 | 19.3 |
| Dec. | 1.250 | 348,198 | 32.2793 | 32.0300 | 18,313.5 | 55.6 | 20,017.9 | 46.8 |
| 2010 Jan. | 1.250 | 350,711 | 31.8961 | 31.9900 | 19,250.1 | 115.4 | 21,738.3 | 75.8 |
| Feb. | 1.250 | 352,729 | 32.0938 | 32.0850 | 15,798.7 | 45.8 | 16,689.4 | 32.6 |
| Mar. | 1.250 | 355,035 | 31.8768 | 31.8190 | 21,834.9 | 80.1 | 23,357.6 | 50.1 |
| Apr. | 1.250 | 357,557 | 31.5194 | 31.4180 | 19,389.9 | 52.7 | 21,928.9 | 47.7 |
| May (3) | 1.250 | 360,123 | 31.9617 | 32.2250 | 22,285.7 | 71.4 | 25,538.3 | 57.9 |
| June (3) | 1.375 | 362,378 | 32.3066 | 32.2780 | 21,323.7 | 40.4 | 22,730.2 | 34.1 |

(4) Figures for 1993, 1997, 1998, and 2002 include approvals backdated by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, ROC, of US\$2,028 million, US\$2,720 million, US\$515 million, and US\$2,864 million, respectively.

經濟指標（續）

Taiwan Economy (Continued)

| million) | 兩岸進出口貿易 Trade across the Taiwan Straits | | | | 核(備)准赴大陸間接投資 Approved/Reported Indirect Investment in Mainland China (4) | 時期 PERIOD | |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| | 台灣向大陸出口 Exports to Mainland China | | 台灣由大陸進口 Imports from Mainland China | | | | |
| 差額 Balance | 金額 (百萬美元) amount (US\$ million) | 與上年 比較% % change from pre- vious year | 金額 (百萬美元) amount (US\$ million) | 與上年 比較% % change from pre- vious year | 差額 Balance | 件數 Number of Cases | 金額 (百萬美元) Amount (US\$ million) |
| 9,330.4 | 17,898.2 | 22.2 | 3,091.4 | 66.3 | 14,806.8 | 490 | 1,092.7 |
| 14,658.6 | 19,148.3 | 7.0 | 3,059.8 | -1.0 | 16,088.5 | 383 | 1,229.2 |
| 9,214.8 | 20,518.0 | 7.20 | 3,915.3 | 28.0 | 16,602.7 | 8,725 | 4,334.3 |
| 7,365.6 | 18,380.1 | -10.4 | 4,110.5 | 5.0 | 14,269.6 | 1,284 | 2,034.6 |
| 12,537.3 | 21,221.3 | 15.5 | 4,526.3 | 10.1 | 16,695.0 | 488 | 1,252.8 |
| 11,217.8 | 26,144.2 | 23.2 | 6,223.3 | 37.5 | 19,920.8 | 840 | 2,607.1 |
| 18,343.7 | 24,061.3 | -8.0 | 5,902.0 | -5.2 | 18,159.3 | 1,186 | 2,784.1 |
| 22,071.6 | 29,465.0 | 22.5 | 7,947.4 | 34.7 | 21,498.8 | 3,116 | 6,723.1 |
| 22,590.4 | 35,357.7 | 20.0 | 10,962.0 | 37.9 | 24,395.8 | 3,875 | 7,698.8 |
| 13,612.8 | 48,930.4 | 38.4 | 16,792.3 | 53.2 | 32,138.1 | 2,004 | 6,940.7 |
| 15,817.3 | 56,271.5 | 15.0 | 20,093.7 | 19.7 | 36,177.8 | 1,297 | 6,007.0 |
| 21,319.2 | 63,332.4 | 12.5 | 24,783.1 | 23.3 | 38,549.3 | 1,090 | 7,642.3 |
| 27,425.3 | 74,279.1 | 17.3 | 28,019.2 | 13.1 | 46,259.9 | 996 | 9,970.5 |
| 15,180.9 | 73,977.8 | -0.4 | 31,391.3 | 12.0 | 42,586.5 | 643 | 10,691.4 |
| 29,304.0 | 62,090.9 | -16.1 | 24,503.7 | -21.9 | 37,587.2 | 590 | 7,142.6 |
| -283.7 | 6,743.0 | 4.4 | 2,952.1 | 13.7 | 3,790.9 | 48 | 462.3 |
| 36.1 | 7,395.0 | 12.9 | 3,150.0 | 35.8 | 4,245.0 | 42 | 578.9 |
| 908.1 | 6,160.4 | -14.6 | 2,694.3 | 10.4 | 3,466.1 | 45 | 1,288.0 |
| 3,024.1 | 5,664.1 | -17.9 | 2,416.5 | -2.1 | 3,247.6 | 64 | 1,560.1 |
| 1,590.3 | 4,160.1 | -38.8 | 2,198.3 | -9.4 | 1,961.8 | 34 | 586.4 |
| 1,864.1 | 3,272.9 | -53.2 | 1,799.6 | -31.5 | 1,473.3 | 37 | 1,127.5 |
| 3,431.3 | 2,763.6 | -59.0 | 1,338.7 | -51.5 | 1,424.9 | 24 | 312.0 |
| 1,750.7 | 3,705.6 | -25.0 | 1,387.3 | -21.9 | 2,318.3 | 27 | 254.6 |
| 3,438.0 | 4,690.8 | -36.6 | 1,942.6 | -33.2 | 2,748.2 | 19 | 272.4 |
| 2,144.5 | 4,654.7 | -33.7 | 1,735.0 | -39.2 | 2,919.7 | 29 | 365.5 |
| 3,166.0 | 4,942.2 | -30.2 | 1,771.1 | -39.2 | 3,171.1 | 31 | 345.3 |
| 1,756.2 | 5,245.9 | -29.2 | 2,052.7 | -30.8 | 3,193.2 | 38 | 669.2 |
| 2,020.1 | 5,219.7 | -22.6 | 2,023.8 | -31.4 | 3,195.9 | 36 | 325.5 |
| 1,967.4 | 6,087.8 | -17.7 | 2,154.1 | -31.6 | 3,933.7 | 38 | 574.3 |
| 2,560.6 | 6,143.5 | -0.3 | 2,493.0 | -7.5 | 3,650.5 | 65 | 988.0 |
| 3,262.1 | 6,178.4 | 9.1 | 2,270.2 | -6.1 | 3,908.2 | 53 | 858.7 |
| 2,102.7 | 6,178.8 | 48.5 | 2,703.9 | 23.0 | 3,474.9 | 133 | 781.6 |
| 1,704.4 | 6,279.9 | 91.9 | 2,631.4 | 46.2 | 3,648.5 | 97 | 1,395.6 |
| 2,488.2 | 7,026.8 | 154.3 | 2,680.5 | 100.2 | 4,346.3 | 88 | 720.7 |
| 890.7 | 4,851.2 | 30.9 | 2,028.0 | 46.2 | 2,823.2 | 59 | 966.0 |
| 1,522.7 | 7,469.5 | 59.2 | 2,772.4 | 42.7 | 4,697.1 | 72 | 968.9 |
| 2,539.0 | 7,166.4 | 54.0 | 2,646.7 | 52.5 | 4,519.7 | 84 | 1,445.4 |
| 3,252.6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 1,768.0 |
| 1,406.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 1,325.1 |

(4) 1993、1997、1998及2002年資料涵蓋經濟部投審會補辦許可案件，金額分別為2,028百萬美元、2,720百萬美元、515百萬美元及2,864百萬美元。

政策紀實

特別報導

經建專論

政策快遞

經濟統計

2. 工業生

Indices of

Base: 2006=100

| 時期 PERIOD | 總指數 GENERAL INDEX | 礦業 MINING | 製造業 MANUFACTURING | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | 生產指數 Manufacturing | 依重輕工業分類 By Heavy or Light | | 依產品用 By | |
| | | | | 重工業 heavy | 輕工業 light | 最終需要財 final demand goods | 投資財 investment goods |
| 2000 | 78.44 | 119.10 | 77.31 | 68.23 | 117.47 | 99.05 | 94.04 |
| 2001 | 71.84 | 119.99 | 70.34 | 62.23 | 106.19 | 90.59 | 85.29 |
| 2002 | 77.20 | 130.13 | 76.62 | 70.37 | 104.26 | 92.99 | 88.66 |
| 2003 | 84.22 | 120.88 | 83.94 | 79.24 | 104.82 | 96.86 | 89.49 |
| 2004 | 92.05 | 116.20 | 92.31 | 88.99 | 107.10 | 102.45 | 97.14 |
| 2005 | 95.51 | 105.28 | 95.69 | 93.95 | 103.43 | 102.46 | 97.49 |
| 2006 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 2007 | 107.77 | 82.96 | 108.34 | 110.28 | 99.67 | 101.60 | 106.11 |
| 2008 | 105.85 | 79.07 | 106.65 | 109.46 | 94.10 | 97.40 | 103.32 |
| 2009 | 97.30 | 72.43 | 98.15 | 100.80 | 86.36 | 84.71 | 85.13 |
| 2008 July | 114.80 | 75.54 | 116.12 | 119.80 | 99.68 | 103.61 | 110.13 |
| Aug. | 114.13 | 72.03 | 115.16 | 119.69 | 94.94 | 100.97 | 112.95 |
| Sept. | 107.31 | 65.42 | 108.37 | 112.51 | 89.93 | 98.29 | 109.31 |
| Oct. | 102.88 | 68.83 | 103.05 | 105.15 | 93.70 | 96.88 | 100.18 |
| Nov. | 82.75 | 70.48 | 82.63 | 82.49 | 83.29 | 84.73 | 85.37 |
| Dec. | 77.72 | 77.10 | 77.23 | 74.54 | 89.23 | 84.56 | 84.36 |
| 2009 Jan. | 66.07 | 61.76 | 64.62 | 62.84 | 72.56 | 65.08 | 58.87 |
| Feb. | 71.54 | 69.79 | 71.57 | 71.06 | 73.87 | 67.98 | 63.91 |
| Mar. | 86.42 | 80.33 | 86.85 | 86.91 | 86.55 | 79.88 | 76.81 |
| Apr. | 91.98 | 73.86 | 92.77 | 94.19 | 86.44 | 80.87 | 77.65 |
| May | 95.22 | 76.21 | 95.93 | 99.00 | 82.24 | 78.25 | 76.40 |
| June | 101.11 | 75.98 | 101.75 | 105.09 | 86.85 | 86.21 | 86.34 |
| July | 106.56 | 73.02 | 107.70 | 111.40 | 91.22 | 88.88 | 88.34 |
| Aug. | 103.91 | 65.36 | 105.11 | 109.11 | 87.33 | 85.62 | 86.45 |
| Sept. | 110.32 | 68.90 | 111.50 | 116.21 | 90.50 | 92.79 | 97.65 |
| Oct. | 110.47 | 71.62 | 112.18 | 117.00 | 90.70 | 92.77 | 95.67 |
| Nov. | 109.19 | 72.75 | 111.45 | 116.39 | 89.45 | 94.99 | 102.34 |
| Dec. | 114.84 | 79.59 | 116.37 | 120.36 | 98.56 | 103.19 | 111.14 |
| 2010 Jan. | 112.37 | 79.53 | 114.60 | 119.26 | 93.85 | 91.62 | 90.49 |
| Feb. | 96.92 | 68.48 | 97.94 | 103.59 | 72.73 | 71.69 | 69.80 |
| Mar. | 120.55 | 79.09 | 123.52 | 129.30 | 97.76 | 99.72 | 102.08 |
| Apr. | 121.44 | 81.90 | 124.48 | 130.37 | 98.26 | 100.94 | 106.47 |
| May | 124.73 | 82.74 | 127.91 | 135.08 | 95.98 | 99.76 | 106.77 |
| June | 125.71 | 79.44 | 128.43 | 135.83 | 95.47 | 101.99 | 111.32 |

Source: Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C.

產指數

Industrial Production

基期：民國 95 年 =100

| 途分類 Usage | | 電力及燃氣供應業 ELEC-TRICITY & GAS | 用水供應業 WATER | 建築工程業 CON-STRUCTION | 製造業銷存量指數 Manufacturing Producer's Shipment and Inventory | | 民營占製造業 比重% Private Enterprises' Share of Manufacturing Value-added | 時期 PERIOD |
|--------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | 生產財 producer goods | | | | 銷售量指數 Producer's Shipment | 存貨量指數 Producer's Inventory | | |
| 102.63 | 68.21 | 82.42 | 98.01 | 102.32 | 78.57 | 90.95 | 95.49 | 89年 |
| 94.36 | 61.86 | 83.02 | 100.16 | 90.87 | 71.10 | 96.30 | 95.11 | 90年 |
| 96.10 | 69.75 | 86.99 | 94.94 | 72.10 | 76.76 | 88.37 | 95.88 | 91年 |
| 102.02 | 78.51 | 90.71 | 97.00 | 78.60 | 82.62 | 89.50 | 95.86 | 92年 |
| 106.24 | 88.03 | 93.74 | 96.72 | 82.36 | 90.28 | 93.27 | 95.77 | 93年 |
| 106.00 | 92.83 | 97.72 | 97.25 | 91.73 | 95.77 | 100.79 | 95.84 | 94年 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 96.27 | 95年 |
| 98.38 | 111.18 | 102.97 | 100.29 | 99.52 | 107.88 | 101.05 | 96.54 | 96年 |
| 93.17 | 110.55 | 101.11 | 98.50 | 90.30 | 105.79 | 110.83 | 96.74 | 97年 |
| 84.40 | 103.82 | 97.83 | 96.26 | 73.07 | 100.75 | 103.65 | 96.47 | 98年 |
| 98.96 | 121.39 | 114.10 | 100.69 | 81.68 | 113.13 | 111.11 | 96.90 | 97年 7月 |
| 92.42 | 121.14 | 115.74 | 100.78 | 88.69 | 110.25 | 117.92 | 97.03 | 8月 |
| 90.42 | 112.63 | 105.22 | 96.94 | 83.59 | 105.99 | 119.81 | 97.18 | 9月 |
| 94.52 | 105.65 | 103.02 | 99.63 | 103.89 | 103.03 | 119.68 | 96.66 | 10月 |
| 84.28 | 81.75 | 86.79 | 96.24 | 81.49 | 83.17 | 120.34 | 96.26 | 11月 |
| 84.70 | 74.14 | 83.73 | 97.16 | 83.65 | 80.00 | 116.28 | 95.49 | 12月 |
| 69.51 | 64.43 | 84.44 | 95.32 | 89.98 | 70.21 | 113.17 | 95.01 | 98年 1月 |
| 70.88 | 73.09 | 82.81 | 87.78 | 55.75 | 77.85 | 106.11 | 95.34 | 2月 |
| 82.07 | 89.79 | 90.60 | 96.91 | 66.52 | 90.14 | 104.24 | 95.88 | 3月 |
| 83.16 | 97.79 | 92.00 | 93.91 | 68.32 | 96.26 | 102.82 | 96.26 | 4月 |
| 79.57 | 103.39 | 98.34 | 98.98 | 70.91 | 96.79 | 104.96 | 96.22 | 5月 |
| 86.11 | 108.31 | 105.13 | 95.96 | 81.57 | 106.23 | 102.49 | 96.68 | 6月 |
| 89.26 | 115.65 | 112.20 | 100.45 | 70.16 | 111.82 | 100.26 | 96.38 | 7月 |
| 85.02 | 113.34 | 112.80 | 97.92 | 63.18 | 108.02 | 99.48 | 96.58 | 8月 |
| 89.31 | 119.40 | 108.60 | 96.54 | 83.29 | 112.40 | 101.56 | 96.83 | 9月 |
| 90.70 | 120.37 | 100.29 | 98.93 | 73.03 | 111.17 | 102.65 | 96.98 | 10月 |
| 89.75 | 118.40 | 90.83 | 94.81 | 61.52 | 111.10 | 103.96 | 97.32 | 11月 |
| 97.51 | 121.93 | 95.89 | 97.66 | 92.59 | 117.03 | 102.13 | 96.99 | 12月 |
| 92.43 | 124.30 | 96.79 | 97.68 | 62.21 | 115.44 | 99.23 | 97.32 | 99年 1月 |
| 73.04 | 109.02 | 87.12 | 87.33 | 79.71 | 97.32 | 103.38 | 96.98 | 2月 |
| 98.03 | 133.57 | 99.84 | 97.80 | 54.27 | 124.30 | 102.51 | 97.15 | 3月 |
| 97.00 | 134.41 | 95.26 | 94.49 | 58.87 | 124.92 | 100.85 | 97.17 | 4月 |
| 94.76 | 139.79 | 105.39 | 99.17 | 50.59 | 124.70 | 106.89 | 97.31 | 5月 |
| 95.33 | 139.59 | 106.39 | 96.09 | 69.02 | ... | ... | ... | 6月 |

