



I. Important announcements [\(Chinese\)](#)

1. Restrictions Loosened on Associated Personnel of Securities Firms Holding Concurrent Positions and Buy-First Day Trading for Investors

To enable securities firms' greater flexibility in the utilization of their personnel and to complement the introduction of buy-first day trading for investors, the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) amended several articles of the Regulations Governing Responsible Persons and Associated Persons of Securities Firms. The key amendments included:

- (1) Adding persons who engage in self auditing, legal compliance and risk management to the list of associated persons;
- (2) Eliminating the requirement that associated persons be limited exclusively to a specific duty, and amending it to state that associated persons may not hold a concurrent position at another domestic or foreign securities firm. This restriction does not apply to the internal auditors, risk management personnel, and in-charge accountants of securities firms, who are permitted to hold concurrent positions of the same nature with affiliated foreign securities firms;
- (3) Eliminating the requirement that associated persons who take trade orders be limited to exclusively that duty, adding a requirement that risk management personnel undertake no other duties, and, via a negative listings method, defining the scope of the concurrent duties associated persons may not undertake within the company;
- (4) In conjunction with the introduction of buy-first day trading on behalf of investors by securities firms engaged to buy or sell securities, amending the exception to the list of duties personnel are not permitted to undertake and setting 6 January 2014 as the date of implementation of the amendment.

2. Restrictions Eased on Credit Ratings and Personnel Standards for Securities Firms' Wealth Management Businesses

In conjunction with the widespread international trend towards decreasing reliance on credit ratings that has followed the global financial crisis, and in an effort to enhance securities firms' competitiveness by ensuring that they provide customers with diversified

and comprehensive products and services, the Directions for the Conduct of Wealth Management Business by Securities Firms have been amended. Key changes include: the rule requiring that depositing banks and securities firms applying to operate a wealth management business must obtain a credit rating of a certain level if the trust asset is money has been amended to require such institutions to instead meet certain conditions and qualifications or financial criteria; explicitly require securities firms operating wealth management businesses to establish a dedicated department at their headquarters; and meeting the qualification for internal audit is also one of the criteria for executives with approval authorities for operations and trades when securities firms conduct wealth management business by means of trusts.

3. Regulations Amended to Adopt the Use of the “Non-fixed Par-Value Share”

To encourage the formation of new businesses by adopting the use of the “Non-fixed Par-Value Share,” the FSC has eliminated the requirement that stocks have a fixed par value of NT\$10 per share, amending the Regulations Governing the Administration of Shareholder Services of Public Companies, the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, the Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Public Offering and Issuance Prospectuses, the Regulations Governing Information to be Published in Annual Reports of Public Companies, the Regulations Governing the Publication of Financial Forecasts of Public Companies, and the Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies for that purpose.

4. Borrowed Securities Sales under Hedging Needs of Securities Firms and Futures Firms Exempted from Daily Order Quantity Limits

To better enable securities firms and futures firms to achieve their hedging objectives, the FSC issued an order on 3 December 2013 stating that it would exempt from the daily limit on order volume for borrowed securities sales if (1) securities firms that as a result of issuing warrants, trading structure products or equities derivative products, or serving as a beneficial certificates liquidity provider, or (2) futures proprietary traders that as a result of serving as a market maker for equities options or equities futures, need to sell borrowed securities for hedging purposes. The exemption applies to the rule which states that such order volume may not exceed 20% of the average daily trading volume in the given product for the preceding 30 business days. It was taken effect on 6 January 2014.

5. Enterprises Permitted to Use the Fair Value Model and Simplified Footnotes to Financial Statements for Measurement Subsequent to Initial Recognition for Investment Properties

With the IFRSs in place for nearly one year and enterprises all having submitted IFRS financial statements, the FSC has permitted enterprises to self-assess their investment properties and to choose whether to apply the cost model or fair-value model for measurement subsequent to initial recognition to those properties. The FSC has also

established complementary measures, including regulations and parameters pertaining to the fair-value model, standards for requiring outside valuations, standards for appraisers' qualifications, and rules to be followed. To ameliorate the data-disclosure burden, the FSC has also simplified the footnotes to IFRS financial statement on "Holdings of Securities at the End of the Period," "Information on Investees," and "Mainland China Investments." The FSC issued its amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants on 30 December 2013.

6. Mainland China Registered Institutions Permitted to Issue RMB-denominated Corporate Bonds in Taiwan to Qualified Institutional Investors

To increase the issuance of and broaden participation in Formosa bonds while also providing a channel for investment in RMB products and for capital to return, the FSC on 27 November 2013 issued a ruling (No. 1020047887) permitting mainland China registered institutions to issue RMB-denominated corporate bonds in Taiwan (Formosa Bonds) for sale exclusively to qualified institutional investors. The FSC also ruled that before issuing such bonds, an issuer must first obtain approval from the GreTai Securities Market (GTSM) to sell the bonds over the counter, then provide information about the planned method of issuance, about the issuer, and about the planned use of the funds raised to the Department of Foreign Exchange of the Central Bank of Taiwan, and submit copies of this information to the Securities and Futures Bureau of the FSC and to the GTSM. In addition, within one month of obtaining the aforesaid approval, the issuer must file an application with the GTSM for registration for trading.

The GTSM simultaneously announced that the following types of entities would be permitted to issue the aforesaid Formosa Bonds in Taiwan: (1) mainland Chinese banks (including policy banks, state-owned commercial banks, and joint-stock commercial banks) and their overseas affiliates (branches); (2) mainland China registered branches of Taiwanese financial institutions; (3) mainland China area established subsidiaries of listed companies in Taiwan (these must already be included in the consolidated financial statements).

7. Applicable Scope of Mandatory Establishment of Independent Director and Audit Committees Broadened

To continue strengthening internal monitoring for corporate governance, conforming to international development trends, and increasing enterprise's international competitiveness of Taiwanese corporations, the FSC has been incrementally implementing an independent director and audit committee system. In 2006, the FSC mandated public financial institutions and listed non-financial companies with paid-in capital of NT\$50 billion or more to be the first companies required to appoint independent directors. In 2011, the requirement was further expanded to listed non-financial companies with paid-in capital of NT\$10 billion or more. In late February 2013, it

expanded the program further by requiring the companies mandated to appoint independent directors in 2006 to also establish audit committees. On 31 December 2013, the FSC issued a rule stating that all listed companies will be required to have independent directors beginning from 2015. In addition, listed companies with paid-in capital of NT\$10 billion or more will be required to establish audit committees beginning from 2015; and listed companies with paid-in capital of NT\$2 billion or more will be required to establish audit committees beginning from 2017.

8. GISA introduced to Aid the Development of Small, Innovative Companies

On 12 November 2013, the FSC approved the GTSM's "Regulations Governing the Go Incubation Board for Startup and Acceleration Firms" which in the future will enable small, innovative companies to raise needed capital via the Go Incubation Board for Startup and Acceleration Firms (GISA).

