

The Exchange of Views and Responses

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Dear honored guests, including representatives of foreign chambers of commerce in Taiwan, business groups, and new entrepreneurs, as well as our friends from Forward Taiwan who have given tremendous support to our foreign talent recruitment: Besides being most appreciative to all of you for giving so much time to attending today's briefing on the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, I know that there are many among you who played an important part in promoting this new law, and it is largely thanks to you that it could be brought into being so smoothly.

As Mencius said, laws alone cannot be self-enforcing. Though we already have laws and regulations, what really matters is how the laws and regulations are carried into effect. Therefore, our purpose in convening today's explanatory meeting is to ask the agencies that are responsible for putting this act into effect to come and explain it to everyone. The spirit adhered to by our government agencies is that they must always promote laws and regulations in ways that are most advantageous to the people, most clear and simple, and most effective. So I hope that, if there is anything you did not understand in the reports from the various government agencies that you have just heard, or if there is any place in which more is needed from our executive agencies, please do not hesitate to favor us with your backup and counsel. Thank you. Does anyone have a question to ask?

Lillian Yao, AmCham Taipei Human Resources Committee member:

We are very pleased to see the recent more liberalizing direction of government policy, and we appreciate the hard work of government agencies.

I would like to ask whether the health insurance, tax and other benefits in the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals can be applied retroactively to those who have already come to Taiwan?

In the current procedures of applying for foreign nationals to come to work in Taiwan, translations of verifying documents will be demanded, but whether the rules require Chinese or English translations, when government agencies actually carry out review procedures, the requirements will vary between different officials who handle applications, creating difficulties for applicants. So I suggest that the rules be made clearer and as far as possible made consistent.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Does anyone else have a question? Shall we gather several questions and then answer them together?

Executive Director Wang Chuan-Hung from General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China:

Our Chamber fulsomely applauds the executive and legislative efficiency of the NDC and other government bodies in managing to secure the passage and complete the establishment of this act within such a short time.

Now, foreign nationals can come to Taiwan and reside here as provided for by law, but this supply of talent is not sufficient to meet our country's needs. Therefore, perhaps we need to go out to other countries to actively recruit talent. Are there currently any plans for introducing Taiwan or recruiting talent in other countries around the world?

If people from Mainland China who possess foreign citizenship apply (and likewise foreign nationals who were born in Mainland China), what provisions and restrictions are applicable to their status?

Taiwan has a lack of specialist machinery technicians in traditional industries. At present, they are all trained from blue-collar foreign workers, who have worked in Taiwan for perhaps upward of ten years. The new Act apparently does not include this kind of specialist talent, and that will cause a severe impact against our country's traditional industries. When these skilled workers go back to their home countries, after we have nurtured their skills for ten years, they are likely to be snatched up at once by our competitor countries. Does the government have any responsive measures aimed at retaining such workers?

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

I think we should now have responses from the executive agencies. In a moment, please will the Ministry of Health and Welfare's National Health Insurance Administration explain about the health insurance benefit issue raised by the representative of AmCham. Also, on the issue of applications requiring Chinese or English translations, please will the Ministry of Labor give an explanation. Third, on the question of foreign nationals born in the Mainland Area, please will the Ministry of the Interior's National Immigration Agency explain. And regarding the questions just asked about foreign talent recruitment plans and blue-collar foreign workers in traditional industries, please will the National Development Council explain.

Now let us start with the explanation concerning health insurance from the Ministry of Health and Welfare's National Health Insurance Administration.

**Section Chief Fong, Jia-Rou from the National Health Insurance Administration,
Ministry of Health and Welfare:**

The National Health Insurance Act stipulates that employees gain NHI coverage from the day of commencing employment. The extension provided for by the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals is that the dependents of foreign professional employees, including their spouses, minor children, and adult children who are unable to live independently due to physical or mental disability, can gain NHI coverage immediately instead of having to wait six months as before. The Act came into effect on February 8 this year (2018), so if the original six-month wait had already ended on February 8, then of course these family members would gain NHI coverage from the day on which they originally met the conditions for it; and if the original six-month wait did not end until after February 8, then the coverage would begin from February 8.