資料來源：經濟部。

政策紀實

特別報導

經建專論

政策快遞

經濟統計

3. 主要工業

Output of Principal

| 時期 PERIOD | 製造業 | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | 冷凍肉類及 調理食品 Frozen meat & prepared food | 飼料 Feedstuff | 茶類飲料 Tea drinks | 聚酯加工絲 Polyester textured yarn | 聚酯絲織布 Polyester textured yarn fabrics | 針織及梭織成衣 Knitted & woven Apparels | 皮製鞋靴及塑膠鞋 Leather & plastic shoes | 瓦楞紙箱 Corrugated paperboard container |
| Unit | 公噸 mt | 千公噸 1,000 mt | 千公升 1,000 l | 千公噸 1,000 mt | 百萬平方公尺 10^6 m^2 | 千打 1,000 doz. | 千雙 1,000 prs. | 百萬平方公尺 10^6 m^2 |
| 2008 | 437,622 | 5,165 | 946,124 | 683 | 1,185 | 7,445 | 22,736 | 2,738 |
| 2009 | 467,634 | 5,230 | 912,842 | 659 | 1,060 | 6,041 | 21,861 | 2,591 |
| 2009 Jan. | 41,252 | 438 | 66,365 | 41 | 60 | 572 | 2,077 | 158 |
| Feb. | 34,378 | 389 | 60,178 | 47 | 77 | 483 | 1,786 | 186 |
| Mar. | 37,557 | 429 | 72,004 | 57 | 93 | 600 | 1,725 | 207 |
| Apr. | 37,668 | 425 | 71,059 | 57 | 96 | 489 | 1,719 | 210 |
| May | 37,177 | 415 | 76,586 | 56 | 91 | 454 | 1,656 | 204 |
| June | 36,284 | 436 | 85,590 | 53 | 94 | 463 | 1,875 | 243 |
| July | 36,644 | 436 | 97,879 | 58 | 91 | 559 | 1,900 | 232 |
| Aug. | 37,080 | 429 | 101,085 | 57 | 90 | 410 | 1,542 | 225 |
| Sept. | 37,754 | 426 | 85,079 | 55 | 92 | 434 | 1,696 | 229 |
| Oct. | 40,101 | 474 | 79,673 | 58 | 93 | 531 | 1,590 | 218 |
| Nov. | 43,477 | 435 | 60,972 | 59 | 92 | 506 | 1,989 | 217 |
| Dec. | 48,262 | 498 | 56,372 | 60 | 91 | 540 | 2,306 | 258 |
| 2010 Jan. | 45,432 | 439 | 70,604 | 60 | 92 | 563 | 2,860 | 260 |
| Feb. | 35,670 | 414 | 64,706 | 52 | 69 | 490 | 1,931 | 192 |
| Mar. | 38,135 | 441 | 73,730 | 60 | 105 | 681 | 1,982 | 253 |
| Apr. | 35,304 | 430 | 90,121 | 59 | 102 | 586 | 2,172 | 232 |
| May | 36,803 | 416 | 99,031 | 62 | 103 | 512 | 1,993 | 231 |

| 時期 PERIOD | 製造業 | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 盤元線材 Wire rod | 模具 Mould | 螺絲、螺帽 Screw and nut | IC製造 IC manufacture | 晶圓代工 Foundry wafer | 構裝IC IC package | 印刷電路板 Printed circuit board | TFT-LCD 面板 TFT-LCD panel |
| Unit | 千公噸 1,000 mt | 百萬元 N.T.\$mill. | 千公噸 1,000 mt | 百萬個 10^6 pcs. | 千片 $1,000 \text{ pcs.}$ | 百萬個 10^6 pcs. | 千平方呎 $1,000 \text{ sq.ft}$ | 千組 1,000 set |
| 2008 | 10,462 | 48,184 | 1,166 | 5,578 | 16,053 | 33,564 | 716,349 | 535,211 |
| 2009 | 8,520 | 38,473 | 805 | 4,377 | 14,736 | 35,457 | 737,594 | 805,906 |
| 2009 Jan. | 456 | 2,558 | 49 | 204 | 467 | 1,360 | 28,754 | 23,661 |
| Feb. | 581 | 2,926 | 51 | 243 | 484 | 1,816 | 34,621 | 31,113 |
| Mar. | 645 | 2,984 | 53 | 290 | 712 | 2,375 | 47,382 | 44,190 |
| Apr. | 647 | 2,951 | 56 | 330 | 1,087 | 2,733 | 56,573 | 57,503 |
| May | 655 | 2,754 | 51 | 381 | 1,305 | 3,018 | 60,020 | 63,983 |
| June | 721 | 3,027 | 62 | 398 | 1,394 | 3,121 | 62,919 | 70,046 |
| July | 780 | 3,651 | 68 | 373 | 1,521 | 3,354 | 70,806 | 80,580 |
| Aug. | 767 | 2,992 | 66 | 402 | 1,487 | 3,473 | 74,044 | 85,430 |
| Sept. | 780 | 3,337 | 79 | 449 | 1,510 | 3,623 | 78,903 | 90,540 |
| Oct. | 831 | 3,621 | 90 | 438 | 1,461 | 3,651 | 82,384 | 93,296 |
| Nov. | 779 | 3,998 | 85 | 434 | 1,478 | 3,466 | 73,204 | 95,465 |
| Dec. | 878 | 3,581 | 96 | 435 | 1,502 | 3,466 | 67,985 | 70,099 |
| 2010 Jan. | 949 | 3,346 | 89 | 521 | 1,507 | 3,660 | 73,749 | 78,620 |
| Feb. | 756 | 2,715 | 69 | 535 | 1,461 | 3,376 | 58,910 | 72,665 |
| Mar. | 947 | 3,814 | 101 | 606 | 1,625 | 4,174 | 90,467 | 101,126 |
| Apr. | 954 | 3,213 | 108 | 558 | 1,759 | 4,141 | 95,867 | 101,114 |
| May | 964 | 3,677 | 100 | 638 | 1,859 | 4,381 | 96,618 | 108,610 |

Source: See Table 2.

產品產量

Industrial Products

政策紀實

特別報導

經建專論

政策快遞

經濟統計

MANUFACTURING

| 印刷品 Printed matter | 人造纖維 Synthetic fiber | 塗料 Paints | 塑膠外殼 Plastic case | 玻璃纖維 Glass fiber | 陶磁面磚 Ceramic tiles | 水泥 Cement | 鋼胚 Steel ingot | 時期 PERIOD |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 單位 | | | | | | | | |
| 57,157 | 1,937 | 416 | 18,979 | 259 | 39,380 | 17,330 | 19,222 | 97年 |
| 54,617 | 2,001 | 365 | 14,889 | 195 | 31,192 | 15,918 | 15,566 | 98年 |
| 3,743 | 125 | 20 | 997 | 12 | 1,653 | 1,257 | 1,010 | 98年 1月 |
| 3,707 | 136 | 25 | 1,024 | 10 | 1,353 | 1,111 | 1,066 | 2月 |
| 5,013 | 167 | 29 | 1,180 | 13 | 3,046 | 1,462 | 1,216 | 3月 |
| 4,678 | 172 | 32 | 1,278 | 15 | 2,875 | 1,392 | 1,204 | 4月 |
| 3,584 | 173 | 27 | 1,218 | 18 | 2,818 | 1,339 | 1,220 | 5月 |
| 4,121 | 173 | 32 | 1,432 | 18 | 2,771 | 1,438 | 1,207 | 6月 |
| 4,717 | 178 | 33 | 1,371 | 18 | 2,674 | 1,453 | 1,201 | 7月 |
| 4,474 | 162 | 31 | 1,168 | 18 | 2,793 | 1,289 | 1,229 | 8月 |
| 4,603 | 167 | 34 | 1,236 | 18 | 2,532 | 1,312 | 1,473 | 9月 |
| 5,687 | 177 | 33 | 1,438 | 19 | 2,990 | 1,203 | 1,626 | 10月 |
| 5,032 | 185 | 31 | 1,337 | 18 | 2,825 | 1,342 | 1,556 | 11月 |
| 5,258 | 189 | 36 | 1,211 | 19 | 2,862 | 1,320 | 1,559 | 12月 |
| 4,574 | 179 | 37 | 1,050 | 18 | 3,262 | 1,482 | 1,519 | 99年 1月 |
| 3,555 | 159 | 25 | 734 | 16 | 1,363 | 1,285 | 1,273 | 2月 |
| 4,942 | 184 | 39 | 1,168 | 18 | 2,639 | 1,341 | 1,571 | 3月 |
| 5,438 | 180 | 38 | 1,428 | 16 | 3,051 | 1,384 | 1,688 | 4月 |
| 4,570 | 192 | 35 | 1,403 | 16 | 2,917 | 1,438 | 1,679 | 5月 |

MANUFACTURING

| 手機 Mobile phone | 光碟片 Computer disk | 全球定位系統 Global positioning system | 汽車 Car | 機車 Motorcycle | 自行車 Bicycle | 高爾夫球用品 Golf equipment | 文化用紙 Cultural paper | 時期 PERIOD |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| 單位 | | | | | | | | |
| 25,693 | 9,663 | 21,333 | 182,464 | 1,299 | 6,132 | 9,879 | 704,294 | 97年 |
| 15,983 | 9,469 | 20,661 | 228,484 | 802 | 4,779 | 6,576 | 692,905 | 98年 |
| 1,026 | 554 | 720 | 9,694 | 46 | 510 | 480 | 42,487 | 98年 1月 |
| 1,277 | 736 | 697 | 11,266 | 56 | 527 | 500 | 41,645 | 2月 |
| 1,344 | 783 | 1,075 | 13,373 | 67 | 466 | 590 | 55,513 | 3月 |
| 1,298 | 824 | 1,246 | 16,209 | 75 | 355 | 540 | 58,916 | 4月 |
| 1,334 | 850 | 1,498 | 17,097 | 64 | 254 | 481 | 62,616 | 5月 |
| 1,742 | 844 | 1,658 | 21,578 | 61 | 245 | 526 | 62,468 | 6月 |
| 1,249 | 836 | 1,710 | 22,704 | 69 | 299 | 401 | 59,548 | 7月 |
| 1,207 | 827 | 1,838 | 15,402 | 65 | 366 | 478 | 57,721 | 8月 |
| 1,263 | 843 | 2,549 | 19,705 | 77 | 431 | 647 | 63,117 | 9月 |
| 1,385 | 829 | 2,181 | 24,313 | 77 | 444 | 600 | 64,984 | 10月 |
| 1,485 | 750 | 2,925 | 26,669 | 73 | 419 | 625 | 62,048 | 11月 |
| 1,374 | 792 | 2,564 | 30,474 | 73 | 465 | 709 | 61,032 | 12月 |
| 1,022 | 770 | 1,427 | 27,301 | 64 | 523 | 956 | 62,181 | 99年 1月 |
| 966 | 682 | 996 | 17,337 | 52 | 406 | 716 | 46,142 | 2月 |
| 1,596 | 871 | 1,631 | 25,261 | 80 | 554 | 930 | 60,874 | 3月 |
| 1,763 | 816 | 1,464 | 22,077 | 73 | 460 | 998 | 61,663 | 4月 |
| 1,687 | 805 | 1,595 | 22,392 | 78 | 371 | 842 | 59,485 | 5月 |