In addition, to facilitate the offering and issuance of securities by companies listed on GISA, on 13 December 2013 the FSC, acting pursuant to Article 22 Paragraph 1 of the Securities and Exchange Act, issued an order stating that common shares offered and issued in accordance with the GTSM's "Regulations Governing the Go Incubation Board for Startup and Acceleration Firms" would be exempt from the effective registration rules. Therefore, common shares offered and issued by companies listed on GISA shall be exempt from the Securities and Exchange Act's requirement for effective registration with the FSC.

9. Supervision of Backdoor Listings Strengthened

To enhance the soundness of securities markets and protect the rights of original shareholders, the FSC has approved amendments by the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and the GTSM that strengthen supervisory measures of backdoor listings on 3 December 2013. The key points of the measures, which were announced and implemented on 4 December 2013, are as follows:

- (1) Considering that the information asymmetry of the Backdoor Listings process always puts investors at a disadvantage position, and the stock price of the Backdoor listed company is frequently accompanied by significant volatility that significantly impact shareholder rights, the regulations have been amended such that the stock of listed companies which have undergone a transfer of management rights, and made a significant change to the scope of their operations within one year before or after that transfer, may be suspended from trading for up to a maximum of six months. In order to provide investors with timely knowledge that can be taken into consideration when planning future trades, such companies will also be required to fully disclose all information pertaining to the transfer of management rights, the change in the scope of their operations, and their future operational plans.
- (2) Further, in consideration of regulations related to initial listings, the Backdoor Listings' share which has been suspended during the six months is required the following conditions to reinstate its ordinary trading: establish comprehensive

corporate governance, accounting and internal control mechanisms; achieve a given level of profitability; meet capitalization, profitability and ownership dispersion standards; obtain an internal control audit report and no circumstance that renders listing inappropriate exists, If the company does not meet these requirements, the TWSE (or the GTSM) will adopt altered trading method of its stock trading and the company will be given two year improvement periods. Once it is in compliance with those requirements, ordinary trading will be reinstated. But if the company can't meet those requirements within two years, then trading will be suspended for six months, and if those requirements have still not been made after that time has elapsed, the company will be delisted.

10. Interpretive Rule Provided regarding Responsible Persons of Foreign Financial Institutions Holding a Concurrent Position as the Responsible Person of a Taiwan Futures Firm

Recognizing that foreign financial institutions have established subsidiary futures commission merchants (FCMs) in Taiwan, and that such firms may need to assign the responsible person of the parent company or of another financial institution in the same business group to serve as the responsible person of the subsidiary FCM in Taiwan, on 28 November 2013 the FSC issued an interpretive rule stating that foreign financial institutions that have established subsidiary FCMs in Taiwan and foreign financial firms under the control of the same parent, a part of the same business group as the futures firm, and not yet having operating a futures business in Taiwan (including concurrent operations), shall be considered institutions having an investment relationship with the FCM as described in Article 7-1, Paragraph 1, Item 1 of the Regulations Governing Responsible Persons and Associated Persons of Futures Commission Merchants, and further that the responsible person of such a parent company or of such a foreign financial institution within the same business group may, after receiving approval from the FSC, concurrently serve as the responsible person of the subsidiary Taiwanese FCM.

11. Restrictions Eased on Concurrent Position for Associated Persons of FCMs and LTMs

In an effort to enhance the competitiveness of the futures industry by allowing FCMs and leverage transaction merchants (LTMs) greater flexibility in utilizing of their associated persons, the FSC on 30 December 2013 amended the Regulations Governing Responsible Persons and Associated Persons of Futures Commission Merchants and the Regulations Governing Leverage Transaction Merchants, eliminating the requirement that associated persons have exclusive duties and instead requiring that such persons not hold a concurrent position at another domestic or foreign FCM. In addition, the FSC loosened regulations on auditors, risk management personnel, and in-charge accountants holding concurrent positions of the same type at affiliated domestic or foreign futures firms, and eliminated the rule limiting FCM personnel engaged in brokerage trading or in executing futures transactions and LTM personnel engaged in research and analysis, in product

design, or in recommendation or sale, to the exclusive performance of these duties. The FSC also required FCMs and LTMs to establish an internal audit and control mechanism for associated persons holding concurrent positions.

12. The official work calendar for government administrative agencies for the year 2014 is available online at the Executive Yuan's Central Personnel Administration website:

Central Personnel Administration-Work Calendar

(<http://www.dgpa.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=11086&ctNode=1358&mp=10>)

2014 Non-weekend days that securities and futures markets closed and make-up days

Date	Day	Description
January 1	Wednesday	New Year's Day
January 27	Monday	Last trading day
January 28	Tuesday	Markets closed
January 29	Wednesday	Markets closed
January 30	Thursday	Chinese New Year's Eve
January 31	Friday	Chinese New Year
February 3	Monday	Markets closed
February 4	Tuesday	Markets closed
February 5	Wednesday	First trading day
February 28	Friday	Peace Memorial Day
April 4	Friday	Children's Day
May 1	Thursday	International Labor Day
June 2	Monday	Dragon Boat Festival
September 8	Monday	Mid-Autumn Festival
October 10	Friday	Founder Day of the Republic of China

13. Information on the competitiveness of Taiwan's financial industry is available online in English at: [Taiwan's International Financial Competitiveness](http://event.fsc.gov.tw/fsd/CompetitivenessFront.asp?LANG=E) (<http://event.fsc.gov.tw/fsd/CompetitivenessFront.asp?LANG=E>)

II. Market Wrap-up

As of the end of November 2013, the total number of TWSE listed companies stood at 828, an increase of 10 over the preceding month. Authorized capital was NT\$6,603.05 billion, an increase of NT\$0.32 billion over the preceding month. Market capitalization was NT\$23,875.85 billion, a decrease over the preceding month of NT\$7.72 billion.

There were 652 GTSM listed companies, an increase of 5 over the preceding month. Authorized capital was NT\$659.42 billion, an increase of NT\$0.79 billion from the

preceding month. Total GTSM market capitalization was NT\$2,165.05 billion, an increase of NT\$11.91 billion from the preceding month.

The total value of stock trades on the centralized market was NT\$1,547.51 billion, a decrease of NT\$199.63 billion from the preceding month. The volume of trading was 44.31 billion shares, a decrease of 6.46 billion from the preceding month. The net value of inwardly remitted foreign funds was US\$174.658 billion, an increase of US\$0.06 billion from the preceding month.

There were a total of 121 securities firms. There were 15 enterprises exclusively engaged in futures commission merchant business, 38 investment trust companies, and 104 investment consulting companies.

