The education system of Taiwan described and compared with the Dutch system
This document contains information on the education system of Taiwan. We explain the Dutch equivalent of the most common qualifications from Taiwan for the purpose of admission to Dutch higher education.

Disclaimer
We assemble the information for these descriptions of education systems with the greatest care. However, we cannot be held responsible for the consequences of errors or incomplete information in this document.

With the exception of images and illustrations, the content of this publication is subject to the Creative Commons Name NonCommercial 3.0 Unported licence. Visit www.nuffic.nl/en/home/copyright for more information on the reuse of this publication.
Education system Taiwan

Doctor of Philosophy 博士學位
(PhD)

Entrance examination

Master's degree 碩士學位
(university education)

Entrance examination

Bachelor's degree 學士學位
(university education)

Associate degree 專科學校畢業證書
(higher professional education)

Joint University Entrance Examination (JUEE) (大學聯考)

Senior high school diploma 高級中學畢業證書
(senior secondary general education)

Vocational high school diploma 高職學校畢業證書
(senior secondary vocational education)

Associate degree 專科學校畢業證書
(junior college)

Junior high school diploma 中學畢業證書
(junior secondary education)

Primary school diploma (primary education)
**Evaluation chart**

The left-hand column in the table below lists the most common foreign qualifications applicable to admission to higher education. The other columns show the Dutch equivalent along with the comparable levels in the Dutch and European qualifications frameworks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degree or qualification</th>
<th>Dutch equivalent and NLQF level</th>
<th>EQF level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vocational High School Diploma</td>
<td>MBO diploma (qualification level 2 or 3)</td>
<td>2/3 2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior High School Diploma</td>
<td>HAVO diploma</td>
<td>4 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate degree obtained at a junior college (2 or 5 years)</td>
<td>2 years of HBO</td>
<td>5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor (4 years)</td>
<td>HBO or WO bachelor’s degree</td>
<td>6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master of Science/Arts (usually 2 years)</td>
<td>HBO or WO master’s degree</td>
<td>7 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB

- The information provided in the table is a general recommendation from which no rights may be derived.
- NLQF = Dutch Qualifications Framework. EQF = European Qualifications Framework.
- The EQF/NLQF level is not so much a reflection of study load or content; rather, it is an indication of a person’s knowledge and skills after having completed a certain programme of study.
- Information about Dutch equivalent qualifications can be found on our website: [the Dutch education system](#).
- [The Cooperation Organisation for Vocational Education, Training and the Labour Market (SBB)](#) evaluates statements on foreign qualifications and training at VMBO and MBO level. The evaluation may vary if SBB evaluates the diploma for admission to VET schools or the labour market in the Netherlands.
Introduction

The Republic of China (as Taiwan is officially called) was founded in 1912 by Sun Yat-sen. Taiwan is a constitutional democratic republic consisting of multiple political parties.

The year 1911 saw both the end of the old empire on mainland China (after a military uprising) and the beginning of the Republic of China. Sun Yat-sen was elected as the first president on 1 January 1912, a date that is to this day regarded as the first day of the first year of the Republic (in the Republic of China calendar). Sun Yat-sen died in 1925, and was succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek. In 1949, Taiwan became the refuge for around two million followers of the Kuomintang (KMT), the nationalist party led by general Chiang Kai-shek who fled from the communist troops of Mao Zedong.

In that same year, Mao proclaimed the People’s Republic of China in Beijing. In Taiwan, Chiang Kai-shek maintained an autocratic regime with a one-party system. In the 1970s and 1980s Taiwan experienced strong economic growth, and in 1996 the first free national elections were held. Nowadays Taiwan has a democratically elected government that has been led by the KMT since 2008. The opposition, the Democratic People’s Party (DPP), won the elections in 2000 and 2004.

The country has three administrative levels: national, provincial and municipal (county). The Ministry of Education is responsible for the development and implementation of educational policy at all levels. The Taiwanese education system takes after the American system, and is centralized in character. There is a strong emphasis on factual knowledge and rote learning, and the system is geared towards examinations.