資料來源：同表2。

3. 主要工業

Output of Principal

| 時期 PERIOD | 製造業 | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 柴油 Diesel fuel | 聚胺絲 Nylon filament | 聚酯絲 Polyester filament | ABS樹脂 Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene | 汽車輪胎 Automobile tire | 平板玻璃 Sheet glass | 鑄鐵件 Casting iron products | 鑄鋼件 Casting steel products |
| Unit | 公秉 kl | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 千條 1,000 pcs. | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt |
| 2008 | 16,635,584 | 331,296 | 1,035,991 | 1,129,955 | 21,361 | 577,134 | 452,576 | 58,362 |
| 2009 | 17,940,409 | 311,987 | 1,024,843 | 1,245,478 | 19,254 | 378,534 | 330,882 | 27,041 |
| 2009 Jan. | 1,509,028 | 18,951 | 64,522 | 67,099 | 906 | 32,081 | 18,090 | 1,749 |
| Feb. | 1,515,337 | 22,217 | 72,926 | 97,352 | 1,273 | 29,312 | 17,092 | 1,848 |
| Mar. | 1,504,898 | 27,550 | 83,098 | 107,410 | 1,418 | 30,140 | 25,331 | 1,943 |
| Apr. | 1,475,200 | 27,468 | 86,558 | 110,837 | 1,380 | 29,789 | 23,879 | 1,941 |
| May | 1,523,971 | 28,365 | 89,827 | 98,029 | 1,435 | 30,942 | 21,913 | 2,073 |
| June | 1,553,903 | 27,245 | 85,798 | 115,237 | 1,612 | 28,931 | 30,659 | 1,787 |
| July | 1,637,938 | 27,840 | 91,011 | 115,744 | 1,704 | 31,082 | 29,459 | 2,278 |
| Aug. | 1,630,117 | 25,975 | 83,085 | 102,966 | 1,681 | 31,773 | 24,126 | 2,110 |
| Sept. | 1,494,064 | 23,649 | 84,976 | 96,676 | 1,889 | 30,255 | 33,375 | 2,420 |
| Oct. | 1,328,394 | 25,117 | 91,948 | 104,744 | 1,964 | 34,010 | 36,526 | 2,723 |
| Nov. | 1,350,833 | 28,297 | 95,309 | 113,067 | 1,979 | 34,372 | 35,059 | 2,724 |
| Dec. | 1,416,726 | 29,313 | 95,785 | 116,317 | 2,012 | 35,847 | 35,373 | 3,445 |
| 2010 Jan. | 1,357,919 | 30,273 | 89,723 | 109,091 | 2,058 | 43,664 | 38,652 | 3,594 |
| Feb. | 1,289,920 | 26,692 | 82,776 | 96,013 | 1,580 | 40,607 | 25,582 | 2,627 |
| Mar. | 1,237,242 | 31,244 | 94,698 | 120,836 | 2,166 | 36,153 | 43,818 | 4,548 |
| Apr. | 1,427,327 | 31,931 | 89,747 | 104,964 | 2,155 | 38,375 | 43,118 | 4,482 |
| May | 1,583,064 | 32,253 | 99,752 | 120,085 | 2,220 | 44,292 | 47,771 | 4,169 |

| 時期 PERIOD | 製造 MANUFAC- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 空氣壓縮機 Air compressor | 冷媒壓縮機 Refrigerant compressor | 可攜式 電腦 Portable computer | 網路卡 Network cards | 電話機 Telephone set | 電視機 T.V. sets | 耳機 Earphones | 印刷電路板 Printed circuit board |
| Unit | 台 set | 台 set | 台 set | 片 pcs. | 台 set | 台 set | 千只 1,000 pcs. | 千元 N.T.\$1,000 |
| 2008 | 291,869 | 442,581 | 760,571 | 7,725,760 | 514,416 | 785,697 | 1,451 | 134,271,513 |
| 2009 | 244,001 | 274,119 | 378,670 | 9,071,906 | 351,778 | 392,789 | 1,202 | 118,487,666 |
| 2009 Jan. | 17,603 | 12,039 | 27,051 | 490,448 | 24,817 | 42,808 | 61 | 5,380,165 |
| Feb. | 16,883 | 16,573 | 33,735 | 539,563 | 22,037 | 40,671 | 59 | 6,752,155 |
| Mar. | 14,535 | 36,112 | 28,879 | 729,352 | 25,882 | 43,688 | 79 | 8,865,590 |
| Apr. | 16,445 | 25,494 | 32,102 | 706,112 | 27,062 | 35,740 | 59 | 9,784,649 |
| May | 13,478 | 28,014 | 28,932 | 668,433 | 34,547 | 19,592 | 118 | 9,756,763 |
| June | 18,719 | 27,224 | 30,813 | 725,214 | 40,758 | 28,458 | 77 | 9,935,148 |
| July | 23,713 | 23,605 | 35,031 | 894,704 | 30,474 | 33,438 | 99 | 10,407,678 |
| Aug. | 21,429 | 23,884 | 31,660 | 804,601 | 25,890 | 25,426 | 95 | 10,821,714 |
| Sept. | 24,531 | 22,440 | 30,852 | 1,076,547 | 26,215 | 42,321 | 116 | 12,085,488 |
| Oct. | 26,087 | 18,777 | 28,455 | 907,667 | 28,386 | 42,988 | 137 | 12,571,879 |
| Nov. | 21,568 | 16,554 | 36,828 | 719,516 | 32,393 | 33,789 | 135 | 11,428,158 |
| Dec. | 28,979 | 23,403 | 34,332 | 809,749 | 33,875 | 36,140 | 167 | 10,698,279 |
| 2010 Jan. | 23,216 | 31,890 | 28,080 | 857,461 | 22,297 | 42,904 | 155 | 10,543,710 |
| Feb. | 17,789 | 39,212 | 21,292 | 636,951 | 21,947 | 28,752 | 83 | 9,302,201 |
| Mar. | 33,074 | 66,526 | 34,791 | 728,918 | 35,948 | 39,990 | 140 | 12,906,007 |
| Apr. | 35,554 | 71,111 | 29,368 | 902,535 | 29,459 | 36,835 | 136 | 12,371,113 |
| May | 30,728 | 83,576 | 25,004 | 962,698 | 26,060 | 26,401 | 144 | 12,944,070 |

產品產量（續）

Industrial Products (Continued)

| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | | | 時期 PERIOD |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 鋼筋 Re-bar | 鋼線 Steel wire | 鋼纜 Steel wire rope | 鋁鑄品 Aluminium casting | 鋁片 Aluminium sheet | 鋁擠型 Aluminium extrusion | 金屬罐 Metal cans | 鑽床 Drilling machine | |
| 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 公噸 mt | 千只 1,000 pcs. | 台 set | |
| 5,184,423 | 108,762 | 22,220 | 107,204 | 122,637 | 172,266 | 2,162,920 | 23,854 | 97年 |
| 4,524,761 | 78,760 | 18,698 | 75,677 | 105,735 | 137,520 | 2,324,753 | 14,415 | 98年 |
| 294,904 | 3,374 | 950 | 4,419 | 3,649 | 7,055 | 112,246 | 611 | 98年 1月 |
| 287,923 | 4,930 | 1,337 | 5,477 | 5,234 | 8,595 | 154,640 | 603 | 2月 |
| 359,217 | 6,845 | 1,764 | 6,182 | 5,557 | 8,575 | 180,211 | 762 | 3月 |
| 370,684 | 5,950 | 1,618 | 6,549 | 8,441 | 11,055 | 192,876 | 975 | 4月 |
| 376,817 | 5,454 | 1,535 | 5,667 | 10,113 | 10,204 | 192,851 | 1,130 | 5月 |
| 398,445 | 7,496 | 1,743 | 6,219 | 10,253 | 11,962 | 250,005 | 1,415 | 6月 |
| 395,360 | 8,048 | 1,709 | 6,566 | 10,894 | 11,843 | 252,198 | 1,446 | 7月 |
| 379,122 | 7,301 | 1,632 | 6,535 | 10,258 | 11,860 | 246,692 | 1,041 | 8月 |
| 372,763 | 7,861 | 1,629 | 6,542 | 10,099 | 12,537 | 230,293 | 1,397 | 9月 |
| 434,499 | 7,114 | 1,652 | 6,987 | 10,220 | 12,550 | 176,972 | 2,152 | 10月 |
| 413,304 | 6,084 | 1,296 | 7,016 | 9,873 | 13,102 | 159,921 | 1,623 | 11月 |
| 441,273 | 8,303 | 1,833 | 7,518 | 11,144 | 14,832 | 175,462 | 1,325 | 12月 |
| 458,147 | 8,119 | 1,616 | 7,898 | 9,626 | 13,133 | 149,744 | 1,287 | 99年 1月 |
| 339,684 | 6,059 | 1,426 | 6,288 | 9,007 | 9,012 | 109,264 | 1,042 | 2月 |
| 453,565 | 11,099 | 1,735 | 9,794 | 13,202 | 12,665 | 184,999 | 2,048 | 3月 |
| 465,226 | 10,235 | 2,070 | 10,695 | 12,478 | 13,865 | 220,445 | 1,615 | 4月 |
| 440,860 | 12,355 | 2,645 | 9,857 | 13,048 | 14,915 | 218,058 | 2,115 | 5月 |

| 業 TURING | | 水電燃氣業 ELECTRICITY, GAS & WATER | | | 房屋建築業 HOUSING & BUILDING CONSTRUCTION | | | 時期 PERIOD |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| 印表機 Printers | 電晶體 Transistor | 二極體 Diode | 電力 Electric power | 自來水 City water | 住宅用房屋 Residential building | 商業用房屋 Stores & mercantile building | 工業用房屋 Industrial building | |
| 台 set | 千只 1,000 pcs. | 千只 1,000 pcs. | 百萬度 mill. k.w.h. | 千立方公尺 1,000 m³ | 千平方公尺 1,000 m² | | | |
| 214,487 | 9,872,341 | 22,819,239 | 225,258 | 3,929,358 | 18,640 | 1,001 | 5,355 | 97年 |
| 175,809 | 8,804,114 | 15,401,246 | 216,921 | 3,840,125 | 13,961 | 1,191 | 4,822 | 98年 |
| 7,309 | 239,781 | 448,230 | 14,410 | 316,870 | 1,526 | 85 | 450 | 98年 1月 |
| 6,637 | 412,848 | 596,078 | 14,553 | 291,791 | 615 | 70 | 647 | 2月 |
| 11,159 | 519,858 | 1,005,827 | 16,611 | 322,171 | 1,082 | 126 | 332 | 3月 |
| 15,035 | 645,570 | 1,168,367 | 16,742 | 312,170 | 941 | 10 | 669 | 4月 |
| 12,452 | 639,603 | 1,035,534 | 18,391 | 329,025 | 1,319 | 72 | 206 | 5月 |
| 16,189 | 779,226 | 1,276,598 | 19,423 | 319,015 | 1,178 | 44 | 530 | 6月 |
| 16,774 | 832,965 | 1,653,777 | 21,314 | 333,938 | 1,419 | 23 | 223 | 7月 |
| 17,869 | 900,487 | 1,481,343 | 20,967 | 325,518 | 1,104 | 96 | 185 | 8月 |
| 17,516 | 983,633 | 1,636,391 | 20,528 | 320,927 | 1,290 | 210 | 387 | 9月 |
| 14,544 | 987,286 | 1,653,735 | 18,741 | 328,870 | 1,193 | 43 | 418 | 10月 |
| 21,562 | 921,812 | 1,702,006 | 17,531 | 315,190 | 1,005 | 77 | 358 | 11月 |
| 18,763 | 941,045 | 1,743,360 | 17,710 | 324,640 | 1,289 | 335 | 417 | 12月 |
| 15,085 | 938,139 | 1,531,144 | 17,748 | 324,702 | 1,081 | 146 | 252 | 99年 1月 |
| 13,913 | 919,367 | 1,312,878 | 15,446 | 290,299 | 1,062 | 0 | 674 | 2月 |
| 20,517 | 1,221,159 | 1,839,076 | 18,416 | 325,124 | 788 | 103 | 291 | 3月 |
| 20,726 | 1,255,878 | 1,775,603 | 18,156 | 314,114 | 963 | 41 | 397 | 4月 |
| 18,483 | 1,349,410 | 1,893,622 | 20,133 | 329,667 | 894 | 5 | 211 | 5月 |

政策紀實

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政策快遞

經濟統計

4. 勞 動 力

Labor Force

Unit: 1,000 persons

1. 人 數

| 時期 PERIOD | 總人口 Population | 民間15歲以上人口 Civilian Population Aged 15 & Over | | | 勞 動 力 | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | 合計 Total | | 就業 | |
| | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | 計 Total |
| 2008 Ave. | 22,905 | 18,623 | 9,201 | 9,422 | 10,853 | 6,173 | 4,680 | 10,403 |
| 2009 Ave. | 22,977 | 18,855 | 9,307 | 9,547 | 10,917 | 6,180 | 4,737 | 10,279 |
| 2008 Dec. | 22,943 | 18,732 | 9,254 | 9,478 | 10,903 | 6,187 | 4,716 | 10,354 |
| 2009 Jan. | 22,952 | 18,754 | 9,264 | 9,491 | 10,881 | 6,178 | 4,703 | 10,303 |
| Feb. | 22,954 | 18,771 | 9,270 | 9,501 | 10,848 | 6,152 | 4,696 | 10,224 |
| Mar. | 22,963 | 18,789 | 9,278 | 9,511 | 10,850 | 6,150 | 4,701 | 10,220 |
| Apr. | 22,962 | 18,807 | 9,289 | 9,518 | 10,851 | 6,153 | 4,697 | 10,226 |
| May | 22,965 | 18,826 | 9,297 | 9,529 | 10,874 | 6,157 | 4,717 | 10,241 |
| June | 22,970 | 18,844 | 9,304 | 9,540 | 10,891 | 6,172 | 4,719 | 10,244 |
| July | 22,977 | 18,863 | 9,312 | 9,551 | 10,922 | 6,185 | 4,737 | 10,258 |
| Aug. | 22,981 | 18,882 | 9,321 | 9,562 | 10,957 | 6,190 | 4,767 | 10,285 |
| Sept. | 22,985 | 18,900 | 9,328 | 9,572 | 10,939 | 6,187 | 4,753 | 10,278 |
| Oct. | 22,996 | 18,921 | 9,335 | 9,586 | 10,963 | 6,196 | 4,767 | 10,310 |
| Nov. | 23,006 | 18,940 | 9,342 | 9,598 | 11,014 | 6,216 | 4,798 | 10,369 |
| Dec. | 23,016 | 18,959 | 9,349 | 9,610 | 11,016 | 6,224 | 4,792 | 10,384 |
| 2010 Jan. | 23,020 | 18,976 | 9,355 | 9,621 | 11,014 | 6,235 | 4,779 | 10,388 |
| Feb. | 23,023 | 18,992 | 9,362 | 9,631 | 11,007 | 6,227 | 4,780 | 10,373 |
| Mar. | 23,026 | 19,007 | 9,367 | 9,640 | 11,008 | 6,226 | 4,783 | 10,384 |
| Apr. | 23,028 | 19,021 | 9,371 | 9,651 | 11,007 | 6,226 | 4,781 | 10,414 |
| May | 23,031 | 19,037 | 9,376 | 9,661 | 11,026 | 6,228 | 4,798 | 10,459 |
| June | 23,033 | 19,052 | 9,381 | 9,671 | 11,053 | 6,232 | 4,821 | 10,483 |
| | | | | | | | | 5,874 |