III. Measures related to futures trading, please refer to the website of Taiwan Futures Exchange (http://www.taifex.com.tw/eng/eng_home.htm)

IV. Q&A

1. Assets may be freely transferred between offshore overseas Chinese or foreign nationals with different ID numbers

- (1) Asset transfers are allowed, subject to the principle that the ultimate beneficiary remains unchanged. Examples include:
 - i. For reasons of a merger or spin-off of a fund or company, or an adjustment or change to internal organization.
 - ii. As required based on a trust agreement relationship.
 - iii. For reasons of ETF in-kind creation/redemption.
 - iv. Upon obtaining a court order or judgment.
 - v. Under an umbrella fund, the transfer by a master fund to a subfund.
 - vi. Such "other" asset transfers that do not violate off-exchange transaction rules.
- (2) A foreign investor may open multiple depository accounts in Taiwan, as long as each account bears the same investor registration number. Assets may be transferred freely between such accounts, without the need for a buy-sell process.

2. Current prepaid fund issues in Taiwan

- (1) Securities firms' requirements of prepaid fund for foreign investment customers are not compulsory under laws or regulations. They are risk control methods employed by securities firms for some of their customers to avoid the possibility of having to report customer default subsequently. In addition, small-cap securities firms fear the inability to conduct settlement on behalf of their customers, and therefore make inquiries requiring funds and securities beforehand. These measures are basically proprietary judgments and risk control measures employed by securities firms. Some foreign investors, however, view these measures as prepaid fund enforcement by law imposing

on them. In addition, as the positions held by foreign investment customers are all extremely large, any report of settlement default will result in negative repercussions on their credit risk and fund allocation status. Accordingly, before they place orders, some foreign investment customers authorize or instruct the securities firm to contact the custodial institution and inquire as to whether their funds or securities positions are sufficient for settlement.

- (2) In May of 2004, Taiwan granted permission for domestic financial institutions to provide intraday credit services to help foreign investors resolve time-difference issues that previously made them unable to remit funds in a timely manner to conduct settlement.
- (3) On 4 May 2005 the Taiwan securities markets announced a settlement grace period that allows foreign investors that encounter certain circumstances such as overlapping holidays, interruption of telecommunications, or natural disasters, to file for delay settlement until 6 p.m. on the third business day after the transaction date, or to delay settlement from the deadline date on which the securities firm is required to report default to the third business day after the transaction date.
- (4) The Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) also amended Article 76 of its Operating Rules on 1 August 2005, deleting the provision prohibiting investors whose settlement default case has not been resolved for at least three years from opening a trading account.
- (5) On 20 June, 13 September, and 15 November of 2006 the FSC granted permission for offshore overseas Chinese and foreign nationals to borrow funds from securities firms, securities finance enterprises, and domestic financial institutions to meet settlement needs for the purchase of the TWSE or GTSM listed securities.
- (6) The FSC also implemented a T+2 delivery-versus-payment (DVP) settlement system on 2 February 2009.

3. Investment quotas for foreign investors

Under the Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Investors, foreign investors are divided into two categories: foreign institutional investors (FINIs) and foreign individual investors (FIDIs). Effective from October 20, 2008, the investment cap of offshore FIDIs was also lifted. However, in a few specific industries foreign investors are still subject to investment ceilings under relevant acts or regulations.

4. Investment scope for offshore foreign investors

The scope of investment in Taiwan securities markets open to offshore foreign investors is as follows:

- (1) Stocks, bond conversion entitlement certificates, and Taiwan Depositary Receipts issued privately placed by TWSE-listed, GTSM-listed, or emerging-stock companies.
- (2) The beneficial interest certificates of securities investment trust fund.
- (3) Government bonds, financial bonds, ordinary corporate bonds, convertible corporate

bonds, and corporate bonds with warrants.

- (4) Beneficial securities placed publicly or privately by trustee institutions, or asset-backed securities placed publicly or privately by special-purpose companies.
- (5) Call warrants and Put warrants.
- (6) Other securities approved by the competent authority for the securities industry such as call (put) warrants underwritten prior to initial listing; beneficial securities of publicly or privately placed REITs or REATs; the beneficial interest certificates of futures trust fund; stock underwritten prior to initial GTSM listing; stock underwritten for a cash capital increase; New Taiwan Dollar- denominated bonds issued in Taiwan by an international financial institution; preferred shares issued by a TWSE-listed or GTSM-listed company; securities issued by a foreign enterprise that is listed in Taiwan as a primary or secondary TWSE-listed or GTSM-listed company or registered as an emerging stock company; stock or Taiwan depositary receipts underwritten prior to the TWSE listing or GTSM listing of a foreign enterprise that is to be listed in Taiwan as a primary or secondary TWSE-listed or GTSM-listed company; or an aforesaid company's stock underwritten for a cash capital increase, or secondary issue of Taiwan depositary receipts, or foreign-denominated international bonds.

Additionally, Funds that have been duly remitted into Taiwan for the purchase of domestic securities and that have not yet been invested may be used as follows (with the total value of such use not to exceed 30 percent of the amount remitted in):

- (1) Investment in government bonds, money market instruments and money market funds, and the net amount paid on NT dollar premiums for engaging in trading of OTC equity derivatives, OTC NT dollar interest rate derivatives, and NTD premium on the option portion of convertible bond asset swaps, and on settling the price difference of swaps.
- (2) Investments in money market instruments, limited to bills and negotiable certificates of deposit within 90 days of expiration.
- (3) OTC New Taiwan Dollar interest rate derivatives include New Taiwan Dollar forward rate agreements, interest rate swaps, and interest rate options; OTC equity derivatives include options and equity swaps involving Taiwan or foreign equities and denominated in New Taiwan Dollars or foreign currency; OTC structured instruments include products linked to domestic or foreign equity and interest rates, and denominated in either New Taiwan Dollars or foreign currency.

5. Requirements over the outward remittance of investment principal, capital gains and other investment gains by foreign investors.

- (1) After receiving permission to invest in Taiwan, foreign investors may apply to remit investment capital and investment earnings out of the ROC. However, outward remittances of capital gains and stock dividends may be made from realized earnings only.
- (2) Applications for foreign exchange remittance for investment capital and earnings shall be handled in accordance with the Act for the Regulation of Foreign Exchange (under the purview of the Central Bank).

- (3) When a foreign investor intends to repatriate investment earnings, the investor's agent or representative shall submit documents evidencing the filing of a tax return and payment of taxes by an agent/representative approved by the tax authorities and carry out exchange settlement in accordance with the Act for the Regulation of Foreign Exchange; however, during a period when assessment of ROC income tax on capital gains from securities transactions is suspended, the agent or representative may submit a tax clearance certificate from the tax authorities and carry out exchange settlement in accordance with the Act for the Regulation of Foreign Exchange.
- (4) A foreign investor that borrows funds in New Taiwan Dollars from a domestic financial institution under the restriction that the funds be used only to pay for domestic securities settlement may not apply for foreign exchange settlement of the funds.

6. Do the overseas employees of a company lists on TWSE, Gre Tai Securities Market or emerging-stock need to make an application to a certain agency in order to sell bonus shares? When making an outward remittance after the sale of bonus shares, what documents should they submit to the bank for verification?