Moving on to the question of retroactivity, the situation is that the dependents of foreign professional employees are all alike entitled to NHI coverage starting from February 8 this year, as the date on which the Act came into effect.

**Senior Specialist Chuang Kuo-Liang from the Workforce Development Agency,
Ministry of Labor:**

When government agencies receive applications, since these are for talent from all parts the world, there will be documentation not only in English, but also in many other languages, such as French and even Spanish. This is a challenge to the ability of the staff who review the applications. Therefore, in this regard, we will expect employers to be able to provide so-called Chinese translations, so that the application process can be speeded along.

Currently, the Cross-Border Workforce Affairs Center annually handles somewhere above 1,000,000 applications concerning blue-collar and white-collar foreign nationals. While faced with such a massive volume of documentation, government offices must complete each review within 12 working days.

We do treat English as an exception, given its relatively special status, for which we currently already exercise the greatest flexibility that we possibly can, only requesting that key wording, such as salary, work content and position, be translated from English to Chinese in the fields that need to be considered when reviewing qualification. If we absolutely cannot understand the content under review, we may also contact the employer about it.

For the translation of documents, unless there is a clearly stipulated requirement

for having it done by a translation agency or authenticated by an overseas mission, then the employers can just do the translation into Chinese by themselves, and the government offices will accept that.

Deputy Director-General Bill Chung from the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior:

Concerning people from the Mainland Area, if they concurrently hold or obtain foreign nationality, then under the provisions of the Act Governing Relations Between the People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, they must wait for four years before they can apply to come to Taiwan under the status of foreign nationals. If they have held the foreign nationality for less than four years, then they must still be treated as people of the Mainland Area.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Regarding Director Wang's question just now as to whether we will be taking any concrete steps to recruit foreign talent overseas, I can report here to everyone that the Act is both a setting in motion and a milestone of a whole set of activities for Taiwan to recruit talent globally. As can be seen from today's meeting, our executive agencies are very glad to answer and serve everyone. The NDC has already set up a dedicated webpage for the Foreign Professionals Act (<https://foreigntalentact.ndc.gov.tw/>), where we present together all information relating to the Act, including the Act itself, its subsidiary regulations, and all complementary measures. We welcome everyone to visit this webpage to find out and inquire about any matter concerning the act. In the future, once the Ministry of Economic Affairs has finished setting up the Contact Taiwan national-level one-stop portal site for talent recruitment (<https://www.contacttaiwan.tw/>), all information concerning talent recruitment will also be posted together there.

As the Premier has already announced at a meeting of the Executive Yuan, while in the future Contact Taiwan will become a national-level one-stop portal for talent recruitment, our overseas talent recruitment will not just consist of a single one-stop website, but will also include a whole range of related supporting measures. Among these, we now all hope that the overseas part can be conducted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, establishing overseas talent recruitment websites, so that through these we can know, in main talent pool countries or markets, what talent there is that we have need for in Taiwan. This would include the establishment of talent databanks, mechanisms of talent recruitment networks, etc. When the time comes for these, the Ministry of Economic Affairs will team up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Development Council, and other agencies. By that time, our global talent

recruitment will have a full range of supporting measures.

The last question raised just now concerns the present needs of some of our factories, such as those making smart machinery and machine tools, for traditional blue-collar foreign workers, and particularly asks why those who have worked in Taiwan a long time cannot be retained. On these issues I can report to you that, though this does not come within the scope of today's meeting pertaining to the Act, nonetheless, I can tell you that the government is currently working on the formulation of a new immigration Act, and we hope that, in this Act, the parts concerning the recruitment of foreign talent can be more liberal and more diverse than our present foreign professionals act. Also, in addressing industry worker shortages, what kind of approach can we take to so-called intermediate-skill manpower, through promoting a new immigration law, to make up industries' deficiency of such workers? Will we be able to keep blue-collar foreign workers? I think this is only one of numerous choices, on the policy side we really still have not clearly decided, but I think that the government's ideas for solving the industry shortage of talent and shortage of workers will be put into effect in the relevant articles of the new immigration act.

Do any of you still have other questions?

Lillian Yao, AmCham Taipei Human Resources Committee member:

Another question concerns the retroactivity of the tax concession, the taxing just half of the part of salary over NT\$3 million: Can this be claimed retroactively and ex post facto?