2. 較上年同期增減率(%)

| 時期 PERIOD | 總人口 Population | 民間15歲以上人口 Civilian Population Aged 15 & Over | | | 勞 動 力 | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|-----------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| | | | | | 合計 Total | | 就業 | |
| | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | 計 Total |
| 2008 Ave. | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 2009 Ave. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 | -1.2 |
| 2008 Dec. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 | -0.3 |
| 2009 Jan. | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | -0.8 |
| Feb. | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | -1.2 |
| Mar. | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | -0.2 | 1.4 | -1.5 |
| Apr. | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -1.6 |
| May | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | -1.7 |
| June | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -1.6 |
| July | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -0.1 | 1.1 | -1.7 |
| Aug. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 1.2 | -1.7 |
| Sept. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | -1.2 |
| Oct. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | -1.1 |
| Nov. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | -0.4 |
| Dec. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| 2010 Jan. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Feb. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Mar. | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Apr. | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| May | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| June | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | | 1.9 |

Source: Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, R.O.C., *Monthly Bulletin of Manpower Statistics, Taiwan Area, R.O.C.*

指標

Indicators

Number

單位：千人

| Labor Force | | | | 非勞動力 Not in Labor Force | 勞動力參與率 (%) Labor Force Participation Rate (%) | | | 失業率(%) Unemployed Rate (%) | 時期 PERIOD | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|
| Employed | | 失業 Unemployed | | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | | | |
| 女 Female | Total | Male | Female | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | | | |
| 4,501 | 450 | 271 | 179 | 7,770 | 58.28 | 67.09 | 49.67 | 4.14 | 97年 平均 | |
| 4,502 | 639 | 404 | 235 | 7,937 | 57.90 | 66.40 | 49.62 | 5.85 | 98年 平均 | |
| 4,508 | 549 | 341 | 208 | 7,829 | 58.20 | 66.86 | 49.75 | 5.03 | 97年 12月 | |
| 4,489 | 578 | 364 | 214 | 7,873 | 58.02 | 66.69 | 49.56 | 5.31 | 98年 1月 | |
| 4,464 | 624 | 392 | 232 | 7,924 | 57.79 | 66.36 | 49.43 | 5.75 | 2月 | |
| 4,468 | 630 | 397 | 233 | 7,938 | 57.75 | 66.28 | 49.43 | 5.81 | 3月 | |
| 4,470 | 625 | 397 | 228 | 7,956 | 57.70 | 66.25 | 49.35 | 5.76 | 4月 | |
| 4,484 | 633 | 399 | 234 | 7,952 | 57.76 | 66.23 | 49.50 | 5.82 | 5月 | |
| 4,482 | 647 | 410 | 237 | 7,953 | 57.79 | 66.33 | 49.47 | 5.94 | 6月 | |
| 4,495 | 663 | 421 | 242 | 7,942 | 57.90 | 66.42 | 49.60 | 6.07 | 7月 | |
| 4,518 | 672 | 422 | 250 | 7,925 | 58.03 | 66.41 | 49.86 | 6.13 | 8月 | |
| 4,505 | 661 | 413 | 247 | 7,961 | 57.88 | 66.33 | 49.65 | 6.04 | 9月 | |
| 4,527 | 653 | 414 | 240 | 7,958 | 57.94 | 66.38 | 49.73 | 5.96 | 10月 | |
| 4,561 | 645 | 409 | 237 | 7,926 | 58.15 | 66.53 | 49.99 | 5.86 | 11月 | |
| 4,564 | 632 | 404 | 228 | 7,942 | 58.11 | 66.58 | 49.87 | 5.74 | 12月 | |
| 4,550 | 626 | 397 | 229 | 7,962 | 58.04 | 66.65 | 49.67 | 5.68 | 99年 1月 | |
| 4,554 | 634 | 408 | 226 | 7,985 | 57.96 | 66.52 | 49.63 | 5.76 | 2月 | |
| 4,563 | 624 | 405 | 220 | 7,999 | 57.92 | 66.46 | 49.61 | 5.67 | 3月 | |
| 4,567 | 593 | 379 | 214 | 8,014 | 57.87 | 66.44 | 49.54 | 5.39 | 4月 | |
| 4,588 | 567 | 357 | 210 | 8,011 | 57.92 | 66.42 | 49.66 | 5.14 | 5月 | |
| 4,609 | 570 | 358 | 212 | 7,999 | 58.02 | 66.43 | 49.85 | 5.16 | 6月 | |

Change from Same Period of Previous Year (%)

| Labor Force | | | | 非勞動力 Not in Labor Force | 勞動力參與率 (百分點) Labor Force Participation Rate (percentage point) | | | 失業率 (百分點) Unemployed Rate (percentage point) | 時期 PERIOD | |
|-------------|-------|---------------|--------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|---|--------------|--|
| Employed | | 失業 Unemployed | | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | | | |
| 女 Female | Total | Male | Female | | 計 Total | 男 Male | 女 Female | | | |
| 1.7 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.03 | -0.15 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 97年 平均 | |
| 0.03 | 41.9 | 48.9 | 31.4 | 2.1 | -0.38 | -0.69 | -0.05 | 1.71 | 98年 平均 | |
| 0.5 | 32.6 | 36.4 | 26.8 | 1.6 | -0.14 | -0.34 | 0.06 | 1.20 | 97年 12月 | |
| -0.1 | 40.6 | 45.0 | 34.6 | 2.0 | -0.30 | -0.50 | -0.09 | 1.51 | 98年 1月 | |
| -0.04 | 47.2 | 50.2 | 42.3 | 2.0 | -0.32 | -0.70 | 0.06 | 1.81 | 2月 | |
| -0.1 | 51.1 | 55.1 | 44.7 | 2.3 | -0.43 | -0.93 | 0.06 | 1.95 | 3月 | |
| -0.5 | 51.7 | 60.1 | 39.0 | 2.4 | -0.49 | -0.75 | -0.23 | 1.95 | 4月 | |
| -0.6 | 52.2 | 63.5 | 36.0 | 2.4 | -0.49 | -0.77 | -0.22 | 1.98 | 5月 | |
| -0.5 | 51.2 | 61.4 | 36.2 | 2.4 | -0.47 | -0.68 | -0.24 | 1.99 | 6月 | |
| -0.3 | 50.0 | 60.1 | 35.2 | 2.5 | -0.49 | -0.84 | -0.13 | 2.01 | 7月 | |
| 0.0 | 48.7 | 61.7 | 30.9 | 2.5 | -0.50 | -0.93 | -0.07 | 1.99 | 8月 | |
| 0.3 | 42.5 | 52.4 | 27.3 | 2.1 | -0.34 | -0.70 | 0.03 | 1.77 | 9月 | |
| 0.2 | 37.2 | 44.3 | 27.0 | 2.2 | -0.38 | -0.70 | -0.04 | 1.59 | 10月 | |
| 0.8 | 27.2 | 30.7 | 22.8 | 1.7 | -0.20 | -0.53 | 0.16 | 1.22 | 11月 | |
| 1.2 | 15.1 | 18.5 | 9.6 | 1.4 | -0.09 | -0.28 | 0.12 | 0.71 | 12月 | |
| 1.4 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 0.02 | -0.04 | 0.11 | 0.37 | 99年 1月 | |
| 2.02 | 1.6 | 4.1 | -2.6 | 0.8 | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.01 | 2月 | |
| 2.1 | -1.0 | 2.0 | -5.6 | 0.8 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | -0.14 | 3月 | |
| 2.2 | -5.1 | -4.5 | -6.1 | 0.7 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 0.19 | -0.37 | 4月 | |
| 2.3 | -10.4 | -10.5 | -10.3 | 0.7 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.16 | -0.68 | 5月 | |
| 2.8 | -11.9 | -12.7 | -10.5 | 0.6 | 0.23 | 0.10 | 0.38 | -0.78 | 6月 | |

資料來源：行政院主計處編印中華民國台灣地區人力資源統計月報。

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經濟統計

5. 國際收支 Balance of

Unit: US\$million

| ITEM | 民國95年 2006 | 民國96年 2007 | 民國97年 2008 | 民國98年 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. Current Account* | 26,300 | 32,975 | 25,122 | 42,056 |
| Goods: Exports f.o.b. | 223,789 | 246,500 | 254,897 | 203,399 |
| Goods: Imports f.o.b. | -199,592 | -216,055 | -236,419 | -172,846 |
| Balance on Goods | 24,197 | 30,445 | 18,478 | 30,553 |
| Services: Credit | 29,272 | 31,307 | 34,770 | 31,001 |
| Services: Debit | -32,815 | -35,102 | -35,125 | -29,796 |
| Balance on Goods and Services | 20,654 | 26,650 | 18,123 | 31,758 |
| Income: Credit | 19,338 | 23,500 | 23,277 | 20,338 |
| Income: Debit | -9,757 | -13,368 | -13,299 | -7,827 |
| Balance on Goods, Services and Income | 30,235 | 36,782 | 28,101 | 44,269 |
| Current Transfers: Credit | 3,837 | 4,559 | 5,210 | 4,753 |
| Current Transfers: Debit | -7,772 | -8,366 | -8,189 | -6,966 |
| B. Capital Account* | -118 | -96 | -334 | -96 |
| Capital Account: Credit | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Capital Account: Debit | -122 | -99 | -337 | -98 |
| Total, Groups A plus B | 26,182 | 32,879 | 24,788 | 41,960 |
| C. Financial Account* | -19,595 | -38,656 | -1,753 | 13,591 |
| Direct Investment Abroad | -7,399 | -11,107 | -10,287 | -5,868 |
| Direct Investment In Taiwan, R.O.C. | 7,424 | 7,769 | 5,432 | 2,803 |
| Portfolio Investment (Assets) | -40,754 | -44,993 | 3,289 | -31,694 |
| Equity Securities | -18,466 | -35,696 | -4,573 | -21,207 |
| Debt Securities | -22,288 | -9,297 | 7,862 | -10,487 |
| Portfolio Investment (Liabilities) | 21,814 | 4,904 | -15,777 | 21,372 |
| Equity Securities | 22,662 | 5,599 | -15,418 | 19,427 |
| Debt Securities | -848 | -695 | -359 | 1,945 |
| Financial derivatives | -965 | -289 | 1,589 | 852 |
| Financial derivatives assets | 1,930 | 3,691 | 7,938 | 5,344 |
| Financial derivatives liabilities | -2,895 | -3,980 | -6,349 | -4,492 |
| Other Investment (Assets) | -1,266 | -5,716 | 10,766 | 25,762 |
| Monetary Authorities | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| General Government | -4 | 11 | 7 | -2 |
| Banks | -5,525 | -9,027 | -16,581 | 707 |
| Other Sectors | 4,263 | 3,300 | 27,340 | 25,057 |
| Other Investment (Liabilities) | 1,551 | 10,776 | 3,235 | 364 |
| Monetary Authorities | -3,311 | -7,300 | -3,116 | -- |
| General Government | 6 | -6 | -- | -- |
| Banks | 1,993 | 15,309 | -49 | -9,741 |
| Other Sectors | 2,863 | 2,773 | 6,400 | 10,105 |
| Total, Groups A through C | 6,587 | -5,777 | 23,035 | 55,551 |
| D. Net Errors and Omissions | -501 | 1,757 | 3,239 | -1,425 |
| Total, Groups A through D | 6,086 | -4,020 | 26,274 | 54,126 |
| E. Reserves and Related Items | -6,086 | 4,020 | -26,274 | -54,126 |
| Reserve Assets** | -6,086 | 4,020 | -26,274 | -54,126 |
| Use of Fund Credit and Loans | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Exceptional Financing | -- | -- | -- | -- |

*Excludes components that have been classified in the categories of group E.

**Indicates reserve assets from July-Sep. 2004. Prior to July-Sep. 2004, it presents net reserve assets.

Source: The Central Bank of China, R.O.C., *Financial Statistics Monthly, Taiwan District, R.O.C.*

支 平 衡 表

Payments

單位：百萬美元

| 民國98年04-06月 Apr.-Jun. 2009 | 民國98年07-09月 July-Sept. 2009 | 民國98年10-12月 Oct.-Dec. 2009 | 民國99年01-03月 Jan.-Mar. 2010 | 項目 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 10,164 | 7,990 | 11,078 | 9,929 | A. 經常帳* |
| 47,890 | 55,259 | 59,806 | 61,792 | 商品出口(f.o.b.) |
| -40,394 | -48,473 | -52,699 | -55,741 | 商品進口(f.o.b.) |
| 7,496 | 6,786 | 7,107 | 6,051 | 商品貿易淨額 |
| 7,369 | 7,616 | 9,151 | 8,697 | 服務：收入 |
| -6,827 | -7,911 | -8,505 | -8,964 | 服務：支出 |
| 8,038 | 6,491 | 7,753 | 5,784 | 商品與勞務收支淨額 |
| 4,476 | 5,287 | 5,469 | 5,931 | 所得：收入 |
| -1,729 | -3,199 | -1,693 | -1,057 | 所得：支出 |
| 10,785 | 8,579 | 11,529 | 10,658 | 商品、勞務與所得收支淨額 |
| 1,057 | 1,213 | 1,437 | 1,144 | 經常移轉：收入 |
| -1,678 | -1,802 | -1,888 | -1,873 | 經常移轉：支出 |
| -17 | -21 | -34 | -36 | B. 資本帳* |
| 1 | -- | 1 | 2 | 資本帳：收入 |
| -18 | -21 | -35 | -38 | 資本帳：支出 |
| 10,147 | 7,969 | 11,044 | 9,893 | 合計，A 加 B |
| 3,031 | 6,445 | 4,736 | 2,402 | C. 金融帳* |
| -1,294 | -1,664 | -1,938 | -2,196 | 對外直接投資 |
| 484 | 1,020 | 1,039 | 1,246 | 外資來臺直接投資 |
| -9,121 | -10,853 | -10,913 | -5,252 | 證券投資(資產) |
| -3,505 | -8,929 | -6,185 | -2,959 | 股權證券 |
| -5,616 | -1,924 | -4,728 | -2,293 | 債權證券 |
| 8,683 | 6,953 | 6,753 | 2,618 | 證券投資(負債) |
| 7,394 | 6,932 | 5,418 | 1,691 | 股權證券 |
| 1,289 | 21 | 1,335 | 927 | 債權證券 |
| 438 | 6 | 300 | 29 | 衍生性金融商品 |
| 1,596 | 1,160 | 1,006 | 946 | 衍生性金融商品(資產) |
| -1,158 | -1,154 | -706 | -917 | 衍生性金融商品(負債) |
| 5,719 | 5,635 | 8,925 | 2,105 | 其他投資(資產) |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | 貨幣當局 |
| 7 | -- | -10 | -- | 政府 |
| -1,457 | 1,982 | 5,676 | -936 | 銀行 |
| 7,169 | 3,653 | 3,259 | 3,041 | 其他部門 |
| -1,878 | 5,348 | 570 | 3,852 | 其他投資(負債) |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | 貨幣當局 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | 政府 |
| -5,158 | 2,844 | -1,545 | 2,652 | 銀行 |
| 3,280 | 2,504 | 2,115 | 1,200 | 其他部門 |
| 13,178 | 14,414 | 15,780 | 12,295 | 合計，A 至 C |
| -1,357 | -2,653 | 1,875 | 1,106 | D. 誤差與遺漏淨額 |
| 11,821 | 11,761 | 17,655 | 13,401 | 合計，A 至 D |
| -11,821 | -11,761 | -17,655 | -13,401 | E. 準備與相關項目 |
| -11,821 | -11,761 | -17,655 | -13,401 | 準備資產** |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | 基金信用的使用及自基金的借款 |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | 特殊融資 |

