



Taiwan's Democratization

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Three Aspects to Examine Taiwan's Democratization

- Institutional Aspect
- Economic Aspect
- Cultural Aspect



Institutional aspect

- Constitutional Revisions
- Local Election
- Election of Representatives of Legislation Yuan
- Presidential Election

Constitutional Amendment-1

- 1946 The ROC Constitution is adopted on December 25 in Nanking, China.
- 1947 The ROC Constitution is promulgated on January 1.
- 1947 The ROC Constitution becomes effective December 25.
- 1948 Temporary Provisions Effective during the Period of Communist Rebellion are added in the face of the Chinese communist threat. The provisions supersede the Constitution.
- 1991 The Period of Communist Rebellion is terminated on May 1 and the temporary provisions abolished.
- 1991 The first revision of the Constitution includes 10 amendments that, among others, allow regular elections for legislators and members of the National Assembly, stipulate the rights and obligations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait be regulated by law..

Constitutional Amendment-2

- 1992 The second revision adds eight amendments that lay the foundation for direct elections of the president and vice president in the “free area of the Republic of China,” specifying the terms of two at most, and four years each; the revision also allows for the provincial governor and municipal mayors to be elected by popular vote
- 1994 The third revision adopts 10 amendments replacing the eight ones in 1992. The most important stipulation is that the president and vice president shall be elected by direct popular vote, while a recall of the president and the vice president must be proposed by the National Assembly and such proposal shall be decided by a vote of the people.
- 1997 The fourth revision adopts 11 amendments replacing the previous 10. Among others, the president of the Executive Yuan (premier) shall be appointed by the president requiring no consent of the legislators; the Legislative Yuan will have 225 members; streamlining of the provincial-level government.

Constitutional Amendment-3

- 1999 The fifth revision cuts down the number of delegates to the National Assembly; the term of legislators is extended from three to four years.
- 2000 The sixth revision transfers a number of powers previously residing with the National Assembly to the Legislative Yuan, such as recalling the president and vice president, and proposing changes to the nation's territory. The National Assembly only convenes when necessary.
- 2005 The seventh revision covers the following major issues:
reducing the number of legislative seats from 225 to 113;
establishing a single-constituency, two-ballot system; abolishing the National Assembly; transferring the power to vote on constitutional amendments from the National Assembly to the voters of Taiwan.



Economic aspect

- Land Reform
- Market Economy
- Human Resources
 - Literacy increase from 60%(1952) to 98%(2012)
 - Vocational Education
- Middle Class/ Bourgeois
- Awareness in Public Affairs

Comparison of Key Index

	1952	2012	Average annual growth (%)
Population (mil.)	8.05	23.31	1.8
Literacy (%)	60%	98%	
GDP (mil. USD)	1,711	474,269	9.7
GDP per capital (USD)	213	20,386	7.8
Agriculture /GDP (%)	32.2	1.9	
Industry /GDP (%)	19.7	28.95	
Service /GDP (%)	48.1	69.15	
Export (mil. USD)	116	301,181	13.8
Import (mil. USD)	187	270,473	12.7
Foreign Reserve (bil. USD)	10	403.17	6.2

2013 Global Market share of Major Taiwanese ICT Hardware Industry

Item	Production Value (bil. USD)	Market share	Global rank
Notebook PC	70.26	86.9	1
LCD Monitor	10.93	65.7	1
Desktop PC	16.21	47.2	1
Motherboard	5.4	80.8	1
DSC	1.5	34.7	N/A
Tablet Device	25.31	47.9	1
Server System	4.92	53.9	1
Smartphone	47.87	24.4	N/A



Cultural Aspect

- Freedom of Speech/ Expression
- Collective Identity (vs Individual identity)
influences the behavior



Conclusion:

Democratization is the result of sociological trials; it is a still on-going process .