Also, some people with expert skills may not belong to the scientific and technical field, but are highly skilled in the field of precision manufacturing. Foreign education systems, such as in Europe, have many so-called trade schools, and if someone with this kind of apprentice background is required to have five years work experience, while a university graduate is only required to have two years work experience, does this take into consideration differences in education systems?

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Are there any more questions from anyone, please?

Frank Liu, European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan Human Resources Committee member:

There are eight fields of so-called "foreign special professionals" that have been named under this act, one of which is the field of law. There are five conditions listed

for qualification in this field, including previously or currently holding a position abroad or in Taiwan with a most recent monthly salary of at least NT\$160,000, having obtained a Taiwan or foreign attorney license, currently or previously holding a chair professorship, having held a senior management position in a law firm, and having been recommended by the Taiwan Bar Association. But if we compare these with the criteria listed for foreign special professionals in the other fields, why has the Ministry of Justice decreed that all five of these conditions must be met in order to qualify as having special expertise in the field of law? I work in the world's biggest law firm. Our Taipei office currently has about a hundred lawyers in it, at least ten of whom are foreign lawyers. I reckon that there is not any lawyer in our office who meets these criteria. These requirements seem to be too strict. As the minister said a little earlier, Taiwan is a small country, and our economic development status is not the best in the world, so we ought to weigh up what kinds of talent we want to attract, and if we set high standards, it will be hard to expect any qualified people to come forward.

Also, about Article 18 of the Act, concerning foreign nationals who have obtained Alien Permanent Resident Certificates (APRC). In the past, there was the rule about having to stay in Taiwan for at least 183 days each year, which has now been relaxed to just requiring one entry to Taiwan in five years. Does this rule apply to those who have already obtained an APRC, or only to those obtaining the right of permanent residency under this Act? Does it apply retroactively? Also, do so-called foreign special professionals include those listed in Article 46 Paragraph 1 Subparagraphs 1 to 6 of the Employment Services Act?

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

For the two people's questions just raised, we will ask the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor and Ministry of the Interior to reply. Then the National Development Council will help answer about the qualifying criteria for foreign special professionals.

Deputy head of division Yin,Yu-Hua from the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior:

Concerning foreign nationals' permanent residency, the current provisions of the Immigration Act require staying in Taiwan 183 days each year, while under the provisions of Article 18 of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, ordinary white-collar professionals only need to come to Taiwan once in five years.

Section Chief Yang Chun-Ting from the Taxation Administration, Ministry of

Finance:

As regards the tax concession: Under the Income Tax Act, taxpayers who are residing in Taiwan are all subject to a maximum 40% rate of income tax, whether they are local citizens or foreign nationals, and their overseas income must be declared in their consolidated income tax returns. The tax concession in the Foreign Professionals Act is aimed at addressing the situation in which a foreign special professional comes to work in Taiwan for the first time, and owing to their length of stay here, their tax status changes from non-resident to resident, making them subject to a relatively high rate of income tax, as well as paying overseas income tax, causing a sharp increase in their tax burden. The Act provides the three-year income tax relief in order to avoid this situation, and so raise the beneficiaries' willingness to come to Taiwan. In the case of foreign nationals who had already come to work in Taiwan and had become resident here before the Act came into effect, since they would already be subject to Taiwan's rules for tax payment by residents, they would not be in the situation of having their tax burden sharply increased as I have described.

Senior Specialist Chuang Kuo-Liang from the Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor:

As regards apprenticeship systems, non-complying academic qualifications, and how to seek white-collar status to come to work in Taiwan: For foreign professionals coming to Taiwan to engage in specialized or technical work under the current provisions of Article 46 of the Employment Services Act, the relevant review standards stipulate that they must possess one of the four following qualifications: first, holding a professional or technical license; second, the academic qualification, namely holding a master's degree or above, or at least a bachelor's degree plus two years work experience; third, at least one year's employment in a multinational corporation; and fourth, if unable to meet any of these first three criteria, then having been trained professionally or self-taught, and having at least five years work experience. So on the question raised as to an educational background in a foreign apprenticeship system, the fourth of these review standards can be considered. There will be no need for certificates of academic attainment, but there will need to be some kind of proof of expertise, such as records of relevant awards or relevant written works, plus the five or more years of related work experience. If a person meets this qualifying criterion, plus the other requirements for foreign professionals, such as a monthly salary of at least NT\$47,971, then they can be the subject of a work permit application. Or, if they belong to a business startup, their qualifying status can be confirmed through consultation.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Ministry of Justice please explain about the conditions for qualification as a special professional in the field of law.