The Taiwanese education system constitutes of a significant number of private institutions. The Private School Law and the Standards For The Establishment Of Private Schools Of All Kinds And Levels outline the requirements that need to be met by private institutions founded in Taiwan. Private institutions at senior high school level and higher fall under the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

Education is provided both full-time and part-time, and there is also adult (supplementary) education provided by organizations such as night schools and open universities. Supplementary compulsory education is offered at primary and junior secondary level. Supplementary advanced education (also known as continuing education) covers adult education at senior secondary and higher education level.
Education was compulsory for the first 9 years, spanning primary school and junior secondary (intermediate) education. The government has extended compulsory education to 12 years in 2015.

The 1999 review of the second National Education Act has given these schools greater freedom in choosing the curriculum and in use of educational materials. Before that time, everything was imposed by the government by means of a standard curriculum. Nowadays there is more room for diversity and flexibility.

The language of instruction is Mandarin Chinese. Often, education is also provided in English. Other dialects that are spoken include Hakka and Taiwanese (Fujian dialect). Whereas mainland China has introduced simplified Chinese characters, Taiwan has maintained the use of traditional (unabbreviated) Chinese characters. Wade-Giles is the system used for Romanization of texts.

The academic year has 2 semesters, running from September-January and February-June.

### Primary and secondary education

**Primary school (小學)**
Primary school lasts for 6 years (grades 1-6). Children start when they are 6 years old. At the end of primary school, pupils are awarded the primary school diploma. As of recently, English has been taught from Grade 5 onwards.

**Junior high school (中學)**
After primary school, pupils attend junior high school for 3 years (grades 7-9, also known as ‘intermediate education’), which consists of the following subjects: civics and ethics, health education, Mandarin Chinese, English, mathematics, social sciences, history, geography, natural science, physical education, music, home economics, and computers. There are also a number of elective subjects. The curriculum is made up almost entirely of general subjects; some technical and other vocational subjects are also offered in accordance with Section 7 of the National Education Act.

Pupils have been required to complete final examinations since 2001 (the Junior High School Students’ Basic Competence Test (BCT, 國民中學學生基本學力). The test has 5 components: English, mathematics, Chinese, natural sciences (i.e. physics, chemistry, biology, health education and earth science) and social sciences (history, geography, civics and ethics, and ‘Understanding Taiwan’). The BCT is conducted in March, with supplementary examinations held in June. Pupils who pass the BCT are awarded the junior high school diploma (中學畢業證), which also represents the end of compulsory education. The government currently has plans to rescind the BCT and instead use a certification examination to evaluate the overall performance of the student.
The Prolonged National Education Based upon Vocational Education Program was launched in 1992, and renamed the Practical Technical Program (實用技能班) in 1995. Technical training programs begin in the third year of junior high school, and are intended for pupils who do not wish to continue on in the general education track. After completion, these pupils can move on to schools of vocational education, lasting for a minimum of 1 additional year. No entrance examinations are required for admission to the Practical Technical Program.

**Senior high school (高級中學)**

After junior high school, pupils have 3 general options for continuing their studies: senior general secondary education at a senior high school; senior secondary vocational education at a senior vocational school (both of which have a nominal duration of 3 years (grades 10-12), or a 5-year programme at a junior college.

As of 2001, there are 3 possible ways to gain admission (the Multi-route Promotion Program for Entering Senior High Schools, 高中及高職多元入學方案):

- **Recommendation-selection (甄選入學):** pupils select a senior high school whose entrance requirements they fulfill, and the junior high school then sends the pupil’s application and BCT score to the senior high school. Admission can be granted based on special talents (artistic, athletic or academic).

- **Registration-assignment (登記入學):** pupils apply for registration to the senior high school of their choice, and admission is granted based exclusively on their BCT score – their school results are not considered. Pupils must sit a second BCT before admission. Fifty per cent of the available places at senior high schools are to be filled in this manner.