- (1) No application to the Securities and Futures Bureau or the MOEA Investment Commission is necessary in regard to bonus shares for overseas employees of a TWSE-listed, GTSM-listed, or emerging-stock company, or sale of those shares. The employee will need to submit a photocopy of their passport and related documents to a securities firm to open an account for the sale of the shares. For exchange-listed companies, this shall be done in accordance with Article 77, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of the Operating Rules of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation; for GTSM-listed and emerging stock companies, Article 46, paragraph 1, subparagraph 2 of the GreTai Securities Market Rules Governing Securities Trading on the GTSM will apply.
- (2) With regard to the documents necessary for outward remittances in connection with sales of bonus shares, in accordance with Point 5, paragraph 5 of the rules issued by the Foreign Exchange Department of the Central Bank, the Directions for Banking Enterprises Assisting Customers in Declaring Foreign Exchange Receipts and Disbursements or Transactions, the employee's company must fill out a foreign exchange transaction declaration and a listing of the given shares, after which the proceeds from the sale of shares can be remitted.

7. Exercising shareholder's rights for offshore foreign investors

- (1) The voting rights of a foreign institutional investor outside of Taiwan ("offshore foreign institutional investor") holding shares in a public company in Taiwan may be exercised as follows:
 - a. Exercise electronically or by means of a written form in accordance with Article 177-1 of the Company Act;
 - b. Exercise through appointment of a company conforming to Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Regulations Governing Handling of Stock Affairs by Public Companies;

- c. Exercise through appointment of a domestic agent or representative to exercise voting rights at the shareholder meeting;
 - d. Exercise through an appointment by the domestic agent or representative, as authorized by the offshore foreign institutional investor, of a party other than the domestic agent or representative to exercise voting rights at the shareholder meeting.
- (2) An offshore foreign institutional investor that appoints a company as indicated in item 2 of the preceding paragraph or a person as indicated in points 3 and 4 therein to exercise voting rights at a shareholder meeting shall in each case clearly indicate in the letter of appointment its instructions regarding the exercise of voting rights on each proposal.
- (3) An offshore foreign institutional investor may not give a proxy form issued by the public company to a proxy solicitor or proxy agent.
- (4) An overseas fund, overseas financial institution, or overseas depository institution that meets the qualifying criteria set forth in Article 3 of the Regulations Governing the Operation of and Compliance Requirements for Split Voting by Shareholders of Public Companies may adopt split voting by submitting an application for the exercise of split voting to the company pursuant to those Regulations before 5 days before the shareholders meeting date.

8. Restrictions on investment of money market instruments for offshore foreign investors

The liberalization of Taiwan's securities market for offshore foreign investors is primarily oriented toward drawing investment into securities on the centralized exchange market. Investing in money market instruments is mainly for short-term cash management needs. The cap of 30 percent should be sufficient for this purpose. Therefore, currently there are no plans to raise the ceiling.

9. Disclosure of the investment positions of foreign investors

The FSC does not disclose investment information of individual foreign investors, but foreign investors are nevertheless obligated to comply with reporting requirements.

10. Lock-in period of stocks

The trading of stocks held by foreign investors is not subject to a "lock-in period".

11. Off-exchange transactions

- (1) Article 150 of the Securities and Exchange Act provides that trading of listed securities shall be conducted on a centralized securities trading market operated by a stock exchange. However, paragraph 4 of the same Article empowers the Competent Authority to make provisions for permitting off-exchange transactions in certain situations. For example, a foreign investor who has received approval from the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs under the Act Governing Investment by Foreign Nationals to transfer assets to another foreign

investor may do so through off-exchange trading. Many foreign investors have invested in Taiwan stocks through such off-exchange channels over the years.

- (2) Under current law, securities listed on the GreTai Securities Market (GTSM) can be traded off-market. But, in those cases of securities for which the relevant authorities have duly set a foreign investment ceiling in accordance with law, foreign investors (who must have obtained approval or registration in accordance with the Regulations Governing Securities Investment by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Investors) are required to trade such securities through the GTSM trading system. However, only very few GTSM-listed stocks are subject to this requirement. Most GTSM-listed stocks can also be traded by foreign investors via price negotiation at the business places of securities firms.
- (3) After each market close, the TWSE also provides paired block trades and auction and tender offer systems in which securities prices are negotiable to satisfy various investors' demands.

12. The latest changes to block trading system in Taiwan

To simplify the management of block trading and meet the needs of investors engaging in block trading, transaction-day delivery for block trades has been eliminated. Pursuant to this cancellation, when securities firms receive block trade orders to sell securities, they should verify regulations pertaining to the principal's central depository accounts and to the suspension of block trading orders for listed securities on their ex-dividend and ex-rights dates and on the following business day. This measure was implemented on 19 December 2011.

13. Foreign ownership restrictions

Taiwan lifted limits on total/individual foreign shareholding in public companies from 30 December 2000. Applicable acts and regulations may in few instances limit the percentage of equity holdings by foreign nationals and companies in certain industries (such as postal, telecommunications, and shipment industries) to meet national interests in the economic, social, or cultural spheres. Most developed countries have similar policies, and the practice in Taiwan is in line with developed-market standards.

14. Odd-lot trading

In the past, offshore foreign investors were permitted to sell stocks in odd lots, but not to buy them. To meet the varied trading and investment demands of foreign investors, the FSC announced on 22 July 2005 that offshore foreign investors are also permitted to buy odd lots.

15. Update: FTSE reforms

In its country advisory report issued in September of 2004, the global index compiler FTSE upgraded the Taiwan and South Korea securities markets from its Provisional Watch List for Developed Markets to its Watch List for Developed Markets. The FSC

therefore set up a task force in November of that same year to review the domestic securities market system and gradually implement relevant reform measures while actively publicizing those measures abroad.

To continue to attract foreign investors to invest in Taiwan, in addition to simplifying registration procedures and asset transfer methods, allowing foreign investors access to a broader range of investment vehicles, and expanding the capital raising and securities borrowing channels open to foreign investors, furthermore, with the implementation of T+2 DVP settlement, effective 2 February 2009, the block trading system has been further improved, so as to align it with international practices.

To strengthen block trading capabilities and accommodate the needs of block trade investors, the FSC made a number of adjustments to the block trading system on 14 April 2008, including measures expanding the paired trading period before market opening to 8 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and adjusting the tick size for block trade quotes to NT\$0.01.

Three additional changes are now further being introduced to improve the block trading system: (1) the daily price limit on block trade prices has been relaxed from 3.5 percent to 7 percent (the same as the limit for ordinary trades); (2) the threshold volume for paired trades has been reduced to the same as that for non-paired trades; and (3) sale of securities obtained on loan through the securities borrowing and lending system will be permitted in block trading. The sale of borrowed securities in block trading was allowed beginning from 28 July 2008, while the other two measures were implemented from 12 May 2008.