Section Chief Chung Jui-Kai from the Ministry of Justice:

As regards the conditions for recognition as a special professional in the field of law, in the process of drawing up the subsidiary rules relating to the Foreign Professionals Act, in addition to internal discussions, we also consulted the views of the Taiwan Bar Association, plus we externally announced the content of the rules in order to seek opinion on them from all quarters. At present, the Act is in its initial stage of implementation. In the future, our ministry will gather together the views expressed by attendees at this meeting and from all other quarters, and after this act has been in force for a while, we will conduct a rolling review and revision of these rules. We hope to be able to frame the conditions to best match the need for special professionals in the field of law.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

I would like to ask the Ministry of Justice representative, have these subsidiary rules already been announced?

Section Chief Chung Jui-Kai from the Ministry of Justice:

They have already been announced.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

I feel that, actually, in the qualifying conditions for special professionals in each of the fields to which the Act applies, there is a salary requirement, and there are expertise requirements, but we will not ask that all of the conditions be met. That is to say, when we set the qualifying requirements, that was indeed the case in all of the other fields. So I think that, after this meeting, we may need to discuss this again with the Ministry of Justice, because we do not want to have the situation as spoken of by the expert who brought up this point, that due to the qualifying criteria in the subsidiary rules, it proves impossible to recruit any of the special professionals we need! We will discuss these again, because in fact they are quite different from the pattern of the subsidiary rules for special professionals in other fields. In other fields, salary is one of the qualifying criteria, while other criteria apart from salary, all more or less criteria of ability, also prove worthiness of employment. One or another of those listed should suffice, all should not be required, because this would really not be reasonable.

On the question just raised about the targets of recruitment, let me report to everyone that the special nature of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals is that it is targeted at foreign professionals in general. In fact, we are still continuing to apply the relevant provisions of Article 46 of the Employment Services Act, it's just that we have added enabling provisions such as those for teachers of specialized knowledge or skills in short-term tutorial schools, and for freely seeking employment, and for freelance artists (not needing an employer). The other work qualifications and review standards for foreign professionals to come to Taiwan have not changed.

In actual fact, the National Development Council is giving deep consideration to this situation. Because of the great changes of the digital era, if we continue to use the previous standards to set the qualifying criteria for the ordinary professionals we need, we will not necessarily be able to get the talent we need. I can freely disclose that we are now reviewing these standards, which is to say that perhaps in the near future we will be revising the relevant laws and regulations, and will conduct an across-the-board review of the job qualifications and review conditions for ordinary foreign professionals. I greatly thank you for your opinions, which we shall take into consideration when formulating and amending related policies. I think that the government's law and regulation making is a process of rolling adjustment, and that we wish our laws and regulations are able to meet the needs of the current era as well as the requirements of business enterprises.

Now, are there any more matters that anyone wishes to ask about? Please.

Legal consultant Michael Fahey from Forward Taiwan:

As a matter of fact, from our Internet community we have already collected a lot of questions from foreign nationals about the new law. I want to mention a few of the most frequently asked questions, which are actually all related to the children of permanent residents.

The minor children and spouses of permanent resident foreign nationals can apply for permanent residency after five years, but this will give rise to many questions. The first question is whether or not they can work freely with a work permit under Article 51 of the Employment Services Act. The second question is, if their spouse or parent who originally had permanent residency has died or left Taiwan, will their permanent resident status be cancelled? The third question, and the one most commonly asked, is that if a person first applied for permanent residency status based on joining family, how long afterwards can they apply for permanent residency independently, and how to apply?

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Are there any other questions? If not, then I would like to thank Michael for his questions, and also thank Forward Taiwan co-founder Mr. Chu Ping. These two gentlemen have given us many suggestions and much assistance while we have been in the course of promoting the Act.