- **Direct application (申請入學):** pupils register themselves directly at the senior high school of their choice, and admission is granted based on their BCT score and possibly their school marks.

Senior high school programmes prepare pupils for the higher education entrance examinations. The first 2 years of the curriculum are the same for all students, and in the third year pupils choose between 2 tracks: Social Sciences/Humanities, or Natural Sciences/Engineering.

The curriculum comprises the subjects Chinese, English, civics, Three Principles of the People, history, geography, mathematics, basic science, physics, chemistry, biology, earth science, physical education, music, fine arts, industrial arts, home economics and military training.
Some senior high schools have ties with teacher-training universities. This is indicated in their names: such schools first state the name of the teacher-training university, with 'Affiliated Senior High School' added afterwards.

At the end of the program, pupils are awarded a Senior High School Diploma (高級中學畢業證書) or a Senior High School Certificate of Graduation.

In terms of level, the Senior High School Diploma is comparable to a HAVO diploma.

Broadly speaking, senior high school graduates have 2 options for continuing their education: a higher education programme at a university or college, or study at a 2-year junior college or institute of technology. For this last option, 1 year of work experience is required following completion of senior high school.

Experimental ‘bilateral’ high schools (綜合高中) were set up in 1996. Such schools combine general subjects with vocational education and offer a wide range of electives. Confusingly enough, these schools are also called ‘comprehensive high schools’ (see following paragraph). These schools are aimed at junior high school pupils who do not yet know which course they want their studies to take. A total of 160 credits are required to successfully complete the programme, 40 of which may be earned in one vocational component.

It is also possible to take a complete senior high school curriculum, or a complete vocational curriculum. In principle, pupils who complete the general curriculum can use the qualification from these schools to gain entry to the 4-year colleges and universities that fall under the Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Education. Before these pupils can be considered for admission to technical colleges/universities under the supervision of the ministry’s Technical/Vocational Education Department or to a 2-year junior college, they must complete 1 year of work experience after completing secondary school. The reverse applies to pupils who have completed a vocational curriculum.

Experimental comprehensive junior-senior high schools (完全中學) have also been set up, where pupils who have completed junior high school do not need to take entrance examinations (or if so, to a lesser extent) in order to continue on to senior high school. These schools are also known as ‘combined high schools’, and offer the same choices in terms of curriculum as the bilateral schools. Pupils with a certificate from these schools can take 40 credits' worth of vocational subjects, after which they are (in principle) eligible for admission to 4-year programmes at institutes of technology and technical universities, and to 2-year junior college programmes. Pupils who have taken general subjects must
complete 1 year of work experience after completing high school before they are eligible for admission to technical or vocational courses.

Lastly, there are also ‘experimental senior high schools’, designed to test and introduce new educational methods and curricula. They are geared towards certain population groups, such as overseas Chinese or children of government officials who are stationed overseas.

Senior vocational school (高職學校)
Senior vocational school has a nominal duration of 3 years (4 years part-time). These schools fall under the Department of Technological and Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education. The specialisations from which pupils can choose are agriculture, industry, shipping, commerce, home economics, nursing, art and opera. These programmes are very practically oriented, and are divided into 40% general subjects, 40% vocational subjects and 20% electives. These programmes are also provided by a small number of senior high schools.

Various types of programmes are offered:
- Cooperative programmes provided in collaboration with companies, of which the theoretical element is provided by the school and the practical element by the company.
- Practical skills programmes: the target group are pupils who do not wish to continue studying, but who wish to enter the workforce. These pupils learn vocational skills in programmes ranging from 1 to 3 years in length.
- Special technical programmes: these programmes last 3 years, with 1 additional year to develop practical skills. These programmes are aimed at pupils with minor learning difficulties.
- Supplementary education programmes: these programmes are aimed at working pupils with a junior high school diploma. No age limit applies to these programmes, and classes are given in the evenings. At the end of these 3-year programmes, pupils complete an examination and are awarded a certificate equivalent to a vocational high school diploma.