In addition, beginning on 12 January 2009, trading hours for non-paired block trades were adjusted to 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and trading hours for paired block trades were adjusted to 8 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. These adjustments were designed to provide investors with extra trading time and avoid the loss of trading time due to non-continuous trading hours, while allowing more investors to conduct share transfers by means of block trades.

The FSC has approved the following measures as proposed by the TWSE:

(1) Securities borrowing and lending (SBL) transaction restrictions eased.

The Taiwan Securities Association has been given approval to adopt a securities borrowing agreement template drafted with reference to international trading practice and securities acts and regulations, without being required to further file the template with the FSC for approval and recordation.

(2) Mechanism for free transfer of assets

Asset transfers are freely permitted provided they do not violate off-exchange transaction regulations. Also, the requirement to have relevant documents notarized has been canceled.

16. Agencies designated to accept and process individual investment cases in which an overseas Chinese or foreign national acquires 10 percent or more of the equity in an TWSE-listed, GTSM-listed, or emerging stock company

As restrictions on fund transfer amounts no longer exist for overseas Chinese or foreign

national investing in exchange-listed, GTSM-listed, or emerging stock companies, a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Securities and Futures Bureau and the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs abolish, beginning 1 April 2008, the existing requirement that an application be submitted to the Investment Commission for any single case of an overseas Chinese or foreign national making an investment of US\$50 million or more in such a company. Instead, after that date, an overseas Chinese or foreign national acquiring 10 percent or more of the equity rights of such a company will be required to submit an application to the Investment Commission, respective science park administration, or the Export Processing Zone Administration of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

17. Are offshore overseas Chinese and foreign nationals permitted to engage in bond reverse repo (resell; RS) trades?

Bond reverse repo (resell; RS) trades involve using bonds as collateral for financing. This does not comply with Article 21, subparagraph 3 of the Regulations Governing Investment in Securities by Overseas Chinese and Foreign Nationals, which prohibits the provision of collateral by an offshore overseas Chinese or foreign national investing in domestic securities with inwardly remitted collateral. RS trading also does not fall within the permitted scope of use for inwardly remitted funds by offshore overseas Chinese and foreign nationals under Article 4, paragraph 2 of those Regulations.

18. Who is exempt from issuing a declaration to the effect that their capital is not from the mainland area?

A foreign institutional investor who is a fund management company is not required to issue a declaration stating that its capital is not from the mainland area. However, a non-fund type foreign investor must still declare on the registration form that their inwardly remitted funds for securities investments or futures trading do not come from the mainland area when registering with the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE).

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壹、重要公告

一、放寬證券商業務人員兼任限制及投資人現股先買後賣當日沖銷交易等規定

金管會為增加證券商人員運用彈性以提升業務競爭力，及配合開放投資人現股先買後賣當日沖銷交易，爰修正證券商負責人與業務人員管理規則部分條文，相關修正重點如下：

- (一) 增列證券商從事自行查核、法令遵循及風險管理業務之人員為業務人員。
- (二) 刪除證券商業務人員應為專任之規定，修正為業務人員不得兼任國內外其他證券商任何職務，另以但書放寬證券商之內部稽核人員、風險管理人員及主辦會計人員兼任國外證券關係企業相同性質職務者，不在此限。
- (三) 刪除證券商受託買賣業務人員應為專職之規定，另增訂風險管理人員應為專職，並以負面表列方式規範業務人員於公司內不得兼辦之業務項目。
- (四) 配合開放證券商受託買賣有價證券得辦理投資人先買後賣現股當日沖銷交易，修正人員不得為行為之除外規定，並明定自 103 年 1 月 6 日實施。

二、放寬證券商辦理財富管理業務之信用評等及人員資格條件限制規定

為符合金融海嘯以來國際間普遍降低法規對信用評等依賴之潮流，及為使證券商通路得提供客戶多樣化與完整性商品及服務，以提升券商競爭力，爰修正證券商辦理財富管理業務應注意事項部分規定，修正重點包括：調整信託財產為金錢者之存放銀行暨證券商申請辦理財富管理業務應取具一定信用評等之規定，改以應符合一定之資格條件或財務條件替代之、明定證券商辦理財富管理業務應於總公司設置專責部門，及增訂具有證券商內部稽核資格者，亦為證券商以信託方式辦理財富管理業務具業務或交易核准權限各級主管之資格條件之一。

三、配合推動採用「彈性面額股票制度」，修正相關法令規定

股票面額固定為 10 元之規定，修正公開發行股票公司股務處理準則、發行人募集與發行有價證券處理準則、公司募集發行有價證券公開說明書應行記載事項準則、公開發行公司年報應行記載事項準則、公開發行公司公開財務預測資訊處理準則及公開發行公司取得或處分資產處理準則等法令。

四、 豁免業者避險需求之借券賣出不受每日委託數量控管之限制

為使證券商與期貨商達到避險之目的，金管會於 102 年 12 月 3 日發布令，豁免證券商與期貨商因發行認售權證、營業處所經營結構型商品與股權衍生性商品交易業務、擔任受益憑證流動量提供者或期貨自營商擔任股票選擇權或股票期貨造市者等避險需求之借券賣出，不受每日盤中借券賣出委託數量不得超過該種有價證券前三十個營業日之日平均成交數量之百分之二十之限制，自 103 年 1 月 6 日起生效。

五、 開放企業持有投資性不動產續後衡量可採公允價值模式及簡化財務報告附註

金管會考量上市(櫃)公司採用 IFRSs 已近 1 年，且企業均如期申報 IFRSs 財務報告，爰開放由企業自行評估及選擇所持有投資性不動產續後衡量採成本或公允價值模式，並訂定相關配套措施包括規範公允價值衡量方法及相關參數、須委外估價之標準、估價師之資格條件及應遵循規範，另為減輕公司財務報告資訊揭露負擔，簡化 IFRSs 財務報告附註「期末持有有價證券情形」、「轉投資事業資訊」及「大陸投資資訊」之內容，金管會已於 102 年 12 月 30 日發布證券發行人財務報告編製準則及會計師查核簽證財務報表規則修正條文。

六、 開放大陸註冊法人在臺發行僅銷售予專業投資機構之人民幣計價普通公司債，促進債券市場發展

為擴大寶島債券發行規模及參與範圍，同時提供人民幣商品投資渠道及資金回流管道，金管會於 102 年 11 月 27 日以金管證發字第 1020047887 號令，開放大陸註冊法人在臺發行僅銷售予專業投資機構之人民幣計價普通公司債(寶島債券)，並規範發行人應於發行前向財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心(以下簡稱櫃買中心)取具該等債券得為櫃檯買賣之同意函後，併同預定發行辦法、發行人基本資料、資金用途等資料事先報備中央銀行外匯局並副知金管會證券期貨局與櫃買中心，且須於取得前開同意函之日起一個月內向櫃買中心申請登錄為櫃檯買賣，另櫃買中心亦同步公告得在臺發行前開寶島債券之發行人資格須為(1)大陸銀行(包括政策性銀行、國有商業銀行及股份制商業銀行等銀行)及其海外子(分)行；(2)臺灣金融機構於大陸設立之子行；(3)我國上市(櫃)公司於大陸地區設立之從屬公司(須已編列於合併報表中)等三類發行人，強化對大陸地區註冊法人審核及上櫃債券品質之管控與要求。