* 剔除已列入項目E之範圍。

**2004年第3季前為淨準備資產，2004年第3季起為準備資產。

資料來源：中央銀行編印中華民國台灣地區金融統計月報。

政
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6. 按 國 別 分 之

Value of

Unit: US\$million at C.I.F. prices

| 時期 PERIOD | 合計 Total | 香港 Hong Kong | | 印度 India | | 印尼 Indonesia | | 日本 Japan | | 韓國 Republic of Korea | | 馬來西亞 Malaysia | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | |
| | | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 2008 | 240,447.79 | 1,492.8 | 0.6 | 2,333.2 | 1.0 | 7,289.0 | 3.0 | 46,508.0 | 19.3 | 13,168.4 | 5.5 | 6,762.7 | 2.8 | |
| 2009 | 174,663.31 | 1,122.6 | 0.6 | 1,623.9 | 0.9 | 5,198.3 | 3.0 | 36,231.3 | 20.7 | 10,505.1 | 6.0 | 4,684.9 | 2.7 | |
| 2008 Dec. | 11,769.50 | 59.0 | 0.5 | 70.2 | 0.6 | 356.7 | 3.0 | 2,507.7 | 21.3 | 587.3 | 5.0 | 414.8 | 3.5 | |
| 2009 Jan. | 8,936.00 | 51.0 | 0.6 | 40.0 | 0.4 | 325.3 | 3.6 | 1,823.3 | 20.4 | 449.1 | 5.0 | 212.6 | 2.4 | |
| Feb. | 10,836.94 | 55.5 | 0.5 | 60.7 | 0.6 | 281.8 | 2.6 | 2,446.5 | 22.6 | 627.3 | 5.8 | 287.8 | 2.7 | |
| Mar. | 12,125.00 | 71.4 | 0.6 | 108.6 | 0.9 | 412.3 | 3.4 | 2,695.7 | 22.2 | 780.1 | 6.4 | 272.5 | 2.2 | |
| Apr. | 12,698.77 | 77.0 | 0.6 | 98.9 | 0.8 | 459.8 | 3.6 | 2,610.4 | 20.6 | 768.3 | 6.1 | 324.3 | 2.6 | |
| May | 13,005.90 | 61.2 | 0.5 | 138.2 | 1.1 | 323.3 | 2.5 | 2,607.2 | 20.0 | 838.3 | 6.4 | 361.8 | 2.8 | |
| June | 15,195.81 | 96.3 | 0.6 | 88.6 | 0.6 | 456.5 | 3.0 | 3,160.1 | 20.8 | 908.1 | 6.0 | 389.1 | 2.6 | |
| July | 15,241.07 | 85.4 | 0.6 | 158.0 | 1.0 | 508.8 | 3.3 | 3,041.0 | 20.0 | 859.1 | 5.6 | 426.9 | 2.8 | |
| Aug. | 17,028.85 | 106.3 | 0.6 | 205.6 | 1.2 | 497.7 | 2.9 | 3,210.4 | 18.9 | 983.9 | 5.8 | 462.4 | 2.7 | |
| Sept. | 16,505.60 | 127.5 | 0.8 | 185.5 | 1.1 | 598.4 | 3.6 | 3,454.8 | 20.9 | 1,025.3 | 6.2 | 465.1 | 2.8 | |
| Oct. | 16,581.22 | 135.2 | 0.8 | 185.8 | 1.1 | 440.5 | 2.7 | 3,472.9 | 20.9 | 989.9 | 6.0 | 450.8 | 2.7 | |
| Nov. | 17,909.95 | 128.2 | 0.7 | 198.8 | 1.1 | 458.9 | 2.6 | 3,742.2 | 20.9 | 1,173.1 | 6.6 | 433.7 | 2.4 | |
| Dec. | 18,313.46 | 127.6 | 0.7 | 154.5 | 0.8 | 420.3 | 2.3 | 3,955.6 | 21.6 | 1,104.5 | 6.0 | 465.7 | 2.5 | |
| 2010 Jan. | 19,250.13 | 177.1 | 0.9 | 258.2 | 1.3 | 512.4 | 2.7 | 3,687.6 | 19.2 | 1,192.8 | 6.2 | 559.6 | 2.9 | |
| Feb. | 15,798.75 | 86.3 | 0.5 | 280.2 | 1.8 | 362.6 | 2.3 | 3,618.3 | 22.9 | 953.3 | 6.0 | 476.5 | 3.0 | |
| Mar. | 21,834.92 | 148.3 | 0.7 | 296.0 | 1.4 | 524.5 | 2.4 | 4,747.8 | 21.7 | 1,366.3 | 6.3 | 694.6 | 3.2 | |
| Apr. * | 19,389.90 | 127.2 | 0.7 | 220.3 | 1.1 | 497.8 | 2.6 | 4,150.0 | 21.4 | 1,200.7 | 6.2 | 534.8 | 2.8 | |
| May ** | 22,285.71 | 142.8 | 0.6 | 242.9 | 1.1 | 537.9 | 2.4 | 4,567.9 | 20.5 | 1,294.5 | 5.8 | 720.4 | 3.2 | |
| June ** | 21,323.66 | 119.8 | 0.6 | 155.1 | 0.7 | 370.9 | 1.7 | 4,377.3 | 20.5 | 1,310.4 | 6.1 | 657.3 | 3.1 | |
| 時期 PERIOD | 比利時 Belgium | | 法國 France | | 德國 Germany | | 義大利 Italy | | 荷蘭 Netherlands | | 瑞典 Sweden | | 瑞士 Switzerland | |
| | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| 2008 | 592.4 | 0.2 | 2,292.8 | 1.0 | 7,474.3 | 3.1 | 1,635.4 | 0.7 | 2,353.5 | 1.0 | 553.0 | 0.2 | 1,602.1 | 0.7 |
| 2009 | 488.4 | 0.3 | 1,784.3 | 1.0 | 5,672.9 | 3.2 | 1,831.0 | 1.0 | 1,863.2 | 1.1 | 390.9 | 0.2 | 1,158.8 | 0.7 |
| 2008 Dec. | 28.5 | 0.2 | 138.5 | 1.2 | 443.0 | 3.8 | 101.8 | 0.9 | 74.7 | 0.6 | 34.5 | 0.3 | 81.3 | 0.7 |
| 2009 Jan. | 25.1 | 0.3 | 118.3 | 1.3 | 261.2 | 2.9 | 65.4 | 0.7 | 172.2 | 1.9 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 92.0 | 1.0 |
| Feb. | 30.4 | 0.3 | 123.0 | 1.1 | 378.5 | 3.5 | 103.2 | 1.0 | 65.9 | 0.6 | 28.0 | 0.3 | 65.6 | 0.6 |
| Mar. | 34.9 | 0.3 | 129.5 | 1.1 | 386.6 | 3.2 | 97.5 | 0.8 | 142.8 | 1.2 | 23.2 | 0.2 | 94.2 | 0.8 |
| Apr. | 26.6 | 0.2 | 126.5 | 1.0 | 393.7 | 3.1 | 137.7 | 1.1 | 78.3 | 0.6 | 31.8 | 0.3 | 70.4 | 0.6 |
| May | 56.8 | 0.4 | 119.6 | 0.9 | 398.7 | 3.1 | 134.0 | 1.0 | 147.9 | 1.1 | 28.1 | 0.2 | 67.9 | 0.5 |
| June | 44.1 | 0.3 | 170.2 | 1.1 | 508.1 | 3.3 | 184.7 | 1.2 | 187.4 | 1.2 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 87.3 | 0.6 |
| July | 50.1 | 0.3 | 139.9 | 0.9 | 476.3 | 3.1 | 170.3 | 1.1 | 109.5 | 0.7 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 74.5 | 0.5 |
| Aug. | 41.0 | 0.2 | 192.1 | 1.1 | 539.7 | 3.2 | 200.4 | 1.2 | 207.9 | 1.2 | 42.8 | 0.3 | 117.0 | 0.7 |
| Sept. | 45.5 | 0.3 | 171.1 | 1.0 | 600.8 | 3.6 | 194.9 | 1.2 | 172.6 | 1.0 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 102.3 | 0.6 |
| Oct. | 45.6 | 0.3 | 150.8 | 0.9 | 556.8 | 3.4 | 168.0 | 1.0 | 241.7 | 1.5 | 32.7 | 0.2 | 116.6 | 0.7 |
| Nov. | 48.7 | 0.3 | 178.1 | 1.0 | 604.3 | 3.4 | 191.3 | 1.1 | 203.4 | 1.1 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 117.9 | 0.7 |
| Dec. | 39.4 | 0.2 | 165.0 | 0.9 | 568.2 | 3.1 | 183.6 | 1.0 | 133.2 | 0.7 | 36.5 | 0.2 | 153.0 | 0.8 |
| 2010 Jan. | 50.6 | 0.3 | 169.2 | 0.9 | 628.9 | 3.3 | 183.7 | 1.0 | 201.1 | 1.0 | 44.6 | 0.2 | 92.0 | 0.5 |
| Feb. | 41.4 | 0.3 | 128.0 | 0.8 | 421.8 | 2.7 | 156.4 | 1.0 | 201.5 | 1.3 | 31.9 | 0.2 | 106.0 | 0.7 |
| Mar. | 85.7 | 0.4 | 154.5 | 0.7 | 712.8 | 3.3 | 165.0 | 0.8 | 278.2 | 1.3 | 54.9 | 0.3 | 114.3 | 0.5 |
| Apr. * | 50.5 | 0.3 | 160.2 | 0.8 | 684.9 | 3.5 | 148.7 | 0.8 | 227.0 | 1.2 | 39.6 | 0.2 | 149.3 | 0.8 |
| May ** | 58.5 | 0.3 | 172.6 | 0.8 | 714.1 | 3.2 | 195.9 | 0.9 | 186.2 | 0.8 | 51.6 | 0.2 | 108.8 | 0.5 |
| June ** | 64.4 | 0.3 | 183.0 | 0.9 | 697.7 | 3.3 | 155.4 | 0.7 | 274.5 | 1.3 | 40.6 | 0.2 | 158.9 | 0.7 |

* Revised figure; ** Preliminary.

Source: Ministry of Finance, R.O.C., *Monthly Statistics of Exports and Imports, Taiwan Area, R.O.C.*