Well then, we will ask the Ministry of the Interior's National Immigration Agency and the Ministry of Labor to answer these questions.

Deputy head of division Yin, Yu-Hua from the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior:

The relevant provisions of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals pertaining to foreign professionals' spouses and children are contained in Articles 16 and 17. Article 16 provides that, after a foreign professional has obtained permanent residency, that person's spouse, minor children, and children aged over 20 who are unable to live independently due to physical or mental disability, may apply to the NIA for permanent residency if they have resided in Taiwan lawfully and continuously for five years, have stayed here for more than 183 days in each of those years, and have behaved properly in compliance with Taiwan's national interests. But this article also stipulates that, if the permanent residency to which theirs was attached is for any reason revoked or cancelled, then their permanent residency will also be revoked.

In addition, under the provisions of Article 17, adult children who meet certain conditions can apply to the Ministry of Labor for a work permit. This addresses the situation in the case of the German software engineer Ralph Jensen's daughter's residency after she became an adult, and the so-called "Krystyna Jensen clause." In March this year, our agency has already assisted Mr. Jensen's other two children, who are both minors, to apply for PR under Article 16 of this Act. As regards how adult children apply for work permits, from application to affirmation, the NIA will handle this in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor in accordance with Article 17.

As to the work rights question, perhaps we had better ask the Ministry of Labor to reply.

Senior Specialist Chuang Kuo-Liang from the Workforce Development Agency, Ministry of Labor:

Article 51 of the Employment Services Act is targeted at those entitled to so-called "personal work permits" under that act. There are currently four kinds of personal work permits: The first kind is for those referred to as "refugees", who can

apply for a personal work permit that in principle places no restrictions as to who employs them, and also has no limit on the period of work. The second kind is for those who have been employed continuously and resided continuously in Taiwan for at least five years, have behaved properly, and are domiciled in Taiwan. At present, nearly all of those to whom this applies are foreign nationals who have been approved to engage in employment in Taiwan, have lived here continuously for at least five years, and have applied for this kind of work permit with the aim of changing their status. The third kind are for those who obtain permission to live with a direct blood relative who has established household reregistration in Taiwan. The fourth kind is for those who have been approved by the National Immigration Agency to be issued with permanent resident certificates (APRC).

In such a case as raised by the questioner, concerning a foreign minor child of a foreign professional, we can basically exclude refugee status, and also exclude the third kind of status of living with a direct blood relative, since the child's parents are both foreign nationals. Then, for the second kind of status, the person concerned must have been employed in and lived continuously in Taiwan for at least five years. Therefore, this case can only fall within the scope of the fourth kind, so that the person must first obtain an APRC from the NIA, and then apply for a work permit to the Ministry of Labor. Moreover, as this case does not fall within the current provisions of the Employment Services Act, if it meets the requirements of Article 17 of the Foreign Professionals Act for an adult child to take up employment in Taiwan, then she can apply for a personal work permit.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

I think we may perhaps set up a special link or hotline in Forward Taiwan that will enable foreign nationals who visit their site to refer straight to executive agencies with any questions they may have about the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals. We will certainly do our utmost to give everyone satisfactory responses and answers. Because this involves the purview of various ministries and commissions, we still need to coordinate with each of the authorities concerned to assist in this together. I think that from today's meeting, everyone can see that our executive agencies are really very willing to answer and serve everyone.

Does anyone have any further questions?

Françoise Chien, Vice President of the Taiwan (R.O.C.) Immigration Consultants Association:

The South Korean government invested roughly US\$4 million in setting up an inter-agency body across 19 central executive authorities to formulate all immigration

policies. That Taiwan today has this kind of Foreign Professionals Act is good, but an immigration act and immigration policy making will be a massive undertaking. As the government faces the problems of an aging society and low birth rate, should the government follow the Korean example in making workable and effective immigration policy across government agencies?

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Thank you for your question, Vice President Chien. Are there any more questions? Please, Director Wang.