The curriculum is divided into 30% general subjects, 60% technical subjects/practical experience, and 10% electives and group activities.

Students can go on to further higher education at 2-year junior college programmes or 4-year programmes at institutes of technology. In theory, these students can also take the national higher education entrance examination for bachelor’s programmes. In practice, however, only very few are successful. Graduates can also enter the labour market.
Five-year junior colleges (五年制專科學校, abbreviated to 五專)
Junior colleges that offer 5-year programmes provide the same curriculum as a senior vocational high school during the first 3 years. Their target group are the students who have completed junior high school or an equivalent level and have passed an admission screening test.

In accordance with the revised 2004 Junior College Law, junior colleges provide programmes with a practical focus in the applied sciences and technology. Junior colleges can be national, municipal or private institutions, and technical universities and colleges sometimes set up junior colleges as part of their institution. At the end of the programme, students need to have earned 220 credits in order to receive the Associate's degree (專科學校畢業證書). An internship is usually part of the programme.

The curriculum is divided into 25% general subjects, 10% basic technical subjects and 25% core technical subjects. The remaining 40% can be determined by the school itself. The specialisations provided include industry, agriculture, commerce, home economics, marine production, pharmacology, nursing, medical technology, physical education, art, music, opera, languages, food service and similar fields of study. The programmes for pharmacy, veterinary medicine, marine engineering and navigation take an extra year to complete.

In terms of level, the Associate degree from a 5-year junior college is comparable to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO).

Admission to higher education

In 2002 the New System of Diversified University Admissions (NSDUA, 大學多元入學方案) sometimes also translated as the Diversified College Enrolment Scheme (DCES) was introduced.

This system is based on 2 admission methods:
- Admission via Recommendation Screening: consisting of admission by application (students complete the Subject Competency Test and apply to multiple institutions/faculties; an examination or interview with an interested faculty may follow) and admission via recommendation screening (the senior
high school recommends the student to one faculty; students complete the SCT, followed by a Designated Subject Examination (see below) or an interview at the faculty).

- Admission via Examination: students are admitted based solely on their SCT and/or Designated Subjects Examination (DSE) scores. This method actually contains three sub-models: Plans A and B = SCT + one or more DSEs, DSEs in various subjects; Plan C = at least five DSEs (= former JUEE).

**SCT (Subject Competency Test, 学科能力测验)**
This test is taken in the second semester of third-year senior high school by students who wish to continue on to higher education. The test covers English, Chinese, mathematics, the natural sciences and humanities. Each examination lasts for 100 minutes and is organized by the CEEC (College Entrance Examination Center). This test was administered for the first time in February 2001, and scores are only valid for the year in which the test was taken. The examination tests basic subject knowledge learned in the first 2 years of senior high school, using multiple-choice. The name of the test is also often translated as SAT (Subject Ability Test).

**DSE (Designated Subject(s) Examination 指定科目考试)**
This test is administered every year in July by the CEEC, and is based on the former JUEE. In the past, students had to sit 5 exams; nowadays the number of exams they take depends on the prerequisites set by the faculty where students wish to study. Usually this number lies somewhere between 1 and 3.

This examination tests certain skills, such as analytical, organizational, problem-solving and creative skills, and also tests deeper subject knowledge such as that learned in the third year of senior high school.

### Higher education

Taiwan has 163 public (national and municipal) and private higher education institutions, which can be divided up into universities, 4-year colleges, institutes of technology and 2-year junior colleges. Universities always have at least 3 faculties, and provide a wide range of programmes. They may specialise in research, in the provision of teacher-training programmes, or offer a large variety of specialisations. Colleges are smaller in scale and more specialised in nature, offering 2 specialisations. Institutes of technology offer both 4-year technical programmes as well as 2-year senior secondary programmes.

Private institutions account for 60% of all higher education institutions in Taiwan (Private School Act). The Ministry of Education has always had a major influence on higher education; in 1994 institutions were granted greater autonomy.