進口貨物價值

Imports by Origin

價值單位：起岸價格百萬美元

| 菲律賓 Philippines | | 新加坡 Singapore | | 泰國 Thailand | | 越南 Vietnam | | 科威特 Kuwait | | 沙烏地 阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia | | 阿拉伯聯合大公國 United Arab Emirates | | 時期 PERIOD |
|----------------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | |
| Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 2,240.6 | 0.9 | 4,825.2 | 2.0 | 3,252.0 | 1.4 | 1,212.4 | 0.5 | 8,074.2 | 3.4 | 15,172.7 | 6.3 | 4,611.0 | 1.9 | 97年 |
| 1,614.2 | 0.9 | 4,809.2 | 2.8 | 2,681.6 | 1.5 | 920.8 | 0.5 | 4,560.2 | 2.6 | 8,668.4 | 5.0 | 2,491.9 | 1.4 | 98年 |
| 87.3 | 0.7 | 183.7 | 1.6 | 195.4 | 1.7 | 78.4 | 0.7 | 352.6 | 3.0 | 468.2 | 4.0 | 128.1 | 1.1 | 97年 12月 |
| 66.4 | 0.7 | 220.7 | 2.5 | 133.8 | 1.5 | 58.9 | 0.7 | 174.2 | 1.9 | 540.0 | 6.0 | 138.4 | 1.5 | 98年 1月 |
| 100.7 | 0.9 | 194.4 | 1.8 | 193.6 | 1.8 | 52.2 | 0.5 | 205.6 | 1.9 | 573.6 | 5.3 | 128.6 | 1.2 | 2月 |
| 103.2 | 0.9 | 251.7 | 2.1 | 219.3 | 1.8 | 78.4 | 0.6 | 384.2 | 3.2 | 479.9 | 4.0 | 118.2 | 1.0 | 3月 |
| 110.1 | 0.9 | 443.7 | 3.5 | 187.8 | 1.5 | 72.3 | 0.6 | 243.4 | 1.9 | 721.6 | 5.7 | 134.0 | 1.1 | 4月 |
| 138.8 | 1.1 | 352.2 | 2.7 | 218.7 | 1.7 | 66.9 | 0.5 | 404.1 | 3.1 | 609.5 | 4.7 | 239.5 | 1.8 | 5月 |
| 161.2 | 1.1 | 388.9 | 2.6 | 233.0 | 1.5 | 81.7 | 0.5 | 283.3 | 1.9 | 489.2 | 3.2 | 137.1 | 0.9 | 6月 |
| 164.3 | 1.1 | 405.4 | 2.7 | 233.9 | 1.5 | 82.9 | 0.5 | 632.5 | 4.2 | 1,037.6 | 6.8 | 259.4 | 1.7 | 7月 |
| 163.6 | 1.0 | 443.4 | 2.6 | 235.1 | 1.4 | 80.0 | 0.5 | 588.4 | 3.5 | 1,081.8 | 6.4 | 288.1 | 1.7 | 8月 |
| 145.7 | 0.9 | 505.8 | 3.1 | 233.1 | 1.4 | 90.6 | 0.5 | 434.0 | 2.6 | 426.9 | 2.6 | 266.9 | 1.6 | 9月 |
| 135.6 | 0.8 | 451.1 | 2.7 | 247.1 | 1.5 | 84.1 | 0.5 | 332.0 | 2.0 | 887.8 | 5.4 | 195.7 | 1.2 | 10月 |
| 157.9 | 0.9 | 583.7 | 3.3 | 275.4 | 1.5 | 84.6 | 0.5 | 349.4 | 2.0 | 605.8 | 3.4 | 273.6 | 1.5 | 11月 |
| 166.1 | 0.9 | 568.3 | 3.1 | 270.8 | 1.5 | 88.2 | 0.5 | 524.6 | 2.9 | 1,204.1 | 6.6 | 300.5 | 1.6 | 12月 |
| 160.9 | 0.8 | 578.2 | 3.0 | 277.4 | 1.4 | 92.2 | 0.5 | 655.2 | 3.4 | 1,250.2 | 6.5 | 189.8 | 1.0 | 99年 1月 |
| 164.6 | 1.0 | 509.1 | 3.2 | 260.5 | 1.6 | 65.3 | 0.4 | 337.2 | 2.1 | 623.7 | 3.9 | 354.2 | 2.2 | 2月 |
| 176.4 | 0.8 | 656.6 | 3.0 | 322.9 | 1.5 | 84.7 | 0.4 | 531.1 | 2.4 | 1,159.9 | 5.3 | 503.8 | 2.3 | 3月 |
| 190.2 | 1.0 | 555.0 | 2.9 | 257.9 | 1.3 | 90.9 | 0.5 | 653.2 | 3.4 | 691.5 | 3.6 | 298.0 | 1.5 | 4月 * |
| 220.1 | 1.0 | 635.0 | 2.8 | 315.6 | 1.4 | 102.4 | 0.5 | 596.2 | 2.7 | 1,401.7 | 6.3 | 304.3 | 1.4 | 5月 ** |
| 176.7 | 0.8 | 648.0 | 3.0 | 326.9 | 1.5 | 100.3 | 0.5 | 676.3 | 3.2 | 1,023.3 | 4.8 | 324.0 | 1.5 | 6月 ** |
| 英國 United Kingdom | | 加拿大 Canada | | 美國 United States | | 巴西 Brazil | | 墨西哥 Mexico | | 澳洲 Australia | | 紐西蘭 New Zealand | | 時期 PERIOD |
| 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | |
| Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 1,917.6 | 0.8 | 1,789.1 | 0.7 | 26,326.6 | 10.9 | 2,192.1 | 0.9 | 589.6 | 0.2 | 8,270.6 | 3.4 | 571.4 | 0.2 | 97年 |
| 1,230.4 | 0.7 | 1,147.5 | 0.7 | 18,156.2 | 10.4 | 1,303.5 | 0.7 | 343.2 | 0.2 | 5,969.5 | 3.4 | 459.0 | 0.3 | 98年 |
| 115.4 | 1.0 | 124.2 | 1.1 | 1,308.3 | 11.1 | 78.1 | 0.7 | 23.7 | 0.2 | 585.1 | 5.0 | 29.5 | 0.3 | 97年 12月 |
| 67.8 | 0.8 | 72.9 | 0.8 | 859.5 | 9.6 | 89.3 | 1.0 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 489.8 | 5.5 | 27.4 | 0.3 | 98年 1月 |
| 91.8 | 0.8 | 85.9 | 0.8 | 1,255.0 | 11.6 | 91.6 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 438.3 | 4.0 | 32.0 | 0.3 | 2月 |
| 102.7 | 0.8 | 90.4 | 0.7 | 1,243.5 | 10.3 | 95.0 | 0.8 | 20.8 | 0.2 | 387.4 | 3.2 | 32.3 | 0.3 | 3月 |
| 87.6 | 0.7 | 69.6 | 0.5 | 1,269.4 | 10.0 | 27.2 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 0.2 | 501.7 | 4.0 | 38.4 | 0.3 | 4月 |
| 85.3 | 0.7 | 97.0 | 0.7 | 1,324.0 | 10.2 | 109.1 | 0.8 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 472.4 | 3.6 | 42.1 | 0.3 | 5月 |
| 109.8 | 0.7 | 109.9 | 0.7 | 1,613.4 | 10.6 | 125.5 | 0.8 | 30.7 | 0.2 | 569.8 | 3.7 | 48.8 | 0.3 | 6月 |
| 101.5 | 0.7 | 106.1 | 0.7 | 1,606.9 | 10.5 | 114.7 | 0.8 | 26.7 | 0.2 | 485.9 | 3.2 | 45.0 | 0.3 | 7月 |
| 105.1 | 0.6 | 86.3 | 0.5 | 1,602.4 | 9.4 | 165.6 | 1.0 | 34.5 | 0.2 | 623.1 | 3.7 | 46.3 | 0.3 | 8月 |
| 123.7 | 0.7 | 117.0 | 0.7 | 1,698.5 | 10.3 | 118.0 | 0.7 | 30.9 | 0.2 | 552.2 | 3.3 | 31.1 | 0.2 | 9月 |
| 103.4 | 0.6 | 109.0 | 0.7 | 1,750.7 | 10.6 | 134.7 | 0.8 | 42.3 | 0.3 | 430.3 | 2.6 | 36.9 | 0.2 | 10月 |
| 138.3 | 0.8 | 98.5 | 0.6 | 1,945.4 | 10.9 | 134.8 | 0.8 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 538.2 | 3.0 | 40.6 | 0.2 | 11月 |
| 113.1 | 0.6 | 104.9 | 0.6 | 1,985.2 | 10.8 | 95.6 | 0.5 | 37.0 | 0.2 | 477.0 | 2.6 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 12月 |
| 126.1 | 0.7 | 146.9 | 0.8 | 1,977.2 | 10.3 | 178.6 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 669.9 | 3.5 | 54.7 | 0.3 | 99年 1月 |
| 102.1 | 0.6 | 96.5 | 0.6 | 1,690.1 | 10.7 | 115.7 | 0.7 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 400.8 | 2.5 | 38.8 | 0.2 | 2月 |
| 162.7 | 0.7 | 105.7 | 0.5 | 2,221.3 | 10.2 | 98.3 | 0.5 | 38.7 | 0.2 | 545.1 | 2.5 | 53.7 | 0.2 | 3月 |
| 118.5 | 0.6 | 117.3 | 0.6 | 1,928.6 | 9.9 | 154.1 | 0.8 | 61.3 | 0.3 | 688.6 | 3.6 | 44.7 | 0.2 | 4月 * |
| 143.6 | 0.6 | 107.2 | 0.5 | 2,043.3 | 9.2 | 198.7 | 0.9 | 51.2 | 0.2 | 760.4 | 3.4 | 62.0 | 0.3 | 5月 ** |
| 155.2 | 0.7 | 146.6 | 0.7 | 1,988.5 | 9.3 | 177.6 | 0.8 | 59.1 | 0.3 | 909.1 | 4.3 | 68.8 | 0.3 | 6月 ** |

* 係修正數；**係初步數。

資料來源：財政部編印中華民國台灣地區進出口貿易統計月報。

特別報導 經建專論

經濟統計

7. 按 國 別 分 之

Value of

Unit: US\$million at F.O.B. prices

| 時期 PERIOD | 合計 Total | 香港 Hong Kong | | 印度 India | | 印尼 Indonesia | | 日本 Japan | | 韓國 Republic of Korea | | 馬來西亞 Malaysia | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 |
| | | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| 2007 | 246,676.93 | 37,979.7 | 15.4 | 2,342.0 | 0.9 | 2,910.8 | 1.2 | 15,933.6 | 6.5 | 7,794.0 | 3.2 | 5,390.2 | 2.2 |
| 2008 | 255,628.69 | 32,689.9 | 12.8 | 3,007.1 | 1.2 | 3,566.0 | 1.4 | 17,556.0 | 6.9 | 8,705.8 | 3.4 | 5,513.8 | 2.2 |
| 2009 | 203,698.21 | 29,448.7 | 14.5 | 2,531.5 | 1.2 | 3,226.3 | 1.6 | 14,507.6 | 7.1 | 7,302.5 | 3.6 | 4,060.9 | 2.0 |
| 2008 Dec. | 13,633.58 | 1,660.1 | 12.2 | 136.9 | 1.0 | 165.5 | 1.2 | 1,194.9 | 8.8 | 362.5 | 2.7 | 253.0 | 1.9 |
| 2009 Jan. | 12,367.27 | 1,502.3 | 12.1 | 171.8 | 1.4 | 146.7 | 1.2 | 1,122.0 | 9.1 | 440.8 | 3.6 | 193.9 | 1.6 |
| Feb. | 12,587.59 | 1,878.3 | 14.9 | 188.9 | 1.5 | 193.7 | 1.5 | 1,054.5 | 8.4 | 413.6 | 3.3 | 201.1 | 1.6 |
| Mar. | 15,563.04 | 2,472.4 | 15.9 | 204.4 | 1.3 | 202.7 | 1.3 | 1,036.4 | 6.7 | 524.2 | 3.4 | 256.9 | 1.7 |
| Apr. | 14,843.28 | 2,142.9 | 14.4 | 252.7 | 1.7 | 179.2 | 1.2 | 1,015.9 | 6.8 | 574.2 | 3.9 | 296.8 | 2.0 |
| May | 16,171.92 | 2,278.5 | 14.1 | 236.3 | 1.5 | 271.2 | 1.7 | 1,145.9 | 7.1 | 599.4 | 3.7 | 315.2 | 1.9 |
| June | 16,945.78 | 2,418.4 | 14.3 | 186.0 | 1.1 | 224.3 | 1.3 | 1,215.2 | 7.2 | 696.4 | 4.1 | 337.2 | 2.0 |
| July | 17,261.25 | 2,347.8 | 13.6 | 223.1 | 1.3 | 257.1 | 1.5 | 1,206.3 | 7.0 | 694.6 | 4.0 | 393.0 | 2.3 |
| Aug. | 18,996.24 | 2,828.6 | 14.9 | 182.7 | 1.0 | 365.0 | 1.9 | 1,291.4 | 6.8 | 682.7 | 3.6 | 367.3 | 1.9 |
| Sept. | 19,066.23 | 2,812.4 | 14.8 | 227.8 | 1.2 | 310.0 | 1.6 | 1,307.6 | 6.9 | 665.3 | 3.5 | 412.9 | 2.2 |
| Oct. | 19,843.31 | 2,894.6 | 14.6 | 195.9 | 1.0 | 383.8 | 1.9 | 1,429.3 | 7.2 | 723.0 | 3.6 | 382.7 | 1.9 |
| Nov. | 20,012.66 | 2,847.5 | 14.2 | 223.2 | 1.1 | 344.6 | 1.7 | 1,394.1 | 7.0 | 669.2 | 3.3 | 428.8 | 2.1 |
| Dec. | 20,017.86 | 3,021.6 | 15.1 | 238.7 | 1.2 | 347.9 | 1.7 | 1,283.6 | 6.4 | 619.0 | 3.1 | 474.4 | 2.4 |
| 2010 Jan. | 21,738.27 | 3,199.7 | 14.7 | 226.8 | 1.0 | 312.0 | 1.4 | 1,466.9 | 6.7 | 791.7 | 3.6 | 471.2 | 2.2 |
| Feb. | 16,689.43 | 2,059.1 | 12.3 | 223.5 | 1.3 | 265.4 | 1.6 | 1,195.7 | 7.2 | 692.4 | 4.1 | 366.1 | 2.2 |
| Mar. | 23,357.59 | 3,276.2 | 14.0 | 304.5 | 1.3 | 382.0 | 1.6 | 1,503.3 | 6.4 | 875.7 | 3.7 | 493.9 | 2.1 |
| Apr. * | 21,928.87 | 3,149.9 | 14.4 | 254.0 | 1.2 | 277.1 | 1.3 | 1,413.7 | 6.4 | 848.6 | 3.9 | 527.9 | 2.4 |
| May ** | 25,538.23 | 3,641.2 | 14.3 | 315.4 | 1.2 | 451.7 | 1.8 | 1,569.0 | 6.1 | 931.5 | 3.6 | 537.6 | 2.1 |
| June ** | 22,730.21 | 3,251.0 | 14.3 | 308.6 | 1.4 | 407.5 | 1.8 | 1,419.8 | 6.2 | 870.2 | 3.8 | 473.8 | 2.1 |