Executive Director Wang Chuan-Hung from General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China:

Foreign nationals who were born in mainland China currently face difficulty in applying to come to Taiwan. The pertinent laws and regulations were made a long time ago, and now seem rather conservative. When a person from Mainland China emigrates to America, they must still wait until five years after obtaining a green card before they can apply for citizenship, and the application for citizenship takes at least a year, so from moving to settle in the U.S. to obtaining citizenship there takes upward of six years. There are these Mainland Chinese of exceptional technical abilities working in Silicon Valley who only have the chance to come to Taiwan after they have obtained green cards and then also obtained citizenship in the United States. Is it possible to further loosen Taiwan's pertinent laws and regulations? Is it not possible for the Act Governing Relations Between People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area to be loosened? Mainland China's 31 measures directed at Taiwan will lure away a lot of our talent. We could respond by seizing the chance to lure to Taiwan the outstandingly talented Mainland Chinese who are staying in Silicon Valley and do not want to return to Mainland China.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

I think that, for the present, matters concerning immigration should be the province of the Ministry of the Interior's National Immigration Agency. May I first ask this agency to respond to the issues raised by Vice President Chien and Director Wang? And for other proposals, if relating to overseas Chinese (including people born in the Mainland Area), what is our current thinking?

Deputy Director-General Bill Chung from the National Immigration Agency, Ministry of the Interior:

The rules on people from the Mainland Area coming to Taiwan are prescribed in the Act Governing Relations Between People of the Taiwan Area and the Mainland Area, and belong to the upper level of statutory regulation. Whether or not this law and its subsidiary regulations can be loosened is a matter that must be studied and deliberated by the Executive Yuan's Mainland Affairs Council. As regards cross-agency deliberation on immigration policy, the National Development Council has recently begun to set initiatives in progress from a cross-agency perspective, as was the case last year with its formulation of the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, which was the result of a joint effort between the NDC and other ministries and commissions, including the making of subsidiary regulations and related supporting measures. As regards a new immigration Act, the NDC will also hold consultations with related ministries and commissions in the course of formulating the relevant draft Act. To take the Ministry of the Interior's issuance of the Employment Gold Card as an example, multiple meetings were convened for discussion with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labor and other agencies in the process of setting up the application platform.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Thank you, Deputy Director-General Chung. I think that the issues raised by the last two inquisitors do not really fall within the scope of today's discussion on the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals. But I think that both are very forward looking, and are already looking at what kind of next steps the government should be taking. I think that immigration policy involves the business of very many government agencies, including the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labor in respect of work permits and permanent residency, as well as the Ministry of Education and others. For the present, immigration policy will probably also be much the same as the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, in that it will involve many ministries and commissions. But the involvement of many agencies does not necessarily mean that we will set up a dedicated entity for it. As long as the executive agencies have a mechanism for overall coordination, to ensure that this policy can be effectually implemented, then I think that should also be practicable.

Actually, I think that Director Wang proposed an extremely creative idea. Particularly in responding to Mainland China's policy toward Taiwan, the government should open up broadly in just such a way, and employ comparatively innovative approaches. As Deputy Director-General Chung just said, since this involves the purview of the Mainland Affairs Council and other agencies, I think that the views expressed at today's meeting can be included as important reference bases in our subsequent deliberations on immigration policy and related policies. Many thanks

indeed to all of you for presenting your ideas.

If no one has any further thoughts to put forward, then I will just add that, as mentioned earlier, the National Development Council has already established a webpage for information on the Act for the Recruitment and Employment of Foreign Professionals, which I welcome everyone to use for finding out more and inquiring about this law; and in the future, once the Contact Taiwan national-level one-stop portal site for talent recruitment is fully set up, you will also be able to find comprehensive information on talent recruitment there.

So, I think I should say that today's meeting does not end here, but that if anyone still has any pertinent thoughts or questions, then please do not hesitate to keep on giving us the benefit of your counsel and guidance. Many, many thanks to everyone for attending today's meeting!

Director-General Lin Gyh-Mei from the NDC Department of Human Resources Development:

We have prepared a questionnaire, and we would appreciate it if each of the organizations represented here today could help us by filling it out to indicate which of the matters covered at today's meeting you consider have need for more information, or whether there is still a need for holding an explanatory meeting or meetings, to help us understand what is needed.

NDC Deputy Minister Kao Shien-quey, chairing:

Once again, many thanks to everyone.