Compulsory subjects in the curriculum are Chinese literature, history, the constitution and a foreign language (each worth 4 credits), as well as physical
education (for 3 years), military training (for 2 years) and moral conduct (for which no credits are awarded). Both daytime and evening classes are given. Programmes taken as evening classes take 1 additional year to complete. Adult education is provided by open universities.

**Bachelor**

Most bachelor’s programmes have a nominal length of 4 years. The programme of Medicine takes 7 years (including 1 year of medical student internships). Dentistry takes 6 years (including a 1-year work placement); Veterinary Medicine, programmes in Teacher-Training, and Architecture take 5 years.

Bachelor’s programmes in academic as well as in professional fields of study are both provided at universities and 4-year colleges. As is the case in the American system, the programmes contain a large proportion of general subjects, especially in the first 2 years. The name of the degree awarded depends on the chosen field of study, e.g. Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Commerce, Bachelor of Education or Bachelor of Business Administration.

Students usually require between 132 and 175 credits to graduate from the programmes. The curriculum consists of three categories: general subjects (30 credits), compulsory core subjects (78-84 credits) and electives (14-20 credits).

In terms of level, the **Bachelor** is comparable to an HBO bachelor’s degree or to a WO bachelor’s degree, depending on the type of study (practical or research-based).

**Master**

The nominal duration of master’s programmes lies between 1 and 4 years, yet 2 years is more common. An entrance examination is required for admission. Students with a bachelor’s degree may take the entrance examination, as can students who have completed a 2-year junior college programme and have 3 years of relevant work experience. Part of the programme is made up of compulsory subjects; writing a final paper is also compulsory, as is knowledge of English and another foreign language.

To graduate from the programme, students must earn 24 credits, pass a written examination and orally defend their final paper. Graduates are awarded the degree of Master of Science or Master of Arts, depending on the specialisation.

In terms of level, the **Master of Science/Master of Arts** is comparable to an HBO or WO master’s degree, depending on the type of study.
PhD
The nominal duration of a doctorate ranges from 2 to 7 years. There are various admission options, but most students are granted admission based on their master’s degree. An entrance examination is usually required. Students may also be admitted who have a bachelor’s degree with very good results and 6 years of relevant work experience, as well as medicine graduates who have 2 years of relevant work experience and complete an entrance examination. Students who have completed at least 1 year of a master’s programme with very good results may be eligible to convert to a PhD without having to complete the master’s programme or sit an entrance examination. To be awarded the Doctor of Philosophy, students must complete 18 credits’ worth of coursework (30 credits following direct conversion from a Master’s), sit a written examination, and write and orally defend a doctoral thesis.

Higher professional education
Two-year junior colleges (二年制專科學校, abbreviated to 二專)
Two-year junior college programmes are short practical programmes in professional specialisations, and are provided at junior colleges and institutes of technology. Currently there are 14 junior colleges in Taiwan, 11 of which are private institutions.

These programmes mainly take on graduates from senior vocational schools. Senior high school graduates may also be admitted, but only to specific programmes which have been approved for this purpose by the Ministry of Education. The curriculum is divided roughly into 30% general subjects, 55% professional subjects and 15% electives. Students must earn a minimum of 80 credits to complete the programme, which usually also involves an internship. The specialisations on offer include Business Administration, Engineering, Computer Technology, Healthcare, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Home Economics. Civil Engineering programmes take an extra year to complete.

Graduates are awarded a Certificate of Graduation with the Associate degree.

In terms of level, the Certificate of Graduation with the Associate degree from a 2-year junior college is comparable to 2 years of higher professional education (HBO).

Further study to obtain a bachelor’s degree can be taken at a university or an institute of technology, which requires an entrance examination. In 1996, 2-year supplementary senior secondary programmes (upper division bachelor’s degree completion programmes (二技)) were introduced, in which students must earn 72 credits to obtain a bachelor’s degree. These programmes offer junior college graduates the opportunity to obtain a bachelor’s degree by completing a
supplementary programme. Admission is based on an entrance examination (技術校院二年制統一入學測驗).