| 時期 PERIOD | 法國 France | | 德國 Germany | | 義大利 Italy | | 荷蘭 Netherlands | | 西班牙 Spain | | 瑞典 Sweden | | 瑞士 Switzerland | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 | 價 值 | 占總 額百 分比 |
| | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| 2007 | 1,705.5 | 0.7 | 5,174.8 | 2.1 | 2,410.4 | 1.0 | 4,411.5 | 1.8 | 1,545.2 | 0.6 | 584.1 | 0.2 | 343.6 | 0.1 |
| 2008 | 1,730.2 | 0.7 | 5,729.7 | 2.2 | 2,449.7 | 1.0 | 4,565.5 | 1.8 | 1,859.2 | 0.7 | 706.3 | 0.3 | 388.2 | 0.2 |
| 2009 | 1,369.2 | 0.7 | 4,695.9 | 2.3 | 1,786.5 | 0.9 | 4,229.3 | 2.1 | 1,134.6 | 0.6 | 480.4 | 0.2 | 298.3 | 0.1 |
| 2008 Dec. | 125.1 | 0.9 | 389.6 | 2.9 | 152.6 | 1.1 | 284.0 | 2.1 | 79.5 | 0.6 | 55.3 | 0.4 | 31.5 | 0.2 |
| 2009 Jan. | 114.0 | 0.9 | 342.4 | 2.8 | 155.0 | 1.3 | 335.8 | 2.7 | 84.0 | 0.7 | 43.1 | 0.3 | 22.9 | 0.2 |
| Feb. | 89.8 | 0.7 | 303.3 | 2.4 | 114.8 | 0.9 | 270.5 | 2.1 | 74.2 | 0.6 | 37.6 | 0.3 | 21.7 | 0.2 |
| Mar. | 111.2 | 0.7 | 357.4 | 2.3 | 141.4 | 0.9 | 319.8 | 2.1 | 82.8 | 0.5 | 47.2 | 0.3 | 24.5 | 0.2 |
| Apr. | 103.5 | 0.7 | 333.5 | 2.2 | 145.2 | 1.0 | 275.3 | 1.9 | 101.7 | 0.7 | 33.8 | 0.2 | 17.5 | 0.1 |
| May | 113.7 | 0.7 | 340.4 | 2.1 | 150.4 | 0.9 | 288.8 | 1.8 | 89.8 | 0.6 | 34.9 | 0.2 | 19.5 | 0.1 |
| June | 106.2 | 0.6 | 333.8 | 2.0 | 155.1 | 0.9 | 337.3 | 2.0 | 87.2 | 0.5 | 32.8 | 0.2 | 26.3 | 0.2 |
| July | 113.2 | 0.7 | 398.6 | 2.3 | 109.7 | 0.6 | 373.5 | 2.2 | 84.4 | 0.5 | 37.8 | 0.2 | 18.9 | 0.1 |
| Aug. | 105.8 | 0.6 | 425.0 | 2.2 | 166.5 | 0.9 | 314.3 | 1.7 | 84.3 | 0.4 | 36.0 | 0.2 | 26.8 | 0.1 |
| Sept. | 111.4 | 0.6 | 459.6 | 2.4 | 161.6 | 0.8 | 384.1 | 2.0 | 113.4 | 0.6 | 37.6 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 0.1 |
| Oct. | 128.3 | 0.6 | 478.9 | 2.4 | 160.0 | 0.8 | 434.1 | 2.2 | 113.9 | 0.6 | 44.3 | 0.2 | 30.9 | 0.2 |
| Nov. | 136.8 | 0.7 | 457.3 | 2.3 | 148.7 | 0.7 | 429.5 | 2.1 | 108.9 | 0.5 | 44.4 | 0.2 | 31.8 | 0.2 |
| Dec. | 135.1 | 0.7 | 465.7 | 2.3 | 178.2 | 0.9 | 466.5 | 2.3 | 110.0 | 0.5 | 51.0 | 0.3 | 32.5 | 0.2 |
| 2010 Jan. | 141.2 | 0.6 | 490.5 | 2.3 | 164.6 | 0.8 | 590.3 | 2.7 | 110.0 | 0.5 | 55.1 | 0.3 | 32.5 | 0.1 |
| Feb. | 117.2 | 0.7 | 411.5 | 2.5 | 143.9 | 0.9 | 409.9 | 2.5 | 88.0 | 0.5 | 43.9 | 0.3 | 24.0 | 0.1 |
| Mar. | 144.7 | 0.6 | 545.1 | 2.3 | 202.3 | 0.9 | 408.7 | 1.7 | 137.9 | 0.6 | 48.3 | 0.2 | 27.4 | 0.1 |
| Apr. * | 128.2 | 0.6 | 478.4 | 2.2 | 181.9 | 0.8 | 364.6 | 1.7 | 118.1 | 0.5 | 44.7 | 0.2 | 32.4 | 0.1 |
| May ** | 145.2 | 0.6 | 594.0 | 2.3 | 224.5 | 0.9 | 348.5 | 1.4 | 119.8 | 0.5 | 50.4 | 0.2 | 27.0 | 0.1 |
| June ** | 128.4 | 0.6 | 475.9 | 2.1 | 198.7 | 0.9 | 399.4 | 1.8 | 114.9 | 0.5 | 44.3 | 0.2 | 27.5 | 0.1 |

* Revised figure; ** Preliminary.

Source: See Table 6.

出口貨物價值

Exports by Destination

價值單位：離岸價格百萬美元

| 菲律賓 Philippines | | 新加坡 Singapore | | 泰國 Thailand | | 越南 Vietnam | | 沙烏地 阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia | | 阿拉伯聯合大公國 United Arab Emirates | | 比利時 Belgium | | 時期 PERIOD |
|----------------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------|
| 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | |
| Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 4,921.8 | 2.0 | 10,501.4 | 4.3 | 5,199.6 | 2.1 | 6,860.5 | 2.8 | 733.2 | 0.3 | 1,482.0 | 0.6 | 1,126.8 | 0.5 | 96年 |
| 4,780.1 | 1.9 | 11,675.8 | 4.6 | 4,906.0 | 1.9 | 7,946.9 | 3.1 | 992.0 | 0.4 | 1,547.9 | 0.6 | 1,181.0 | 0.5 | 97年 |
| 4,434.5 | 2.2 | 8,615.1 | 4.2 | 3,827.5 | 1.9 | 5,989.3 | 2.9 | 674.1 | 0.3 | 1,018.0 | 0.5 | 757.7 | 0.4 | 98年 |
| 287.5 | 2.1 | 544.3 | 4.0 | 270.8 | 2.0 | 421.5 | 3.1 | 60.8 | 0.4 | 110.0 | 0.8 | 77.1 | 0.6 | 97年 12月 |
| 241.4 | 2.0 | 554.1 | 4.5 | 238.4 | 1.9 | 312.6 | 2.5 | 58.9 | 0.5 | 74.6 | 0.6 | 65.2 | 0.5 | 98年 1月 |
| 268.8 | 2.1 | 473.2 | 3.8 | 216.9 | 1.7 | 385.3 | 3.1 | 29.5 | 0.2 | 60.0 | 0.5 | 65.7 | 0.5 | 2月 |
| 299.1 | 1.9 | 519.8 | 3.3 | 293.0 | 1.9 | 503.3 | 3.2 | 54.7 | 0.4 | 78.3 | 0.5 | 63.3 | 0.4 | 3月 |
| 288.2 | 1.9 | 532.2 | 3.6 | 269.3 | 1.8 | 499.6 | 3.4 | 48.8 | 0.3 | 69.9 | 0.5 | 56.6 | 0.4 | 4月 |
| 371.1 | 2.3 | 625.3 | 3.9 | 277.6 | 1.7 | 565.8 | 3.5 | 52.5 | 0.3 | 77.8 | 0.5 | 61.9 | 0.4 | 5月 |
| 429.5 | 2.5 | 849.7 | 5.0 | 315.3 | 1.9 | 565.2 | 3.3 | 54.4 | 0.3 | 93.6 | 0.6 | 52.6 | 0.3 | 6月 |
| 366.8 | 2.1 | 802.4 | 4.6 | 335.7 | 1.9 | 453.5 | 2.6 | 82.4 | 0.5 | 87.7 | 0.5 | 53.9 | 0.3 | 7月 |
| 408.0 | 2.1 | 828.6 | 4.4 | 356.3 | 1.9 | 580.8 | 3.1 | 82.6 | 0.4 | 93.1 | 0.5 | 61.9 | 0.3 | 8月 |
| 432.8 | 2.3 | 796.1 | 4.2 | 369.5 | 1.9 | 526.9 | 2.8 | 46.8 | 0.2 | 84.9 | 0.4 | 66.8 | 0.4 | 9月 |
| 418.3 | 2.1 | 877.7 | 4.4 | 398.4 | 2.0 | 496.2 | 2.5 | 49.6 | 0.3 | 96.1 | 0.5 | 69.7 | 0.4 | 10月 |
| 465.5 | 2.3 | 881.0 | 4.4 | 380.5 | 1.9 | 547.2 | 2.7 | 56.5 | 0.3 | 93.5 | 0.5 | 65.8 | 0.3 | 11月 |
| 443.2 | 2.2 | 873.7 | 4.4 | 376.0 | 1.9 | 551.4 | 2.8 | 57.5 | 0.3 | 108.5 | 0.5 | 74.3 | 0.4 | 12月 |
| 498.0 | 2.3 | 937.5 | 4.3 | 402.5 | 1.9 | 535.7 | 2.5 | 60.0 | 0.3 | 97.2 | 0.4 | 75.4 | 0.3 | 99年 1月 |
| 453.8 | 2.7 | 717.0 | 4.3 | 343.4 | 2.1 | 366.9 | 2.2 | 45.0 | 0.3 | 97.5 | 0.6 | 66.3 | 0.4 | 2月 |
| 491.2 | 2.1 | 848.9 | 3.6 | 461.6 | 2.0 | 692.8 | 3.0 | 65.3 | 0.3 | 102.9 | 0.4 | 80.9 | 0.3 | 3月 |
| 502.8 | 2.3 | 822.5 | 3.8 | 424.6 | 1.9 | 647.5 | 3.0 | 73.4 | 0.3 | 97.5 | 0.4 | 71.4 | 0.3 | 4月 * |
| 606.8 | 2.4 | 1,310.6 | 5.1 | 473.0 | 1.9 | 682.6 | 2.7 | 84.0 | 0.3 | 138.8 | 0.5 | 91.5 | 0.4 | 5月 ** |
| 469.3 | 2.1 | 1,100.8 | 4.8 | 442.5 | 1.9 | 584.0 | 2.6 | 71.7 | 0.3 | 121.2 | 0.5 | 81.0 | 0.4 | 6月 ** |
| 英國 United Kingdom | | 加拿大 Canada | | 美國 United States | | 巴拿馬 Panama | | 巴西 Brazil | | 澳洲 Australia | | 紐西蘭 New Zealand | | 時期 PERIOD |
| 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | 價值 | 占總額百分比 | |
| Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | Amount | % | |
| 3,618.0 | 1.5 | 1,850.5 | 0.8 | 32,077.1 | 13.0 | 205.3 | 0.1 | 1,669.7 | 0.7 | 3,233.3 | 1.3 | 547.2 | 0.2 | 96年 |
| 3,630.5 | 1.4 | 1,853.0 | 0.7 | 30,791.0 | 12.0 | 234.0 | 0.1 | 2,744.7 | 1.1 | 3,486.6 | 1.4 | 637.0 | 0.2 | 97年 |
| 2,980.9 | 1.5 | 1,460.6 | 0.7 | 23,556.6 | 11.6 | 153.4 | 0.1 | 1,406.8 | 0.7 | 2,353.3 | 1.2 | 297.7 | 0.1 | 98年 |
| 242.2 | 1.8 | 138.4 | 1.0 | 2,174.2 | 15.9 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 95.8 | 0.7 | 179.0 | 1.3 | 24.4 | 0.2 | 97年 12月 |
| 174.8 | 1.4 | 146.8 | 1.2 | 1,948.1 | 15.8 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 70.6 | 0.6 | 190.8 | 1.5 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 98年 1月 |
| 149.1 | 1.2 | 111.5 | 0.9 | 1,536.3 | 12.2 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 96.8 | 0.8 | 175.0 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 0.1 | 2月 |
| 227.5 | 1.5 | 118.1 | 0.8 | 2,046.5 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 93.2 | 0.6 | 181.7 | 1.2 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 3月 |
| 192.8 | 1.3 | 121.4 | 0.8 | 1,783.1 | 12.0 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 112.1 | 0.8 | 128.8 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 4月 |
| 250.8 | 1.6 | 123.7 | 0.8 | 1,847.8 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 87.6 | 0.5 | 199.1 | 1.2 | 36.3 | 0.2 | 5月 |
| 234.4 | 1.4 | 99.5 | 0.6 | 1,866.6 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 91.9 | 0.5 | 144.8 | 0.9 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 6月 |
| 240.6 | 1.4 | 128.6 | 0.7 | 1,961.2 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 99.8 | 0.6 | 227.6 | 1.3 | 22.3 | 0.1 | 7月 |
| 295.5 | 1.6 | 114.7 | 0.6 | 1,940.4 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 174.1 | 0.9 | 208.5 | 1.1 | 48.3 | 0.3 | 8月 |
| 253.7 | 1.3 | 106.1 | 0.6 | 1,977.8 | 10.4 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 180.5 | 0.9 | 211.2 | 1.1 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 9月 |
| 299.5 | 1.5 | 137.9 | 0.7 | 2,146.3 | 10.8 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 134.0 | 0.7 | 257.4 | 1.3 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 10月 |
| 371.0 | 1.9 | 119.8 | 0.6 | 2,240.2 | 11.2 | 14.8 | 0.1 | 129.8 | 0.6 | 226.1 | 1.1 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 11月 |
| 290.3 | 1.5 | 132.5 | 0.7 | 2,258.4 | 11.3 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 136.2 | 0.7 | 202.2 | 1.0 | 22.5 | 0.1 | 12月 |
| 252.2 | 1.2 | 119.0 | 0.5 | 2,212.0 | 10.2 | 15.2 | 0.1 | 116.8 | 0.5 | 309.0 | 1.4 | 49.1 | 0.2 | 99年 1月 |
| 204.3 | 1.2 | 121.0 | 0.7 | 1,893.9 | 11.3 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 168.2 | 1.0 | 213.3 | 1.3 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 2月 |
| 294.0 | 1.3 | 137.2 | 0.6 | 2,444.4 | 10.5 | 16.2 | 0.1 | 147.7 | 0.6 | 294.0 | 1.3 | 73.4 | 0.3 | 3月 |
| 268.7 | 1.2 | 140.5 | 0.6 | 2,314.5 | 10.6 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 131.2 | 0.6 | 222.2 | 1.0 | 52.4 | 0.2 | 4月 * |
| 344.3 | 1.3 | 175.3 | 0.7 | 2,702.9 | 10.6 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 163.8 | 0.6 | 218.6 | 0.9 | 52.7 | 0.2 | 5月 ** |
| 276.7 | 1.2 | 144.8 | 0.6 | 2,863.8 | 12.6 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 155.1 | 0.7 | 251.9 | 1.1 | 28.3 | 0.1 | 6月 ** |