七、 擴大強制設置獨立董事及審計委員會之適用範圍

為持續強化公司治理之內部監督機制，並順應國際發展趨勢，提升企業國際競爭力，金管會爰以循序漸進原則採分階段推動獨立董事及審計委員會制度，於 95 年首次將公開發行股票之金融業及實收資本額達新臺幣 500 億元以上非屬金融業之上市(櫃)公司列為強制設置獨立董事範圍，100 年再擴大至資本額達新臺幣 100 億元以上之非屬金融業之上市(櫃)公司，102 年 2 月底更進一步將 95 年強制設置獨立董事範圍公司列為首波強制設置審計委員會適用對象。金管會於 102 年 12 月 31 日發布函令，規範所有上市(櫃)公司應於 104 年起設置獨立董事；上市(櫃)公司實收資本額新臺幣 100 億元以上者應於 104 年起設置審計委員會，資本額新臺幣 20 億元以上者應於 106 年起設置審計委員會。

八、推動創櫃板，協助微型創新企業發展

金管會已於 102 年 11 月 12 日核備財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心所報「創櫃板管理辦法」，未來微型及創新企業得依該管理辦法透過「創櫃板」籌措所需資金。

另為便利創櫃板公司募集與發行有價證券，金管會並依證券交易法第 22 條第 1 項規定之授權，於 102 年 12 月 13 日訂定發布依櫃買中心創櫃板管理辦法規定募集及發行普通股股票豁免申報生效之規定令，爰未來創櫃板公司募集及發行普通股得免依證券交易法規定向本會申報生效。

九、強化借殼上市(櫃)之監理措施

為健全證券市場並保障原股東權益，金管會已於 102 年 12 月 3 日核備臺灣證券交易所股份有限公司及財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心所報有關強化借殼上市(櫃)監理措施之規章修正案，並經該二單位於同年 12 月 4 日公告施行，相關措施重點如下：

- (一) 考量借殼上市(櫃)過程常造成投資人處於資訊不對稱之地位，亦常伴隨股價劇烈波動，影響股東權益甚鉅，爰對上市(櫃)公司發生經營權異動且前後 1 年內有營業範圍重大變更者採行停止買賣(最長 6 個月)，並要求公司應充分揭露有關經營權異動、營業範圍變更及未來相關營運計畫資訊，俾供投資人即時知悉並做為未來買賣之參考。
- (二) 另參酌初次上市櫃之相關規定，要求借殼公司於停止買賣 6 個月內完備相關公司治理、會計及內部控制制度等機制，並達一定獲利，符合有關資本額、獲利條件、股權分散標準、取具內控專審報告及無不宜上市(櫃)情事等標準者，得恢復普通交易，未符規定者，股票為變更交易並給予 2 年之改善期，俟其符合規定後，恢復普通交易，屆滿 2 年仍未符合者，停止其股票買賣 6 個月，仍未符合者，始予以下市(櫃)。

十、釋示外國金融機構在臺期貨公司負責人兼任問題

考量外國金融機構於我國境內設立期貨子公司，有指派母公司或同集團之其他外國金融機構負責人擔任在臺期貨子公司負責人之需，金管會於 102 年 11 月 28 日核釋外國金融機構於我國境內設立期貨子公司者，及因受同一外國母公司控制而與期貨商具集團關係之外國金融機構且未在我國境內經營（含兼營）期貨業務者，係屬「期貨商負責人及業務員管理規則」第 7 條之 1 第 1 項第 1 款所定與期貨商具投資關係之機構，即外國金融機構母公司或同集團之其他外國金融機構負責人，經金管會核准後，得擔任在臺期貨子公司負責人。

十一、放寬期貨商及槓桿交易商業務員兼任限制

為增加期貨商及槓桿交易商對業務員運用彈性，以提升期貨業競爭力，金管會於 102 年 12 月 30 日發布修正「期貨商負責人及業務員管理規則」及「槓桿交易商管理規則」，刪除期貨商業務員應為專任之規定，改為限制不得兼任國內外其他期貨商任何職務，另放寬期貨商之內部稽核人員、風險管理人員及主辦會計人員得兼任國外期貨關係企業相同性質職務，刪除期貨商受託買賣業務人員及執行期貨交易業務之人員、槓桿交易商辦理研究分析或商品設計之業務員及辦理推介或銷售之業務員應為專職之規定，增訂期貨商、槓桿交易商應對業務員之兼任行為建立內部審核控管機制。

十二、中華民國一百零三年政府行政機關辦公日曆表請參考行政院人事行政局網站：<http://www.dgpa.gov.tw/ct.asp?xItem=10614&ctNode=765&mp=4>

彙整一百零三年非週六、日之證券期貨市場休市日及補行上班日如下：

日期	星期	說明
一月一日	三	元旦
一月二十七日	一	春節前最後交易日
一月二十八日	二	休市
一月二十九日	三	休市
一月三十日	四	除夕
一月三十一日	五	春節初一
二月三日	一	休市
二月四日	二	休市
二月五日	三	春節後開始交易日
二月二十八日	五	和平紀念日
四月四日	五	兒童節
五月一日	四	勞動節

六月二日	一	端午節
九月八日	一	中秋節
十月十日	五	國慶日

十三、 有關我國金融競爭力相關資訊可參考金管會金融競爭力專區網站
(<http://www.fsc.gov.tw/ch/home.jsp?id=146&parentpath=0,8>)

貳、重要指標

截至 2013 年 11 月底止，上市公司計有 828 家，較上月增加 10 家；資本額新臺幣 66,030.5 億元，較上月增加新臺幣 3.2 億元；上市市值新臺幣 238,758.5 億元，較上月減少新臺幣 77.2 億元。

上櫃公司計有 652 家，較上月增加 5 家；資本額新臺幣 6,594.2 億元，較上月增加新臺幣 7.9 億元；上櫃市值新臺幣 21,650.5 億元，較上月增加新臺幣 119.1 億元。

集中市場股票總成交值新臺幣 15,475.1 億元，較上月減少新臺幣 1,996.3 億元；成交量 443.1 億股，較上月減少 64.6 億股。外資總累積匯入淨額 1,746.58 億美元，較上月增加 0.6 億美元。