Assessment systems

Primary, secondary and higher education generally all use 100-point assessment systems. The distribution within the system can vary somewhat; the assessment system used is normally stated on the transcript.

The following assessment scale is used in primary and junior high schools:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical grade</th>
<th>Letter grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Very good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-59</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Higher education institutions use the following system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical grade</th>
<th>Letter grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-49</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sixty is the minimum pass mark for subjects in higher education. Seventy is the pass mark in graduate education, where the following division is used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical grade</th>
<th>Letter grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-69</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quality assurance and accreditation

National institutions have access to more funding and are more highly regarded than private institutions, a fact also evinced by the entrance requirements set by the national institutions. Taiwan National University is unofficially regarded as the most prestigious higher education institution in Taiwan.

Quality assurance is traditionally a matter for the Ministry of Education. With the 1994 legislation, government control has been reduced and the institutions have gained more autonomy. A start was made on developing a system for internal quality control (self-evaluation) and transparency for institutions.

Since 2002, the government has also launched the following (and other) national programmes to improve the quality of higher education:

- Program for Promoting Academic Excellence of Universities;
- Program to Enhance Fundamental University Education;
- Program to Raise International Competitiveness of Universities;
- University Consolidation and Inter-University Research Center Program;
- Program to Cultivate Talent in the Science and Technology Departments of Universities;
- Program to Build an Infrastructure for Research-Based Universities;
- Program to Encourage Universities to Pursue Teaching Excellence.

Accreditation of education institutions is carried out by the Ministry of Education. Institutions require permission from the Ministry to become established and accredited.

In 2005, the Higher Education Evaluation and Accreditation Council of Taiwan (HEEACT) was founded to evaluate higher education institutions, monitor assessment procedures and to develop new, objective assessment criteria. Also see Overview of higher education institutions.

Composition of file

Taiwanese certificates are usually issued in English. A complete student file from a higher education institution requires a diploma, Certificate of Graduation of a Certificate of Degree as well as a Transcript in English and/or Chinese. Some Taiwanese universities solely issue statements (“To whom it may concern”) instead.

Secondary schools usually issue a statement in English signed by the school, plus either an English-language or bilingual grade list.

Nuffic is not aware of any problems concerning forged documents or with establishing the authenticity of Taiwanese certificates.
Overview of higher education institutions

Taiwan Quality Institution Directory (TQID) with an overview of all higher education institutions and programmes accredited by HEEACT.

Glossary

Republic of China (i.e. Taiwan)  中華民國
Primary school  小學
Junior high school  中學
Senior high school  高級中學
Senior vocational school  高職學校
Comprehensive junior-senior high schools  完全中學
Experimental “bilateral” high schools  綜合高中
5-year junior college  五年制專科學校,
2-year junior college  二年制專科學校,
College  學院
University  大學
Institute of technology  技術學院
Certificate of graduation, diploma  畢業證書
List of marks  成績單/成績表
Bachelor’s degree  學士學位
Master’s degree  碩士學位
Doctorate  博士學位
SCT (Subject Competency Test)  學科能力測驗
DSE (Designated Subject(s) Examination)  指定科目考試
JUEE (Joint University Entrance Examination)  大學聯考
BCT (Basic Competency Test)  國民中學學生基本學力
Joint Public Senior High School Entrance Examination  公立高中聯招
Practical Technical Program  實用技能班
Multi-route Promotion Program for Entering Senior High Schools  高中及高職多元入學方案
New System of Diversified University Admissions  大學多元入學方案
Useful links

- English-language website of the Ministry of Education.
- Website of the Higher Education Evaluation & Accreditation Council of Taiwan (HEEACT).
- Taiwan Yearbook 2016, education section.
- English version of the College Entrance Examination Center (CEEC) website.
- Laws & Regulations Database of the Taiwanese Ministry of Justice, with an overview of all laws and regulations.
- The Private School Law of Taiwan.
- Taipei Representative Office in the Netherlands.