* 係修正數；**係初步數。

資料來源：同表6。

8. 核准華僑及外

Approved Private Foreign and

Unit: US\$1,000

| 時期 PERIOD | 合計 Total | 華僑 OVERSEAS CHINESE | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| | | 小計 Subtotal | | 香港 Hong Kong | | 菲律賓 Philippines | | 其他地區 Others | | |
| | | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | |
| 1952 - 2009 | 25,866 | 107,118,385 | 2,937 | 4,053,429 | 1,357 | 1,056,527 | 195 | 1,132,959 | 1,385 | 1,863,943 |
| 1996 | 500 | 2,460,836 | 52 | 170,451 | 32 | 34,848 | 0 | 116,504 | 20 | 19,099 |
| 1997 | 683 | 4,266,629 | 44 | 387,463 | 22 | 73,521 | 1 | 260,832 | 21 | 53,110 |
| 1998 | 1,140 | 3,738,758 | 81 | 184,721 | 4 | 18,763 | 2 | 70,389 | 75 | 95,569 |
| 1999 | 1,089 | 4,231,404 | 36 | 132,380 | 6 | 85,986 | 3 | 5,690 | 27 | 40,704 |
| 2000 | 1,410 | 7,607,755 | 40 | 50,383 | 5 | 27,322 | 0 | 236 | 35 | 22,825 |
| 2001 | 1,178 | 5,128,518 | 33 | 47,223 | 4 | 17,943 | 0 | 357 | 29 | 28,924 |
| 2002 | 1,142 | 3,271,749 | 25 | 44,958 | 3 | 1,418 | 2 | 406 | 20 | 43,134 |
| 2003 | 1,078 | 3,575,674 | 22 | 14,917 | 4 | 3,685 | 0 | 70 | 18 | 11,161 |
| 2004 | 1,149 | 3,952,148 | 19 | 13,739 | 5 | 2,595 | 1 | 363 | 13 | 10,782 |
| 2005 | 1,131 | 4,228,068 | 12 | 10,318 | 0 | 653 | 1 | 277 | 11 | 9,388 |
| 2006 | 1,846 | 13,969,247 | 30 | 45,264 | 0 | 4,637 | 4 | 5,016 | 26 | 35,611 |
| 2007 | 2,267 | 15,361,173 | 29 | 20,949 | 1 | 679 | 1 | 1,115 | 27 | 19,154 |
| 2008 | 1,845 | 8,237,114 | 17 | 33,680 | 0 | 1,741 | 1 | 13,135 | 16 | 18,804 |
| 2009 | 1,711 | 4,797,891 | 15 | 8,898 | 1 | 550 | 0 | 1,819 | 14 | 6,528 |
| 2010 Jan.~June | 949 | 2,218,092 | 10 | 4,252 | 0 | 699 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 3,553 |
| 2008 June | 159 | 679,090 | 1 | 386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 386 |
| July | 168 | 479,166 | 0 | 479 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 332 |
| Aug. | 168 | 786,619 | 1 | 20,858 | 0 | 513 | 0 | 12,512 | 1 | 7,833 |
| Sept. | 156 | 284,195 | 0 | 1,656 | 0 | 1,077 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 548 |
| Oct. | 126 | 1,707,069 | 3 | 2,881 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 2,857 |
| Nov. | 131 | 714,662 | 1 | 401 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 361 |
| Dec. | 109 | 549,308 | 2 | 702 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 2 | 660 |
| 2009 Jan. | 72 | 145,015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb. | 156 | 484,490 | 1 | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 1 | 4 |
| Mar. | 118 | 441,344 | 1 | 842 | 1 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 291 |
| Apr. | 175 | 437,020 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 |
| May | 86 | 165,351 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| June | 135 | 137,078 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| July | 121 | 1,237,095 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug. | 108 | 341,291 | 0 | 2,127 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 2,102 |
| Sept. | 154 | 95,441 | 4 | 2,488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,596 | 4 | 893 |
| Oct. | 162 | 251,693 | 1 | 840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 1 | 773 |
| Nov. | 155 | 429,114 | 4 | 1,207 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1,207 |
| Dec. | 269 | 632,959 | 3 | 1,101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,101 |
| 2010 Jan. | 115 | 302,271 | 1 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 97 |
| Feb. | 119 | 346,880 | 1 | 1,094 | 0 | 547 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 547 |
| Mar. | 201 | 960,290 | 2 | 1,304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,304 |
| Apr. | 173 | 153,813 | 2 | 311 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 311 |
| May | 166 | 250,699 | 4 | 1,222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1,222 |
| June | 175 | 204,140 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 |

Source: Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C., Statistics on Overseas Chinese & Foreign Investment, Outward Investment, Indirect Mainland Investment, R.O.C.

國人投資地區別

Overseas Chinese Investment by Area

單位：千美元

| 外國人 PRIVATE FOREIGN | | | | | | | | | | 時期 PERIOD | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 小計 Subtotal | | 美國 U.S.A. | | 日本 Japan | | 歐洲地區 Europe | | 其他地區 Others | | | |
| 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | | |
| 22,929 | 103,064,956 | 3,753 | 20,494,798 | 5,864 | 15,857,548 | 2,402 | 28,273,239 | 10,910 | 38,439,372 | 41 - 98年 | |
| 448 | 2,290,385 | 63 | 474,016 | 171 | 545,344 | 55 | 199,961 | 159 | 1,071,064 | 85年 | |
| 639 | 3,879,166 | 104 | 454,319 | 166 | 851,139 | 80 | 405,812 | 289 | 2,167,896 | 86年 | |
| 1,059 | 3,554,037 | 208 | 867,198 | 228 | 535,371 | 131 | 367,416 | 492 | 1,784,052 | 87年 | |
| 1,053 | 4,099,024 | 207 | 1,114,693 | 230 | 508,434 | 109 | 460,175 | 507 | 2,015,722 | 88年 | |
| 1,370 | 7,557,372 | 206 | 1,315,518 | 312 | 730,325 | 130 | 1,213,388 | 722 | 4,298,141 | 89年 | |
| 1,145 | 5,081,295 | 147 | 915,597 | 241 | 684,724 | 129 | 1,184,003 | 628 | 2,296,970 | 90年 | |
| 1,117 | 3,226,791 | 152 | 573,646 | 211 | 608,106 | 120 | 612,317 | 634 | 1,432,722 | 91年 | |
| 1,056 | 3,560,757 | 153 | 678,091 | 203 | 725,689 | 90 | 643,932 | 610 | 1,513,045 | 92年 | |
| 1,130 | 3,938,408 | 157 | 352,312 | 227 | 826,517 | 118 | 964,618 | 628 | 1,794,962 | 93年 | |
| 1,119 | 4,217,750 | 133 | 799,230 | 213 | 723,164 | 122 | 684,833 | 651 | 2,010,522 | 94年 | |
| 1,816 | 13,923,983 | 266 | 857,378 | 307 | 1,587,874 | 199 | 7,509,586 | 1,044 | 3,969,145 | 95年 | |
| 2,238 | 15,340,224 | 293 | 3,138,438 | 356 | 996,553 | 236 | 7,096,351 | 1,353 | 4,108,882 | 96年 | |
| 1,828 | 8,203,435 | 275 | 2,848,297 | 298 | 435,806 | 195 | 2,139,358 | 1,060 | 2,779,975 | 97年 | |
| 1,696 | 4,788,993 | 277 | 260,599 | 266 | 238,961 | 136 | 2,085,094 | 1,017 | 2,204,338 | 98年 | |
| 939 | 2,213,841 | 124 | 175,190 | 142 | 237,941 | 69 | 921,431 | 604 | 879,279 | 99年1~6月 | |
| 158 | 678,705 | 19 | 415,938 | 23 | 24,218 | 23 | 100,592 | 93 | 137,958 | 97年 6月 | |
| 168 | 478,687 | 31 | 197,928 | 19 | 39,977 | 14 | 113,754 | 104 | 127,029 | 7月 | |
| 167 | 765,761 | 26 | 127,957 | 34 | 62,455 | 12 | 213,275 | 95 | 362,073 | 8月 | |
| 156 | 282,538 | 24 | 16,743 | 29 | 11,814 | 13 | 82,486 | 90 | 171,497 | 9月 | |
| 123 | 1,704,189 | 22 | 1,412,181 | 23 | 9,648 | 13 | 98,270 | 65 | 184,089 | 10月 | |
| 130 | 714,261 | 14 | 88,642 | 27 | 57,828 | 11 | 359,754 | 78 | 208,038 | 11月 | |
| 107 | 548,606 | 15 | 58,436 | 16 | 74,424 | 14 | 95,825 | 62 | 319,921 | 12月 | |
| 72 | 145,015 | 14 | 37,926 | 8 | 5,589 | 12 | 26,303 | 38 | 75,197 | 98年 1月 | |
| 155 | 484,366 | 15 | 3,685 | 25 | 31,969 | 17 | 355,295 | 98 | 93,417 | 2月 | |
| 117 | 440,502 | 8 | 33,651 | 28 | 35,205 | 5 | 5,044 | 76 | 366,602 | 3月 | |
| 175 | 436,872 | 20 | 10,433 | 32 | 17,259 | 15 | 169,917 | 108 | 239,263 | 4月 | |
| 85 | 165,342 | 8 | 4,946 | 13 | 6,026 | 4 | 107,084 | 60 | 47,286 | 5月 | |
| 135 | 137,078 | 20 | 19,109 | 20 | 46,467 | 7 | 1,714 | 88 | 69,788 | 6月 | |
| 121 | 1,237,084 | 16 | 43,227 | 15 | 37,961 | 16 | 826,346 | 74 | 329,550 | 7月 | |
| 108 | 339,165 | 14 | 15,192 | 23 | 9,567 | 6 | 217,830 | 65 | 96,575 | 8月 | |
| 150 | 92,953 | 24 | 18,120 | 27 | 6,084 | 17 | 13,542 | 82 | 55,207 | 9月 | |
| 161 | 250,853 | 19 | 8,366 | 32 | 19,504 | 10 | 63,029 | 100 | 159,954 | 10月 | |
| 151 | 427,907 | 17 | 6,950 | 18 | 10,742 | 14 | 192,556 | 102 | 217,658 | 11月 | |
| 266 | 631,859 | 102 | 58,993 | 25 | 12,588 | 13 | 106,436 | 126 | 453,842 | 12月 | |
| 114 | 302,173 | 12 | 32,888 | 21 | 10,309 | 12 | 124,283 | 69 | 134,693 | 99年 1月 | |
| 118 | 345,786 | 11 | 13,237 | 18 | 60,713 | 11 | 2,086 | 78 | 269,750 | 2月 | |
| 199 | 958,985 | 32 | 19,443 | 29 | 146,357 | 12 | 646,012 | 126 | 147,173 | 3月 | |
| 171 | 153,502 | 19 | 19,962 | 19 | 2,941 | 9 | 7,781 | 124 | 122,818 | 4月 | |
| 162 | 249,477 | 28 | 22,398 | 35 | 12,822 | 12 | 129,286 | 87 | 84,971 | 5月 | |
| 175 | 203,917 | 22 | 67,261 | 20 | 4,800 | 13 | 11,983 | 120 | 119,874 | 6月 | |

資料來源：經濟部投資審議委員會編印中華民國華僑及外國人投資、對外投資、對大陸間接投資統計月報。

政策紀實

特別報導

政策快遞

經濟統計

9. 核備對外、核准大陸投資分業統計表

Approved Outward & Indirect Mainland Investment by Industry

Unit: US\$1,000

單位：千美元

| 業別 INDUSTRIES | 對外投資 Outward Investment | | | | 對大陸投資 Indirect Mainland Investment | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | 民國41年~98年 (1952~2009) | | 民國99年1~6月 (Jan.~June 2010) | | 民國80年~98年 (1991~2009) | | 民國99年1~6月 (Jan.~June 2010) | |
| | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount | 件數 Cases | 金額 Amount |
| 合計 Total | 12,602 | 62,774,134 | 110 | 1,340,638 | 37,771 | 82,703,049 | 453 | 7,193,951 |
| 食品、飲料及菸草製造業 Food, Beverages, and Tobacco Manufacturing | 148 | 530,148 | 1 | 7,248 | 2,595 | 2,764,576 | 16 | 106,298 |
| 紡織、成衣及服飾品製造業 Textiles Mills, Wearing Apparel and Clothing Accessories Manufacturing | 420 | 2,642,200 | 2 | 4,212 | 2,378 | 2,768,581 | 9 | 107,821 |
| 化學材料及化學製品製造業 Chemical material and Chemical Products Manufacturing | 561 | 1,640,936 | 1 | 37,014 | 1,985 | 4,555,422 | 8 | 114,063 |
| 塑膠及橡膠製品製造業 Plastic and Rubber Products Manufacturing | 210 | 1,614,975 | 0 | 2922 | 2,648 | 5,244,269 | 23 | 270,697 |
| 非金屬礦物製品製造業 Non-Metal Mineral Products Manufacturing | 192 | 776,542 | 2 | 300750 | 1,529 | 3,360,281 | 15 | 590,679 |
| 基本金屬工業及金屬製品製造業 Basic Metal Industries and Fabricated Metal Products Manufacturing | 187 | 1,488,186 | 4 | 106,483 | 3,138 | 7,053,595 | 33 | 445,700 |
| 機械設備製造修配業 Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing and Repairing | 171 | 430,119 | 3 | 1,164 | 1,923 | 3,586,070 | 23 | 282,371 |
| 電子零組件製造業 Electronic Parts and Components Manufacturing | 1,603 | 7,010,300 | 7 | 41,118 | 2,338 | 14,213,876 | 90 | 2,009,563 |
| 電腦、通信及視聽電子產品製造業 Computer, Communications, and Audio and Video Electronic Products Manufacturing | 1,313 | 2,908,661 | 1 | 48,684 | 2,648 | 12,888,967 | 17 | 709,670 |
| 電力設備製造業 Electrical Equipment Manufacturing | 259 | 765,552 | 4 | 14,885 | 2,948 | 7,554,946 | 30 | 417,746 |
| 批發及零售業 Wholesale & Retail | 1,946 | 4,853,633 | 34 | 88,492 | 2,131 | 3,330,368 | 55 | 273,299 |
| 運輸及倉儲業 Transportation and Storage | 112 | 1,793,689 | 1 | 48,757 | 212 | 569,411 | 3 | 6,446 |
| 資訊及通訊傳播業 Information and Communication | 1,454 | 1,887,263 | 1 | 396 | 818 | 1,123,609 | 19 | 208,182 |
| 金融、保險業及不動產 Financial, Insurance and Real Estate | 2,109 | 28,929,070 | 20 | 560,197 | 299 | 1,182,827 | 25 | 950,724 |
| 專業、科學及技術服務業 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 204 | 213,233 | 8 | 11,582 | 544 | 620,785 | 15 | 104,599 |
| 其他 Others | 1,713 | 5,289,628 | 21 | 66,734 | 9,637 | 11,885,466 | 72 | 596,094 |

Source: See Table 8.

資料來源：同表8。

感謝

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