證券商計 121 家，專營期貨商計 15 家，投資信託公司計 38 家，投資顧問公司計 104 家。

參、交易人從事期貨交易相關措施請參考臺灣期貨交易所網站
<http://www.taifex.com.tw/chinese/home.htm>

肆、Q&A

一、不同 ID 之境外華僑及外國人得進行資產自由移轉

答：

(一) 現行資產移轉，在不變更最終受益人原則下，得進行資產移轉，例如：

1. 因基金或公司合併、分拆，或因組織內部調整、改變
2. 基於信託契約關係而須資產移轉
3. 因 ETF 實物申購/買回
4. 取得法院之命令或判決
5. 傘型基金旗下由主基金移轉至子基金
6. 不違反場外交易規定之「其他」資產移轉

(二) 同一 ID 之外資得開立多元帳戶，其資產亦得自由移轉而毋需透過買賣程序。

二、目前在台灣面臨的預繳款項問題

答：

- (一) 證券商對外資客戶要求資金提前到位之情形，並非法規強制規定，係證券商對部分客戶的風險控管方式，以避免事後申報客戶違約，且部分證券商資本較小恐無能力代辦交割，故有事先查詢款券動作，此行為本屬證券商之自行判斷與風險控管，惟該項行為被部分外資投資人指稱我國市場對外資要求資金提前到位之情形。另因外資客戶所持有之部位均非常龐大，若申報其違約交割將使其蒙受信用風險及資金調度困擾等效應，致有部分外資客戶會授權或指示證券商於下單前洽保管機構查詢款券部位是否足敷交割之服務。
- (二) 我國已於 2004 年 5 月份開放國內金融機構得對外國投資人辦理「日中墊款」，以協助解決外國投資人因為時差原因，而未能及時匯入資金進行交割之問題。
- (三) 我國證券市場於 2005 年 5 月 4 日公布「遲延交割」方案，允許外資投資人若遇特定情況如假日交錯、電信中斷、天然災害，得申報遲延交割至成交日後第三營業日下午六時；或證券商申報違約之最後期限延後為成交日後第三營業日。
- (四) 臺灣證券交易所另於 94 年 8 月 1 日修正該公司「營業細則」第 76 條，廢止投資人違約交割已結案未滿 3 年不得開戶買賣之規定。
- (五) 金管會分別於 95 年 6 月 20 日、9 月 13 日及 11 月 15 日開放境外華僑及外國人得因購買上市、櫃有價證券交割需求，向證券商、證券金融事業及國內金融機構辦理資金融通。
- (六) 金管會業自 98 年 2 月 2 日起開始實施 T+2 款券同步交割 (DVP) 制度。

三、 外資申請投資證券之限額及持股比例

答：依「華僑及外國人投資證券管理辦法」，外國投資人將區分為境外自然人及境外機構投資人二類。金管會已於 97 年 10 月 20 日公告取消境外華僑及外國自然人投資國內證券之限額規定。至外資持股比例限制，目前僅少數特定產業依法律規定仍然對外資持股有上限限制。

四、 外資之投資範圍

答：外資投資台灣證券市場之投資範圍以下列為限：

- (一) 上市、上櫃公司及興櫃股票公司發行或私募之股票、債券換股權利證書及台灣存託憑證。
- (二) 證券投資信託基金受益憑證。
- (三) 政府債券、金融債券、普通公司債、轉換公司債及附認股權公司債。
- (四) 受託機構公開招募或私募受益證券、特殊目的公司公開招募或私募資產基礎證券。
- (五) 認購(售)權證。

(六) 其他經證券主管機關核定之有價證券，如初次上市前承銷之認購(售)權證、公開招募或私募之不動產投資信託及資產信託受益證券、期貨信託基金受益憑證、初次上市(櫃)前承銷、現金增資承銷股票、國際金融組織來台發行之新臺幣債券、上市或上櫃公司發行之特別股及外國企業來臺第一、第二上市(櫃)、興櫃公司發行之有價證券、外國企業來臺第一上市(櫃)公司及第二上市(櫃)公司上市(櫃)前承銷之股票或臺灣存託憑證，以及前揭公司現金增資承銷股票或再次發行之臺灣存託憑證、及外幣計價國際債券。

另，依規定期限內匯入資金尚未投資於國內證券之運用(總額度上限不得超過其匯入資金之百分之三十)：

1. 投資於公債、貨幣市場工具、貨幣市場基金之總額度，併計從事店頭新臺幣利率衍生性商品、店頭股權衍生性商品及轉換公司債資產交換選擇權端交易所支付之新臺幣權利金、店頭結構型商品及交換結算差價淨支付金額。
2. 投資於貨幣市場信用工具者，以距到期日九十天以內之票券為限。
3. 店頭新臺幣利率衍生性商品包括新臺幣遠期利率協定、利率交換及利率選擇權；店頭股權衍生性商品包括以新臺幣或外幣計價涉及臺股股權之選擇權及股權交換，暨以新臺幣或外幣計價涉及外國股權之選擇權及股權交換；店頭結構型商品包括以新臺幣或外幣計價連結國內、外股權與利率之商品。

五、 外資之本金、資本利得及其他投資收益之匯出規定

答：

- (一) 依規定，外資經許可投資國內證券，其投資本金及投資收益，得申請結匯。外資投資國內證券所得之收益申請結匯，其資本利得及股票股利部分以已實現者為限。
- (二) 外資投資本金及收益申請結匯，應依管理外匯條例(中央銀行法規)等有關規定辦理結匯。
- (三) 外資投資收益之結匯，應檢附經稽徵機關核准委託代理申報及繳納稅捐之證明文件，依管理外匯條例等有關規定辦理結匯。惟於證券交易所所得稅停徵期間，代理人或代表人檢附該管稽徵機關出具之完稅證明，依管理外匯條例等有關規定辦理結匯。
- (四) 外資向國內金融機構辦理新臺幣借款限供支付國內有價證券交割款項之用，不得申請結匯。

六、 上市、上櫃公司及興櫃股票公司海外員工出售配股是否需向何單位申請？國外員工出售配股後匯出時應提供何文件供銀行確認？

答：

- (一) 有關上市、上櫃公司及興櫃股票公司海外員工配股及出售配股事宜，無須向證券期貨局或經濟部投審會申請；上市公司部分，依「臺灣證券交易所股份有限公司營業細則」第 77 條第 1 項第 2 款規定，上櫃公司及興櫃股票公司部分，依「財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心證券商營業處所買賣有價證券業務規則」第 46 條第 1 項第 2 款規定，檢具本人護照影本及相關文件向證券商開戶賣出股票。
- (二) 至於售出配股匯出及應檢附文件乙節，應依據中央銀行外匯局「銀行業輔導客戶申報外匯收支或交易應注意事項」第 5 點第 5 項規定，由上開公司填報申報書及出售股票清冊後辦理匯出出售公司股票價款。

七、 外資如何行使股東權利

答：

- (一) 境外外國機構投資人持有公開發行公司之股份者，其表決權之行使方式如下：
1. 依公司法第 177 條之 1 規定以書面或電子方式行使；
 2. 指派符合「公開發行公司股票股務處理準則」第 3 條第 2 項規定條件之公司行使之；
 3. 指派國內代理人或代表人出席行使之；
 4. 由指定之國內代理人或代表人依境外外國機構投資人之授權，指派國內代理人或代表人以外之人出席行使之。
- (二) 境外外國機構投資人指派符合前項 2 之公司或 3、4 之人員出席股東會，均應於指派書上就各項議案行使表決權之指示予以明確載明。
- (三) 境外外國機構投資人不得將公司印發之委託書交付徵求人或受託代理人。
- (四) 國外各類基金、國外金融機構或存託機構，符合「公開發行公司股東分別行使表決權作業及遵行事項辦法」第 3 條規定之資格條件者，得依該辦法規定於股東會開會 5 日前向公司提出分別行使表決權申請後採分割投票。

八、 外資投資貨幣市場工具之限制

答：政府開放外資投資國內證券市場是希望外資以投資集中交易市場證券為主，投資於短期貨幣市場工具為短期資金調度需要（詳見第二題）。30% 上限投資於短期貨幣市場工具應足以因應資金調度需要，故目前暫無提高 30% 上限的計畫。

九、 外資投資資料之揭露

答：個別外資投資之資料，係屬投資人之投資行為，金管會不對外揭露，但外資仍有申報之義務。

十、 外資投資當地股票有無閉鎖期之限制

答：現行規定，外資投資台灣證券市場，所持有股票之買賣並無須持有一定期限之限制。

十一、 場外交易

答：

- (一) 證交法第一五〇條規定，上市有價證券之買賣，應於證券交易所開設之有價證券集中交易市場為之。但該條文第四款亦授權主管機關得規範允許場外交易之例外情況，例如經濟部投審會依外國人投資條例核准讓售予其他外國人之外資亦可採場外交易。歷年來已有多家外資藉此管道投資台股。
- (二) 現行規定，上櫃股票可進行場外交易，但經依華僑及外國人投資證券管理辦法核准或登記之華僑及外國人，其所買賣之上櫃股票為依法經各該目的事業主管機關訂有投資比例上限者，應透過櫃檯買賣中心之交易系統買賣。惟受此規範之上櫃股票為數甚少，大部分之上櫃股票，外資亦可與證券商以議價之方式進行交易。
- (三) 目前集中交易市場收盤後，尚提供鉅額配對、拍賣、標購等交易制度，其交易價格具有相當彈性，可滿足投資人之需求

十二、 我國鉅額交易制度之近期主要調整內容

答：為簡化鉅額買賣之控管，符合鉅額買賣投資人需求，取消鉅額交易成交日交割期，並配合刪除證券商受託以鉅額買賣申報賣出有價證券時，應檢核委託人之集保帳戶之規定，及上市證券除息或除權交易日暨次一營業日暫停鉅額交易買賣申報之限制，該措施自 100 年 12 月 19 日實施。

十三、 有關外資持股比例之限制

答：我國已於 89 年 12 月 30 日取消華僑及外國人對發行公司股票之整體暨個別投資比例限制，惟少數產業（例如郵政、電信、航運）基於民生、經濟、社會及文化政策考量，依其主管機關之法令仍存在對外資投資之比例限制。鑒於其他已開發國家亦有基於類似考量及政策需求，設定類似之限制，我國情形應符合已開發市場國家之標準。

十四、 零股交易

答：過去境外華僑及外國人僅得賣出、不得買入零股，為滿足外資各種交易及投資需求，本會已於 2005 年 7 月 22 日發函開放境外華僑及外國人得買賣零股股票。

十五、 推動富時專案情形

答：國際知名指數編製機構英國富時指數有限公司 (FTSE) 於 2004 年 9 月發布之「國家諮詢報告」，宣布將我國及南韓之證券市場由「已開發市場臨時觀察名單」提昇至「已開發市場觀察名單」，是以金管會於 2004 年 11 月組成專案小

組，除就制度面進行檢討並陸續開放相關措施外，積極對外界進行宣導。

為持續吸引外資來台投資，金管會除簡化外資登記流程及資產移轉方式、放寬外資投資標的、及增加外資籌資及借券管道外，已進一步改善鉅額交易制度及於 98 年 2 月 2 日實施 T+2 日 DVP，俾與國際接軌。

為強化鉅額買賣功能，符合鉅額買賣投資人需求，金管會於 97 年 4 月 14 日實施調整鉅額交易制度，包括增加開盤前配對交易時間為上午 8:00 至 8:30 及調整鉅額交易申報買賣價格升降單位為 0.01 元等措施。

為進一步強化鉅額交易功能，調整鉅額交易制度包括放寬買賣價格範圍由原來的 3.5% 調整為 7%（與目前一般交易的範圍相同）、降低配對交易最低數額標準與逐筆交易相同及開放鉅額交易得借券賣出等三項措施，除開放鉅額交易得借券賣出措施於 97 年 7 月 28 日實施外，其餘二項措施則於 97 年 5 月 12 日實施。另為增加投資人交易時間，避免因交易時間不連續，可能錯失交易時間，並為讓更多投資人可利用鉅額交易進行股權轉讓，鉅額逐筆交易時間調整為 09:00-17:00、鉅額配對交易時間調整為 08:00-08:30 及 09:00-17:00，該措施自 98 年 1 月 12 日實施。

金管會同意開放臺灣證券交易所所報下列事項

(一) 放寬借券交易限制

同意券商公會參酌國際交易實務並兼顧證券管理法令規定，訂定借券合約範本，無需再報本會核備。

(二) 資產自由移轉機制

在不違反場外交易規定下，即可適用資產移轉，並取消相關文件須公證之規定。

十六、有關華僑及外國人投資上市（櫃）及興櫃公司單次投資取得投資事業 10% 以上股權案件之受理單位

答：由於華僑及外國人投資上市（櫃）及興櫃公司已無匯款額度限制，經證券期貨局與經濟部投資審議委員會開會決議，自本（97）年 4 月 1 日起，取消現行僑外人投資上市（櫃）及興櫃公司單次投資金額達 5 千萬美元以上須向投審會提出申請之規定，改為華僑及外國人投資上市（櫃）及興櫃公司單次投資取得投資事業 10% 以上股權，須向投審會、各科學工業園區管理局或經濟部加工出口區管理處提出申請。

十七、境外華僑及外國人可否從事債券附賣回交易（RS）

答：從事債券附賣回交易（RS）涉及以債券作為擔保融資，與「華僑及外國人投資證券管理辦法」第 21 條第 3 款，境外華僑及外國人匯入投資資金投資國內證券不得提供擔保之規定不符，亦非屬上述管理辦法第 4 條第 2 項規定，境外華僑及外國人匯入資金之運用範圍。

十八、 何者得免出具資金非來自大陸地區之聲明

答：基金型態之外國機構投資人免出具資金非來自大陸地區之聲明，至於非基金型態之外資於向臺灣證券交易所辦理登記時，仍須於登記表聲明擬匯入投資有價證券或從事期貨交易之資金非來自大陸地區。

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